

THE
INDIAN AND PAKISTAN YEAR BOOK AND WHO'S WHO
1952-1953

VOLUME XXXVIII

A Statistical and Historical Annual of India and Pakistan, with an Explanation of the Principal Topics of the day

(A Times of India Publication)

EDITED BY:

FRANK MORAES

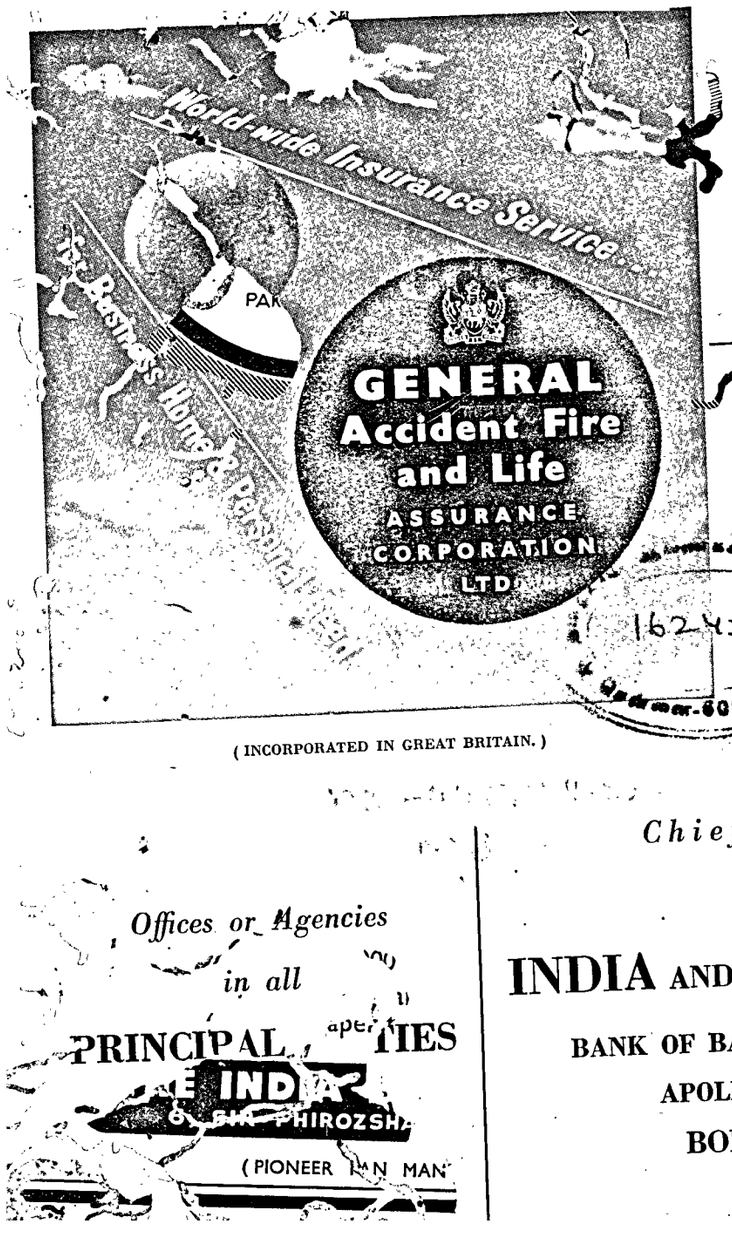
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(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN.)

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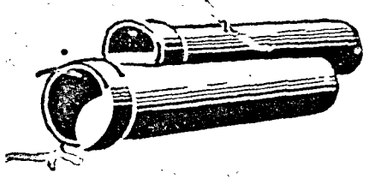
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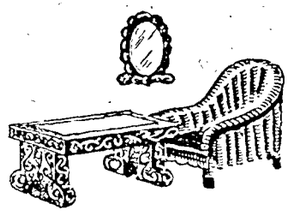


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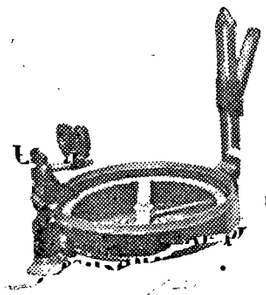
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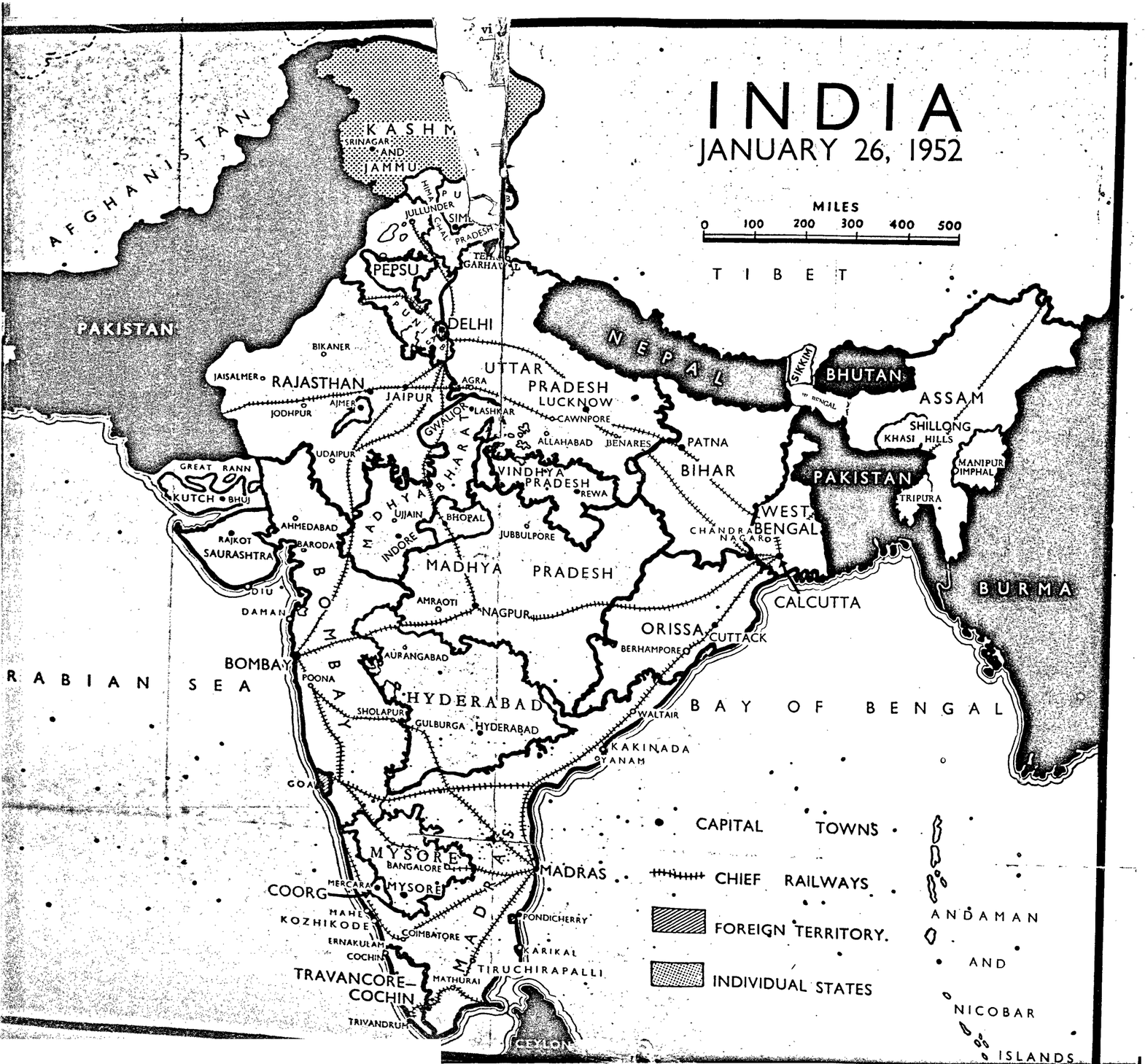
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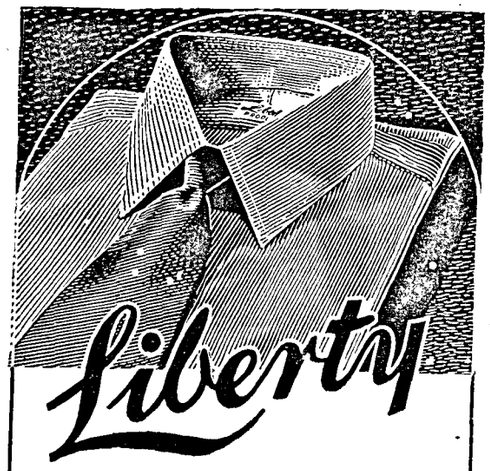
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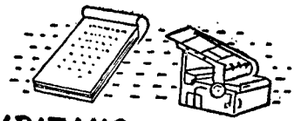
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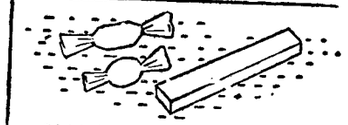
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The Republic of India consists of the following 28 States: Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh (formerly called the C.P. and Berar), Madras, Orissa, Punjab (East Punjab), Uttar Pradesh (the U.P.), West Bengal, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer (Ajmer-Merwara), Bilaspur, Bhopal, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

In shape India is like a triangle with its base resting on the Himalaya Mountains in the north and its apex running far into the ocean in the south. At the southern extremity the triangle tapers with a pear-shaped curve to a point called Cape Comorin.

India lies entirely to the north of the equator. From south to north including Kashmir, it stretches from 8° north latitude to 37° north latitude, with the Tropic of Cancer cutting it roughly into two halves. West to east it stretches from about 66° 20′ east longitude to 97° east longitude.

Broadly speaking India is shut off from the mainland of Asia by the Himalaya Mountains, the highest mountain range in the world. Going from west to east along the country's land frontier are Pakistan, Chinese Turkestan, Tibet, China, Burma and Pakistan. In the south, the country is surrounded on all sides by water—the Arabian Sea in the west, the Indian Ocean in the south and the Bay of Bengal in the east.

India is about 1,700 miles from east to west, and about 2,000 miles from north to south. Its land frontier is about 8,200 miles long and the sea frontier about 3,500 miles. The total area involved is 1,138,814 sq. miles. The total population is 356,891,624, which is a little less than one-sixth of the population of the whole world.

Ports.—Compared with the size of the country, the coast-line is short, as there are few bays or inlets. Hence there are also very few harbours. The fact is the west coast is rocky and the sea is deep near the coast, while in the east the sea is extremely shallow so that big ocean-going ships have to weigh anchor at some distance from the shore. The only so-called natural harbours are Bombay and Goa. While Madras, Vishakapatnam and Port Okha are examples of purely artificial harbours built by human enterprise.

The principal ports in India are (going from west to east along the coast), Bedi Bunder, Port Okha, Porbandar, Surat, Bombay, Marmagao, Mangalore, Kozhikode (Calicut), Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Tuticorin, Dhanushkodi, Nagapattinam, Karikal, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vishakapatnam and Calcutta. Of these, Karikal and Pondicherry belong to France, Marmugao belongs to Portugal, while the rest are in the Republic of India. It may also be mentioned that a new harbour is under construction at Kandla in Kutch.

MOUNTAIN WALL

India can be divided into three natural regions [illegible] the physical map—1. the mountain [illegible] the Plain of Hindustan, and 3. the [illegible]teau.

[illegible]s take the mountain wall first. From [illegible]mir Knot in the far north two mountain [illegible]s radiate one in the south-east and easterly direction called the Himalayas, and the other in a south-western direction reaching almost down to the sea, called the Sulaiman Range in the north and the Kirthar Range in the south. In the east the mountain wall between India and Burma is called by different names in different places. In the north, for instance, it is known as the Patkoi Hills, further south as the Naga Hills. In Assam it is called Jaintia, Khasi and Garo. Southward are the Lushai Hills, then lastly there are the Arakan Yoma which finally reach the sea at Cape Negrais and continue in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Of the various ranges which constitute the mountain wall of India the Himalayas are the most note-worthy. Extending like a scimitar for a distance of 1,500 miles along the northern frontiers of the country they form the loftiest mountain range in the whole world, and contain many of the highest mountain peaks, Mount Everest 29,002 ft., Mount Godwin Austen 28,250 ft., and Kanchenjunga 28,146 ft.

Passes.—There are no easy ways in and out through the mountain wall which shuts off India from the rest of Asia, but there are a few difficult passes. In the very north are the Zojila Pass and the Shipki Pass which lead out of Kashmir and Punjab respectively. Then from Shipki right down to Darjeeling there is no route across the mountain wall. Across the Burma frontier again there are a few routes but they are of little use for purposes of communication.

The following is a more detailed description of the mountain region.

In the east on the border of Burma the mountain wall is much lower. Here it can more accurately be described as a range of hills rather than of mountains. This region is wet, forested and very thinly populated. The region round about Cherrapunji in Assam has the highest rainfall in the world.

Then from Darjeeling to Kashmir are the Himalayas proper, over 1,500 miles in length and 150 to 200 miles in breadth. The Himalayas are thus not a mountain chain in the proper sense of the word. They can be described as a series of parallel but converging ranges intersected by valleys and big plateaus. On the whole, the slopes of the mountains facing India are very steep, while those facing north are much more gentle. We say, on the whole, because though the eastern Himalayas (in West Bengal and Bihar) rise abruptly from the plains, in the west (western Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab) the rise from the plains is a little more gradual. Hence the Himalayas themselves can be further sub-divided into three parallel zones, the Great Himalayas with an average elevation of 20,000 ft., always covered with snow; the Lesser Himalayas, the middle range, with an average elevation of 15,000 feet; and finally the Outer Himalayas lying between the Lesser Himalayas and the plains with an average elevation of about 3,500 feet. The last are a sort of foot-hills to the Great Himalayas, and are usually described as forming the sub-Himalayan region, a region which extends from eastern Bihar to the Punjab all along the Plain of Hindustan.

In the north the altitude of the range is much lower: there are few peaks which exceed a height of 20,000 feet. The Punjab Himalayas are comparatively dry, and the snow-line is much higher than elsewhere. The northern slopes are bare while the southern slopes are forested.

Two of the longitudinal valleys which separate the mountain ranges are worth a note. They are the Vale of Kashmir and the valley of Khatmandu in Nepal. Both the valleys are fertile, extensive and from a tourist's point of view a dream of beauty.

Thus it is clear the whole region possesses great variety in climate and a range of vegetation stretching from the tropics to the poles.

The north mountain wall has a tremendous influence on the physiography of the country. On the one hand it keeps out the bitterly cold winds which blow from Central Asia and Tibet during the winter, and on the other it intercepts the moisture laden winds which blow from the sea in the south so that the northern plains of the country have rain during the monsoon. Second, the melting snow and rain falling on the mountains go to form the chief source for the water of the rivers which flow from the Himalayas. Hence the rivers of Hindustan never go completely dry in the summer. In short, if Egypt is a gift of the Nile, the Plain of Hindustan is no less a gift of the Himalayas.

PLAIN OF HINDUSTAN

Geologically, the Ganges plain can be considered as the fore-deep of the mountains to the north of it. This fore-deep extends thousands of feet below the sea-level, though since its formation it has been filled in by deposit. In the east this deposit consists of alluvial material from the mountains, in the west it consists of material blown by the wind. All through the deposit is fine grained made up chiefly of muds and sands.

The Plain of Hindustan extends from the Bay of Bengal in the east to the Pakistan frontier in the west; that is to say, it is about 1,500 miles long and from 150 to 200 miles broad. Throughout this vast tract of land not a hill can be seen. The slope from the mountains to the sea is so gradual that about 100 miles from the mouth of the River Ganges the surface is no more than 500 feet above sea-level.

The Plain of Hindustan is probably the most important part of the country. For one thing, it contains some of the richest soil in the world. Second, it is on the Plain of Hindustan that the whole drama of race conflict and race assimilation was played out, a drama which finally shaped the political and cultural destiny of both India and its neighbour Pakistan.

Going into more detail the Plain of Hindustan is formed by the basins of three distinct river systems. In the far west are the Beas and Sutlej, tributaries of the Indus draining into the Arabian Sea. Further east is the River Ganges with its tributaries the Jamuna, Gogra, Rapti and Gandak which flows south-eastwards into the Bay of Bengal. The capital of the Indian Republic Delhi stands on the water-shed between the Indus and the Ganges river basins. The third of the three river systems, the Brahmaputra rises beyond the Himalayas, turns east and enters India at its eastern extremity and joins the Ganges before reaching the Bay of Bengal. The Brahmaputra has no important tributaries.

On the Himalayas these rivers are rushing, roaring torrents, cutting their way through steep and rocky gorges. But when they reach the vast plains they broaden out and wander slowly till they get to the sea. The land is so flat that the rivers sometimes leave their old beds and cut out new channels flooding the surrounding area.

The rivers of Hindustan are notable in three respects, 1. They give a constant supply of water, 2. The land through which they flow is broad, flat and fertile and eminently suitable for irrigation, 3. Because water flows perennially they are navigable through the greater part of the year.

As we go from west to east in the plain rainfall increases and so does the fertility of the soil.

The whole plain can be sub-divided according to climate into a number of natural regions. There are first the plains of the north-west, comprising Punjab State, a dry area depending on the irrigation canals of the rivers Beas and Sutlej for its water. Second, there is the valley of the Upper Ganges covering the major part of Uttar Pradesh a comparatively dry region which depends for its cultivation on the irrigation canals of the Ganges and the Jamuna. Third, we have the valley

of the middle Ganges embracing the State of Bihar, which is an intermediate zone, with both wet and dry cultivation. As we go further east we have the lower valley of the Ganges, which includes the whole of West Bengal, a wet region with considerable rainfall growing rice and jute.

INDIAN PLATEAU

The third of the natural regions into which the country is divided is called the Indian Plateau because it comprises a three-sided table-land covering the whole of the country in the south except for two narrow coastal strips in the east and the west. The Indian Plateau is marked off from the Plain of Hindustan by a confused mass of hill ranges running with a general direction of east to west. Three of these ranges have been distinguished by the names of Vindhyas, Satpuras and Ajantas respectively. They stand from 1,500 feet to over 4,000 feet high and though pierced by road and railway at the present time were not easy to cross in the old days and thus formed a barrier of hill and jungle between the northern and the southern portions of the country.

The Indian Plateau is higher in the west and the south than in the east and north. Along the western and eastern edge of the plateau run the Western and Eastern Ghats. They start southward, from the extremities of the Vindhya mountain system and run along the western and eastern coasts of the country and unite to form a sort of upheaved angle towards their southern extremity. The Western Ghats run through the State of Bombay and ascend to an average height of about 3,000 feet while some of the peaks are anything between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet high. The Eastern Ghats stretch down the State of Madras and have an average elevation of 1,500 feet. The inner triangular plateau which the Western and Eastern Ghats form far in the south is seamed with little ranges of hills exceeding 4,000 feet in height the best known among which are the Nilgiris. It is on the Nilgiris that Ootacamund the famous summer capital of Madras State stands.

Drainage Systems.—There are three systems of drainage in the Indian Plateau—one towards the north, the second towards the west and the third towards the east. The drainage from the northern or Vindhya edge of the plateau falls into the Ganges. Two rivers Narmada and Tapti carry the rainfall of the southern slopes of the Vindhya and Satpura mountains respectively in almost parallel lines into the Arabian Sea. Further south, as we have already stated, the plateau is much higher in the west than the east. So the drainage has to make its way across the whole breadth of the plateau eastwards until it falls into the Bay of Bengal. The most important rivers are the Mahanadi, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cavery. These rivers differ from the rivers of the Plain of Hindustan in three ways: 1. They are fed only by the monsoon rains and therefore do not yield a constant supply of water, 2. Their valleys are less suitable for irrigation, 3. And finally, they are not navigable for certain seasons in the year when parts of the river dry up.

From a geological point of view the Indian Plateau consists mainly of very old crystalline rocks—much older than the Himalayan fold mountains. On some of the edges of the plateau in the north-east for instance, are areas of sedimentary rocks from which the country obtains most of its coal. About nine-tenths of the coal resources of India lie in Jharia in Bihar and Raniganj in West Bengal, though coal-bearing beds are also found in the valley of the Godavari and the northern slopes of the Vindhyas. The north-west of the plateau is covered by vast stretches of lava called the Deccan lavas. This region is one of the largest areas of lava in the world, covering as it does an area of 250,000 square miles with a total thickness of several thousand feet. In spite of the great extent of the lavas there are few or no signs of volcano. In the rest of the Plateau valuable minerals occur here and there among old crystalline rocks. Gold is obtained in Kolar, manganese in Vishakapatnam, Mysore and Madhya Pradesh, copper and iron in Bihar and Orissa, mica in Madras and the south-east. The point about diamonds is of some interest. They occur in sand-stones or conglomerate in Panna in Vindhya Pradesh or Kurnool in Madras, though no diamond bearing igneous rocks are found.

Natural Regions.—From the point of view of climate and vegetation the Indian Plateau can be divided into ten natural regions. There are first of all the coastal regions round the plateau. In the north covering part of the State of Bombay is the Gujarat region, moderately dry and hilly in places. Further south is the west coast region covering part of Bombay and part of Madras, narrow and wet. In the east is the Carnatic or Tamil region comprising part of Madras, moderately wet but wider than in the west. In the north is what is called the Northern Circars region covering part of Andhra and part of Orissa, also moderately wet. Then there are the dry regions lying to the north of the Vindhya mountains sloping downwards to the plains of the Ganges. There are the Thar or Great Indian Desert, the Rajasthan uplands dry and hilly, and the Central Indian Plateau comprising part of Madhya Pradesh. Finally there is a third group of regions which can be distinguished, all lying in the Indian Peninsula proper. These are first the southern part of the plateau covering the whole of Mysore and parts of Madras and Bombay, dry, somewhat barren and thinly populated; second, the Deccan lavas region in the north-west, containing parts of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh dry but with fertile black soil suitable for cotton and moderately thickly populated; and lastly, the north-eastern Plateau covering parts of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. This last mentioned region has moderate rainfall, is thinly populated, but thickly forested. The inhabitants are mainly concentrated in two river valleys.

Ceylon is the only important island lying off the coast of India to which it is joined by a line of sand flats collectively called Adam's Bridge. But Ceylon is politically separate from the sub-continent. Two groups of very small islands in the Bay of Bengal, the Andamans and the Nicobars, and one group in the Arabian Sea the Laccadives are part of the Republic of India. So is the quasi-island of Kutch off the Kathiawar Peninsula in western India. Kutch is a dry, rocky, treeless country.

VEGETATION

India is thickly populated and so over a greater part of the country the natural vegetation has been removed. The country has no distinctive botanical features peculiar to itself. Where the rain-fall is more than 80 inches a year there are ever green forests on the hills. The wood from these forests is hard but the forests have not yet been commercially exploited. These evergreen forests are chiefly found on the slopes of the Western Ghats, the wetter eastern parts of the Himalayas up to a level of 5,000 feet, and in Assam.

Where the rain-fall is less than 80 inches but more than 40 we have what are called the monsoon forests, so-called because the trees in these forests lose their leaves in the dry season. The monsoon forests are very valuable, because they contain two of the most useful kinds of tree, the teak and the sal. The teak is found chiefly in the western parts of the country while the sal is obtained in the lower slopes of the Himalayas and the north-east of the Plateau. Where the rainfall is less than 40 inches, in the drier parts of the country we find small thorny trees, sometimes so small that they are more like bushes than like trees. In the driest parts where the land is desert or semi-desert even bushes cannot grow. There we find plants with thick fleshy stems and long roots. As we go up the mountains too the vegetation changes. In the higher reaches of the mountains, above 5,000 feet in the south, and 3,000 feet in the north the forests are similar to those found in temperate lands. Some of the trees have broad leaves and are like the oak while others are tall and have needle-shaped leaves like the pine.

On the highest parts of the mountains it is too cold and too dry for trees to grow and so we find only small bushes and short grass.

Along the sea-coasts and in the great river deltas where the land is flat and muddy grows a kind of tree, called mangrove. These trees are most frequent in the deltas of the River Ganges where they are called Sundarbans.

There is not much grass land in India though in the hills in the monsoon grass patches can be seen.

The main cultivated plants include rice, wheat, pulses and grains. Among the important seeds grown are castor, sesamum and ground-nut. The chief fruit trees include mango, coconut, areca-nut and certain citrus fruit. Apples, peaches, pears, apricots and walnuts are confined chiefly to the Himalaya valleys. There are tea plantations over large areas on the mountains in the north-east and south, while coffee, cardamom, pepper and rubber are extensively grown in the south. In some of the damper regions the cinchona is successfully cultivated. (For more detailed description see section on agriculture.)

ANIMALS

Just as natural vegetation has disappeared over the greater part of the land so have a great many wild animals. The lion, for instance, was not uncommon within historical times in the north. Today it is confined wholly, to the Gir forest in Junagadh in Saurashtra.

The most famous among the wild animals which survive are the tiger and the elephant. The leopard or panther is more common than the tiger and equally destructive of life and property. The cheetah or the hunting leopard is found only in the Deccan and is generally trained for hunting the antelope. Other wild Indian animals of the cat family are the marbled cat and the jungle cat.

In the open country-side wolves are plentiful and usually prey on sheep. The Indian fox is comparatively scarce but the jackal is very common. The wild dog is found in the denser jungles and generally hunts in packs. Among other dogs are the pariah common in the south, and the greyhound used for hunting.

The black bear is common wherever rocky hills and forests occur. It lives on ants, honey and fruit and may often prove dangerous. The Himalayan bear which is found only in the north, stays in the mountains during the summer but comes lower down during the winter.

The rhinoceros found in the country are of three different types, two have a single horn and one has double. The rhinoceros are commonest in the Brahmaputra valley and in the Sundarbans. With the rhinoceros might be mentioned the crocodile which can be very dangerous specially in the rivers of the north. The wild hog is also well-known in certain parts of the country and is very destructive of crops.

In the remote parts of the deserts of Kutch is found the wild ass but its contacts with man are few. Many wild varieties of sheep and goat are met with in the mountain ranges of the north.

The antelope proper is more widely distributed. On the coasts of Gujarat and Orissa, for instance, a herd of does accompanied by a single buck is a common sight. The gazelle can also be found almost everywhere. The sambar is confined to hill forests, while the spotted deer is considered to be the most beautiful animal of the Indian jungle.

In the Western Ghats, and in the hill jungles of Assam and Madhya Pradesh is found the bison. It is a fierce animal and almost as dangerous to hunt as the tiger. Akin to the bison is the wild buffalo very common in Assam.

The rat and the mouse are a perpetual nuisance. The bandicoots some of which can be as long as 2 feet burrow under stores and godowns and are often deadly to plants, fruit or grain.

The reptiles abound in garden and jungle and even intrude into dwelling places specially during the rains. Thousands of people die every year in the country-side of snake-bite. The most dreaded of the reptiles is the cobra. There is another variety called Russel's viper whose bite is equally fatal. Generally speaking the salt-water snakes are dangerous while the fresh-water ones are harmless. The bigger variety scorpion which abounds in parts of Madras is a domestic terror.

Of all the wild animals in the country the elephant is the most interesting as well as the most useful. It generally lives in the wilder parts of the monsoon forests and being an intelligent animal can be trained to do heavy work such as dragging great logs of wood, or arranging them in neat piles. The elephant is also excellent as a transport animal as it can push its way through the thickest jungle where roads cannot be built.

Domestic Animals.—So much for the wild animals. Among the domestic animals the most useful are the oxen. It is estimated that there are about 136·372 million cattle in India. Milk is not a staple article of food and the oxen are chiefly used for ploughing or drawing carts. The bullocks are more valuable than the cows though in certain parts like Uttar Pradesh dairy-farming is an important industry. One handicap is that in most areas fodder has to be specially grown for the cattle.

There are 40·618 million buffaloes in the country. The buffalo is stronger than the bullock and is chiefly used for ploughing. The she-buffalo is the typical dairy animal.

There are 37·734 million sheep in the country. But they are a very poor specimen and do not give good wool or meat. Sheep are most numerous in Madras and live chiefly on waste land which is not good enough for cattle. Goats (46·469 million) are found everywhere because it does not take much to keep them alive. They can feed on the poorest grass or shrub and so find enough to eat even in the driest parts of the country.

There are 3·236 million horses, ponies and donkeys, most of which are used as draught animals. Mules, donkeys and camels are also used for purposes of transport: mules and donkeys on the hilly parts, and camels in the sandy desert. The total number of live-stock in the country is 264·429 millions.

The birds of India though not as gorgeous as those of some other tropical lands deserve mention. The parrot is easily the most beautiful of the Indian birds. The peacock is another beautiful bird, while the maina like the parrot lives happily in a cage and talks well. Of the vulture there are four varieties which include the common scavenger. There are many types of eagle too and some of the falcons can be trained for hawking. A bird much sought after for its plumage is the kingfisher and among the birds which are hunted for their flesh are pigeons, ducks, partridges, plover, quail and snipe. The jungle fowl, however, is not considered good for eating.

There are many beautiful butterflies in India, while among the more useful insects are the bee, the silk-worm, the *coceus laca*, that is, the insect which gives lac. Certain varieties of Indian moth and ant are very destructive. Locust invasions are not frequent but when they appear they leave complete destruction behind them. Mosquitoes abound everywhere.

In India fish is eaten fresh as methods of fish preservation are either primitive or not practised. Among the edible Indian fishes are the carp family and the cat fishes. But the most delicious is the hilsa which is also a rich food. A fish which is found in all hill streams is the mahseer. (For a more detailed discussion see section on fisheries).

INDIA, PAKISTAN

The partition of what was formerly known as British India took place on August 15, 1947. Broadly speaking, the areas in the north-west and the north-east inhabited predominantly by people belonging to the Muslim religion were cut off and formed into a separate independent state. Only two provinces were primarily affected by the decision to partition the sub-continent, and a third to a smaller degree. The two which were primarily affected were the Punjab in the west and Bengal in the east. The old Punjab was divided into West Punjab (now called Punjab) which became a part of Pakistan and East Punjab (also called Punjab), which became a part of India. The old Bengal was divided into East Bengal which became a part of Pakistan and West Bengal which became a part of India.

The Province of Punjab (Pakistan) includes the whole of the old Multan and the Rawalpindi Divisions and the Districts of Gujranwala, Sheikhupura and Sialkot of the old Lahore Division. The State of Punjab (India) includes the whole of the old Jullundur and Ambala Divisions and the Amritsar District of the old Lahore Division. The Gurdaspur and Lahore districts of the old Lahore division were divided between the two new provinces.

In the east the Province of East Bengal includes the whole of the old Chittagong and the Dacca Divisions and the Districts of Rangpur, Bogra, Rajshahi, Pabna and Khulna. The State of West Bengal includes the whole of the old Burdwan Division and the Districts of Calcutta, the 24 Parganas, Murshidabad and Darjeeling. The old Districts of Nadia, Jessore, Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri and Malda were divided between the two provinces.

The old Province of Assam too was affected to a minor degree. Except four thanas the whole of the District of Sylhet was transferred to the newly created Province of East Bengal.

THE FRONTIERS

THE frontiers of India consist of Tibet, Nepal, Sikkim, Bhutan, and, of course, Pakistan, while Assam in India and Eastern Pakistan have a common frontier with Burma.

TIBET

Tibet has an area of about 470,000 square miles and a population of about 3 millions. The Government of Tibet consists of the minor Dalai Lama who is the temporal and spiritual head of the State with his seat at the capital Lhasa. He has an adviser who is assisted by a Council of Ministers. There is also a National Assembly consisting of monks and lay officials whose functions are advisory.

The relations between China and Tibet may be described as follows. From the conquest of Tibet by the Manchu dynasty of China in the 18th century the Chinese maintained officers at Lhasa (military escort limited to 300) though their authority decreased to a merely nominal suzerainty. Following the Chinese revolution of 1912 the Tibetans evicted all Chinese officials and troops. In 1914 a conference of representatives of Tibet, China and Britain met in Simla and agreed on a convention to govern the relations of the three parties. This convention divided Tibet into two parts Tibet proper (outer Tibet) which was to be autonomous under Chinese suzerainty and inner Tibet under Chinese authority subject to certain already existing Tibetan rights. The Chinese accepted all the terms of the convention except the one that related to the boundaries of inner and outer Tibet. Upon this convention all subsequent relations between Tibet and Britain were based. On the death of the 13th Dalai Lama in 1933 a Chinese condolence mission was admitted to Lhasa, and in 1934 a Chinese representative was appointed at the Tibetan Capital. Tibet also admitted a complimentary Chinese delegation on the installation of the 14th Dalai Lama in February 1950.

Towards the end of the civil war in China between the Kuomintang and the Communists the Tibetan authorities asked the Chinese mission in July 1949 to leave Tibet for fear of causing complications. On July 20 the mission left *via* India after all the formalities of leave taking had been observed. But the Chinese Government (then represented by the Kuomintang) were never reconciled to their departure and proceeded to instal a Panchen Lama (spiritual head) at Sining in the Chinese province of Tsinghai. The candidature was vigorously opposed by the Tibetan authorities in Lhasa.

India's relations with Tibet (mainly an inheritance from the British) is as already noted, governed by the Simla Convention of 1914. India recognizes Chinese suzerainty over inner Tibet (that part of Tibet which is nearest India) including Lhasa, Shigatse and Chamdo, the last of which apparently the Chinese had not recognized as falling within inner Tibet. India is allowed to maintain an agent in Lhasa and establish trade agencies at Gyantse and Yatung for the protection of which a military escort not exceeding 225 is authorized to be stationed along the Kalimpong (West Bengal) Lhasa trade route.

India's trade relations with Tibet are very close. Tibet's population is mainly concentrated along the southern wall of the mountain plateau especially round Lhasa and Gyantse. India is thus the nearest and the most convenient market place for Tibetan goods, the Indian terminals of the trade being Kalimpong, Almora and Leh. The value of the annual Tibetan trade is about 3 crores, two-thirds of which passes through India. The imports from Tibet include wool, borax, salt and musk and the exports woollen and cotton textiles, grain, glass, sugar and tobacco. It may be added that there is a proposal to build a motorable road to connect Tibet with China. If this materializes part of the trade may be directed to China.

After the victory of the Communists in China an attempt was made to regularize the relations between China and Tibet. The Chinese delegation had left, as already reported, in July 1949.

The whole history of the subsequent developments is a little confused although the main lines are fairly clear. These may be summarized as follows. By mutual agreement a delegation from Tibet tried to get into touch with the Peking Government *via* India and Hong Kong. The delegation which arrived in India in the middle of May 1950 was however held up owing to a number of difficulties such as visa. Early in October the Chinese Government took military action and Chinese troops entered the eastern parts of Tibet. The Government of India sent a note of protest to China on October 26 against military intervention and expressed amazement and regret at Chinese action. In

its answer the Chinese Government declared that Tibet was an internal question and that Chinese action sprang from a desire to liberate the people and safeguard Chinese frontiers. China also complained of foreign interference with the Tibetan delegation while in India. The Government of India regarded the Chinese answer as unsatisfactory and on November 3 advised the Tibetan delegation which had meanwhile got into touch with the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi not to proceed to Peking. Meanwhile the Chinese armies which had reached as far east as Chamdo turned south and after a time stopped military operations. It may be added that troop movements had probably taken place in a region the sovereignty of which had long been disputed between Tibet and China. On November 7 Tibet appealed to the U.N.O. The Tibetan note explained that Tibet never agreed to the Chinese claim to suzerainty. The nominal suzerainty conceded to China in 1914 was not enforceable as the Chinese Government had not ratified the treaty. The complaint was taken up by the South American republic El Salador who formally requested the General Assembly on November 15 that the question might be placed on the agenda. The Salvadorian resolution also asked the Assembly to condemn China's aggression and called for the appointment of a committee, to study what measures the U.N. could take. The U.N., however, decided on November 24 to postpone all discussion.

On November 17 changes of a drastic nature in the structure of the Government of Tibet took place in Lhasa when the minor Dalai Lama was installed with full powers as the temporal ruler of Tibet and the Regent retired. Negotiations with China were taken up from where they were interrupted. It was reported that Sawong Lama, the President of the Tibetan Assembly who was acting as adviser to the Dalai Lama was in favour of a peaceful solution through discussion. The Dalai Lama asked that the Chinese should withdraw their forces from the eastern provinces as a token of good faith and to facilitate settlement. The Chinese forces were consequently withdrawn. It was also reported that the Tibetan Government had dismissed a number of high ranking officials. The new mission which the Government appointed consisted of Kungang Sey (Commander-in-Chief), Thrunik Chempo Lantra, a Lama of the highest status, Yabsey Sey, Rinchen Sadhu Tsang, Naboo Samdo Photang and Rimsi Samdo Photang. The last two were to go to China via Chamdo, while the first two were to have a preliminary meeting with the Chinese Ambassador in New Delhi. It was expected that a settlement would be effected on the lines of an autonomous Tibet under Chinese suzerainty. China would look after defence and foreign affairs but would station only a token force in Lhasa. It was also learnt that Indian interests would not be affected.

On May 23, 1951 China and Tibet signed an agreement. The points of the agreement are as follows:

(1) The Tibetan people shall unite and drive out imperialist aggressive forces from Tibet so that the Tibetan people shall return to the big family of the motherland—the People's Republic of China.

(2) The local Government of Tibet shall actively assist the People's Liberation Army to enter Tibet and consolidate the natural defences.

(3) In accordance with the policy towards nationalities laid down in the common programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, the Tibetan people have the right of exercising regional autonomy under the unified leadership of the Central People's Government.

(4) The Central authorities will not alter the existing political system in Tibet. The Central authorities will also not alter the established status, functions and powers of the Dalai Lama. Officials of various ranks shall hold office as usual.

(5) The established status, functions and powers of the Panchen Lama shall be maintained.

(6) By the established status, functions and powers of the Dalai Lama and of the Panchen Lama, are meant the status and powers of the 13th Dalai Lama and of the ninth Panchen Lama when they were in friendly and amicable relations with each other.

(7) The policy of freedom of religious belief laid down in the common programme of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference shall be carried out. The religious beliefs, customs, habits of the Tibetan people shall be respected and Lama monasteries shall be protected. The Central authorities will not effect a change in the income of the monasteries.

(8) Tibetan troops shall be reorganised, step by step, into the People's Liberation Army and become a part of the national defence forces of the People's Republic of China.

(9) The spoken and written language and school education, etc., of the Tibetan nationality shall be developed, step by step, in accordance with the actual conditions in Tibet.

(10) Tibetan agriculture, livestock raising, industry and commerce shall be developed step by step, and the people's livelihood shall be improved, step by step, in accordance with the actual conditions in Tibet.

(11) In matters related to various reforms in Tibet there will be no compulsion on the part of the Central authorities. The local Government of Tibet should carry out reforms of their own accord and when the people raise demands for reform they shall be solved by means of consultation with the leading people of Tibet.

(12) In so far as former pro-imperialist and pro-Kuomintang officials resolutely sever relations with imperialism and the Kuomintang and do not engage in sabotage or resistance they may continue to hold office irrespective of their past.

(13) The People's Liberation Army entering Tibet shall abide by all the above mentioned policies and shall also be fair in all buying and selling and shall not arbitrarily take a needle or thread from the people.

(14) The Central People's Government shall have the centralised handling of all external affairs of the area of Tibet and there will be peaceful co-existence with neighbouring countries and the establishment and development of fair commercial and trading relations with them on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for territory and sovereignty.

(15) To ensure implementation of this agreement the Central People's Government shall set up a military and administrative committee and a military headquarters in Tibet and apart from the personnel sent there by the Central People's Government, shall absorb as many local Tibetan personnel as possible to take part in the work.

Local Tibetan personnel taking part in the military and administrative committee may include patriotic elements from the local Government of Tibet, various districts and various principal monasteries; the name list shall be set forth after consultation between the representatives designated by the Central People's Government and various quarters concerned and shall be submitted to the Central People's Government for appointment.

(16) Funds needed by the military and administrative committee, the military area headquarters and the People's Liberation Army entering Tibet, shall be provided by the Central People's Government. The local Government of Tibet should assist the People's Liberation Army in the purchase and transport of food, fodder and other daily necessities.

(17) This agreement shall come into force immediately after the signatures and seals are affixed to it.

Chinese Representative, General Chang Ching-Wu.

THE NORTH-EASTERN FRONTIER

The position on the northern frontier has been considered as if the Indian frontier were contiguous with that of Tibet. This is not so. For on this frontier also lie the independent Kingdom of Nepal, the Sikkim State and Bhutan. From Gilgit, now the northern post of the Indian Government to Assam, with the exception of the small wedge between Kashmir and Nepal, where the Indian district of Kumaon is thrust right up to the confines of Tibet, for a distance of nearly fifteen hundred miles there is a narrow strip of territory between India and the true frontier.

The first of these frontier States is Kashmir which is almost the only important State which has acceded to India with frontier responsibilities. But these responsibilities have now virtually passed to the Government of India because of the recent invasion of Kashmir by forces from the west. As has already been noted one of the most important trade routes with Tibet passes through Kashmir—that through Ladakh.

Then comes the long narrow strip of land called Nepal. This Gurkha Kingdom stands in a special relation with the Indian Government. It is the main Indian outpost against Tibet or against foreign invasion through Tibet.

Beyond Nepal are Sikkim and Bhutan, whose rulers are Mongolian by extraction and Buddhist by religion. In view of Chinese connections with Tibet, the Government of India in 1910 strengthened their relations with Bhutan by increasing their subsidy from fifty thousand to a lakh of rupees a year, and by taking a guarantee in return that Bhutan would be guided by them in its foreign relations. Afterwards China was officially notified that the rights and interests of Sikkim and Bhutan would be protected.

NEPAL

The small hilly independent Kingdom of Nepal is a narrow tract of country extending for about 620 miles along the southern slope of the central axis of the Himalayas. It has an area of about 54,000, square miles, with a population of about 6,282,000, chiefly Hindu. The greater part of the country is mountainous, the lower slopes alone being cultivated. Above these is a ragged broken wall of rock leading up to the chain of snow-clad peaks which culminate in Mount Everest (29,002 feet) and others of slightly less altitude.

Rice, wheat and maize form the chief crops in the low-lands and in some parts of the hills too. Mineral wealth is supposed to exist but has not as yet been either prospected or developed.

The chief articles of export are cattle, hides and skins, opium and other drugs, gums, resins and dyes, jute, wheat, pulse, rice and other grains, butter, oil seeds, spices, tobacco, timber and salt-petre. The principal imports are cattle, sheep, goats, salt, sugar, drugs, petroleum, iron and copper ware, cotton, silk, textile goods.

New industries like jute, sugar, glass are being set up.

There is to be a Planning and Development Board, while Nepal also expects to get direct help from India, the Colombo Plan and the American Point Four Programme.

Nepal has railway links with India: Amlekganj to Raxaul in Bihar, from Jayanagar to Bijulpura. There are about 250 miles of motorable roads. There are telephone connections between Khatmandu and stations in Bihar.

Trade is mostly financed by the Nepal Bank Ltd.

The revenue of the country for 1952-53 was estimated at Rs. 3,05,16,000 and the expenditure at Rs. 5,25,21,000, thus leaving a deficit of Rs. 2,20,05,000.

The standing army is estimated at 45,000.

The State is of considerable archæological interest and many of the sites connected with scenes of Buddha's life have been identified in it by inscriptions on pillars.

The administrative structure of Nepal was reorganized in accordance with a proclamation made by King Tribhuvan (Maharaja Dhiraj Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Jang Bahadur Shah Bahadur Shamsher Jang) on February 18, 1951. The proclamation was made from the throne at Narainahiti Palace in Khatmandu. The introduction of these changes marked the end of the hereditary rule of the Ranas which was in existence from 1867.

There is now a Cabinet of twelve Ministers who are jointly responsible to the King and the Prime Minister keeps him informed from time to time of the progress of work in general administration. This is only an interim arrangement. For drawing up a permanent constitution a constituent assembly based on adult suffrage would be set up in 1952 or '53.

The Ministry is as follows:

Prime Minister, General Adm. and Foreign Affairs, M. P. Koirala.

Finance, Maj.-Gen. Subarna Shumsher.

Home, Information, Broadcasting, Food, Surya Prasad Upadhya.

Works, Communications, Transport, Bhadrakali Misra.

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Administration, Ganeshman Singh.

Industries, Commerce, Civil Supplies, Mahendra Bikram Shah.

Planning, Development, Maj.-Gen. Mahabir Shumsher.

Local Self-Govt., Naradmuni Thulung.

Parl. Affairs, Khadgman Singh.

Education, Maj.-Gen. Sharda Shumshere.

Defence, Gen. Kaishere Shumshere.

Law, Justice, Bhagwati Prasad Singh.

Minister of State for Health, Capt. Nar Bahadur Gurung.

Dy. Minister for Food, Dharma Ratna.

The Government survived a serious revolt of a section of the Home Guards on January 23, 1952. The rebellion in the course of which Dr. K. I. Singh a political prisoner escaped from jail, lasted only about a day.

SIKKIM

Sikkim (area 2,818 sq. miles) is an independent Himalayan State under the protectorate, in respect of foreign relations, defence, etc., of the Government of India. The population of about 1,22,000 is mixed, consisting of people partly of Tibetan origin, partly Lepcha tribesmen and partly of Nepalese immigrants. The ruling family is connected with leading Tibetan families and their origin and culture is also essentially Tibetan. It was created originally by the East India Company, partly to check the eastward expansion of Nepal, but mainly as a buffer between India and Tibet.

By the Treaty of 1861 between the Maharaja of Sikkim and the British Government, the latter acquired the right to ask for the delivery of offenders and also of following up fugitive criminals into Sikkim. It also provided for the freedom for British subjects to enter Tibet and to participate in trade in Sikkim. By the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890, the Tibeto-Sikkim boundary was fixed and the Chinese Government recognised Sikkim as a British protectorate.

As, till 1947, the British Government had affirmed direct and exclusive control over both the internal administration and foreign relations of that State, Sikkim was treated for all practical purposes as an Indian State. With the lapse of paramountcy in 1947, negotiations were started for a standstill agreement, which was signed early in 1948. In the middle of 1949, the Government of India lent the services of an officer to take charge of the administration of the State in response to a request from the Maharaja, when Sikkim was threatened with disorder. In December 1950, a Treaty was signed between the Government of India and Sikkim, of which the salient feature is that Sikkim should continue to be a protectorate of India, but should enjoy autonomy in regard to its internal affairs.

India has the right to station her troops anywhere in Sikkim. It may be mentioned here that there is already a small number of Indian troops in Sikkim. The Government of India has to pay Sikkim three lakhs of rupees every year starting with 1950.

An item of some interest was the resignation of three members of the Dewan's Advisory Council on November 19, 1950. They explained that they resigned on the ground that the Dewan denied the Council opportunity to discuss important administrative questions. There was one member of the Council the representative of the Sikkim Praja Sammelan who did not attend any meeting of the Council as he contended that the Maharaja must go and Sikkim should be converted into a Chief Commissioner's State.

At the same time there was a proposal to hold general elections early in 1952 to constitute a Legislative Council. But no elections had been held till March 1952.

Dewan, J. S. Lall.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area 18,000 sq. miles) is an autonomous Himalayan State, under the protectorate, in respect of foreign relations, of the Government of India, possessing a fertile soil and temperate climate. The population, computed to number about 300,000, are sturdy folk of Tibetan affinities; in recent times there has been a considerable Nepalese immigration in the foot-hill region. The capital is Bumthang.

The chief products are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, cloth, musk, elephants, ponies, chowries. Extensive and valuable forests exist. Guns and swords of quality steel are manufactured.

Though politically independent of Tibet Bhutan is susceptible to Tibetan influence; for the Bhutanese share the religion and culture of Tibet, and look to the Dalai Lama as their spiritual head. In former times, China exchanged presents with Bhutan, but did not establish effective suzerainty.

On the transfer of power in India in August 1947, the Bhutan Government entered into a standstill arrangement with the Government of India, pending the conclusion of negotiations.

Bhutan and India entered into a new treaty of friendship on 8th August 1949. Under the treaty, the Government of Bhutan continues to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations. As a measure of goodwill, the Government of India have agreed to cede the territory known as Dewangiri to Bhutan and have raised their annual subsidy to Bhutan to Rs. 5 lakhs.

McMAHON LINE

There now remain the Assam border tribes—the Monbas, Lamai (Mijis), Nisu (Dafias), Abors and others—living between the administered border of Assam and the external frontier of India, in the region defined by agreement with Tibet in 1914 by Sir Henry McMahon and known as the McMahon line. Excepting the Abors, none of these tribe has given serious trouble.

In 1911 the murder of two Englishmen by the Minyong Abors made necessary an expedition to the Dihang valley of the Abor country; a force of 2,500 and about 400 military police was employed for six months in subduing the tribe. After two or three small actions the murderers were given up. At the same time friendly missions were sent to the Mishmi and Nisu countries. The border region is some of the most difficult country in the world and the maintenance of close contact with the tribes has always been far from easy.

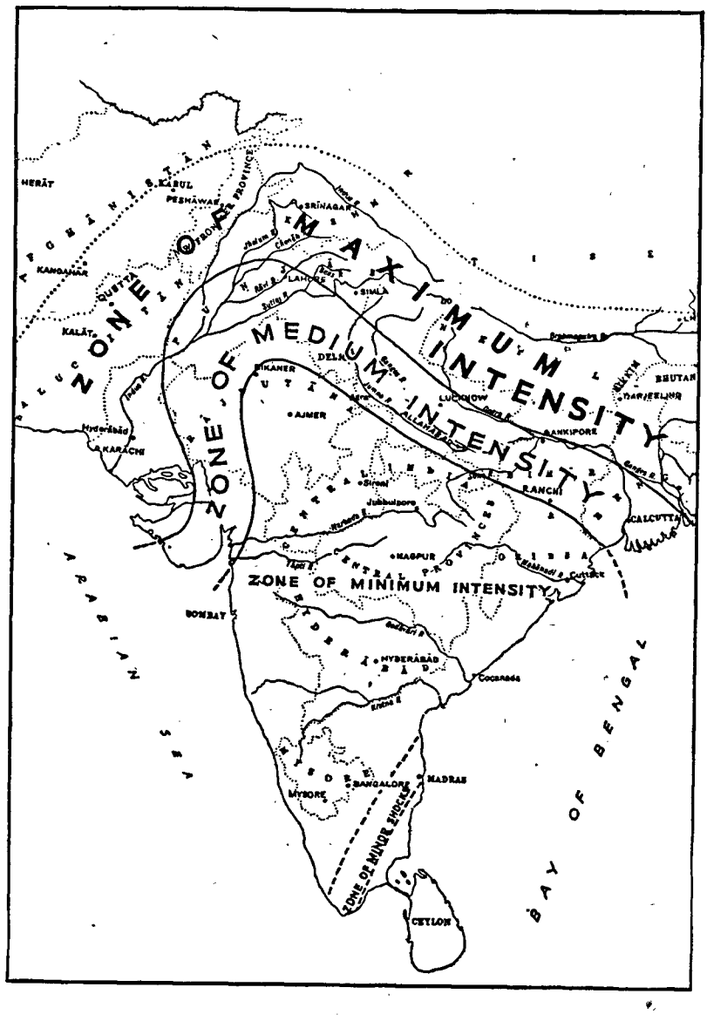
In the hills between Assam and Burma various Naga tribes predominate from Manipur northwards, and tribes of the Chin-Lushei stock from Manipur southwards.

All these tribal areas are now an integral part of Assam with some sort of local autonomy for the tribes. There are provisions in the new constitution which make the welfare of the tribes a special responsibility of the Government. There is, for instance, an obligation on the State Governments to set up Tribal Advisory Councils.

In 1947, the Government of India approved a Five Year Development Plan for the tribal areas of the north-east frontier, a plan which contemplates the building of roads, schools and hospitals. Work on the plan commenced in the winter of 1947. Progress has been made in implementing schemes in relation to education agriculture, medical relief, etc.

MAP SHOWING THE EARTHQUAKE ZONES OF INDIA

By M. R. SAHNI,
Geological Survey of India. (After W. D. West.)



POPULATION*

MAJOR provisional figures about population obtained from the census carried out in February 1951 were placed before Parliament by the then Home Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari on April 14, 1951.

According to these figures the total population of India (exclusive of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal areas of Assam) is 356,891,624; males 183,384,807; and females 173,506,817. The population of Jammu and Kashmir is estimated at 4·37 millions (as on March 1, 1950) and that of the tribal areas of Assam 0·56 millions. The population of India including these two figures is thus 361·82 millions. The total number of displaced persons is given as 7,479,278. The increase in population during the period 1941–1951 is 42·06 millions that is to say 13·4 per cent.

The area of the country is 1,138,814 sq. miles, of Jammu and Kashmir 82,250 sq. miles.

These figures are, of course, subject to correction in the light of detailed scrutiny of census records. It is not, however, anticipated that any material variations will be found necessary. Detailed tables of population are given below. Final and complete results were to be published in the last quarter of 1952.

A comparative study of the population of the country with the rest of the world shows that India's population is 15·1 per cent. of the world population. India is second only to China whose population is 19·4 per cent. But while the land area in India is only 1,221,000 sq. miles that of China is more than three times as much. The total world population is estimated to be 2,386·81 millions.

Uttar Pradesh with 63 million people has the largest population. Next come Madras, Bihar, Bombay and West Bengal in that order. The Andaman and Nicobar Islands are at the bottom with a population of 30,963.

The population of the four biggest cities in India are as follows:—

Calcutta City—2,549,700
[Greater Calcutta—4,550,117]
Bombay—2,840,011
Delhi—1,743,992
Madras—1,429,985

Special attention may be drawn to some of the more outstanding features of the census records.

There are more men than women in India today. This masculine predominance is evident to a greater extent in the North than in the South.

The only exceptions are Madras, Travancore-Cochin; Orissa, Kutch and Manipur.

According to the 1951 census figures, the male population in Madras is about 28,400,000 compared with about 28,500,000 females. In Travancore-Cochin there are 1,007 women to every 1,000 men, while in Orissa, Kutch and Manipur, the female population exceeds the male respectively by 2·3, 7·7 and 3·4 per cent.

Physiologists believe that the predominance of the male population over the females is a trait peculiar to India, for mother nature has always been partial to the female.

A number of sociological reasons is adduced to account for the increased male population in India, and all of them centre on religion and superstition. For instance, sub-conscious neglect of the female child—or a conscious preference for the male—is given as one of the reasons. An average Indian family always prefers a male child to a female child.

Another theory advanced is heavy maternal mortality which is a direct consequence of child marriage or of the young age of those married.

Another interesting feature revealed by the census figures is that the percentage of increase in the total population in 1951—13·4 as against 14·3 registered in the 1941 census—is said to be a little less than the normal demographical stipulations.

The smaller percentage of the increase is attributed partly to prohibition of widow remarriage and partly to the purdah system in certain communities.

Delhi recorded the biggest increase in population, 90 per cent; Coorg is next with 35·5 per cent. Punjab is least with 0·4 per cent. though it must be remembered that this State today is less than half its original size in undivided India. The increase in West Bengal is recorded as 13·5 per cent which again on account of partition contains more people in a smaller area. The only area which registers a decrease is the Andaman and Nicobar Islands where the population has fallen from 33,768 in 1941 to 30,963 in 1951, a drop of 8·3 per cent.

The birth-rate for 1949 is 26·7 per mille, and the death-rate 16 per mille.

CENSUS OPERATIONS

A few particulars about the census itself may be useful. For the first time the census embraced the whole of India including the former Indian States, but excluding Jammu and Kashmir and the tribal areas of Assam. Jammu and Kashmir was omitted because of special conditions and the tribal areas of Assam because they had never been enumerated before.

The census began on February 9, 1951 and ended at sunrise on March 1, 1951. Persons who do not normally reside in houses such as members of wandering tribes, tramps, sadhus were enumerated wherever they were found during the night before March 1.

The operations were one of the biggest as well as the cheapest. About 600,000 enumerators took part and visited about 64 million houses. Except for the census superintendents and the staff engaged on tabulation everyone else was an honorary worker. These honorary workers included Government employees, employees of local bodies, teachers and boy scouts. There are about 55 tabulation offices and about 15,000 sorters and supervisors working for about a year or more until all the tables are complete. The operations which generally cost about a crore of rupees were expected to cost only about 20 lakhs, that is to say, about Rs. 43 per thousand of the population.

One vital difference between the 1951 census and all previous census is that caste and community distinctions would not figure as before except to the extent necessary for the purpose of Article 338 of the Constitution which provides safeguards to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and Anglo-Indians, and of Article 340 which provides for the appointment of a Backward Classes Commission. The emphasis is laid on the economic aspects of the situation, such as the principal and subsidiary means of livelihood of the person, whether employer, employee or independent worker and so on. (A detailed analysis of the questionnaire is given below.) All this will combine to give a true picture of the living conditions of the people.

The census this time was important in two more respects. First it formed the basis for the delimitation of constituencies for the general elections at the end of 1951. It will also provide important data for the National Planning Commission in the preparation of their reports.

QUESTIONNAIRE

We may next pass to a general analysis of the questions that were asked during the enumeration.

The census questionnaire covered the entire International list drawn up by United Nations experts excepting a single item, namely, fertility data. Even this was covered by a local question included in the all-India questionnaire in two States (Bihar and Madhya Pradesh) with a total population of 70 millions. The twelve items of the International list, it may be mentioned are, (1) Total population; (2) Sex; (3) Age; (4) Marital Status; (5) Place of Birth; (6) Citizenship or Nationality; (7) Mother tongue; (8) Educational characteristics; (9) Fertility data; (10) Economic characteristics; (11) Urban and Rural population; and (12) Households (including relationship to Household Head).

In addition to the International list of 12 topics, the questionnaire asked three questions, of which the most important related to displaced persons. By this question Government hoped to find out how many displaced persons there were in the country, when they came, which districts of Pakistan they came from, where they were now living and what they were doing to earn their livelihood.

Two main and two subsidiary questions in the census questionnaire related to "economic status" and "means of livelihood". These questions were: Are you a self-supporting person or a non-earning dependent or an earning dependent? If you are a self-supporting person, are you an employer or an employee or an independent worker or none of these? What is the occupation or source of income which forms your principal means of livelihood? Have you a secondary means of livelihood? If so, what is it?

Whether one was a self-supporting person or an earning or a non-earning dependent would depend on whether the cost of one's maintenance was wholly or partly met by one's own income.

The census questionnaire did not contain any enquiry about either income or cost separately. What it attempted was to get data on the economic status of a person. If the total number of self-supporting persons was ascertained and the number of people who lived on unearned income were deducted from it, we would get the total of the economically active population. The census sought to obtain this figure as distinct from the figure for the economically passive and semi-active population. It also sought to determine the distribution of the economically active population in the different divisions and sub-divisions of the national economy, and also the actual number of other people who were dependent on each of those divisions and sub-divisions. Vague and general conceptions like "labour" or "service" were avoided, and specific answers were asked for.

The manner of recording agricultural livelihood, was different from that of non-agricultural livelihood. Instructions were given to classify agriculturists under four heads, *viz.*, (1) persons who cultivated land owned by themselves, (2) persons who cultivated land owned by another, (3) persons who were employed as labourers by another person who cultivated land and (4) persons who received rent in cash or kind in respect of land cultivated by another person.

These are general questions which were asked all over the country. There were also questions confined to particular States. For instance questions about unemployment were asked in the following twelve States:—U.P., Bombay, Punjab, Saurashtra, PEPSU, Mysore, Hyderabad, Delhi, Bilaspur, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, and Vindhya Pradesh. Questions about previous occupation were asked in the 2 States of Madhya Bharat and Bhopal; about area of land owned and cultivated by each household in Orissa; about cultivation of land for which rent is paid in West Bengal; about land owned and rented by indigenous persons in the 3 States of Assam, Tripura and Manipur; about infirmities (incidence of diseases) in the 4 States of Madras, Coorg, Rajasthan and Ajmer; about fertility in the 2 States of Bihar and Madhya Pradesh. And about the duration of marriage and size of family in the State of Travancore-Cochin.

NATIONAL REGISTER

Simultaneously with the population census a census of small scale industries including cottage industries also took place. Only such undertakings as do not use mechanical power and employ less than 20 persons or those which use power but employ less than 10 fell within this category. The information collected included

*Provisional figures were published in 1951 April. Supplementary figures were not available at the time of going to press. We have, however, given a list of cities with a population of 100,000 and above. Where available figures for individual States have been given under each State.

EARTHQUAKES

THE sub-continent is divided geologically and therefore physiographically into three distinct and well-defined units. The northernmost unit consisting of sedimentary and crystalline rocks comprises the great mountain ranges of the Himalayas that were upraised, in comparatively recent times, geologically speaking, and are believed to be still undergoing elevation. They constitute the sub-continent's most unstable region and are therefore the seat of the most violent earthquakes. The north-south running mountains of Burma are components of the same mountain system, the Andaman and Nicobar Islands being their southern continuation, and Burma likewise pays the same penalty for their instability.

The southward push of these mountains caused a sinking of the Himalayan foreland—the region of the Indo-Gangetic basin, now filled with alluvium. This constitutes the second unit, and on account of its proximity to the restless mountains in the north, it shares, though in a lesser degree, the effects of the Himalayan earthquakes. But it also makes its own independent contribution of such catastrophies, as we know from the Bihar earthquake of January 1934.

The triangular portion of the Peninsula proper constitutes a stable landmass—a Horst—as the geologists call it—and is the third and most stable region in the sub continent, being comparatively free from any severe earthquakes. Only one earthquake which did any considerable damage has been recorded from this region (April 1843). From the apex of the Peninsula to Madras, however, runs a region of minor shocks, probably connected with some dislocation in the earth's crust, though there is no direct evidence of this.

These three units, then, constitute regions of decreasing intensity of earthquakes as we travel from north to south. They are indicated on the accompanying map, which is essentially the same as the one prepared by Dr. W. D. West of the Geological Survey of India.

During the year under review (1951) no earthquakes involving loss of life or damage to property were reported. However, fairly severe tremors lasting about one minute rocked Shillong on the 5th of August at 4-40 p.m. Similarly, shocks of moderate intensity were reported to have rocked Srinagar on the 13th September shortly after 2-15 p.m. and caused considerable panic. Shocks were felt also in the neighbouring territory of Pakistan. Dibrugarh and Tezpur experienced shocks of moderate intensity on 18th October, but no damage was done. A mild shock was recorded at Delhi on December 10 at 3-08 a.m. (I.S.T.) with its epicentre lying 90 miles away.

CAUSES

Nearly all the major earthquakes are almost invariably the result of movement along dislocations in the earth's crust—or "faults" as the geologists call them, and thrust planes.

A number of important faults run close to the southern edge of the Himalayas and the Himalayan foot is therefore a very unstable region. The most important of these is known as the Main Boundary Fault.

It may, however, be pointed out that it is only such 'faults' as are still active that give rise to earthquakes. Thus the faults in the Peninsular area appear to be now inert and therefore few earthquakes occur there. However some of these faults were probably active in remote geological times. Although the immediate cause of the shocks may be movement along a fault or faults (Kangra 1905) the ultimate cause is often the rapid denudation of steep ranges, which upsets the equilibrium of the earth in the readjustment of which these movements occur. The same result is achieved by the slipping of large alluvial masses in deltaic areas or their uplift owing to tectonic forces (Rangoon Dec. 1927). The regions where mountain ranges take sharp bends, being highly folded, are naturally areas of pent-up strains seeking relief and are therefore zones of great danger. The violent Quetta earthquake of 1935 and the earlier ones of Mach and Sharigh (1931) were of this nature, for these places lie near sharp bends in the Suleiman, Bugti or Kirthar ranges.

HISTORICAL REVIEW

Very little is known of the Indian earthquakes previous to the year 892 A.D. and accounts of the earlier of the recorded earthquakes are necessarily incomplete. T. Oldham has recorded the different sources of information of the earlier Indian earthquakes in his catalogue. Among the works in which records of Indian earthquakes later than 892 A.D. occur are the *Tárikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs), the *Alkámil-fi-l Tárikh* by Ibnulathír—a historical work of the Arabians, the *Mir-át-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, *Baddoni* (Bibliotheca Indica), Bábar's memoirs, Khafi Khán's *Muntakhabullabáb*, etc.

Much information is also gleaned from the Journals of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal the *Philosophical Transactions*, etc. Accounts of the later earthquakes appear in detail in the records and memoirs of the Geological Survey of India, from which much of the information given here is drawn.

A chronological occurrence of the more important earthquakes may now be given.

The earliest earthquake authentically recorded in India took place about the close of the year 893 A.D. or early in 894 A.D., when Daibul or Daipul, an important town on the coast of the Indian Ocean was severely shaken and about 150,000 persons lost their lives. As noted by Oldham a record of this earthquake appears both in the *Tárikhul Khulafá* (History of the Caliphs) and in *Alkámil-fi-l Tárikh*.

The earthquake of July 6, 1505 affected Afghanistan and the northern part of the sub-continent. It is recorded that great fissures appeared in many parts and there were extensive landslips causing much damage and loss of life. In one day as many as 33 shocks were felt and continued for a whole month.

The State of Kashmir was shaken by an earthquake in 1552, but no details are available.

Several earthquakes of less intensity took place between the years 1618 and 1664. On the 26th of May, 1618, Bombay experienced an earthquake in which nearly two thousand lives were lost. The accompanying hurricane resulted in the destruction of several vessels. Lakhugar in Assam suffered an earthquake on February 7, 1663. Shocks were felt in certain parts of eastern Bengal for a period of 32 days during the year 1668.

The next earthquake of great intensity which affected the sub-continent occurred in May 1668, between the dates 2nd—11th. Its effect was so serious that Samáji or Samáwáni—a town of 30,000 inhabitants sank into the ground.

Following this terrible catastrophe there was a period of comparative quiescence for about 50 years. Upper India was however shaken by an earthquake on the '14 Muharam of Aurangzeb's 12th year' (*Mir-ut-ul-'Alam*, an unpublished work of Bakhtiwar Khan) that is, the 4th of June 1669. This earthquake was accompanied by a big shower of meteors, which, it is reported, fell into a lake and caused its waters to overflow.

Kashmir was affected by shocks on June 22, 1669 but not much damage appears to have been done.

Delhi Earthquakes.—A severe earthquake shook Delhi on Friday, July 17, 1720, at about midday and was accompanied by considerable damage to the fortress, Fatehpur Mosque and other property, as well as loss of life. It is reported that comparatively severe shocks continued for more than a month, so much so that the population of Delhi had to sleep out of doors during this period.

A violent earthquake accompanied by a hurricane of great intensity occurred in Calcutta and the delta of the Ganges in October 1737. It is reported that 20,000 craft plying in the Ganges were cast away, the steeple of a church sank completely into the ground, and 300,000 people lost their lives. It is further reported that 60 ton barques were blown two leagues up the river.

Bengal, Burma and the Arakan coast were affected on April 2, 1762. In fact it is reported that the emergence of the Arakan coast from the sea is due to this earthquake, but that is an obvious exaggeration, though partial elevation of the coastal strip probably occurred. It is stated that oysters were found attached to rocks forty feet above ground level.

Several shocks of varying intensity occurred in different parts of the sub-continent—Calcutta, Kashmir, Ongole and the upper reaches of the Ganges between July 13, 1762 and May 22, 1803, but they were not of much importance.

A violent earthquake took place on Sept. 1, 1803, affecting Mathura, Calcutta, Garhwal, Kumaon and Delhi. At Mathura the domes of several mosques erected by Ghazi Khan sank into the ground. Several villages were swallowed up in Garhwal.

This earthquake is noted for the fact that the upper portion of the famous Qutab Minar fell as a result of it, though it is also stated that the Minar was struck by lightning.

The earthquake of June 16, 1819 was one of the worst earthquakes experienced in the sub-continent. Its effect was the severest in Kutch, the chief town of which—Bhuj—was completely ruined and 2,000 persons perished. Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat and Poona were all affected.

In the western region of Kutch the town of Sindree and the neighbouring area was submerged as a result of tidal waves. A tract 51 miles wide was raised in front of a branch of the Indus and the river had to cut a fresh channel across it. This ridge is known to the local inhabitants as Allah Band, or God's Embankment.

One very severe shock followed by minor ones occurred on October 29, 1826 and resulted in several houses falling in Khatmandu and Patan, in Nepal.

Sometime in September 1827 the fort of Kolitaran, near Lahore, was destroyed and about 1,000 persons lost their lives. It is stated that a hill falling into the river Ravi resulted in extensive floods.

There is record of at least 80 earthquakes affecting the sub-continent between June 6, 1828 and the year 1839, but of these only two are worth mentioning, namely, the one that shook the vale of Kashmir on June 6, 1828 and the other that affected Nepal and the eastern and central region in the north. In Kashmir alone over a thousand persons lost their lives, and for at least two months following the earthquake the number of shocks was as high as one to two hundred per day.

The earthquake of August 26, 1833 was felt in Khatmandu (Nepal) and north Bihar. In Khatmandu alone 100 houses were levelled to the ground and a similar fate overtook other places. There was continuous agitation for full 24 hours.

The earthquake of February 19, 1842 lasted for about three minutes in Kabul and affected Peshawar, Jallalabad, etc. It was very destructive at Peshawar and one-third of the town of Jallalabad was destroyed. Hot springs at Sonah became cold and the amount of water also diminished. The area affected was about 216,000 square miles. The epicentral area was probably near Jallalabad.

Two earthquakes which affected the Deccan in March and April 1843 may be here recorded, for the Deccan, being a stable landmass, is rarely affected by earthquakes of any intensity. Sholapur, Maktal, Singrurgarh, Bellary, Kurnool, Belgaum were all affected and much damage was done. This is the only earthquake known in the Deccan which caused considerable damage. The epicentre was near Bellary.

An earthquake occurred on January 10, 1869 in Assam (Cachar). The total area where shocks were felt extended to 250,000 sq. miles.

A severe earthquake occurred in the Bay of Bengal on the morning of December 31, 1881. The radius of the area affected was about 800 miles, and the total area over which the shock was felt was in the neighbourhood of 2,000,000 square miles, most of it being sea. It was felt at Gaya, Hazaribagh, Agra, Ootacamund and Kozhikode (Calicut). The northernmost point affected was near Monghyr.

The earthquake of May 30, 1885 although comparatively mild, resulted in heavy loss of life and about 3,000 persons perished in Kashmir. The epicentre was a few miles west of Srinagar. The radius of felt area was 300–450 miles, the total area affected being about 110,000 square miles.

The epicentre of the earthquake of July 14, 1885 was north-west of Dacca. It was felt violently throughout East and West Bengal, but extended also into Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Sikkim, Bhutan and Assam. The area affected was approximately 230,400 square miles.

One of the worst earthquakes which has affected Assam and probably one of the greatest within historic times occurred on June 12, 1897. Stone buildings in Shillong, Goalpara, Gauhati, Nowgong and Sylhet were almost entirely destroyed everywhere and Calcutta was seriously affected. Over 1,600 lives were lost and the earthquake was felt in an area of 1,730,000 square miles. The earthquake was caused by a "movement along a thrust-plane or thrust-planes, and along secondary thrust and fault-planes, which had a maximum length of about 200 miles and a maximum width of about 50 miles." This movement was due to the relief of differential strains set up in the interior of the earth.

The district of Kangra in the Punjab suffered heavily on April 4, 1905, more particularly because the shocks occurred early in the morning when people were still asleep. There was heavy loss of life—20,000 persons having perished. The area affected was 1,625,000 square miles. Kangra and Dharamsala were completely destroyed. The main shock was from north to south, followed by an equally severe one from south to north. The earthquake is ascribed to movement along one of the reverse faults of the Himalayas.

A violent shock was felt on July 8, 1918 which affected East Bengal, Assam, Burma, and the north-west as far as Lahore. It was most strongly felt in Srimangal (Assam) where many tea estates were ruined. The total area over which it was felt was 800,000 square miles. This earthquake was due to subsidence along a fault. It was accompanied by pouring out of sand, mud and water from fissures created in the ground.

Assam was shaken by a severe earthquake on July 3, 1930, after about 12 years of comparative quiescence. The total area affected was about 350,000 square miles. The town of Dhubri suffered considerable damage, but fortunately no loss of life occurred. This was probably due to the fact that many houses were built of 'flexible superstructure supporting light, often galvanised iron roofs' and at that time of the year many persons were not sleeping in their houses.

The north Bihar earthquake of January 15, 1934 is still fresh in our minds. It was one of the most violent earthquakes that have affected the sub-continent. It is estimated that over 10,000 lives were lost and several crores worth of property was damaged. Sitamarhi, Madhubani, Monghyr, Patna, Jamalpur, Muzaffarpur, Darjeeling, etc., and the Nepal valley suffered heavily. The epicentre of this earthquake ran from near Motihari through Sitamarhi to Madhubani. The total area over which it was felt was 1,900,000 square miles. The earthquake is attributed to faults underlying the alluvium. It is fortunate that it occurred in the afternoon (about 2-15 p.m.), for had it occurred at night it would have been one of the worst of such disasters ever experienced by mankind.

Another severe earthquake to be experienced in the sub-continent occurred in the Hindu Kush on November 14, 1937, and was felt throughout the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir, as well as largely over the two Punjabs, Uttar Pradesh, northern Sind and Baluchistan. Severe shocks were felt at Lahore, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Kangra, Chitral and Drosh, and considerable damage was done. No loss of life was reported.

On May 3, 1938 two shocks were felt at intervals of about five seconds at Shillong in Assam, at 10-21 p.m. The shocks lasted for about 40 seconds. There was very little damage to property and no loss of life.

KASHMIR EARTHQUAKES

Mention must also be made of the earthquake of November 21, 1939, which was felt at Jammu, Mianwali, Dehra Ismail Khan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Srinagar, Dalhousie, Kabul, Gilgit, Skardu, etc. Its epicentre was in the Hindu Kush range being situated at 36° N. 75.5° E. Its focal depth was 200 kms.

The intensity of this earthquake at Srinagar and Gilgit was VII on the Mercali scale. At Srinagar three shocks were felt at intervals of 10 seconds each. Cracks developed in the walls of the Observatory and other buildings in the city. At Gilgit, which suffered three shocks at intervals of two seconds each, boulders slipped down from the surrounding mountains and dust spread all over the valley.

During 1940 earthquake shocks were felt at Gulmarg in Kashmir, at Barmer (Rajasthan) and at Bhuj and Radhanpur in western India.

At Gulmarg two shocks of moderate intensity were felt on August 3, at 14-45 (I.S.T.) and cracked walls of *kutcha* houses. Shocks of moderate intensity were also felt on August 8, and September 21, 1940, but apart from cracks in *kutcha* houses no damage was done. Barmer and Bhuj experienced a slight shock on October 31, while Bhuj had another shock on November 13, 1940.

There was no loss of life or serious damage to property during any of these earthquakes.

Another earthquake occurred on June 26, at 17-27 hours (I.S.T.). This earthquake whose epicentre lay in the neighbourhood of Nicobar Islands, was of very great intensity and was felt in Madras, Chittagong, Chandwadi, Colombo, etc. Extensive damage to buildings occurred in Port Blair where four persons were killed and four seriously injured. The duration of the shock was less than half a minute.

Three earthquakes of slight to moderate intensity were recorded during the year 1942. An earthquake of slight intensity with its epicentre in Assam was felt at 16-17 hours (I.S.T.) on February 22, in parts of old undivided Bengal and Assam. No loss of life or damage was reported. On March 22, a quake of moderate intensity was felt at 7-38 hours at Lahore and Rawalpindi in Pakistan and at Simla in India. The epicentre was in the Hindu Kush Mountains. A third earthquake of slight intensity was felt in parts of India on May 15, 1942 at 22-25 hours (I.S.T.). The epicentre lay in the Hindu Kush. There was no loss of life or damage to property.

Two shocks of slight intensity were felt at Srinagar in Kashmir and at Drosh in Chitral, on February 6, 1943, at intervals of 30 seconds. On February 9, an earthquake of slight intensity was felt in parts of Assam. Slight shocks were felt over a wide area—Rawalpindi, Muzaffarabad, D. I. Khan in Pakistan and Gauhati, Gulmarg and Srinagar in India on September 9, 1943, at 10-36 (I.S.T.). The epicentre of this earthquake was near the Hindu Kush Mountains. An earthquake of great intensity with epicentre in Assam was felt in parts of Assam and north Bengal, on October 23 at 23-54 (I.S.T.). Slight shocks were felt at D. I. Khan on November 27 at 15-15 (I.S.T.).

Although a large number of earthquakes have occurred during 1944-45, with the exception of one, they were all of comparatively small intensity. This latter had a higher intensity and was felt on December 25, 1944, at Silchar, Shillong and Calcutta, at about 9-25 p.m., (I.S.T.). At Silchar shocks were felt over a period of three minutes and several houses suffered damage. No damage was, however, reported from either Shillong or Calcutta.

On February 29, 1944, an earthquake of great intensity, with epicentre in the Maldive Islands was felt in the Ceylon region at 22-58 (I.S.T.). An earthquake of moderate intensity with epicentre near the Andaman Islands, was recorded on September 27, 1944. During 1944 further shocks were felt in different parts of India—Kashmir, Bihar, Assam—but none of them was of much importance.

Between January 1945 and March 1945 the reported shocks were all of small intensity and occurred in Nepal and Assam.

During 1946 also numerous earthquake shocks were experienced in various parts in the Republic of India but none of these appear to have caused any serious damage or loss of life. In India shocks of varying intensity were recorded at Digboi, in Assam (March 7, 1946), at Srinagar in Kashmir (February 25, 1946), at Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh (January 19, 1946), at Dehra Dun in Uttar Pradesh (September 4, 1946), and at Faridpur (September 12, 1946) where the hitherto calm water of the river was agitated and rose to a height of 2 feet, the phenomenon being observable for 15 seconds.

No really severe earthquakes involving serious loss of life or property occurred in the Indian Republic during 1947 though shocks of varying intensity were recorded at Calcutta and other places.

ASSAM EARTHQUAKE

In 1950, however, a severe earthquake occurred, at 19 h. 39 m. 23 s. I.S.T. (14 h. 09 m. 23 s. G.M.T.) on August 15, in Assam. The seismological laboratory at Poona located the epicentre at Lat. 29° N and Long. - 97° E. From the extent of landslips it caused, it is presumed that the region extended further W.S.W. towards Abor Hills.

The main shock lasted for a period ranging from 4 to 8 minutes within the severely affected area. This was followed by a large number of aftershocks, those of August 16 to August 18, of September 13 and September 30, and of October 4 being fairly strong and recorded over wide areas. It is also presumed that the main shock created some dislocations along certain minor faults away from the epicentral zone and thus caused local earthquakes of minor intensity. In certain other areas the damage was found to be more severe in abandoned river beds, which are abundant in Assam and had often become populated.

Immediately after the earthquake several tributaries of the Brahmaputra were blocked by landslips, causing widespread floods. The most seriously affected river in this respect was the Subansiri. Landslips were widespread and a large area of the hill faces was rendered bare. Great damage was caused to railways, roads, bridges and brick buildings. Considering the severity of the earthquake, however, the loss of human life was comparatively small.

It is not possible to assess the total damage with any degree of accuracy but the following figures have been most often quoted:

extent—15,200 sq. miles.
number of persons affected—4,62,000.
loss of life—1,000.
dwelling houses damaged—100,000.
tea gardens damaged—6.
total estimated loss—rupees one crore.

The earthquake was regarded as one of the five worst in history with repercussions spreading over besides north and east Assam, south-east Tibet, north Burma and south-west China.

items like the name of the proprietor, nature of the business, number of owners of each establishment and whether the work is of a perennial or seasonal character.

The literates and illiterates will be categorized as follows: Those unable to read and write, those able to read but not able to write, those who can both read and write, and lastly those who have passed examinations and hold degrees. An item of some interest is that Sadhus and Sanyasis are to be classed under 'Religious and Charitable Service'. People without any permanent residence will fall under the category of vagrants.

There will in all be five kinds of tables, first general population tables, secondly economic tables showing among other things the people's means of livelihood and grouping them as employers, employees or independent workers, thirdly sample tables showing size of household, etc., fourthly social and cultural tables relating to language, religion, educational standards, scheduled castes and tribes, migrants, displaced persons and non-Indian nationals and fifthly tables giving summary figures for each district.

Of these only the population tables are ready and are given below.

At a later stage the Census Commission will prepare zonal population statistics based on people's food habits. There will be six zones, such as rice zone, wheat zone and so on. This will be done in order to help the Food Ministry in accurately assessing wheat, rice and other requirements of people in various areas.

All useful data collected during the census operations will be recorded in a national register. Relevant parts of this register will be kept in every tahsil or sub-division or ward as a permanent and confidential record of the inhabitants. It is also proposed to bring out a census handbook for every district which the State Governments have been requested to publish.

The State Governments have also been requested to include abstracts from these in school textbooks so that students could learn more about their region than they do at present.

GROWTH OF POPULATION.

Year.	Population (in millions).	Increase (in millions).	Percentage Increase.
1951 ..	356·89	42·06	+ 13·4
1941 ..	314·83	39·31	+ 14·3
1931 ..	275·52	27·34	+ 11·0
1921 ..	248·18	—0·87	— 0·3
1911 ..	249·05	13·55	+ 5·8
1901 ..	235·50	..	..

During the twenty years (1931-51), the number added to the population was three times as many as during the ten years (1921-31) and twice as many as during the thirty years (1901-31).

PRESENT POPULATION

Part 'A' States

Name of State.	Land Area in square miles.	POPULATION 1951. Persons	Males	Females	1941 Persons	Females per 1,000 of males. 1941.	1951.	Percentage Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—) 1941-51.	1931-41.	1921-31.
PART 'A' STATES—										
1. Assam	54,084	9,129,442	4,869,878	4,259,564	7,593,037	889	875	+ 20·2	+ 19·6	+ 19·3
2. Bihar	70,368	40,218,916	20,172,567	20,046,349	36,545,575	994	994	+ 10·1	+ 12·3	+ 11·6
3. Bombay	115,570	35,943,559	18,631,883	17,311,676	29,506,968	935	929	+ 21·8	+ 16·0	+ 13·2
4. Madhya Pradesh	130,323	21,327,898	10,688,811	10,639,087	19,631,615	996	995	+ 8·6	+ 10·3	+ 12·7
5. Madras	127,768	56,952,332	28,413,661	28,538,671	49,847,508	1,010	1,004	+ 14·3	+ 11·6	+ 10·0
6. Orissa	59,869	14,644,293	7,240,008	7,404,285	13,767,988	1,053	1,023	+ 6·4	+ 10·2	+ 11·9
7. Punjab	37,428	12,638,611	6,780,770	5,857,841	12,593,628	853	863	+ 0·4	+ 17·9	+ 9·9
8. Uttar Pradesh	112,523	63,254,118	33,142,457	30,111,661	56,516,622	907	909	+ 11·9	+ 13·6	+ 6·7
9. West Bengal	29,476	24,786,683	13,319,941	11,466,742	21,837,295	845	861	+ 13·5	+ 23·7	+ 7·7
TOTAL PART 'A' STATES	737,409	278,895,852	143,259,976	135,635,876	247,840,236	948	947	+ 12·6	+ 14·0	+ 10·2

Part 'B' States

Name of State.	Land Area in square miles.	POPULATION 1951. Persons	Males	Females	1941. Persons	Females per 1,000 of males. 1941.	1951.	Percentage Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—) 1941-51.	1931-41.	1921-31.
PART 'B' STATES—										
1. Hyderabad ..	82,313	18,652,964	9,464,495	9,188,469	16,338,534	957	971	+ 14·2	+ 13·2	+ 15·8
2. Jammu and Kashmir ..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3. Madhya Bharat ..	46,710	7,941,642	4,128,308	3,813,334	7,151,502	912	924	+ 11·1	+ 13·7	+ 11·9
4. Mysore	29,458	9,071,678	4,663,858	4,407,820	7,329,140	948	945	+ 23·8	+ 11·7	+ 9·7
5. PEPSU	10,099	3,468,631	1,873,205	1,595,426	3,424,060	834	852	+ 1·3	+ 17·5	+ 8·2
6. Rajasthan ..	128,424	15,297,979	7,966,208	7,331,771	13,282,105	905	920	+ 15·2	+ 18·4	+ 14·7
7. Saurashtra ..	21,062	4,136,005	2,094,968	2,041,037	3,430,802	965	974	+ 20·5	+ 12·1	+ 13·3
8. Travancore-Cochin	9,155	9,265,157	4,615,335	4,649,822	7,492,893	1,002	1,007	+ 23·6	+ 18·9	+ 26·3
TOTAL PART 'B' STATES	327,221	67,834,056	34,806,377	33,027,679	58,449,126	937	949	+ 16·1	+ 15·1	+ 14·8

Part 'C' States

Name of State.	Land Area in square miles.	POPULATION 1951. Persons	Males	Females	1941. Persons	Females per 1,000 of males. 1941.	1951.	Percentage Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—) 1941-51.	1931-41.	1921-31.
PART 'C' STATES—										
1. Ajmer	2,425	692,506	359,572	332,934	588,960	903	926	+ 17·5	+ 15·7	+ 13·3
2. Bhopal	6,921	838,107	438,778	399,329	785,322	915	910	+ 6·8	+ 8·2	+ 5·8
3. Bilaspur	453	127,566	65,332	62,234	110,336	930	953	+ 16·4	+ 10·0	..
4. Coorg	1,593	229,255	125,333	103,922	168,726	826	829	+ 35·5	+ 6·3	..
5. Delhi	574	1,743,992	990,443	753,549	917,939	716	761	+ 90·0	+ 43·8	+ 30·6
6. Himachal Pradesh ..	10,600	989,437	516,317	473,120	935,359	891	916	+ 5·8	+ 11·9	+ 7·7
7. Kutch	8,461	567,825	273,363	294,462	500,800	1,096	1,077	+ 13·4	— 2·6	+ 6·3
8. Manipur	8,620	579,058	284,747	294,311	512,069	1,056	1,034	+ 13·1	+ 13·3	+ 18·4
9. Tripura	4,049	649,930	339,962	309,968	513,010	886	912	+ 26·7	+ 34·2	+ 26·7
10. Vindhya Pradesh ..	24,600	3,577,431	1,834,610	1,742,821	3,353,019	962	950	+ 6·7	+ 13·3	+ 9·0
TOTAL PART 'C' STATES ..	68,296	9,995,107	5,228,457	4,766,650	8,385,540	921	912	+ 19·2	+ 15·3	+ 11·0

Part 'D' Territories.

Name of State.	Land Area in square miles.	POPULATION 1951. Persons	Males	Females	1941. Persons	Females per 1,000 of males. 1941.	1951.	Percentage Variation Increase (+) Decrease (—) 1941-51.	1931-41.	1921-31.
PART 'D' TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS.—										
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,143	30,963	19,036	11,927	33,768	571	627	— 8·3	+ 17·2	+ 7·4
2. Sikkim	2,745	135,646	70,961	64,685	121,520	921	912	+ 11·5	+ 10·9	+ 34·1
TOTAL	5,888	166,609	89,997	76,612	155,288	832	851	+ 7·3	+ 16·2	+ 24·6
GRAND TOTAL	1,138,814	356,891,624	183,384,807	173,506,817	314,830,190	945	946	+ 13·4	+ 14·3	+ 11·0

NOTE 1. Figures for the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and Part 'B' Tribal Areas of Assam are not included.
NOTE 2. Jammu and Kashmir: Due to special conditions prevailing there, the 1951 census operations were not carried out. The area of the State is 82,258 square miles. The 1941 census population was 4·02 millions. The population strength as determined under the Constitution (Determination of Population) Order, 1950, was 4·37 millions on March 1, 1950.
NOTE 3. Part 'B' Tribal Areas of Assam: Census Operations have never so far been carried out there. A local estimate (unverified) indicates a population strength of 560,631 persons.

Displaced Persons* Part 'A' States

Name of State.	1951 Census Provisional Totals of Displaced Persons.	Displaced Persons according to 1948 and 1949 Censuses.	Difference.
PART 'A' STATES—			
1. Assam	276,824	114,597	+ 162,227
2. Bihar	78,641	45,041	+ 33,600
3. Bombay	341,081	285,161	+ 55,920
4. Madhya Pradesh ..	120,886	91,507	+ 29,379
5. Madras	9,926	....	....
6. Orissa	20,026	....	....
7. Punjab	2,468,491	2,465,243	+ 3,248
8. Uttar Pradesh	475,822	412,399	+ 63,423
9. West Bengal	2,117,896	1,094,381	+ 1,023,515
TOTAL PART 'A' STATES	5,910,493	4,508,329	+ 1,371,312

Part 'B' States

Name of State.	1951 Census Provisional Totals of Displaced Persons.	Displaced Persons according to 1948 and 1949 Censuses.	Difference.
PART 'B' STATES—			
1. Hyderabad	4,035	....	....
2. Jammu and Kashmir	Due to special conditions	prevailing there, no	Census was carried out.
3. Madhya Bharat	68,457	59,333	+ 9,124
4. Mysore	7,891	....	....
5. PEPSU	380,159	325,482	+ 54,677
6. Rajasthan	312,742	260,594	+ 52,148
7. Saurashtra	60,525	35,891	+ 24,634
8. Travancore-Cochin	354	....	....
TOTAL PART 'B' STATES	834,163	681,300	+ 140,583

Part 'C' States

Name of State.	1951 Census Provisional Totals of Displaced Persons.	Displaced Persons according to 1948 and 1949 Censuses.	Difference.
PART 'C' STATES—			
1. Ajmer	71,824	92,799	— 20,975
2. Bhopal	17,933	....	....
3. Bilaspur	187	....	....
4. Coorg	11	....	....
5. Delhi	509,767	377,117	+ 132,650
6. Himachal Pradesh	5,248	5,224	+ 24
7. Kutch	11,991	....	....
8. Manipur	1,200	541	+ 659
9. Tripura	100,251	34,883	+ 65,368
10. Vindhya Pradesh	14,626	12,945	+ 1,681
TOTAL PART 'C' STATES	733,038	523,509	+ 179,407

* The provisional totals are inclusive of children born to displaced persons after their arrival in India, in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Orissa, Madras, Vindhya Pradesh, parts of West Bengal and Bihar. They do not include such children elsewhere.

Part 'D' Territory.

Name of State.	1951 Census Provisional Totals of Displaced Persons.	Displaced Persons according to 1948 and 1949 Censuses.	Difference.
PART 'D' TERRITORIES AND OTHER AREAS—			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,545	....	....
2. Sikkim	39	....	....
TOTAL	1,584	....	....
GRAND TOTAL	7,479,278	5,713,138	+ 1,691,302

NOTE: The total number of displaced persons on March, 1951 in those areas covered by the 1951 census where no special census of Displaced Persons was taken in 1948 or 1949 is 74,838.

EARLIER CENSUS

Until the new tables of the 1951 census are ready one has still to depend on the findings of previous enquiries. It may be stated however that whatever changes the latest census may reveal will be of a marginal nature: the essential picture will be the same as presented below which is based on enquiries held before the 1951 census.

About 44 per cent. of the population was enumerated as workers in the census of 1931. Out of this about 67 per cent. was engaged in agriculture, 10·2 per cent. in mining and industry and the rest, 22·8 per cent. in trade, transport, etc.

Carrying the analysis of industry further, there are two types of industry, cottage industry and large-scale industry. About 90 per cent. of the total industrial population is engaged in small scale or cottage industry, and 10 per cent. in large-scale industry. The average monthly income varies from State to State. In Bombay the average income of a textile worker is about Rs. 1,210 a year.

Turning to agriculture, the amount of land available for cultivation is about 360 mlns. acres. The number of workers in agriculture which comprises cultivating owners, tenant cultivators, etc., was 66½ mlns. according to the census of 1931. Thus the amount of land per worker works out at 5½ acres. 70 per cent. of all farms are less than 5 acres each, and a good percentage are actually less than one acre each.

The following two tables show the average annual earnings of workers* in factories† in perennial industries:

Industry	1939	1945	1946¶	1947§
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Textiles (All)	293·5	613·7	624·5	773·7
Cotton	320·2	723·4	721·8	911·3
Jute	230·8	390·5	425·0	497·6
Engineering	263·5	653·1	696·1	699·9
Minerals and Metals	457·2	601·9	599·8	890·2
Chemicals and Dyes	244·8	445·2	492·4	592·4
Paper and Printing	332·7	568·8	638·4	724·8
Wood, Stone and Glass	194·2	413·6	434·3	496·5
Skins and Hides	285·8	536·7	558·2	603·9
Ordnance Factories	361·9	642·8	721·2	754·1
Mints	367·4	667·0	858·7	1,071·2
Miscellaneous	281·2	503·2	611·8	663·1
All Industries	287·5	595·8	619·4	738·3

* All workers including clerical and supervisory staff drawing below Rs. 200 p.m.
† Factories covered by the Factories Act, 1936.
¶ Figures exclude Punjab and N.W.F.P.
§ Figures relate to States in the Indian Republic excluding East Punjab.

This table shows the average daily earnings (based on figures for December) of workers in Mines:

	1939	1945	1946	1947
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Jharia Coalfields.				
Miners	0 9 9	1 2 3	1 8 3	2 5 0
Loaders	0 8 9	1 1 0	1 7 9	2 1 0
Raniganj Coalfields.				
Miners	0 9 0	1 3 9	1 8 0	2 5 3
Loaders	0 7 9	1 1 3	1 6 9	2 4 3
Pench Valley Coalfields.				
Miners	0 12 0	1 4 9	1 5 9	2 4 3
Loaders	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 12 6	1 15 9

For fuller details see under 'Labour'.

PHYSICAL TYPES

There are six physical types in India. Indian manhood, in fact, varies considerably from place to place. No one, for instance, would confuse the main types, such as Gurkhas, Sikhs, Rajputs, Nagas, Tamils, etc., nor does it take long to carry the differentiation much farther. The typical inhabitants of India—the Dravidians—differ altogether from those of Northern Asia, and more nearly resemble the tribes of Malaya, Sumatra and Madagascar. Whatever may be their origin, it is certain that they have settled in India for countless ages and that their present physical characteristics have been evolved locally. In the north-west they have been displaced by successive hordes of invaders, including Aryans, Scythians, Pathans and Moghals, and in the north-east by Mongoloid tribes allied to those of Burma. Between these foreign elements and the pure Dravidians is a borderland where the contiguous races have intermingled.

The people of India are generally divided into six main physical types. There would be seven if the Andamanese were included, but this tiny group of Negritos may be disregarded.

The Indo-Aryan type is found in the Punjab, Rajasthan and Kashmir, and has as its characteristic members the Rajputs, Khattris, and Jats. This type approaches most closely the traditional Aryan type which colonised the sub-continent. The stature is mostly tall; complexion fair; eyes dark; hair on face plentiful, head long; nose narrow and prominent but not specially long.

The Scytho-Dravidian type comprises the Maratha Brahmans, the Kunbis, and the Coorgs of Western India. It is formed probably by a mixture of Scythian and Dravidian elements. This type is distinguished by a lower stature, a greater length of head, a higher nasal index, a shorter nose, and a lower orbito-nasal index than the Aryan. All of these characters, except perhaps the last, may be due to an intermixture of varying degree with the Dravidians. In the higher groups the amount of crossing seems to have been slight; in the lower Dravidian elements are more pronounced.

The Aryo-Dravidian or Hindustani type is found in Uttar Pradesh (U.P.) in parts of Rajasthan and in Bihar and is represented in its upper strata by the Hindustani Brahman and in its lower by the Chamar. This type is probably the result of the intermixture, in varying proportions of the Indo-Aryan and Dravidian types. The head-form is long with a tendency to medium. the complexion varies from lightish brown to black; the nose ranges from medium to broad, being always broader than among the Indo-Aryans; the stature is lower than in the latter group and usually below the average according to the scale. The higher representatives of this type approach the Indo-Aryans while the lower members are in many respects not very far removed from the Dravidians. The type is essentially a mixed one, yet its characteristics are readily definable, and no one would take even an upper class Hindustani for a pure Indo-Aryan or a Chamar for a genuine Dravidian. The distinctive feature of the type, the character which gives the real clue to its origin and stamps the Aryo-Dravidian as racially different from the Indo-Aryan is to be found in the proportion of the nose.

The Mongolo-Dravidian, or Bengali type of lower West Bengal and Orissa, comprising the Bengal Brahmins and Kyasthas and other groups is peculiar to this part of India. This type is a blend of Dravidian and Mongoloid elements, with a strain of Indo-Aryan blood in the higher groups. The head is broad; the complexion is dark; hair on face usually plentiful; stature medium; nose medium, with a tendency to broad. This is one of the most distinctive types in India, members may be recognised at a glance. Within its own habitat the type extends to the Himalayas on the north and to Assam on the east, and probably includes the bulk of the population of Orissa, the western limit coinciding approximately with the hilly country of Chota Nagpur and West Bengal.

The Mongoloid type of the Himalayas, Nepal and Assam is represented by the Kanets of Lahul and Kulu; the Lepchas of Darjeeling and Sikkim; the Limbus, Murmis and Gurungs of Nepal; and the Bodo of Assam. The head is broad; the complexion is dark, with a yellow tinge; hair on face scanty; stature short or below average; nose fine to broad; face characteristically flat; eyelids often oblique.

The Dravidian type extends from Ceylon to the valley of the Ganges and pervades Madras, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh (C.P.), most of central India and Chota Nagpur. Its most characteristic representatives are the Paniyans of Malabar and the Santals of Chota Nagpur.

Probably this was the original type of the population of India, now modified to a varying extent by the admixture of Aryan, Scythian, and Mongoloid elements. In typical specimens of this type the stature is short or below mean; the complexion very dark, approaching black; hair plentiful, with an occasional tendency to curl; eyes dark; head long; nose very broad, sometimes depressed at the root, but not so as to make the face appear flat. This race, the most primitive of the Indian types, occupies the oldest geological formation in India, the medley of forest clad ranges, terraced plateau, and undulating plains which stretch roughly speaking, from the Vindhyas to Cape Comorin. On the east and the west of the peninsular area the domain of the Dravidian is coterminous with the Ghats, while further north it reaches on one side to the Aravallis, and on the other to the Rajmahal Hills. Where the original characteristics have been unchanged by contact with Indo-Aryan or Mongoloid people, the type is remarkably uniform and distinctive. The Dravidian is a hard labourer and is found wherever there is demand for hard manual labour whether hoeing tea in Assam, the Duars, or Ceylon, or doing scavenger's work in the streets of Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore; he is recognizable at a glance by his black skin, his squat figure, and the negro-like proportion of his nose. In the upper strata of the vast social deposit which is here treated as Dravidian these typical characteristics tend to thin and disappear, but even among them traces of the original stock survive in varying degrees.

RELIGION, COMMUNITY

The table below shows the distribution of population by community in the Indian Union according to the 1941 census:—

States	Total Population	Hindus	Muslims	Buddhists	Sikhs	Indian Christians	Parsis	Anglo-Indians	Jains	Tribes	Rest
	(*In thousands*)										
India	3,18,776	2,39,381	42,691		4,112	5,635			1,433	24,754	755
Assam	7,685	3,262	1,754		4	36			6	2,607	16
Bihar	36,546	26,607	4,719		13	25			5	5,165	11
Bombay	29,384	23,217	2,463		9	371			455	2,712	157
Madhya Pradesh (C.P. & Berar)	19,648	14,230	811		15	52			86	4,440	13
Madras	49,841	43,247	3,927		..	2,022			30	562	52
Orissa	13,768	10,053	166		..	37			1	3,509	3
Punjab (E. Punjab)	12,697	5,516	4,427		2,336	116			30	..	273
Uttar Pradesh (U.P.)	56,346	46,854	8,692	Not available.	233	163	Not available.	Not available.	203	293	8
West Bengal	21,837	14,726	5,544		15	60			10	1,371	111
Hyderabad	16,338	13,310	2,097		5	216			25	678	7
Jammu and Kashmir	4,022	808	3,074		66	3			1	29	41
Madhya Bharat	7,141	5,462	475		5	8			90	1,097	3
Mysore	7,329	6,687	485		..	99			33	9	16
Patiala & E. P. States Union	3,424	1,192	899		1,308	4			7	..	15
Rajasthan	13,085	9,878	1,256		79	4			313	1,551	5
Saurashtra	3,556	2,980	436		2	2			125	2	1
Travancore-Cochin	7,493	4,439	543		..	2,370			..	138	2
Vindhya Pradesh	3,569	3,250	95		..	1			13	210	..
Ajmer	589	381	90		1	6			19	91	..
Bhopal	785	597	110		..	..			6	71	..
Bilaspur	110	108	1		..	..			..	..	..
Coorg	169	131	14		..	3			..	20	..
Delhi	918	567	305		16	10			..	..	8
Himachal Pradesh	935	901	29		4	..			..	..	1
Kutch	501	318	117		..	..			64	1	..
Manipur	512	304	30		..	26			..	153	..
Tripura	513	348	124		..	..			..	34	8
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34	8	8	1	1				..	11	4

LANGUAGES

A note on language will not be out of place here. According to a linguistic survey no fewer than 250 languages are spoken in India. But they all fall into four main groups, the Munda languages, the Dravidian languages, the Indo-Aryan languages and the Tibeto-Chinese languages.

The Munda languages are spoken by the pre-Dravidian inhabitants of India now confined chiefly to the hills and jungles of the Chota Nagpur plateau.

The principal Dravidian languages, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kanarese and Tulu have a much wider distribution. Once they were spoken over the whole of India. Now they are limited to peninsular India. The last-named language Tulu is indeed spoken in just one district in the whole country, *viz.*, South Canara in the Madras State.

The Indo-Aryan languages were introduced by the invaders coming from the north-west. But the languages have now spread over the whole of the north and have penetrated further south than the Vindhyas. Going east we find Pahari, Lahnda, Punjabi, Kashmiri, Hindi, Bihari, Oriya and Bengali. Going south we find Rajasthani, Gujarati and Marathi. Another language which is generally grouped with Hindi is Urdu. Urdu was born in the bazaars of the northern parts of the sub-continent when the Moghul soldiers came into touch with the local population. Urdu may be called Persianized Hindi and is widely spoken by the Muslims in the north and in certain areas by the Hindus as well.

The Tibeto-Chinese languages are not important as they are confined wholly to Himalayan hill tribes such as Lepchas.

The following figures (based on the 1941 census) are intended to give some idea of the distribution in the sub-continent of the various languages mentioned above:—

Hindi	79,000,000
Bengali	54,000,000
Telugu	26,000,000
Marathi	21,000,000
Tamil	20,000,000
Punjabi	16,000,000
Rajasthani	14,000,000
Kanarese	12,000,000
Oriya	11,000,000
Gujarati	11,000,000
Malayalam	10,000,000
Sindhi	4,000,000
Assamese	2,000,000
Kashmiri	1,500,000
Munda languages	4,000,000

Literacy according to the 1941 census was very low, being only about 12 per cent.

URBAN AND RURAL

Passing next to the question of the distribution of population between urban and rural areas we find from the 1941 census that the percentage of the urban population to the rural is about 15, which shows an increase of 3 per cent. over the 1931 census due partly to natural increase and partly to migration from rural areas.

The percentage of urban population ranges from 3 in Assam to 24.0 in Bombay which is the most urbanized of the major States. The absolute figures for the major States are given in a table further or while the table showing the percentage of urban population is given below:—

INDIAN REPUBLIC

	Percentage of urban population.
Madras	15·97
Bombay	23·92
Bengal, West	21·76
Uttar Pradesh (U.P.)	12·46
Punjab	15·09
Bihar	5·37
Madhya Pradesh	11·29
Assam	3·0
Orissa	2·99
Ajmer	36·68
Coorg	0·06
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..
Bilaspur	2·6
Kutch	18·0
Delhi	75·78
Himachal Pradesh	3·4
Madhya Bharat	15·33
PEPSU	14·57
Saurashtra	25·6
Vindhya Pradesh	5·49
Bhopal	17·72
Hyderabad	13·4
Kashmir	10·3
Mysore	18·4

India is so often referred to as a land of villages that one is apt to overlook the real dimensions of the urban population. It is true that only about 15 per cent. of the population is urban; but then it is a 15 per cent. of 356 mlns. (1951 census) which works out to a total of about 53 mlns., that is to say, 3 mlns. more than the population of Britain which is always referred to as a highly urbanized country.

Here is a list of cities with a population of over 100,000 according to the 1951 census. The total number of such citie. is 73. And the total number of people living in them is 24,635,464.

City.	Population 1951.	Population 1941.	Population 1931.
Calcutta with Howrah ..	2,992,997	2,488,083	1,388,644
Bombay ..	2,840,011	1,489,883	1,161,383
Madras ..	1,429,985	777,481	647,230
Hyderabadwith Secunderabad	1,085,074	739,159	466,894
Delhi ..	1,743,992	521,849	347,539
Ahmedabad ..	788,310	591,267	310,000
Bangalore with Civil and Military Station ..	776,170	406,760	306,470
Lucknow ..	497,594	387,177	274,659
Amritsar ..	320,465	391,010	264,840
Poona ..	485,486	258,197	198,078
Kanpur ..	704,536	487,324	243,755
Agra ..	375,994	284,149	229,764
Nagpur ..	449,441	301,957	215,165
Banares ..	357,175	263,100	205,315
Allahabad ..	333,362	260,630	183,914
Madurai ..	361,954	239,144	182,018
Patna ..	282 057	175,706	145,432
Sholapur ..	266,009	212,620	144,654
Hubli ..	129,547	..	..
Jaipur ..	291,183	175,810	150,579
Bareilly ..	208,628	192,688	144,031
Tiruchirapalli ..	218,565	159,566	142,843
Meerut ..	240,860	169,290	136,709
Indore ..	308,158	203,695	147,100
Jabalpur ..	207,511	178,339	124,382
Ajmer ..	196,731	147,258	119,524
Baroda ..	211,413	153,301	112,860
Moradabad ..	163,767	142,414	110,562
Mysore ..	244,334	150,540	107,142
Salem ..	202,312	129,702	102,179
Gwalior ..	240,397	182,492	126,949
Surat ..	252,884	171,443	98,936
Jamshedpur ..	219,377	148,711	83,738
Jullundur ..	168,816	135,283	89,030
Kolar ..	159,158	133,859	85,103
Coimbatore ..	194,555	130,348	95,198
Trivandrum ..	185,151	128,365	96,016
Aleppey ..	115,930	..	..
Bikaner ..	117,431	127,226	85,927
Jodhpur ..	174,961	126,842	94,736
Kozhikode ..	158,020	126,352	99,273
Vijayawada ..	160,831	..	..
Guntur ..	123,829	..	..
Mangalore ..	117,095	..	..
Kakinada ..	100,054	..	..
Rajahmundry ..	105,300	..	..
Vellore ..	106,603	..	..
Vishakapatnam ..	107,815	..	..
Tanjore ..	100,787	..	..
Tollygunge ..	150,527	..	..
Bhatpara ..	133,762	..	..
Garden-Reach South Suburbs (Behala) ..	110,194	..	..
	102,801	..	..
Koil-Aligarh ..	137,224	112,655	83,878
Ludhiana ..	148,931	111,639	68,586
Shahjahanpur ..	104,703	110,163	83,764
Saharanpur ..	148,116	108,263	76,655
Gaya ..	134,120	105,223	88,005
Jhansi ..	127,682	103,254	93,112
Bhavnagar ..	137,340	102,851	75,594
Bhagalpur ..	115,075	..	..
Ranchi ..	107,286	..	..
Kolhapur ..	137,138	..	..
Cuttack ..	102,091	..	..
Rampur ..	134,427	..	..
Gorakhpur ..	132,737	..	..
Mathura ..	105,805	..	..
Warangal ..	130,080	..	..
Ujjain ..	129,959	..	..
Rajkot ..	131,535	..	..
Jamnagar ..	106,252	..	..
Imphal ..	131,264	..	..
Dehra Dun ..	144,700	..	..

It is interesting to note how the urban element has gradually risen over a number of years from 1921. Here is a short table which makes the trend in the Indian Republic quite clear.

INDIAN REPUBLIC

Year	Rural	Urban
1921	88·7	11·3
1931	87·9	12·1
1941	86·1	13·9

On any showing India is in for urbanization on a big scale, which will affect more pronouncedly really large towns than the smaller ones. Much of this urbanization is attended by the usual evils of lack of control, squatters' freedom and general squalor. The approach to some of the fast growing towns like Delhi or Calcutta are hideously defaced by brick-fields, squatters' camps and general riff-raff. The matter of the spreading town cries aloud for a plan.

The rate of growth is much higher in the larger units than in the smaller ones. Reasons: First, industrialization which has for instance largely created Coimbatore as a modern phenomenon. The case of Coimbatore is interesting as it is the first striking instance of a large town based on electric and not steam power.

A contributory cause of the growth of large towns is the fact that city life has begun to appeal to the middle and lower middle classes in India. Accommodation which is within their means and to their taste is now available. There are the huge blocks of flats with such amenities as electric lights and running water which have altered the face of cities like Bombay and Calcutta. Other city features like trams, buses, cinemas also appeal. Education is not only better in the towns it is sometimes not available in the rural areas. Thus housing, transport, and the sheer conveniences of life in the city have led to a steady stream of migration into the larger towns of India. During the war owing to the enormous demand for manual and clerical work, the stream of migration became a flood which overwhelmed cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi.

AGE GROUPING

Though the following analysis is based on the 1931 census it would be broadly true of the present situation as well.

Another way of grouping the population and one which is very important from an economic point of view, is by age. The table below shows the age distribution of 10,000 males and females of the population of the sub-continent by 10-yearly age-groups at the 1931 census.

Age-groups	1931		1921	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
10-20 ..	2,086	2,062	2,087	1,896
20-30 ..	1,768	1,856	1,640	1,766
30-40 ..	1,431	1,351	1,461	1,839
40-50 ..	968	891	1,013	967
50-60 ..	561	545	619	606
60-70 ..	269	281	347	377
70 and over ..	115	125	160	180
Mean age	23.2	22.8	24.8	24.7

If we were interpreting the same figures as a ratio we should set out the position as follows:

Age-Period	Male	Female
1-4 ..	14.7	15.9
5-9 ..	13.2	12.8
10-14 ..	12.0	11.9
15-19 ..	8.9	9.4
20-24 ..	9.1	9.8
25-29 ..	8.6	8.7
30-34 ..	7.9	7.6
35-39 ..	6.4	5.9
40-44 ..	5.5	5.0
45-49 ..	4 2	3.9
50-54 ..	3.3	3.2
55-59 ..	2.3	2.3
60-64 ..	1.8	1.9
65 ..	2.1	2.3

The table makes it quite clear that the population of the sub-continent is a very young population.

One reason for grouping the inhabitants of a country by age is to show the size of its working population, that is to say, that part of the population which is engaged in producing wealth. Other things being equal, the larger the size of the working population the bigger the national dividend.

Now if we assume the working age of the population in the sub-continent is 15 to 60 about 44% of the aggregate population could be classed as workers. 'Aggregate' because in India or Pakistan women in the lower classes at any rate usually join the men-folk in their work and so can be classed as workers. In the rural areas this practice whereby women join the men in their work is probably universal. At the 1931 census, for instance, it was found that for every 1,000 men there were as many as 465 women workers. But the percentage of the working population high as it is, is actually less than the percentage for England and Wales which is 47%. If we take males only the disparity is still higher—57% as against 63%. It becomes higher still, if we extend the working age of the English people to 64—68%. Thus in the race for production India and Pakistan are handicapped as against a European country because of the age composition of their population.

The national dividend is influenced not merely by the percentage of the working population but also by the working period. Consider the following facts, for instance. Out of every 1,000 males born in the sub-continent only 541 survive to enter the working period. Out of these 541 again only 14 survive to reach the age of 60. So out of a theoretical maximum of 45 years of working life a person of 15 in India or Pakistan can expect to get only 30, while a European can look forward to 40 years of working life. The whole argument, in short, leads to two conclusions; One, the sub-continent has a smaller proportion of people in the working age, and for every person, reaching the working age the working period which is available is also much shorter.

BIRTH-RATE

The following discussion is also based on reports previous to the 1951 census.

The size of the population depends upon a country's birth and death-rates, that is by the number of births and of deaths per thousand of its population. The following table shows the birth and mortality rates for the sub-continent from 1920 to 1946 and for India alone for 1947 and 1948:

Year	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Infant mortality
1920 ..	33	31	195
1921 ..	32	31	198
1922 ..	32	24	175
1923 ..	34	25	176
1924 ..	33	28	189
1925 ..	32	24	174
1926 ..	33	25	189
1927 ..	33	23	167
1928 ..	34	24	173
1929 ..	33	24	178
1930 ..	33	25	189
1931 ..	35	25	179
1932 ..	34	22	169
1933 ..	36	23	171
1934 ..	34	25	187
1935 ..	35	24	164
1936 ..	36	23	162
1937 ..	35	22	162
1938 ..	34	24	167
1939 ..	34	22	156
1940 ..	33	22	160
1941 ..	32·1	21·9	158
1942 ..	29·5	21·4	163
1943 ..	26·1	23·9	165
1944 ..	25·8	24·5	169
1945 ..	28·0	22·1	151
1946 ..	28·9	18·7	136
1947* ..	26·6	19·7	146
1948* ..	25·4	17·1	130·9

* Relates to India after partition.

Let us take the question of the birth-rate first. The officially recorded birth-rate for 1948 was 25·4, but this is known to be an underestimate for in a backward country like India about a third of the births are likely to go unregistered, so that we would not be far wrong if we assumed that the actual birth-rate was in the neighbourhood of 35 or 36 per thousand.

Now a birth-rate of 35 or 36 is one of the highest in the world and about 16 points less than the highest possible—52. There are a few countries including Palestine whose birth-rate is higher but they are all among the smaller countries. The birth-rate of the more important countries are far below 35 and in the most advanced of them the birth-rate is as low as 20 or even 15. If we restate the same position in absolute numbers, about 1,250,000 babies were born every year from 1920-1940 in the sub-continent. Of these only a third lived to be 30, while a fourth died before they were one year old.

Reproductive Capacity.—Now the birth-rate of a people depends among other things on three important factors: the number of women of child-bearing age in the community, the number of women of child-bearing age who are married, and the age at which the women generally marry, for fertility rate is higher in the first half of the child-bearing age than in the second half.

Let us consider the position statistically first. The following table gives the proportion of women in each group per 10,000 women according to the 1931 census:

Ages	1931 per 10,000	1921 per 10,000
5-9 ..	1,280	1,494
10-14 ..	1,124	1,081
15-19 ..	938	815
20-24 ..	985	881
25-29 ..	868	885
30-34 ..	756	833
35-39 ..	595	565
40-44 ..	505	621
45-49 ..	389	346

If we assume that the reproductive period of women in the sub-continent ranges from 15 to 45 we find that for every 10,000 women there are about 5,036 women of child-bearing age, 46.47%. Converting this into absolute numbers we find there were about 75.4 mlns. women in the sub-continent in 1931 in the age-group 15-45 compared with 79.9 mlns. men. Women fell short of men by about 4·5 mlns.

In a number of European countries, on the other hand, England for instance, women are always in excess of men. In this particular age-group in England the excess of women over men is about 1.7 mlns. At first sight therefore the sex ratio in the sub-continent, would appear to be unfavourable from the reproduction point of view. But actually the sex ratio has not affected reproductive capacity because the men in the sub-continent were (and still) in the habit of finding their wives from a much wider age-group than elsewhere and were not averse to marrying much below their age.

Again we have assumed the reproductive period of women in the sub-continent to be from 15-45. Actually, there is a great deal of evidence to show that the period starts at least two years earlier at the age of 13; but then as it also ends two years below 45 it is not necessary to make any adjustments: the variacase, we have no figures except for five year age periods on which to base any calculations.

Incidence of Marriage—A second factor which influences reproductive capacity is the number of women of child-bearing age who are married.

Here is a table which gives the proportion of married women per thousand women at the same ages:

Ages	1931 per thousand	1921 per thousand
15-20 ..	818	771
20-25 ..	886	877
25-30 ..	869	863
30-35 ..	824	797
35-40 ..	703	727
40-45 ..	627	599
45-50 ..	473	527

In 1931, that is to say, about 49.3% of women were recorded as married. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 41.3. The reason for the disparity between the figures for the sub-continent and those for England is that there are more men than women in the sub-continent, and marriages are mostly arranged by parents so that it is rarely that a marriageable girl goes unmarried. Also in the sub-continent people marry very young. The following table gives the number of unmarried women for every 1,000 women in the different age-groups:

Age	Unmarried per 1000
0-4	969
5-9	802
10-14	609
15-19	148
20-29	44
30-39	17
40-60	11
60 and over	11

Only 1% of the women are unmarried by the time they reach 60 which compares favourably with 13.6% in England and Wales. Notice the fall from the age-group 15-19 to the age-group 20-20. By the time they are 29 almost all marriageable girls are married.

Fertility Rate—There is yet another point which has to be taken into account when calculating the reproductive capacity of a people. In the child-bearing period itself the frequency of child-bearing varies from age to age. The earlier years, and 15-25 particularly, are markedly more fertile than the later ones in the reproductive span, so that distribution by age of reproductive women is as important as the proportion which the women in the aggregate bear to the total population. When we look up the appropriate table we find that the first half of the reproductive period contains as many as 60% of women of child-bearing age. The corresponding figure for England is 53.5%.

To sum up, about 80% of the women in the age-group 15-45 are married and of these 64% are in the age-group 15-30 when the rate of fertility is very high.

That brings us to the last of the elements which go to make up reproductive capacity—the rate of fertility. Fertility rate is different from birth-rate. Birth-rate is the number of children born per thousand of a people. Fertility rate is the frequency of births among the women. The fertility rate only shows how prolific the women are.

The only data which we possess (we are writing at a time when the findings of the 1951 census are not yet public) for calculating fertility rate for the sub-continent relate to Cochin and Travancore but then these data can be taken as representative for the sub-continent as a whole. The following table gives the fertility rates for married women in Cochin and also for purposes of comparison those for married women in England and Wales:—

Age period	Cochin	England and Wales
15-19	224	372
20-24	249	267
25-29	253	187
30-34	246	127
35-39	182	81
40-44	120	33
Total Fertility	6,370	5,335

Thus we find that while the disparity between the birth-rates in the sub-continent and in England is very great the disparity between the fertility rates is very narrow. The average woman in India or Pakistan leaves about 6 children behind her while the average English woman leaves about 5. Contrary to general impression the Indian or Pakistani woman is not very much more fecund than the English woman. And if we consider certain national habits like the use of contraceptives, for instance, it may turn out that the Indian or Pakistani woman is actually less fecund than the English woman.

A second point which we notice is that the fertility rate among English women varies more sharply from age-group to age-group than the fertility rate among women in the sub-continent. The fertility rate among English women belonging to the first age-group, is more than ten times that among English women belonging to the last age-group, while the corresponding ratio for Indian or Pakistani women is only 2.

DEATH-RATE

So far we have been concerned with the question of birth-rate and allied problems. But the population of a country depends not only on its birth-rate but also on its death-rate. The death-rate indeed affects the aggregate population in a double sense. In the first place it reduces the number of people who are living, and secondly it reduces future accretion by killing off potential mothers. The effects of mortality must therefore be studied in both these aspects.

The death-rate and the infant mortality rate have already been given in a previous table. For purposes of comparison the death-rate for the sub-continent may be set out once again along with the death-rates for a number of other countries *.

	1911-13	1921-25	1926-30	1931-35	1936	1937	1938	1939
Sub-continent	29.0	26.0	23.5	24.3	22.6	22.4	24.3	21.1
Germany	14.8	13.3	11.2	11.8	11.8	11.7	11.6	12.3
France	19·7	17·2	15·7	16·8	15·3	15·0	15·4	15·3
U.K.	14.2	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.8	11.8	12.2
U.S.A.	14.1	11.8	10.9	11.8	11.6	11.3	10.6	10.6
Australia	10.9	9.5	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.6	9.9
Japan	20.7	21.7	17.8	19.3	17.6	19.1	17.6	17.6

* See also under 'Public Health'.

Even as it is the death-rate in the sub-continent is high. But these figures are really not comparable for while vital statistics are very accurate in every one of the countries cited above they are notoriously defective in India or Pakistan. It is difficult to say how faulty the figures are but according to one estimate an average death-rate of 33 for the sub-continent would be near enough. Assuming that is so we have a death-rate in India or Pakistan which is nearly double that of Japan, a little more than double that of France, and over three times that of Australia.

If instead of converting the figure into a ratio we simply put down the total number of deaths in India and Pakistan, we will get some idea of the enormous scale of Indian mortality. The average recorded deaths per year in the sub-continent from 1921-1938 were 6.40 mlns. But the total actual deaths were probably in excess of 8 mlns. Compare this with the scale of mortality in Europe. The total number of deaths per year in Europe minus Russia was 5.28 mlns. This means that in the years between 1921 and 1938 about 54 mlns. more people died in India and Pakistan than in Europe minus Russia. Or to put it differently about the same number of people died in the sub-continent between 1921 and 1938 as the population of Britain and Canada taken together.

Distribution of Death-Rate:—Not only is the death-rate in the sub-continent high but the distribution of death according to age and sex is not very favourable either. Consider the figures for deaths per 10,000 of either sex given in the table below:

Age group	Male	Female	Female as percentage of male
0–1 ..	1,844	1,671	95·5
1–4 ..	376	346	92.0
5–9 ..	100	99	99.0
10–14 ..	63	63	100.0
15–19 ..	89	106	119.0
20–29 ..	95	119	125.3
30–39 ..	126	113	105.6
40–49 ..	187	163	87.2
50–59 ..	318	283	89.0
All ages ..	236	119	..

As we have already said the death-rate in the sub-continent is high all along the scale. It is very high among first year infants—about 20% of them die every year, 60% of them in the first week after birth. In the second age-group the death-rate comes down but compared with European standards it is still very high. Then from 5 year onwards it continues to fall till the 10-14 age-group is reached when it starts rising again till it reaches the climax in the 50-59 and over group.

Now considering the same figures from the point of view of sex distribution we find that during infancy and childhood the female death-rate is lower than the male. In the 10-14 age-group it is about equal. Then the female death-rate begins to overtake the male. In the age-group 15-29 the female death-rate is higher. Then it begins to fall below that of the male, and thenceforth is always lower than the male.

Thus we find that the odds against women are specially high in the reproductive age which means that maternal mortality is abnormally high in the sub-continent. There are no records for maternity mortality for the sub-continent as a whole. But two enquiries, one made in 1933 and the other in 1936 reveal that the average mortality rate might be in the neighbourhood of 24 per thousand births. That is to say, the maternal death-rate in the sub-continent is about eight times as high as that in England and Wales.

Effect on Income—The incidence of mortality in the sub-continent specially the distribution by age greatly hampers economic advancement. The reason for this will be clear if we follow the progress of a group of 1,000 newly born babies and see what happens as they move from infancy to old age through youth and manhood. The following table shows how many of a group of 1,000 babies survive through successive stages to contribute to the country's economic wealth.

Age	Sub-continent		England	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1 ..	751	768	928	945
5 ..	602	628	901	920
10 ..	565	593	890	911
15 ..	541	568	883	904
20 ..	512	528	872	894
25 ..	478	479	858	881
30 ..	439	427	844	868
35 ..	395	373	829	853
40 ..	346	318	809	837
45 ..	294	264	784	817
50 ..	243	215	750	790
60 ..	149	132	636	702
70 ..	70	66	434	531

Interpreting the figures we find that about 250 people have died before the first year is reached. By the age of 5 another 150 have dropped out. With the age of 20 when a person is mature enough to take a hand in the business of production only about half are left. And in the age-group 25-50 which period represents the major part of a man's working life there are on an average only about 360 people to shoulder the whole burden.

If we now turn to conditions in England we see how different the picture is. After the first five years are over, the loss is insignificant. And in the age group which is most crucial for the present purpose there are as many as 750 men out of the original 1,000 to enter into the business of production.

Applying the same analysis to the incidence of mortality among women about 450 die before they enter the reproduction stage, and of those who enter the reproduction stage only 346 live through the whole of it. Second, the heavy mortality among women in the child-bearing age leads to scarcity of partners for married life. One way in which this difficulty is circumvented is by forming unequal partnerships, unequal in the sense that the difference in age between a husband and wife is very great. Though this situation leaves little scope for spinsterhood among women it produces a great number of widows. In 1931 as many as 15.5% of all women in the sub-continent were recorded as widows while the corresponding percentage in England was only 8.7. The incidence of widowhood is particularly high in the reproductive stage—about 14%. Going up the scale we find that as the proportion of spinsters diminishes the proportion of widows increases.

Causes of Mortality—We can wind up this section with a short note on the chief causes of mortality in the sub-continent.

The overwhelming majority of deaths are caused by such typical tropical diseases as small-pox, typhoid, dysenteries, cholera and malaria. Tuberculosis which is one of the biggest killers in the larger cities continues to spread. Malnutrition and nutritional diseases are very common. This is no surprise considering the general poverty of the people. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to say that poverty and the consequent lack of vitality and resisting power are the root cause of the overwhelming majority of deaths from diseases in the sub-continent. Remedies for most of the diseases mentioned above exist but no medicine can be of any help where a patient has little or no reserves on which he can call in time of danger. This is the chief reason why in a general campaign against disease measures aimed at raising the average income of the citizen will bring in a quicker return than an extension of medical facilities. In other words, the most import single disease which has to be fought and overcome in the sub-continent is poverty.

The figures below are for the larger cities like Calcutta, Bombay or Madras because they are generally more accurate than figures for the smaller towns or rural areas. Here is a table which shows the specific death-rates per thousand for Calcutta, Bombay and Madras for 1949.

—	Calcutta	Bombay	Madras
Tuberculosis	120	113	69
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ..	156	79	301
Typhoid ..	58	53	10
Cholera ..	84	0.0	19

Turning to infant mortality figures in the larger towns we find that there has been on the whole some improvement as the following table shows:

City	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Bombay	248	250·2	246·3	267·9	212·2	201·5	211·4	95·1	197·4	203·0	190·4	195·4	166·6
Calcutta	239	241·6	252·7	218·6	205·4	212·5	..	166·8	427·7	429·8	288·6	243·4	269·3
Madras	227	218·3	223·8	222·1	241·6	205·7	208·9	196·8	247·3	284·3	213·8	183·0	196·0
Lucknow	224	224·4	223·5	226·4	212·2	214·4	134·3	210·0	189·0	174·7	204·7	165·4	188·5
Nagpur	261	283·5	234·6	264·2	226·2	294·6	218·8	275·5	201·9	228·0	275·1	194·0	286·8
Delhi	196	170·0	187·4	156·0	169·9	173·8	185·9	177·3	196·0	186·0	154·0	146·6	178·0
Ahmedabad	280	303·4	280·2	283·0	267·4	310·2	133·2	293·1	263·5	277·5	186·5	235·9	239·5

Special causes contribute to the high mortality of infants in the sub-continent.

Owing to the custom of early marriage, cohabitation and child birth commonly take place before the woman is physically mature and this, combined with the primitive and insanitary methods of midwifery, seriously affects the health and vitality of the mother and through her of the child. If the child survives the prenatal and natal chances of congenital debility and the risks of child birth, it is exposed to the dangers of death in the early months of life from diarrhœa or dysentery. According to the Executive Health Officer of Bombay City, by far the greater number of infantile deaths are due to infantile debility and malformation, including premature birth, with respiratory diseases coming next, then convulsions, then diarrhœa and enteritis.

There has been some reduction in the general rate of mortality due to specific diseases over the last three decades:

Year	Cholera	Small-pox	Plague
1920 ..	0.6	0.4	0.4
1925 ..	0.5	0.3	0.5
1930 ..	1.3	0.3	0.3
1931 ..	0.9	0.1	0.2
1932 ..	0.3	0.2	0.2
1933 ..	0.3	0.4	0.2
1934 ..	0.8	0.3	0.3
1935 ..	0.8	0.3	0.1
1936 ..	0·6	0·4	0·04
1937 ..	0.4	0.2	0.1
1938 ..	0.9	0.1	0.06
1939 ..	0.4	0.2	0.1
1940 ..	0.3	0.3	0.7
1941 ..	0·8	0·2	0·04
1942 ..	0·7	0·09	0·04
1943 ..	1·5	0·2	0·05
1944 ..	1·0	0·7	0·07
1945 ..	0·9	0·4	0·09
1946 ..	0·5	0·2	0·1
1947* ..	0·4	0·1	0·3

* After partition.

N.B.—Part of this section is based on D. Ghosh's *Pressure of Population and Economic Efficiency in India* which represents some of the latest work done in this field. The figures for languages were taken from Dudley Stamp's "Geography."

For more statistics on population see under States.

Manners and Customs

Next to the complexion of the people, which varies from fair to black, the tourist's attention in India is drawn to their dress and personal decoration. In its simplest form the dress of a Hindu consists of a piece of cloth round the loins. Many an ascetic, who regards dress as a luxury, wears nothing more, and he would dispense with even so much if the police allowed him to. The Muslim always covers his legs, generally with trousers, sometimes with a piece of cloth tied round the waist and reaching to the ankles. Men and women on the hills who at one time wore a few leaves before and behind and were totally innocent of clothing, do not appear [illegible] within the precincts of civilisation a... ill not meet the tourist's eye. Children, either absolutely nude or with a piece of metal hanging from the waist in front, may be seen in the streets in the most advanced cities, and in the homes of the rich. The child Krishna, with all the jewels on his person, is nude in pictures and images.

In parts of India the Hindu dress, the loin-cloth comes nearly down to the feet. On the Malabar coast, the ends are left loose in front. In the greater part of the country they are tucked up behind—a fashion which is supposed to befit the warrior, or one end is gathered up in folds before and the other tucked up behind. The simplest dress for the trunk is a scarf thrown over the left shoulder, or round both the shoulders like a Roman toga. Under this garment is often worn a coat or a shirt.

When an Indian appears in his full indigenous dress, he wears a long robe, reaching at least down to the calves: the sleeves may be wide, or long and sometimes puckered from the wrist to the elbow. Before the Europeans introduced buttons, a coat was fastened by ribbons, and the fashion is not obsolete. The Muslim prefers to button his coat to the left, the Hindu to the right. A shawl is tied round the waist over the long coat, and serves as a belt, in which one may carry money or a weapon, if allowed.

The greatest variety is shown in the head-dress. More than seventy shapes of caps, hats, and turbans, may be seen in the city of Bombay. In the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, in West Bengal, and in Madras other varieties prevail. Cones and cylinders, domes and truncated pyramids, high and low, with sides at different angles, folded brims, projecting brims, long strips of cloth wound round the head or the cap in all possible ways, ingenuity culminating perhaps in the "parrot's beak" of the Maratha turban—all these fashions have been evolved by different communities and in different places, so that a trained eye can tell from the head-covering whether the wearer is a Hindu, Muslim or Parsi, and whether he hails from Poona or Dharwar, Ahmedabad or Bhavnagar.

Fashion Variations—Fashions often vary with climate and occupation. The Bombay fisherman may wear a short coat and a cap, and may carry a watch in his pocket: yet, as he must work for long hours in water, he does not cover his legs, but suspends only a coloured kerchief from his waist in front. The poorer people in West Bengal and Madras do not cover their heads, except when they work in the sun or must appear respectable.

Many well-to-do Indians notably Christians and Parsis wear European dress at the present day, or a compromise between the Indian and European costumes. Most Parsis however have retained their own head-dress, and many have not borrowed the European collar and cuffs with the European costume. The majority of the people do not use shoes: those who can afford them wear sandals, slippers and shoes, and a few cover their feet with stockings and boots after the European fashion in public.

On ceremonial or religious occasions indigenous dress is almost always preferred and with the recent change in the political landscape, it is possible that blind imitation will give place to intelligent selection.

There is also a certain tendency to economise in the use of cloth in times of scarcity, and fashions once introduced often remain. One way in which people in urban areas try to meet scarcity is to make, what they call, 'bush shirt' or 'bush coat' which is really a cross between a coat and a shirt and can be made to do duty for either.

Women's Costumes—The usual dress of a woman consists of a long piece of cloth tied round the waist, with folds in front, and one end brought over the shoulder or the head. The folds are sometimes drawn in and tucked up behind. In the greater part of the country women wear a bodice: on the Malabar coast many do not, but merely throw a piece of cloth over the breast. In some communities petticoats, or drawers, or both are worn. Many Muslim ladies wear gowns and scarfs over them. The vast majority of Muslim women are *gosha* and their dress and persons are hidden by a veil when they appear in public: a few of the converts from Hinduism have not, however, borrowed the custom. In the north, Hindu women have generally adopted the Muslim practice of seclusion. In the Deccan and Southern India they have not.

As a rule the hair is daily oiled, combed, parted in the middle of the head, plaited and rolled into a chignon, by most women. Among high caste Hindus, widows sometimes shave their heads in imitation of certain ascetics, or monks and nuns. Hindu men do not, as a rule, completely shave their heads, some Muslims, however, specially in Malabar, do. The orthodox remove the hair from a part of the head in front, over the temples, and near the neck and grow it in the centre, the quantity grown depending upon the fancy of the individual. Nowadays many have their hair combed in the European fashion which is also followed by Parsis and Christians. A great many Muslims grow beards. But most Hindus do not, except in places as in the north where Muslim influence was paramount in the past. Parsis and Christians follow their individual inclinations. Hindu ascetics, known as Sadhus or Bairagis as distinguished from Sanyasis, do not clip their hair, but coil it into a crest, in imitation of the God Shiva.

Hindu women wear more ornaments than women of any other community. Ornaments bedeck the head, the ears, the nose, the neck, the arms, wrists, fingers, the waist and the toes until motherhood is attained, and by some even later. Children wear anklets. Each community affects its peculiar ornaments, though imitation is not uncommon. Serpents with several heads and flowers, like the lotus, the rose and the champaks, are among the most popular objects of representation in gold or silver.

Caste Marks—Caste marks constitute a mode of personal decoration peculiar to Hindus, especially of the higher castes. The simplest mark is a round spot on the forehead. It represents prosperity or joy, and is omitted in mourning and on fast-days. Among certain communities absence of the mark might indicate that the person is a widow. The mark may be red, or yellowish as when it is made with ground sandalwood paste. The worshippers of Vishnu draw a vertical line across the spot to represent Lakshmi who is the goddess of prosperity. A more elaborate mark on the forehead has the shape of a U or a V, generally with a central line, sometimes without it, to represent Vishnu's foot. The worshippers of Shiva adopt horizontal lines, made with sandalwood paste or ashes. Some Vaishnavas stamp their temples, near the corners of the eyes, with figures of Vishnu's conch and disc. Other parts of the body are also similarly marked. The material used is a kind of yellowish clay.

To smear the arms and the chest with sandalwood paste is a favourite kind of toilet, especially in the hot season. Beads of Tulsi or sacred Basil, and berries of Rudraksha *eteocarpus ganitrus*, strung together are worn round their necks by Vaishnavas and Shaivas respectively. The Lingayats, a Shaiva sect suspend from their necks a metallic casket containing the Linga or phallus of their god. Bairagis, *i.e.*, ascetics, besides wearing Rudraksha rosaries round their necks and matted hair, smear their bodies with ashes. Religious mendicants suspend from their necks figures of the gods in whose name they beg. Strings of cowries may also be seen round their necks. Muslim dervishes sometimes carry peacock's feathers.

Hindu women mark their foreheads with a red spot or horizontal line. High caste widows, as is mentioned above, are forbidden to exhibit this sign of happiness, nor may they deck themselves with flowers or ornaments. Flowers are worn in the chignon. Hindu women smear their faces, arms and feet sometimes with a paste of turmeric, so that they may shine like gold. It is not always possible to say why a particular colour has been selected. The red liquid with which the evil eye is averted may recall the blood of the animal slaughtered for the purpose in former times. But in many other cases this particular colour has no such associations. The Muslim dervish affects green, the Sikh Akali is fond of blue, the Sanyasi adopts orange for his robe, and no reason can be assigned for the choice.

Festivals and Observances

Bara Wafat—(Death on the 12th) is called in Bengal Fatiha-i-Duwazdahum (Prayers of the 12th). In Turkey and Egypt the day is known as Mawludu-'n-Nabi (Birth of the Prophet). The date is 12, Rabi I.

It is a joint celebration of the birth and the death of the Muslim Prophet. In some parts of the country it is celebrated only as the birthday of the Prophet. (Jashn-i-Miiad-Sharif). It is believed that his birth and death took place on the same day, although there are differences of opinion on this question. It is a great day of feasting for Muslims (the Wahhabis, however, do not observe it; they regard it to be an innovation or *Bidat*). On this occasion the life story of the Prophet is recited and its points of excellence stressed. Prayers are offered for the benefit of his soul. Prayers are also read over cooked food which is then given to the poor. Some observe the feast on the second day of the month. As the date is disputed, the more devout read the prayers on all the days from the 1st to the 12th day of the month.

Dasara (DASHAMA = TEN DAYS).—This festival held on the 10th of Ashwin Shuddh (Oct.). is called *Durga Puja* or *Durgotsava*, and is posed to relate to the autumnal equinox. e festival commemorates the victory of Devi, e of Shiva, over the buffalo-headed demon hishasura. Her image is worshipped for e days and afterwards consigned to the river. is is also the day on which Rama marched inst Ravana, the demon king of Lanka dern Ceylon). Early in the morning Hindus form *puja* to their household gods or religious ks. Marathas and Kshatriyas, or those o consider themselves of the martial race, rship their weapons and ask protection for m throughout the year in the faith that, to propitiousness of the sword, they owe ry prosperity. In the afternoon they go to temple in procession.

he day is also considered most auspicious by Hindus to begin education of their children. e nine preceding days of Dasara are called *aratra*, a compound word for 'nine nights'. ring this period devotees of *Durga* engage a hman to read hymns before her image, olling her exploits and describing her rewards her votaries. On the ninth day, at every ple of *Durga*, the sacred fire is made and fed h rice and ghee to the chanting of *mantras*. is customary among Bania women to keep a dance called *garba* during these nine nights.

he celebration of Dasara is also said to owe origin to the Pandavas (the five sons of Pandu) o selected this day as an auspicious one for king preparations for their war with their ernal cousins, the Kauravas, which is narrated letail in the *Mahabharata*.

n modern times Dasara is observed with at pomp in Mysore State.

Dipavali—(Popularly termed Divali or vali).—Dipa means a lamp and Dipavali ns a row or collection of lamps. It is a ival of rejoicing at Lord Krishna's triumph r Narakasura, a demon. Rows of lamps at all es, sacred and secular, make a most beautiful ure on the occasion. Exhibitions of fire- ks, crackers, etc., add to its festive nature.

n the 14th day of the waning moon of Kartika t.-Oct.), known as Naraka or Bhuta Chatur- hi (Chaturdashi means 14th lunar day), shna destroyed Narakasura. The demon , however, a great devotee of Krishna had done severe penance to propitiate the d, but he had abducted 16,000 women for his em and had to be destroyed for his sins. In v of his piety, however, the death anniversary enjoined to be observed as a sacred day. he morning a bath is taken and certain rites h a lamp made of rice-dust, etc., are observed. w dresses are worn and sweets are served.

ahambars—These are traditional festivals of n (Persia) adopted by the Parsis, and mark six festivals of the six seasons of the year. first one commences on the 11th day of Ibehesht (Oct. 15), the second on the 11th of Tir (Dec. 14), the third on the 26th day Shehnever (Feb. 27), the fourth on the 16th Meher (March 29), the fifth on the 16th day Dai (June 17) and the 6th on the 1st day of ha at the end of the Parsi year (Aug. 31). y were mainly agricultural festivals and essarily formed formal seasonal celebrations. Parsis hold public feasts on the days of the ambars.

anesh Chaturthi—On this day was born pati, or Ganesh, who is regarded as the god wisdom and one to be propitiated for the oval of obstacles. As such he is invoked at commencement of all ceremonies and ertakings. There are varying versions of circumstances attending his birth. One tes that as the god Kartikavirya was ten by Shiva without connubial assistance, like manner Ganpati was formed by his ort Parvati from the turmeric and oil ped from her body while bathing. The of his human head and the substitution of of a female elephant with one tusk are also ously explained. By some his head is said to have been cut off by Shiva when he endeavoured to prevent the god from entering the chamber of Parvati when she was performing her ablutions. According to others, it was reduced to ashes by a glance from Shani (Saturn) who, with all the gods, went to look at the newborn child, and it was replaced by that of the animal first found, which happened to be an elephant.

The fourth of Bhadrapad Shuddh (Aug.) is the period appointed for the celebration of this festival in honour of Ganpati's birth. His image is installed in Hindu households and offered *puja*. Some people keep the image for a day and a half; some for five or ten days, according to the wealth and wish of the householder. On the final day, the image is taken in procession and eventually committed to the river, sea or tank.

There is a legend that one day Ganpati while riding his favourite mouse had a fall, at which the moon laughed. Enraged at the insult, Ganpati cursed the moon and all who should look at her, but afterwards restricted it to one day, *viz.*, his birthday. Thus, on the day of Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindus avoid the moon lest they should incur any calamity during the year. If by any chance they happen to see the moon, they try to provoke their neighbours into reviling them in the belief that its ill-effects will stop at such abuse.

Gokulashtami—(Also known as Janmashtami and Krishnashtami). The occasion marks the celebration of Krishna's birth on the 8th day of the dark moon in the month of *Shravana* (July-August) or *Bhadra* (Aug.-Sept.). In each case (*i.e.*, either in *Shravana* or *Bhadra*) different sects observe it on either of the two consecutive days of Ashtami. At the temple of Puri a Brahmin and a dancing girl play the roles of Vasudeva and Devaki, the parents of Krishna.

To the Vaishnavites, the devotees of Vishnu, and therefore also of Krishna (who was one of Vishnu's incarnations), the occasion is a great festival. It is also observed by non-Vaishnavites, and thus sets an example of the spirit of toleration. Janmashtami is a day of fasting. A large part of the day is spent in worshipping Krishna, Shri (the consort of Vishnu), and Devaki the mother of Krishna. *Kirtans* or religious songs (relating to Krishna) make a notable feature. Dacca (East Pakistan) brings out a great procession on this occasion.

Grahana—Grahana means an eclipse. Hindu astronomers were the first to declare that the earth is round and Hindu astronomy was the first to discover the scientific facts relating to eclipses. The popular tradition of earlier days, however, stuck in the popular mind. And the sight of an eclipse continues to suggest to the ignorant person that *rahu* (the ascending node), the trunkless demon, is devouring the sun or the moon as the case may be. Rahu in the guise of a god had attempted to share the nectar along with the gods. As soon as his tongue had tasted the nectar (a drink having the power of making those drinking it immortal), Vishnu detected the false god and struck off his head. Trunkless, up to the throat, as the nectar had passed, Rahu became immortal. Necessarily when he gulps the divine orbs they emerge out down his throat. Acceptance of the version therefore makes it an unholy sight and the defilement of the gods entails a defilement of the earth. Defilement requires a bath and a bath in holy water is held to be particularly efficacious on this occasion. As a matter of fact, two baths are required, one at the first contact of the eclipse and another when it terminates. People flock to the Ganges and other holy sites for baths are resorted to. The occasion, naturally, reminds one of death and oblations are offered to the dead. To ensure full merit of the bath, gifts must be offered after the bath. As a matter of fact gifts make an essential condition of all Hindu fasts and festivals. The inference is justified that gifts were to some extent ordained to ensure a spirit of charity. The period of the eclipse is a period of fasting. No food should be prepared during this period. Food prepared earlier cannot be used later.

Haj—It means "setting out" or "tending towards," and is the term used for the pilgrimage to Mecca. The performance of the *Haj* is to all good Muslims a most cherished ambition. It is one of the five pillars of the practices of Islam (Arkan), and there are the highest Quranic injunctions for its observance. The rites of the *Haj* may be divided into three groups; *Farz* or compulsory; *Wajib* or obligatory (in a lower degree than *farz*); and optional. *Farz* compulsions are three in number; wearing of Ihram (two seamless garments, one worn round the waist and another thrown loosely over the shoulder), standing in *Arafat* and doing the *Tawaf* (circumambulation of the Ka'bah). The Wajib rites are five in number in the case of those who do not belong to Mecca; to run between Mount As-safa and Mount Al-Marwah, to remain in Al-Muzdali-fah, to cast stones to the three pillars of Mina (Ramyu'r-rijam), to perform a second *tawaf* and shave the head as the final ceremony. The month of Zu'l-Hijjah (the 12th Muslim month) is the month of the Haj.

Idu'l-Azha (also called Iduz-Zuha).—It is the Muslim counterpart of the Passover. It is enjoined in the *Quran* (xxii 33-38) and falls on the 10th Zul-Hijjah. The words of the prophet are: Man cannot (by any act) on this day propitiate God better than by shedding blood.

Idul-Azha means the (great) sacrificial ceremony or festival. The festival commemorates Abraham's offer to sacrifice the object dearest to him, his son Ishmael (not Issac), on Mount Mina close to Mecca (the Bible gives the name of the land as Moriah). Its observance is one of the necessary acts in the performance of the Haj. All adult Muslims who can afford it are required to make a sacrifice of an animal. If the animal is a big one (*e.g.*, a camel or a cow), it is allowed to be the joint offering of seven, (according to some authorities as many as seventy). It is meritorious to sacrifice one animal for each member of the family, but on economic grounds the sacrifice of one animal for a whole family is allowed. A fully grown-up and sound camel, cow, goat or sheep is considered best. The sacrifice is offered with a short prayer absolutely surrendering the soul to Allah and acknowledging His greatness as the accepted creed. The meat is distributed equally among the poor, the relatives and friends and members of the household.

In India the cow was the usual beast of sacrifice. In other Muslim countries the camel takes its place. The cow being held most sacred by Hindus, the more popular Muslim monarchs of India (possibly a few of Afghanistan as well) had stopped its slaughter. There is a strong sentiment against cow sacrifice today.

'Id-ul-Fitr—"The festival of *breaking fast*," called also *Ramazan-ki-'Id*, and "the feast of alms," is celebrated on the 1st of Shavval. On this day Muslims bathe, put on new clothes, apply antimony to the eyes, and perfume themselves; then distribute the *fitr* or *sadkah*, which is 2½ seers of wheat, dates, or any grain used for food, to the poor or religious mendicants. All then proceed to the *Idgah*, repeating "God is great. There is no God but God." The Mulla ascends the *mimbar* or pulpit, and after a short thanksgiving reads the *Khutbah* or sermon. He then descends to the lowest step (which with the Shiahs is the third, but the fourth with the Sunnis) and recounts the virtues of the king, and prays for him. Then a general prayer is offered, and the congregation rise with a shout of *Din!*—"Faith!" and fire of muskets. The evening is spent in rejoicing and merriment.

Khordadsal—The birthday (the 6th day of the 1st Parsi month, Farvardin, 10th Sept.) of Zarathustra, the Prophet of the Parsis. He is the earliest known founder of a great religion of faith, courage and hope. The exact date and place of his birth have not yet been fully

ascertained. Probably he was born in the province of Media, Iran (Persia) about 3,000 years ago. His great sermons are preserved in the Gathas (Parsi Scriptures). He was held in great respect by the court of Gushtasp. He professed the doctrine of monotheism and held that Ahura Mazda is the Creator of the Universe. He preached the doctrine of *Asha* or piety, which would infuse in man the spirit to fight the force of evil and attain the beatific region of Ahura Mazda.

Muharram (Ar. Muharram, 'most sacred')—The mourning held annually in remembrance of the first martyrs of Muslims, Hasan and Husain, from whom the whole race of Sayads are descended. Abu Muhammad al Hasan and Husain were the two sons of 'Ali bin Abi Taleb, the cousin, and Fatimah, the daughter of Muhammad. The Muslims are divided into two distinct sects, called the Shiahs and the Sunnis; the former regard Ali and his descendants, Hasan, Husain, Zain-ul-Abidin, Muhammad Baugar, Jafar Sadik, and Ismail bin Jafar Sadik, as the lawful leaders after Muhammad; and the latter, the Caliphas, as Abubakar, Omar, Oosman and 'Ali—hence quarrels, animosities, and dislikes are hoarded up to be avenged during Muharram. Taziyas (a term signifying grief, applied to a representation of the mausoleum erected over the remains of Imam Husain at Karbala) made of ivory, ebony, sandalwood, cedar, and sometimes wrought in silver filigree—and indeed of every variety of material, from pure silver to bamboo and paper, according to the rank and wealth of the party—are exhibited and conveyed in procession through the streets.

Navroz, Nauroz—Jamshed of "the seven-ringed cup," who fixed the Parsi calendar, marked the day on which the Sun enters Aries (20th or 21st March) to be the New Year's Day. It is held that he chose to make the State entry on this day to the newly founded capital of Persepolis. The festival was given the name of Id of Jamshed and it has been celebrated with the greatest eclat in both Parsi and Muslim Iran (Persia). Shah Jalaluddin commenced his administrative year from this day. The Shiahs celebrate the day as Id-i-Khilafat or the festival in commemoration of 'Ali's formal succession on this day to the Caliphate. For the Parsis it is only next to Pateti as a festival of social merriment and they begin the Fasli (agricultural) year on this day. Navroz is one of the three celebrated Jashans of ancient Iran. Modern Iran celebrates the festival as a national event.

Paljusana—A great Svetambara Jain festival. Literally it means serving with a whole-hearted devotion. Formerly it was only observed by the ascetic order, but now the laity also observe it. The festival, as is common to all Jain festivals, is marked with rigorous fasting and penance.

Two schools, both of the Svetambara sect, observe the festival on slightly different dates, either from the 12th or the 13th day of the dark fortnight to the 9th or the 5th day of the bright fortnight of Bhadra (Aug.-Sept.). In either case it lasts for eight days. The more devout observe complete fasting during the whole period, while others fast on the last day only.

Pateti—The Parsi New Year, being the first day Hormazd of the first month Farvardin (Sept. 5). Firdausi associates many historical events of Zoroastrian Iran (Persia) with this day. It is the greatest social festival of the Parsis. In the great gatherings in their Fire Temples the cause of purity and chastity is preached.

Ram-Lila—An open-air amateur dramatic representation of selected episodes from Rama's life. The performance continues all through the Navaratra (the first nine days of the bright fortnight of Asvin) (Sept.-Oct.) and the Vijaya-Dashami (the tenth lunar day). Every day in the afternoon one act is played, the battle between Rama and Ravana being the most popular theme.

Ram-Lila is an important festival observed in the Hindi-speaking States.

Ram-Navami—It is the celebration of the birth of Rama, one of the incarnations of *Vishnu* of the Hindu Trinity, on the 9th lunar day (*navami*) of *Chaitra* (March-April). Besides Rama, his consort Sita, and brothers Lakshmana, Bharata and Shatrughna are also, worshipped. Prayers are offered to them at intervals of three hours. The day is one of strict fasting. The night is spent in worshipping. The learned give discourses upon Rama's life, stressing its excellent points as examples for man to follow. A legend (the *vrata-katha*) relating to the origin of this ceremony with pointers to the merits of observing it is recited. At Puri (*Jagannath*), an incarnation of Rama (*Vishnu*), in his representative figure *Madanamohana* is dressed as Rama and worshipped with great eclat. On this day oblations are offered to the departed ones.

In some cases, preparatory ceremonies commence from the first day of the waning moon. In the evenings sermons or discourses (kathas) are delivered in the temples of Rama. The birth is celebrated at 12 noon of the ninth day. This day is observed by a great many people as the New Year's day.

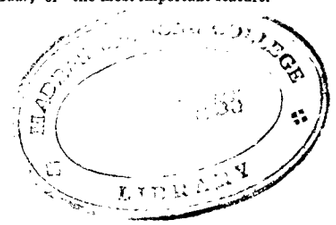
Ramzan—This Muslim fast commences from the morning after the new moon of Ramzan is first observed, and is kept each day throughout the month of this name from 4 a.m., or when the first streak of light borders the eastern horizon, till the stars are clearly discerned in the heavens. During the whole period not the slightest particle of food, or a single drop of water or any other liquid should pass the lips. The day is spent in occasional prayers, besides the usual *namaz*, and in reading the *Quran* or the life stories of the prophets. The fast is generally broken by a cooling draught, called *Dandhi*. On the 21st and 22nd the Shiahs celebrate the night of Ali, the nephew and adopted son of Muhammad, who is said to have died on one of these two nights. They perambulate the streets, carrying a *tabut* and beating their breasts. The odd ones of the last ten nights are called, *Lailat-ul-Kadr*, or 'night of power,' because it is said the *Quran* descended from heaven during one of those nights. It should be observed as a vigil.

Shiva-Ratri—The 14th night of the dark fortnight in Magha (Jan.-Feb.) is known as the night specially consecrated to Shiva. The 13th night of the waning moon of each month is held as the night of Shiva (Shiva-Ratri). The month of Shravana (July-August) is very sacred to Shiva. Hence, Shivaratri of Magha is generally called Mahashivaratri (maha meaning great).

In the *Mahabharata*, Bhishma, the great celibate, most scholarly and valorous prince, relates that King Chitrabhanu of the Ikshvaku dynasty popularised the festival. On this day when the King was fasting, a sage suggested to him that the human soul being one with God, indulgence in pleasure to the self and not infliction of pain to it by fasting would please God best. The King explained that the self of flesh and blood was not the real self and narrated the legend of a fast. In a previous life, the King was born a hunter. One dark night he lost his way in the forest and took shelter for the night on a *bilva* or bel (Indian wood apple) tree. The hunter had no food for the whole day and was ruminating on how his family would feel the double misery of starving and missing him. He wept bitter tears. To make himself comfortable and also to have a better view of the lie of the land and approaching game, he tore away and threw down the boughs and leaves obstructing his vision. It so happened that that night Shiva was under that *bilva* tree, and the tears and leaves fell on him. Shiva was propitiated by this act of the hunter, although unknowingly done, and declared that if anybody fasted on that day and worshipped him with offerings of water and *bilva* petals he would on death be accepted in Shiva's heaven.

Another account in later Puranic stories (*e.g.*, *Linga-Purana*) narrates that a hunter spending the day imprisoned in a Shaiva monastery or temple for having failed to pay his debt, was let out on parole. His way home lay through a forest and as night grew too dark to continue the journey, he took shelter on a *bilva* tree with his store of water. Hunger, anxiety and expectation of game kept him awake all through the night. Throughout the day in the monastery he had nothing to do but listen to the incessant recitation of Shiva's name, which had made an almost indelible impression upon his weakened brain. He filled his time mumbling the term in mock fashion, plucking the *bilva* leaves and throwing them down. Often his water pot was knocked about either by his movements or the wind and its contents trickled down. Shiva happened to be resting under the tree and was propitiated. The moral is that acts of devotion, even if not meant to be so, are accepted by the Lord.

Zarthost-No-Diso—The anniversary day of Zoroaster's death. The Parsi Prophet died a martyr's death, at the age of 77, while at prayer in a fire temple, at the hand of Turbratur. On this solemn occasion of mourning, discourses on the life and teachings of the Prophet form the most important feature.



INDIANS OVERSEAS

THE total Indian (includes Pakistani before 1948) population overseas, according to the latest available estimates, is as follows:—

Name of country	Indian population	Date of estimates
Commonwealth.		
Australia	2,480	..
Canada	1,465	1941
New Zealand	1,116	1946
South Africa	358,738	1951
Southern Rhodesia	3,090	1946
Ceylon	732,258	1946
British Malaya and Singapore	604,508	1947
Hongkong	1,900	1946
Mauritius	271,636	1946
Seychelles	285	1947
Gibraltar	41	1946
Nigeria	375	1947
Kenya	90,900	1948
Uganda	33,900	1948
Nyasaland	3,100	1945
Zanzibar and Pemba	16,000	1946
Tanganyika	44,218	1948
Jamaica	22,821	1947
Trinidad and Tobago	214,177	1948
British Guiana	180,129	1948
Fiji Islands	133,941	1949
Northern Rhodesia	1,484	1947
British North Borneo	1,298	1931
Aden	9,456	1946
Sarawak	2,300	1940
Brunei	436	1947
Gold Coast	197	1948
British Somaliland	250	1946
Malta	37	1948
Grenada	5,000	1932
St. Lucia	2,643	1950
British Honduras	1,366	1946
Sierra Leone	76	1948
United Kingdom	7,128	1932*
Leeward Islands	99	1949
St. Vincent	1,818	1950
Barbados	100	1950
St. Kitts	97	1950
Dominica	5	1950
Total for Commonwealth	2,750,778	
Foreign Countries		
Burma	1,017,825	1931
Indonesian Republic	27,638	1930
Siam	5,000 (approximately)	1931
Indo-China	1,310	1940
Japan	170	1940
Bahrein	1,138	1948
Iraq	650	1948
Muscat	1,145	1948
Portuguese East Africa	5,000	1931
Madagascar	9,955	1950
Reunion	2,200	1950
United States of America	2,405	1947
Brazil	21	1948
Panama	500	1948
Fr. establishments in India	323,295	1939
Afghanistan	240	1948
Iran	2,748	1948
Ethiopia	500	1949
Dutch Guiana	56,000	1948
Philippines	1,258	1948
Lebanon	49	1948
Syria	32	1948
Kuwait	1,250	1948
Saudi Arabia	2,400	1948
Palestine	56	1947
Germany and Austria	86	1949
Italy	90	1949
Europe	1,000 (approximately)	..
Belgian Congo	2,000	1949
Belgium	50	1949
Ruanda Urundi	866	1948
Italian Somaliland	1,000	1947
Nepal	10,441	1941
Total for foreign countries	1,478,318	
Total for all countries	4,229,096	

* The last authoritative census were taken in 1932. According to an estimate made in 1947 the figure lies between 5,000 and 6,000.

ORIGIN

Emigration of Indians for purposes of labour dates from the beginning of the 19th century.

From 1800 A.D. onwards Indians crossed the Bay to the Straits Settlements to work on the sugar, spice, tapioca and cocoanut plantations of Penang, and this intercourse was allowed to continue for long without regulation. The first officially recorded instance of genuine recruitment for labour emigration occurred in 1830, when a French merchant, named Joseph Argand, carried some 150 artisans to Bourbon. The abolition of slavery in British colonies in 1834 gave the first great impetus to the movement. The sugar planters of Mauritius at once turned to India as their best recruiting ground, and between 1834 and 1837 obtained at least 7,000 recruits from Calcutta.

The Government of India at a very early stage realised the necessity of bringing such emigration under regulation. The Law Commission was asked to investigate the case and to make recommendations for securing the well-being of emigrants. They advised that no legislation was required except in order to prevent undue advantage being taken of the simplicity and ignorance of emigrants by providing that a magistrate should satisfy himself that all contracts were entered into freely and understood by them and in order to secure that sufficient provision was made for their accommodation and sustenance during the voyage. A copy of every engagement was also to be transmitted to the Government under which the emigrants were to live. These recommendations were embodied in the first Emigration Act (V of 1837), which also provided that contracts should be determinable after 5 years.

The labour laws of the several Colonies provide for the protection and welfare of resident Indian labourers. The Government of India also occasionally depute to the Colonies their officers to report on the condition of Indian labourers.

Act VII of 1922 prohibited indentured emigration and all unskilled emigration, except to countries specially approved by the Legislature. Emigration to Ceylon and Malaya was brought under control, and the definition of "Emigrant" was extended to cover all persons "assisted" to depart from India.

Safeguards.—It was found that the lack of power to regulate the total flow of emigration for unskilled work, whether assisted or voluntary and whether under contract or not, may operate to the detriment of Indian communities overseas, particularly in times of economic depression. The Indian Emigration Act was suitably amended in 1938 and the Government of India took power to prohibit, when necessary, even unassisted emigration for the purpose of unskilled work. This amendment was promulgated on December 14, 1939.

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922, also contains certain provisions to safeguard the interests of persons emigrating for the purpose of skilled work. It was found that illicit emigration in some volume was taking place particularly in Bombay with the connivance of some dishonest passage brokers and rules were promulgated under the Act on the 14th Dec. 1939, providing for the licensing of passage brokers and requiring that a passage broker should not be a party to any arrangement to recover from the emigrant the 'cost of recruitment.'

During 1939-40 two minor defects in the Indian Emigration Act, 1922, were remedied. Now the Protectors of Emigrants can exercise the powers of detention, search, etc., for the prevention of offences under the Act and by making the offence under Section 30 of the Act cognizable removes an anomaly between Sections 25 and 30A of the Act.

Indian emigration questions have recently taken on a wider aspect. The issues round which public interest at present centres are three:—

(*a*) Control of emigration.

(*b*) Rights of Indians to admission to other parts of the Commonwealth.

(*c*) Rights and disabilities of Indians domiciled overseas.

So far as unskilled labour is concerned, the Government of India have assumed absolute power of control in accordance with powers conferred on them by the Emigration Act of 1922. The functions of the Government of India were previously performed by State Governments by virtue of powers delegated to them under Section 124 (1) of the Government of India Act, 1935. With a view to dealing directly with all emigration problems in the post-war period on a uniform all-India basis, the Government of India resumed the administration of those functions with effect from 1st October, 1944, and appointed a Controller-General of Emigration in the Commonwealth Relations Department for that purpose.

A Controller of Emigration, Madras, has also been appointed to co-ordinate emigration control in Madras State.

AUSTRALIA, CANADA

The majority of Indians in Australia are engaged in retail trade or agricultural operations. The Commonwealth franchise was granted to Indians domiciled in Australia in 1925. The Constitution and Electoral Acts in Western Australia disqualify an aboriginal native of Australia, Asia or Africa from being registered as an elector for the Assembly; but he may be enrolled as a voter for the Legislative Council (which is the Upper House) in each province in which he holds freehold property of at least £50 capital value.

Indians in Australia still suffer from certain minor disabilities (administrative and legal) relating to Crown lands, mining, certain occupations and employment. Under the Mining Act of 1904, in Western Australia the grant of mining rights to Asians requires the approval of the Minister in charge of Mines. Under the South Australia Irrigation and Reclaimed Lands Act, 1914, Indians are not eligible to obtain leases of land. In Western Australia wherever licences are prescribed, for example, for cutting sandalwood, for employment under Government contractors and for employment in European factories, Indians find it difficult under the present administrative practice to get the authorities to exercise discretion in their favour.

Indians domiciled in New Zealand are generally not subject to any disability and enjoy equal citizenship rights including franchise with the other British subjects.

Indian residents of Canada are mostly farmers, gardeners, farm workers, managers of retail stores, hawkers, and unskilled labourers. With the passing of the Canadian Citizenship Bill of 1945 and the British Columbia Provincial Election Amendment Act of 1945 Indian residents enjoy all normal rights. On 25th January 1951 an Agreement was signed between India and Canada in Ottawa, providing for the admission into Canada, for permanent residence, of 150 citizens of India every year, beginning from January 1, 1951. The detailed procedure is now being worked out.

SOUTH AFRICA

In any discussion of the problem of Indians overseas South Africa takes a prominent place. The position upto 1927, that is to say, the time of the Cape Town Agreement may be summed up as follows:—

(*i*) 1885—All Asians in Transvaal were debarred from acquiring the rights of citizenship and from owning any property except in such areas as might be assigned to them.

(*ii*) 1896—Indians were deprived of parliamentary franchise in Natal.

(*iii*) 1907—In Transvaal all Asians were required to register themselves.

(*iv*) 1908—Under the Gold Law Asians could not reside in or occupy any land in any district or proclaimed land except in a bazar, etc. or such place as the Mining Commissioner might permit.

(*v*) 1913—Under the Immigrants Regulation Act, 1913, Asians have been declared as prohibited immigrants on economic grounds. Asians were also prohibited from moving from one province to another.

(*vi*) 1919—Asian companies were prohibited from holding any fixed property.

(*vii*) 1924—Indians in Natal were deprived of municipal franchise.

(*viii*) 1926—The Colour Bar Act excluded Indians from certain classes of skilled workers to whom certificates of competency could be given.

In 1927 December a Conference was held between the Governments of India and the Union of South Africa to settle the Indian question once and for all if possible. The two Governments specifically agreed as follows:—

(*i*) Both the Governments recognised the right of South Africa to maintain western standards of life and the Union Government would enable Indians in South Africa to conform to such standards;

(*ii*) Union Government would organise an assisted scheme of emigration to India or to other countries for those Indians in South Africa who may desire to avail themselves of it;

(*iii*) Union Government decided not to proceed further with the Areas Reservation Bill which provided for segregation;

(*iv*) The Government of India would appoint an Agent in South Africa; and

(*v*) The Union Government undertook to provide educational and other facilities for the upliftment of Indians permanently settled in South Africa.

This is the well-known Cape Town Agreement of 1927.

The number of Indians who took advantage of the Assisted Emigaration Scheme was, however, below expectations.

But the fact of the agreement did not prevent the Union Government from enacting anti-Indian laws in the years 1932-1939.

Interim Act

Then in 1939 the Union Government passed the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act in spite of repeated representations from the local Indian community and the Government of India. The Act restricted three important rights of the Indian community in the Transvaal: (*a*) the right to occupy land not subject to Gold Law restrictions; (*b*) the right to trade anywhere in the Transvaal; and (*c*) the right of Indians holding trading licences in May 1919 to transfer their business premises in the same township. This Act was later superseded by the Asiatic Land Tenure Act of 1946, which was in its turn amended later but maintained in substance the same position as before.

The international situation in September, 1939, and the consequent change of Ministry in the Union with Field Marshal Smuts coming into power altered the position slightly so far as the Indian community was concerned. The Government appointed a Commission presided over by Mr. Justice F. N. Broome in 1940. The two main findings were that in the Transvaal the extent of penetration since 1927 did not appear to be alarming or even surprising and in Natal the extent of penetration into European areas was little more than a trickle.

Towards the end of 1942, the Durban City Council represented to the Minister of the Interior that since October 1940 Indian penetration in predominantly European areas in Durban had been taking place on an accelerated scale. As a result of this representation, Mr. Justice F. N. Broome was once again appointed to enquire and report.

As a result of his finding and in order to check further acquisition of property by Indians, the Union Government passed in the teeth of opposition by the Indian community and Government of India, an Act called "the Trading and Occupation of Land (Transvaal and Natal) Restriction Act, 1943," generally called as the Pegging Act. This Act provided for the continuance in the Transvaal of the provisions of the Asiatic (Transvaal Land and Trading) Act, 1939 for a further period of 3 years and extended similar provisions prohibiting transfer of properties between Europeans and Indians in Natal for a period of 3 years, *i.e.*, up to March 31, 1946.

In 1944, as a result of an agreement, known as "Pretoria Agreement", between the Union Prime Minister and the Minister of the Interior on the one hand and a deputation from Natal including members of the Natal Indian Congress on the other, a decision was taken according to which the Pegging Act was to be replaced by an Ordinance to be passed by the Natal Provincial Council. The Ordinance was to provide for the creation of a licensing board with two Europeans and two Indian members and a third European with legal training as chairman. The Board was to control occupation of dwellings in Durban by licensing.

A draft Ordinance embodying major points of the Agreement was introduced in the Natal Provincial Council but when it finally emerged from the Provincial Council it departed from the Pretoria Agreement in many aspects.

The Government of India represented to the Union Government that the new measure was unwarranted and urged for its withdrawal and implementation of the Pretoria Agreement. As the representations met with failure, the Government of India enforced the Reciprocity Act against South Africa, and persons of South African domicile were declared prohibited immigrants in India.

The Ordinance was eventually declared *ultra vires* of the powers of the Provincial Council and therefore did not become operative.

In 1944 the Union Government appointed a Commission "To enquire into and report upon matters affecting the Indian community of the Province of Natal, with special reference to housing and health needs, civic amenities.... and as to all matters affecting the well-being and advancement of the permanent Indian population of Natal."

The main and only important recommendation of this Commission was that the Union Government should invite the Government of India to send to the Union a delegation, composed substantially of Indians for the purpose of discussing with the Union Government, all matters affecting Indians in South Africa.

Land Tenure Act

One of the most important events in the history of Indians in South Africa was the passing of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act in June 1946.

The Act which replaced the Pegging Act of 1943, placed restrictions on the acquisition and occupation of land by Asians in Natal.

It also gave a limited franchise to all male Indians of or over 21 years of age with education and income or property qualifications.

Indians were to be represented by 2 European Senators, 3 European Members in the House of Assembly and 2 Members in the Natal Provincial Council.

Government of India's request for the postponement of this legislation and for a Round Table Conference to discuss the Indian question was rejected by the Union Government. Consequently they gave notice of the termination of Trade Agreement with the Union Government on the 25th March 1946 and banned all exports to and imports from South Africa with effect from the 17th July. The High Commissioner for India in the Union was recalled. In South Africa itself Indians started a passive resistance movement which took the form of defying the Asiatic Land Tenure Act by occupying land in the non-exempted areas. In the movement which continued till May 1948 about 200 persons including women, Africans and Europeans courted imprisonment.

Question Before U. N. O.

The Government of India was also urged by the Indian legislature to raise the Indian question in South Africa before the United Nations as the Union Government's treatment of Indians was a violation of the United Nations Charter. The Government of India lodged a complaint with the Secretary General, United Nations, requesting that the General Assembly should take up this question under Articles 10 and 14 of the Charter.

The question was discussed at the 1946 (October-December) session of the General Assembly. The South Africa delegation, led by F. M. Smuts, contended that this question was essentially a domestic question of South Africa and therefore under Article 2(7) of the Charter UNO had no right to discuss the matter.

The General Assembly adopted a resolution which after stating that because of the treatment of Indians in South Africa friendly relations between the two countries had been impaired, expressed the opinion of the General Assembly that such treatment "should be in conformity with the international obligations under the agreements concluded between the two Governments and the relevant provisions of the Charter". It requested the two Governments to report at the next session of the General Assembly the measures adopted to that effect. The South African Government, however, refused to accept the resolution as a basis for negotiations with the Government of India.

When the General Assembly met in 1947 the two Governments submitted their reports. The question was referred to the *Political* Committee which passed the Indian resolution as amended by Mexico. The resolution after reaffirming the last year's resolution requested the two Governments to enter into discussions at a Round Table Conference on the basis of that resolution, inviting the Government of Pakistan to such a Conference. But the resolution failed to secure a two-thirds majority in the General Assembly and hence was not effective. In July 1948 the Government of India again requested the United Nations to consider the South African Indian question. The item was again included in the Agenda for the Third Session of General Assembly held in Paris in May 1949, when it passed a resolution inviting "the Governments of India, Pakistan and Union of South Africa to enter into discussion at a Round Table Conference, taking into consideration the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration of *Human Rights*". Consequently the Government of India initiated correspondence which resulted in the three Governments holding preliminary talks on February 6, 1950, at Cape Town to consider the possibility of a Round Table Conference. The three Governments accepted the recommendations of their delegations to these talks that a Round Table Conference be convened to explore all possible ways and means of settling the Indian question in South Africa. Before the Conference could be held the Union Government introduced in their Parliament and enacted an Act called the Group Areas Act (see details below) which vitally affects the existence of the Indian Community in South Africa. The Government of India requested the Union Govt. not to proceed with the Group Areas Bill pending the holding of the Conference. The Union Government however, did not accede to this request of the Government of India who therefore declined to participate in the proposed Conference and referred the matter to the U. N. General Assembly. The General Assembly thereupon adopted on December 2, 1950 a resolution, recommending that the Governments of India, Pakistan and Union of South Africa should meet at a Round Table Conference before April 1, 1951, and that if the Conference fails, a Commission of three members should be established to assist the three Governments in carrying through appropriate negotiations. The resolution further calls upon the Governments concerned to refrain from taking any steps which would prejudice the success of the negotiations, in particular the implementation or enforcement of the provision of 'The Group Areas Act,' pending the conclusion of such negotiations. The South African Government informed the Secretary-General of the United Nations that they were unable to accept the resolution since "the terms of the resolution constitute intervention in a matter which is essentially within the Union's domestic jurisdiction".

The General Assembly again discussed the matter in its 1951-52 session and passed a resolution on January 12, 1952. The resolution after re-affirming previous resolutions recommends the establishment of a 3-member commission, composed of one member to be nominated by South Africa and the other to be jointly nominated by India and Pakistan and the third to be nominated by the two nominees. In case the commission does not come into being within 60 days of the adoption of the resolution, the U.N. Secretary-General has been given discretion to render necessary assistance to the parties concerned or to nominate an individual to assist the parties in carrying through negotiations.

NATIONALIST PARTY POLICY

The party in power in South Africa today is the Nationalist Party. The policy of the Party may be described as follows: For Indians it suggested large-scale repatriation, repeal of Second Chapter of Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act, segregation, curtailment of facilities to Indian traders outside their areas and prevention of penetration of Indians in Cape Colony.

And so far the Party has actually taken the following measures affecting Indians:—

(*i*) The second Chapter of the Asiatic Land Tenure and Indian Representation Act giving 'representation' to Indians was repealed in October 1948.

(*ii*) Family allowances admissible in South Africa on the basis of income and the number of dependants have been stopped for Indians with effect from December 31, 1948.

(*iii*) An Act has been passed to prohibit marriages between Europeans and Non-Europeans.

(*iv*) The bonus under the Assisted Emigration scheme has been doubled to induce Indians to accept repatriation to India.

(*v*) Indian traders in Reserves whose leases have run out are being refused renewals.

(*vi*) All Indians not born in South Africa are being deported on conviction for certain types of offences.

(*vii*) Segregation is being introduced in railway stations, post offices and in Cape Town buses and Suburban Railways.

(*viii*) The Asiatic Land Tenure Amendment Act of 1949, introduces segregation for purposes of trade also.

(*ix*) *Group Areas Act.*—This was enacted in 1950 and provides for the division and control of all land in the Union for ownership and occupation by the different racial groups. For this purpose, the entire population has been divided into three main groups, *viz.*, White, Native and Coloured, Indians being included in the last mentioned group. The Government can establish by Proclamation "Group Areas" for exclusive occupation or ownership or both, of any of the groups. Fresh acquisition or ownership by disqualified persons or company in any group area is prohibited; disqualified companies holding property at the commencement of notification cannot retain ownership after ten years. All the property in a group area held at the commencement of the notification by a disqualified individual will, after his death, have to be sold to a member of the group for which the area is set apart. No disqualified person can occupy land or premises in a group area without permit after one year of notification. No differentiation is made in the Act between occupation for residence and occupation for trade. The Act has roused consternation among the Indian community in South Africa who consider that the Act is mainly designed to liquidate them. The Act was put into operation by a proclamation on March 30, 1951.

(*x*) The Separate Representation of Voters Act by which Coloured voters were placed on a separate electoral roll was unanimously declared invalid by the Supreme Court. Dr. Malan has however declared that he will bring forward legislation to abolish the right of Courts to over-rule laws passed by Parliament.

EAST AFRICA

British East Africa includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika and Zanzibar. Since 1948 January the first three are included in a sort of loose union designated East Africa High Commission with a common legislature and a common administrative service for certain specific purposes.

Indians in East Africa are mostly concentrated in urban centres. They are mainly engaged in 'Manufacture' and 'Commerce and Finance'. Their general economic condition, unlike in other British Colonies, is on the whole satisfactory. In Kenya and Tanganyika they constitute about 60 per cent of the total non-Native population of each Colony; in Uganda they constitute the single largest community among the non-Africans, being 75 per cent of the non-African population.

The questions affecting Indians in East Africa are much the same kind as those affecting them in South Africa and elsewhere, *viz.*, franchise, segregation, right to own land, and laws of immigration.

In the legislature of the East Africa High Commission, the Europeans, the Indians and the Africans were to have equality with 6 members for each group, according to the original proposals of December 1945. Because of strong opposition from the Europeans these proposals were later modified so that today instead of equality for race groups there is equality for territories with 5 members each for Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. In the legislature of Kenya Colony Europeans have 11 seats, Indians 5, Arabs 2, and there are 4 nominated Africans. The representation of Indians is partly based on communal grounds. Two of the 5 Indian seats are reserved for Muslims in two double member constituencies each voter having one vote only.

Recently the Kenya Legislative Council has passed a Bill which provides for an increase in the number of seats in the Council, the increase being Europeans from 11 to 14, Africans from 4 to 6 and Indians from 5 to 6. Another important provision in the Bill is that 6 Indian seats have been split up between Muslims (2) and other Indians (4). The electoral rolls have also been divided between the two groups. The East African Indian Congress is agitating against this separate electorate for Muslims and has petitioned to Her Majesty the Queen to disallow the Bill.

In Tanganyika and Uganda there is no electoral representation. In the Tanganyika Legislative Council out of 14 unofficial nominated members there are 3 Asians, and in Uganda Legislative Council out of 16 unofficial members 4 are Asians.

So far as allotment of land is concerned, broadly speaking, there is reservation of land for Europeans in the highlands, and for Indians in the lowlands, with regulations against alienation. Transactions in land are subject to two measures, the Land Control Ordinance, 1944 and the Crown Lands Amendment Ordinance 1944. There is a Land Control Board which has absolute control over all transactions in land in the highlands. The Governor has the power of veto by which he can disallow inter-racial transfers of shares in a landowning company as is done in the case of inter-racial transfers of land. Indian opinion is strongly opposed to the two Ordinances mentioned above.

Immigration is governed by Ordinances passed by the East Africa Legislature in 1948 as amended subsequently. The legislation specifies the kind of immigrant who is prohibited, and the class of person who can apply for Entry Permit or pass for entry. An immigrant intending to engage in agriculture, mining, trade has not only to have such sums of money as may be prescribed but he has to satisfy the authorities that such engagement in trade, etc., will not be to the prejudice of the inhabitants generally.

In Southern Rhodesia notice of all new townships proposed to be established has to be given under the provisions of the 'Town & Country Planning Act, 1945', which contain a clause forbidding occupation and ownership of any stands therein by persons other than those of European descent. None who is not a European can live in those townships except in the course of the discharge of his duties as a domestic servant.

FIJI

Indians have played an important part in the development of economic resources of the Fiji Islands in the Pacific. As estimated in 1949 the Indian population in this island was 133,941, *i.e.*, 47 per cent of the whole population. Indian residents here are the descendants of the indentured immigrants from India who started coming into the Colony in 1879. The economy of the Colony is based on agriculture and the sugar-cane production is mainly in the hands of Indians. Relations between Indians and Fijians are most friendly. Colour bar does not exist and Indians suffer from no 'political disabilities'. Literacy among Indians is confined to a small proportion of the population. On the whole the general economic position of Indians is not as good as it might be.

The Legislative Council consists of 31 members, with 16 officials and 15 non-officials. In the non-official group Europeans, Indians and Fijians have equal representation with 5 members for each group. Of the 5 Indian members 3 are elected on a communal franchise and 2 are nominated. One Indian nominated member was appointed member of the Executive Council in 1950.

The most important problem affecting the Indian community in Fiji is that of land tenure. A very large majority of the Indian population consists of agriculturists, but alienation of native-owned land is prohibited. More than 80 per cent of the land in the Colony is held by native owners as tribal land, and the rest is held as Crown grants or as freehold property mainly by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, Ltd. Indians hold land as lessees from the native owners for the cultivation of rice, sugar-cane, etc., and from the Colonial Sugar Refining Co., for cultivation of sugar-cane.

Practically the whole problem is one of security of tenure and the encouragement given to Fijians to cultivate their own lands with the most stable and profitable crop, sugar-cane. The problem arose in this way.

In September, 1936, the Council of Chiefs of Fiji agreed that all lands (including leases) not required for the maintenance of the Fijian owners should be opened for settlement; that to further this end a Committee should be appointed to inquire into and to determine the amount of land needed for proper development by the Native owners; and that all land (including leases) not so required should be handed over to the Government to lease on behalf of the Fijians.

As a result of the examination of the question the Colonial Government came to the conclusion that the most satisfactory method of procedure would be for Government to take power to deal with *all* the native lands in the Colony, and then to appoint a Commission to determine the lands to be set aside for the exclusive use of the Fijians. A Commission has also reported on what lands are to be incorporated into Native Reserves. Where such lands are in Indian occupation, alternate lands are to be offered to the existing lessees. But the Commission has not recommended any compensation for improvements made in the land by Indians, and evicted lessees will be given only virgin land. It is feared that this will result in the displacement of some thousands of Indian agriculturists. The Governor in his speech at the budget-session in December 1949 reassured the Indian farmers that there was no cause for apprehension and that the Indians whose leases were not renewed would be helped to settle on land elsewhere.

The Indian cultivators have also had trouble with the Sugar Refining Company. In view of the rising cost of living due to war, the sugar-cane farmers in Fiji, who are mostly Indians, demanded, in June, 1943, a higher price for their cane. The Sugar Refining Company, which has the monopoly of sugar production in the Colony, refused any increase in the price of cane unless the price of sugar was increased by the Ministry of Food, United Kingdom, to whom the Company was bound to sell all its produce. The farmers thereupon decided not to harvest their crop. They stuck to their decision in spite of appeals made by the Governor of the Colony. As the crushing season advanced, the feelings among the Indians ran high. Some of them even ploughed in their crops. All attempts on the part of Indian leaders to reach a settlement having failed the major part of the cane crop in the Colony remained unharvested.

The Secretary of State for Colonies sent an expert C. Y. Shepherd to report on the situation. The report which Mr. Shepherd made is strongly criticized by Indian leaders.

A third problem which Indians in Fiji are facing is the residential tax. According to the Fiji Residential Tax Ordinance of 1923, all male persons between the ages of 18 and 60 other than Fijians and Rotuman residents in the Colony were liable to pay a tax not exceeding £1 per annum per person. The tax was imposed with the object of raising additional revenue for effecting improvements in the Colony.

During the last war a further tax of 10sh. per head per annum was imposed. An assurance was however, given by the Government of Fiji at the time that this additional war tax would be lifted as soon as the war ended. The promise was kept but simultaneously with the lifting of the war tax, the Residential Tax was increased from £1 to £2 per head. Those who pay income-tax are exempted from the tax, with the result that almost the entire European population is exempt from the tax, as a majority of them pay income-tax. In actual practice therefore the incidence of the tax has mainly fallen on the Indians whose economic condition has not shown improvement proportionate to the increase in the tax now demanded.

BRITISH GUIANA AND WEST INDIES

Indian emigration under 'indenture' system to British Guiana began in 1838. Today Indians constitute more than 40 per cent of the total population of the country. British Guiana is an agricultural country and about 30 per cent of Indians work in the sugar industry. Next to sugar, the rice industry employs a large number of Indian labourers. Indians have penetrated into all walks of life. A vast majority of them is illiterate. On the whole their general economic condition is not satisfactory.

Emigration of Indian labour to Trinidad began in 1845 and today Indians form about 35 per cent of the total population. A large number of them own small farms producing sugar-cane, cocoa and rice. Their general economic condition is about the same as in British Guiana.

As Indians in British Guiana and West Indies are mostly labourers on sugar estates, whatever grievances they have are of an economic nature. Nothing much was heard of them till 1935 when there was widespread trouble on sugar estates. The abolition of the indentured system though it marked an advance in their status actually deprived them of the safeguards that accrued from the Immigration Ordinance in regard to pay, hours of work, etc.

In 1942, a Labour Ordinance (No. 2 of 1942) was passed. This Ordinance provided for the appointment of a Commissioner of Labour for the regulation of the relations between employers and employees and for the settlement of disputes between them. This brought the labour laws of British Guiana in line with modern conceptions of labour legislation. The Government of India were given an opportunity to comment on the Ordinance at the Bill stage and certain modifications suggested by them were incorporated in it.

In 1945 a Royal Commission made a series of recommendations about the Colonies. Among others the Commission recommended that the possibility of the appointment of suitable East Indians to posts in the Government service should be carefully borne in mind by Colonial Governments. They expressed sympathy with the complaints regarding the arrangements for legitimisation and validation of East Indian marriages and recommended that these marriages should so far as the law was concerned be put on exactly the same footing as other marriages.

In effect the commission conceded practically all the demands to which Indians themselves attached importance. The general recommendations which related to matters of education, housing and labour administration appeared satisfactory and were likely to be of benefit to Indians.

In June 1948 Indian workers on sugar estates in British Guiana resorted to a strike owing to dissatisfaction with wages and conditions of work. The incident led to firing by the police in which five Indians were killed. The U.K. Government appointed a Royal Commission of Enquiry to investigate the whole problem of the sugar industry in British Guiana. This Commission in its report to the British Government recommended amenities such as housing, education and pensions, etc. to workers and mechanisation of the industry. Some of the recommendations are being carried out by the Colonial Government.

The British Guiana Legislative Council consists of 24 members out of whom 14 are elected, 7 unofficial nominated and 3 ex-officio. There are four Indian members, three of whom are elected and one nominated.

In Trinidad out of 18 elected members of the Legislative Council 7 are Indians. One Indian is in the Executive Council.

In Jamaica where Indians form only 1·7 per cent of the total population there is only one Indian member in the Lower House comprising 32 elected members.

CEYLON

Most Indians in Ceylon are workers on tea and rubber estates. Certain questions like wages affecting them were fixed by an agreement arrived at 1927. Because of depression in the two industries the wages were reduced in 1932 and again in 1933. Till about 1937 there was no fresh recruitment of labour. In 1937 there was an insistent demand for labour as general trade conditions improved. While permitting recruitment of Indian labour the Government of India tried to secure higher wages and village Committee franchise for Indians. In 1938 the Commission to investigate non-Ceylonese labour particularly with a view to control of immigration made a report. There has been a ban on emigration of Indian unskilled labourers to Ceylon since 1939. Exemption is made in deserving cases.

The rights of Indians to citizenship are governed by two Acts enacted in 1948 after a discussion between the Indian and Ceylonese Prime Ministers. These Acts are the Ceylon Citizenship Act and the Indian and Pakistani Residents (Citizenship) Act, which provide that the Indian residents in Ceylon would be entitled to obtain the citizenship of Ceylon by registration subject to the following conditions (*a*) an applicant must have a specified minimum period of uninterrupted residence in Ceylon, (*b*) he must have an adequate means of livelihood, and (*c*) he should be in a position to comply with the laws and customs of Ceylon. The procedure prescribed for the admission of Indian residents to the Ceylon citizenship is rather complicated, a fact that has created bitterness among the Indian community in Ceylon.

The Ceylon Government are also adopting a policy of Ceylonisation in trade and employment. Consequently Indians who have not acquired Ceylon Citizenship find it difficult to get employment there.

Other Acts which affect the rights of Indians are the Immigrants and Emigrants Act of 1948 and the Ceylon Parliamentary Elections (Amendment) Act of 1949. The former greatly restricts the rights of Indians to re-enter Ceylon, while the latter denies the rights of Indians to vote, and completely shuts them from the political life of Ceylon.

At the time of writing Indians were engaged in a non-violent civil disobedience movement to obtain voting rights in the Ceylon general elections.

Owing to the favourable balance of payments position, the restrictions imposed by the Government of Ceylon under the Ceylon Exchange Control Regulations, against remittances to India, were considerably relaxed towards the end of 1951. Consequently the difficulties of Indians on this score have been eased.

MALAYA

Malaya is divided into two administrative units, the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore.

The Federation of Malaya is under a High Commissioner assisted by a Federal Executive Council. There is a Legislative Council with 75 seats of which 50 are allotted to non-official members. One Indian has been nominated to the Executive Council and 4 Indians nominated to the Legislative Council. The Colony of Singapore is under a Governor. Out of a total of 22 members in the Singapore Legislative Council 4 are Indians, three of them elected and one nominated.

Soon after the collapse of Japan in 1945 the Indians found themselves faced with three problems for the solution of which the intervention of the Government of India was required, relief of the needy because of currency difficulties, the repatriation of Indians who wanted to return to India, and legal and political aid to those Indians who were accused of collaboration with the Japanese. The Government of India met the three problems with the help of various non-official bodies in India. Funds were made available to the needy and destitute, medical missions were sent and shipping space was found for those who wanted repatriation by the special chartering of a ship. For those accused of political crimes legal help was given, while many who were charged with mere collaboration were set free on the representation of the Government of India. (For details see 1949 edition.)

A great number of Indians work as labourers in the rubber and tin estates of Malaya. Owing to the steep rise in the cost of living (400 to 500 per cent) there is hardship. (There has been a considerable increase in the wages of labourers recently owing to a phenomenal rise in the price of rubber).

Shortage of rice was another factor that was causing great dissatisfaction. Strikes broke out as a result of all this discontent in the estates in Perak, Selangor, Malacca and Johore States. Some of these strikes were amicably settled by the intervention of the Representative of the Government of India, though wages continued to remain at a low level on account of a slump in the rubber market. Later when trouble of a political nature broke out in violence against the British Government in Malaya, Indians were inevitably caught up in it. A number of Indians were arrested and sentenced on charges of taking part in the insurgent movement or of helping the insurgents.

Lately legislation has been passed which hampers the Indian Agent in his welfare work for Indian labourers. He no longer enjoys the privilege of inspecting work places, etc., where Indian labourers are employed and of enquiring into their conditions. The Government of India made a protest against the withdrawal of a right long enjoyed by their Agent.

BURMA

Burma was a province of India till 1937 April when it was given a separate constitution. Though Indians were known to have gone to Burma from very early times, their immigration to that country was accelerated after the British connection with that country began. In 1931 the Indian population was reported to be more than one million. The Burman finding himself unable to compete with the industrious Indian began to nourish a grievance against him and the feeling became widespread as a result of Burmese propaganda by interested parties. This resulted in occasional riots and the biggest of them in the history of Burma, took place in 1938 and 1939 when more than 150 Indians lost their lives. A committee set up to enquire into those riots recommended an early examination of the problem of Indian immigration into Burma with a view to dispelling Burmese apprehension. Negotiations took place between the Governments of India and Burma and the Bajpai-U Saw Agreement was signed in June 1941.

As a result emigration of unskilled labour to Burma was prohibited. In other respects however the Agreement could not be implemented due to the Japanese occupation of Burma early in 1942. Consequent upon the Japanese occupation of Burma in 1942 about 4 lakhs of Indians left Burma for India. Here they were granted financial assistance and other facilities.

When the liberation of Burma was in sight the question of the future immigration of Indians into Burma as well as the return of evacuees was taken up. Evacuees were issued with identity certificates. The Government of Burma appointed their immigration officers at various ports in India and the evacuees could return after obtaining endorsement on their certificates from these officers. In the beginning the return of such evacuees was regulated and only such categories of evacuees who were useful for the reconstruction of the country were given priority. In 1947 an Immigration (Control) Agreement was passed by Burma. The legislation applied to Burmese as well as foreigners entering Burma. The Act has been amended from time to time and is applicable only to foreigners now. The Act provides for the entry of foreigners by passport duly visad by their officers. In view of the changed conditions in Burma and the difficulty of obtaining employment there many Indians who evacuated to India in 1942 did not return to that country. The present population of Indians in Burma is estimated to be about 8 lakhs.

Soon after the inauguration of the Burmese Republic on 4th January, 1948, the Government of Burma commenced serving notices of discharge on Indian employees who were either not eligible to become Burma citizens or unwilling to elect Burmese nationality. The Government of India felt a special responsibility towards such employees of the Government of Burma as were in that Government's service while Burma was still a part of India and sought (*a*) to secure adequate benefits for discharged personnel in the shape of leave, salary, pensions and (*b*) provided alternative employment to a considerable number of them in India.

Land Nationalisation

Certain measures of agrarian reform introduced by the Government of Burma during December 1947 and in the beginning of 1948 indicated that they had decided upon a policy of complete nationalisation of agricultural lands in Burma. The representatives of Indian interests in Burma considered that they could not take objection to the policy of nationalisation as such, provided adequate compensation for lands was paid to the land owners. Early in September 1948, the Government of Burma published their Land Nationalisation Bill, which *inter alia* fixed the maximum compensation at twelve times the land revenue. Provision was also made in the Bill for the appointment of a Land Commission to determine the basis of compensation. Representations were thereupon made to the Government of Burma, pointing out the inadequacy of the compensation proposed and suggesting that a multiple of 25 times the land revenue on a uniform basis should be adopted and adequate representation should be given to Indians on the Land Commission as well as on the Land Committees which would be responsible for the distribution of the resumed lands. The Government of Burma, however, passed the Bill on 11th October 1948, without any substantial modifications.

The ten man Land Commission provided under the Act, was appointed in August 1949. The Government of India then requested the Government of Burma to discuss the whole question with a delegation from India before the Commission took any decisions regarding the method of determining compensation for lands to be nationalised. The Government of Burma agreed. A delegation was sent by the Government of India to Burma in June 1950. It had discussions with the representatives of the Government of Burma who promised to convey the proposals of the Government of India to their Government.

The Burma Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948.—Passed in April 1948, provides for the conferment of citizenship on a person who was born in any of the territories which at the time of his birth was included within His Britannic Majesty's Dominions and who has resided in any of the territories included within the Union of Burma for a period of not less than eight years immediately preceding the 4th January 1948, or immediately preceding the 1st January 1942, and who intends to reside permanently therein and submits his application in accordance with the procedure laid down. The Government of Burma have also enacted a Burma Foreigners' Registration Act, whereby all persons, who were not citizens of Burma on the 4th January 1949, are required to register as aliens.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius in the Indian Ocean was the first British Colony to receive indentured labour from India in 1834. Nearly 63 per cent of the total population in the Colony is Indian. Agriculture forms the main occupation of the people of the Colony and the principal products of the place are sugar and copra. A large proportion of the Indians are farm-labourers on the sugar plantations. In Commerce their importance is second only to that of the Chinese. Indians are mostly illiterate. On the whole the general economic and social condition of Indians is extremely unsatisfactory. There is no colour bar against them.

Indians do not suffer from any political disability either. The new political constitution of the Colony consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 3 ex-officio and 4 members chosen by the Legislative Council amongst its members and a Legislative Council of 3 ex-officio members, 12 nominated and 19 elected members. In the present Executive Council 2 more Indian members have been nominated. There are 11 Indian elected members of the Legislative Council, of which one is also a member of the Executive Council.

The condition of Indians in this Colony continued to remain satisfactory till 1937, when there were labour disturbances on certain sugar estates employing Indian labour. The Colonial Government appointed a Commission to enquire into and report on the disturbances. The commission reported during 1938 and the most important recommendations of the Commission related to the necessity for the formation of a Department of Labour and the enactment of suitable labour legislation in place of the Labour Ordinance of 1922 which mainly dealt with indentured labour.

Both recommendations were given effect to and the Labour Ordinance of 1938 which closely follows the Malayan Labour Code should prove of considerable benefit to the Indian labourers. The Industrial Associations Ordinance of 1938 provided for the regulation of conditions of employment, the establishment of machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes and generally the formation of industrial Association. This Ordinance, it will be observed, provides for collective bargaining by industrial labourers.

In 1940 May, Mr. S. Ridley, then Secretary to the Agent General for India in the Union of South Africa, was deputed to visit Mauritius and make a report.

In his report, which was published at the end of 1943, he made a number of recommendations, the more important of which were (1) minimum wage for labourers in the sugar industry, (2) grant of war bonus, (3) Government control over housing of labourers of estates, (4) introduction of compulsory education in suitable stages, (5) extension of franchise by adding educational qualification as an alternative to property qualification, and (6) adequate representation of the Indian community in the Council of Government and the Executive Council, etc., etc.

Disturbances on Estates.—In 1943 disturbances occurred on 4 estates pending settlement of a demand for higher wages. The police were reported to have been assaulted and in the course of firing which followed 3 persons were killed and 3 wounded. A Commission of enquiry was appointed to investigate the cause of the outbreak and the Conciliation and Wages Boards examined the question of adjustment of wages. The report of the Commission was published in November, 1944.

The Commission observed that the main underlying causes of the disturbances were unsatisfactory economic conditions and low wages. It made far-reaching recommendations for the improvement of labour conditions, general welfare and health services and the general administrative machinery. The Government of Mauritius have taken action on certain recommendations in regard to the improvement of labour conditions and have set up a Central Statistical Bureau.

EDUCATION

SINCE August 15, Education at the Centre has been constituted into a separate Ministry of Education, the present Minister for Education being Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.* The State Governments are fully autonomous in regard to educational matters except in respect of educational development programme for which they receive grants-in-aid from the Central Government. Such programme has to be approved by the Central Government who have to examine whether it is in accord with the All-India approved educational policy.

The Central Ministry of Education consists of an Educational Adviser-cum-Secretary, a Joint Educational Adviser and *ex-officio* Joint Secretary, a Joint Educational Adviser and two Deputy Educational Advisers, one Deputy Secretary-cum-Deputy Educational Adviser and one Deputy Secretary who are in charge of the different Divisions in the Ministry. There are also two Deputy Educational Advisers who are in charge of educational work in London and Washington respectively. The names of the chief men in the Central Ministry of Education are given below :—

Educational Adviser-cum-Secretary, Humayun Kabir, M.A. (Oxon.), M.A. (Cal.).
Joint Educational Adviser and ex-officio Joint-Secretary, K. G. Saiyidain, M.Ed. (Leeds) (*Head of the Bureau and Development Division*).
Joint Educational Adviser, Ashfaque Husain, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.
Deputy Educational Advisers, M. S. Sundaram, M.A., B.Litt. (Oxon.) (*Educational Secretary, Embassy, Washington*); Dr. A. M. D. Rozario, M.Sc., Ph.D. (*Secretary, Education Department, High Commissioner's Office, London*).
Deputy Secretary, Mrs. P. Johari, M.A., L.T., T.D. (*Head of the Administrative and External Relations Division*).
Deputy Educational Adviser, L. R. Sethi, M.A. (Punjab) & (Toronto) (*Head of the General Education Division*).
Deputy Educational Adviser, A. S. Grewal, M.A., Bar-at-Law (*Head of the Scholarships Division*).
Deputy Educational Adviser, G. K. Chandiramani, B.E. (*Head of the Technical Division*).

STATE ORGANISATION

In the States also, the subject 'Education' is under the control of a Minister. The Secretary, Department of Education is the permanent head of the Department and the Director of Public Instruction (in some States he is called the Director of Education) acts as an expert Adviser to the Minister in charge of Education. The Director controls the inspecting staff and the teaching staff of the Government institutions. In some States (Coorg, Kutch, Bilaspur) the functions of Director are discharged by the Educational Officer, in others (Bhopal, Manipur, Tripura) by the Education Secretary.

The authority of Government in controlling the system of public instruction is in part shared with and in part delegated to Universities, and Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education as regards secondary education and to local bodies as regards elementary education in some States.

Certain forms of Technical Education are under the technical departments concerned and come within the purview of the Minister in Charge of those Departments.

Madhya Pradesh, Madras, and Hyderabad (Deccan) have each a Board of Secondary Education, while Uttar Pradesh (for the whole State except the areas under the jurisdiction of Banaras and Aligarh Universities) has a Board which controls High School and Intermediate Education in the State. Ajmer, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh have a Board of High School and Intermediate Education at Ajmer and Madhya Bharat has one at Gwalior. Delhi and West Bengal have Boards of Higher Secondary Education, while Bombay has a Board of Secondary School Certificate Examination. After the Matriculation Examination for 1952 is completed by the Patna University, the Bihar School Education Board which has recently been set up will conduct the examination for the whole of the State.

Institutions under private management are controlled by Government and by local bodies by "recognition" and by the payment of grants-in-aid, with the assistance of the inspecting staffs employed by Government and by local bodies.

In India there are ten Boards of Intermediate and/or Secondary Education, and 30 Universities. The names of the Universities and of their Vice-Chancellors are given below :—

1. *Agra University.*—C. Mahajan, M.A.
2. *Aligarh University.*—Dr. Zakir Husain, M.A., Ph.D.
3. *Allahabad University.*—Dr. A. C. Banerjee, D.Sc.
4. *Andhra University.*—V. S. Krishna, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (Vienna).
5. *Annamalai University.*—Sir Shanmukham Chetty.
6. *Banaras University.*—Acharya Narendra Deva.
7. *Bombay University.*—N. J. Wadia.
8. *Calcutta University.*—Justice Sambhu Nath Banerjee, M.Sc., LL.B.
9. *Delhi University.*—Dr. S. N. Sen, M.A., Ph.D.
10. *Lucknow University.*—Acharya Jugal Kishore.
11. *Madras University.*—Lt.-Col. Diwan Bahadur Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.O.G.
12. *Mysore University.*—Dr. B. L. Manjunath, B.A., M.Sc. (Lond.), D. Phil. (Oxon.).
13. *Nagpur University.*—Lt.-Col. Pandit K. L. Dubey, M.A., LL.B.
14. *Osmania University.*—Vacant.
15. *Patna University.*—Dr. K. N. Bahl.
16. *Travancore University.*—Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.
17. *Utkal University.*—Dr. Parasuram Misra.
18. *Sagar University.*—Dr. R. Tripathi, M.A., D.Sc. (Lond.).
19. *Rajputana University.*—Dr. G. S. Mahajani, M.A., Ph.D.
20. *Punjab University.*—Dewan Anand Kumar, M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.
21. *Gauhati University.*—K. K. Handiqui, M.A. (Calcutta & Oxon.).
22. *Poona University.*—Dr. M. R. Jaykar, P.C., M.A. D.C.L., LL.D.
23. *Roorkee University.*—C. A. Hart, T.D., D.Sc. (Engg.), Ph.D., M.I.C.E., F.R.I.C.S., I.M.I. struct. E.
24. *Jammu & Kashmir University.*—Hon'ble Chief Justice Janki Nath Wazir, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law.
25. *Baroda University.*—Mrs. Hansa Ben Mehta.
26. *Gujarat University.*—H. V. Divatia.
27. *Karnatak University.*—C. S. Hulkoti.
28. S. N. *D. T. Indian Women's University.*—D. B. K. M. Jhaveri, M.A., LL.B., J.P.
29. *Visva-Bharati University.*—Rathinder Nath Tagore.
30. *Bihar University.*—Shyamnandan Sahay.

THE NEW OUTLOOK

The whole structure of education in India is being remodelled. Old Primary Schools, which in some States comprised of four classes, in others of five and six, in still others of seven or eight are giving place to Junior and Senior Basic Schools; High Schools will be reorganised into Higher Secondary Schools to include the 1st Year of Intermediate Education, leading up to three-year degree course. The whole question of university education has been gone into by the Radhakrishnan commission. Technical Education is receiving increased attention and a definite vocational bias is being given to education in Basic Schools.

The new policy is based on a resolution passed by the Central Advisory Board of Education at a meeting held in December 1935. The resolution is worth quoting.

(1) The Board is of opinion that a radical readjustment of the present system of education in schools should be made in such a way as not only to prepare pupils for professional and university courses, but also to enable them at the completion of appropriate stages, to be diverted to occupations or to separate vocational institutions.

(2) These stages should be :—

(*a*) The primary stage, which should aim at providing at least a minimum of general education and training and still ensure permanent literacy.

(*b*) The lower secondary stage, which will provide a self-contained course of general education either for higher education or for specialised practical courses.

In rural areas, the courses at this stage should be attuned to rural requirements.

Some form of manual training at this stage should be provided which would aim at the development of practical aptitudes and be made compulsory.

(*c*) The higher secondary stage, in which would be included institutions with varying length of courses :—
(*i*) preparing students for admission to universities in arts and science ;
(*ii*) for the training of teachers in rural areas ;
(*iii*) for agricultural training ;
(*iv*) for clerical training ; and
(*v*) for training in selected technical subjects which should be chosen in consultation with employers.

Where separate institutions are not possible for the diversified courses, some of them might be incorporated in a higher secondary course of enlarged scope which would permit a choice of alternative groups of subjects and would end in leaving certificates.

(3) At the end of the lower secondary school course there should be the first public examination.

(4) Candidates desirous of joining the subordinate clerical service of Government and of local bodies should pass such qualifying examinations as might be prescribed by proper authority and should not be more than 19 years of age at the date of their examinations.

The certificate granted to pupils completing other specialised courses should receive Government recognition.

(5) Expert advice would be of value in organising the scheme of reconstruction outlined above; and also for suggesting methods of training masters who would assist pupils and selection, by the pupils, of courses of study with due regard to their aptitudes.

Educational Reports

As the Board had recommended that expert advice would be necessary for planning educational reorganisation, Messrs. A. Abbot, C.B.E., formerly Chief Inspector of Technical Schools, Board of Education, England, and S. H. Wood, M.C., Director of Intelligence, Board of Education, England, were invited to India for the purpose. Their visit resulted in the production of the famous report on educational reconstruction commonly known as "Wood-Abbot Report". The most important recommendations outlined in this report are:—

(*a*) Infant classes should, so far as possible, be entrusted to trained women teachers ; and for this and other reasons the development of educational provision for girls and women is of paramount importance.

(*b*) The education of children in the Primary Schools should be based more upon the natural interests and activities of young children and less upon book learning. Concentration on literacy as a narrow objective is unsound.

(*c*) The curriculum of the rural Middle (or Lower Secondary) Schools should be closely related to children's environment ; and if English is taught to any children of middle "school" age it should not be allowed to result in an excessive amount of time being devoted to linguistic studies.

(*d*) The Vernacular language should, so far as possible be the medium of instruction throughout the High (or Higher Secondary) Schools, but English should be a compulsory language for all pupils in these schools.

(*e*) The teaching of English should be made more domestic and less attention should be devoted by the average boy to the study of English "prose and poetry"—arrangements being made to meet the needs of those boys specially qualified to pursue more advanced English studies.

(*f*) More systematic attention should be paid to the teaching of Art; and steps should be taken to secure for the High (or Higher Secondary) Schools a supply of qualified teachers of Art.

(*g*) The pre-employment course of training for teachers of Primary and Middle (or Lower Secondary) Schools should be three-year course following without any gap, the completion of Middle (or Lower Secondary) School course.

In conjunction with the Wood-Abbot Report, the Board gave their considered thought to the scheme of educational reconstruction whose real author was Mahatma Gandhi, which had emerged in the shape of Dr. Zakir Husain Committee report. The Board accepted the Basic Education Scheme with certain essential modifications, and on this subject two very important reports known as Kher Committee reports were published.

In the expectation that sooner or later the problem of providing India with a system of education approximating to those available in other countries would have to be tackled, serious attention was devoted to the surveying of the main fields of educational activity so as to ascertain the minimum provisions required. Thus since the Board's revival in the year 1935, the various committees of the Board reported among others on the following subjects :—

(1) Basic Education (2 reports) ; (2) Adult Education ; (3) The Physical Welfare of Schoolchildren ; (4) School Buildings ; (5) Social Service ; (6) The Recruitment, Training and Conditions of Service of Teachers in Primary, Middle and High Schools ; (7) The Recruitment of Education Officers ; (8) Technical (including Commercial and Art) Education ; (9) Text-books ; (10) Examinations ; (11) Educational Administration ; (12) Agricultural Education; (13) Religious Education ; (14) Selection of Pupils for Higher Education.

THE PLAN

Two crucial meetings of the Board were those held in October, 1943 and January, 1944 when it reviewed the recommendations of their Committees with special reference to post-war needs and developments. The Board were satisfied that the Educational Adviser's Memorandum on Post-War Educational Development in India, subject to the modifications suggested by them, would provide the foundation upon which an efficient system of public instruction, suited to the needs and circumstances of the country could effectively be erected. Their final recommendations are contained in the published Report on Post-War Educational Development in India (popularly known as the Sargent Report). The main recommendations on which the whole post-war policy is based are given below :

(*a*) A system of universal, compulsory and free education for all boys and girls between the ages of six and fourteen should be introduced as speedily as possible though in view of the practical difficulty of recruiting the requisite supply of trained teachers it may not be possible to complete it in less than forty years (now reduced to 16).

(*b*) The character of the instruction to be provided should follow the general lines laid down in the reports of the Central Advisory Board's two Committees on Basic Education.

(*c*) The Senior Basic (Middle) School, being the finishing school for the great majority of future citizens, is of fundamental importance and should be generously staffed and equipped.

(*d*) All education depends on the teacher. The present status and remuneration of teachers and especially those in Primary Schools are deplorable. The standards in regard to the training, recruitment and conditions of service of teachers prescribed in the report of the Committee approved by the Central Advisory Board in 1943 represent the minimum compatible with success in a national system. These should be adopted and enforced everywhere.

(*e*) A vast increase in the number of trained women teachers will be required.

PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION

(*a*) An adequate provision of pre-primary instruction in the form of Nursery Schools or classes is an essential adjunct to any national system of education. The provision in this respect at present is negligible

(*b*) In urban areas, where sufficient children are available within a reasonable radius, separate Nursery Schools or departments may be provided : elsewhere Nursery classes should be attached to Junior Basic (Primary) Schools.

(*c*) Nursery Schools and classes should invariably be staffed with women teachers who have received special training for this work.

(*d*) Pre-primary Education should in all cases be free. While it may not be feasible to make attendance compulsory, no efforts should be spared to persuade parents to send their children to school voluntarily, particularly in areas where housing conditions are unsatisfactory and/or mothers are accustomed to go out to work.

(*e*) The main object of education at this stage is to give young children social experience rather than formal instruction.

HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION

(*a*) The High School course should cover six years and the normal age of admission should be about eleven.

(*b*) Entry to High Schools should be of a selective basis ; only those pupils should be admitted who show promise of taking full advantage of the education provided. Additional places may be provided for those not selected provided that no cost falls on public funds.

(*c*) In accordance with the general principle set out in (*b*) above, places in High Schools should be provided for at least one child in every five of the appropriate age-group.

(*d*) In order to secure the right children, the methods of selection to be employed will require the most careful consideration. Special arrangements will have to be made for the transfer from Senior Basic (Middle) Schools to High Schools of suitable children and particularly of those who show signs of late development.

(*e*) High Schools should be of two main types, (*A*) Academic, (*B*) Technical. The objective of both should be to provide a good all round education combined with some preparation in the later stages for the careers which pupils will enter on leaving school.

(*f*) The curriculum in all cases should be as varied as circumstances permit and should not be unduly restricted by the requirements of Universities or examining bodies. As long as English remains the medium of instruction at the Universities it should be compulsory throughout the secondary stage. Youth Movement, Scout Movement and similar extra-curricular activities should be encouraged.

(*g*) In order that no poor child of ability may be excluded, liberal assistance in the form of free places, scholarships and stipends should be available throughout the course.

(*h*) In order to secure teachers of the right type, the salaries paid in all recognised schools, whether maintained by the State or by private bodies, should not be less than those prescribed by the Central Advisory Board of Education.

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

(*a*) Indian Universities, as they exist today, despite many admirable features do not fully satisfy the requirements of a national system of education.

(*b*) In order to raise standards all round, the conditions for admission must be revised with the object of ensuring that all students are capable of taking full advantage of a University Course. The proposed reorganisation of the High School system will facilitate this. Adequate financial assistance must be provided for poor students.

(*c*) The present Intermediate course should be abolished. Ultimately the whole of this course should be covered in the High School but as an immediate step the first year of the course should be transferred to High School and the second to Universities.

(*d*) The minimum length of a University degree course should be three years.

(*e*) The tutorial system should be widely extended and closer personal contacts established between teachers and students.

(*f*) The importance of establishing a high standard in post-graduate studies and particularly in pure and applied research should be emphasised.

(*g*) Steps should be taken to improve the conditions of service, including remuneration of University and College teachers where those now in operation are not attracting men and women of the requisite calibre.

(*h*) An Indian University Grants Committee should be constituted for the purpose.

TECHNICAL, COMMERCIAL & ART EDUCATION

(*a*) In view of the prospective needs of post-war industry and commerce for skilled technicians, and in order to cater for the aptitudes of those who will derive greater benefit from a practical course, the establishment of an efficient system of Technical Education at all stages on the lines set out in the report of the Technical Education Committee, is a matter of great urgency.

(*b*) Due regard should be had to the recommendations of the Wood-Abbot Report in respect of the scope and content of Technical Education.

(*c*) All technical education beyond the school stage other than that given in the technological departments of universities should be placed under a central controlling body (to be called All India Council of Technical Education) having representatives of all the interests concerned.

ADULT EDUCATION

(*a*) Comprehensive arrangements on the general lines set out in the Adult Education Committee's report should form an integral part of education. These are particularly important in India today in view of the very high percentage of illiterates.

(*b*) Literacy is a means and not an end in itself. The present plan of Adult (Social) Education aims at removing illiteracy as well as at teaching the people the fundamentals of citizenship in an independent country.

(*c*) It is estimated even with the introduction of a universal system of Basic education there will be over 9 crores of illiterates (age-group 10-40) to be dealt with. The Government of India have recently so planned the system of Adult (Social) Education, as to make possible the removal of 50 per cent illiteracy in ten years.

(*d*) In this as in all branches of education the quality of the teachers is of supreme importance. The difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of teachers of the right type, particularly women, must on no account be underestimated.

(*e*) The responsibility for adult education must rest with the State but every effort should be made to enlist the aid of suitable voluntary organisations wherever available.

Literacy and general education are to proceed simultaneously but greater emphasis is to be laid on general education, in order to enable every Indian to fulfil his role of citizenship in the New Order. All possible resources of the country in men and money will be mobilized to attain these objectives and whole-time workers, part-time workers and volunteers will be employed to implement the programme. Owners of mills and factories will be asked to make arrangements for the education of their workers and workers' families, and the Government will make it compulsory for all its employees to attain literacy within a period of three years.

* Pre-General Election.

For this programme, modern media of mass education like radio, films, and open air theatres are suggested. In order to prevent backsliding, emphasis is also laid on further education of literates through clubs, discussion groups, summer schools and similar other agencies.

TRAINING OF TEACHERS

(a) The proposals for the recruitment and training of teachers as set out in the Report approved by the Central Advisory Board in January, 1943 should be generally adopted.

(b) The existing training institutions are barely sufficient to meet wastage among existing teachers to train those hitherto untrained.

(c) New Training Schools and Colleges (including University Education Department) must be provided to supply the additional teachers whom a national system will require. These will amount to over 2,000,000 non-graduates for schools of all types and 180,000 graduates for High Schools.

(d) Arrangements should be made to pick out suitable boys and girls towards the end of the High School course. This is particularly important in Girls' High Schools in view of the vast increase in the number of women teachers required.

(e) The courses provided should be essentially practical and should be specially related to the needs of the schools in which the trainees will subsequently serve.

(f) No fees should be charged either in Training Schools or Training Colleges; liberal assistance should be available for the maintenance of poor students.

(g) Refresher courses are of the utmost importance and should be provided for all types of teachers but particularly for those in remote rural areas. Facilities should be provided for research and selected teachers should be encouraged to study educational methods in foreign countries.

Provision for ensuring the physical welfare of all pupils and students should be made on the lines set out in the report of the Joint Committee.

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

(a) Provision for the mentally or physically handicapped should form an essential part of a national system of education and should be administered by the Ministry of Education.

(b) While much of the work relating to the education of the handicapped has been done so far by voluntary effort, the Government of India are no less anxious to promote the cause of the education and welfare of the handicapped. The Ministry of Education have set up a special unit which deals with all matters relating to this branch of education. Plans for the establishment of a Braille Printing Press as well as a National Centre for the Blind are in hand.

(c) Wherever possible, handicapped children should not be segregated from normal children. Only when the nature and extent of their defect make it necessary, should they be sent to special schools or institutions. Partially handicapped children should receive special treatment at ordinary schools.

(d) The blind and deaf need special educational arrangements, including specially trained teachers. The Government of India have also proposed to modernize the existing Teachers Training Centres for the Deaf and Dumb.

(e) Particular care should be taken to train the handicapped, wherever possible for remunerative employment for them. After-care work is essential.

RECREATIVE & SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

(a) The provision of recreative and social activities on an adequate scale is an essential feature of any modern educational system.

(b) Apart from the needs of boys and girls in schools and colleges special attention should be paid to those in the 14-20 age-group who are no longer attending school. To serve these a Youth Movement on an All-India basis should be set up.

(c) A Youth Movement should aim at co-ordinating and supplementing rather than superseding the work of organisations already dealing with aspects of this problem.

(d) This main need of a Youth Movement will be for leaders, both men and women, who will have to be specially trained. The possibility of finding suitable recruits among demobilised Officers and N.C.Os. should be explored.

(e) The provision of social and recreative facilities for adults should form an important part of any Social Service Scheme. Reference is invited to the report of the Board's Committee on Social Service and Public Administration (1941).

Employment Bureaux form an essential part of educational administration: they are especially necessary in India in view of the restricted openings at the moment for progressive employment.

Employment Bureaux, if they are to fulfil successfully their legitimate functions must be staffed by trained experts with practical experience of teaching and of industrial conditions.

While contact should be maintained with Employment Exchanges, Labour Tribunals, etc. established by other Departments, Employment Bureaux which deal with the output of educational institutions should be under the control of the Education Department.

ADMINISTRATION

(a) The States should remain the main units for educational administration except in regard to University and Higher Technical Education, the activities of which could be co-ordinated on an All-India basis.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction should be directly responsible for the general administration of education, other than University and Higher Technical Education, throughout the State. He should also be Secretary for Education, should it be thought necessary to keep in existence a separate post of this kind.

(c) A national system of education will mean closer co-operation, financial and otherwise between the Central and State Governments.

(d) State Governments should be left to make such changes in their administrative arrangements as the carrying out of education developments on the scale contemplated may require. Experience, however, suggests that they would be well-advised to resume all educational powers from local bodies, except where these are functioning effectively.

(e) In order to enlist local interest in education, School Managing Bodies, School Board and District Education Committees may be constituted, if and when sufficient people of the right type are available to serve on them. An Educational Advisory Board for the whole State may be desirable.

(f) A strong Education Department will be required at the Centre and in this connection the scope and functions of the Central Advisory Board should be enlarged.

(g) Steps should be taken in accordance with the recommendations of the Board's Committee on the Recruitment of Education Officers (1943) to check the present deterioration in the status and calibre of the educational administrative service and to enable it to secure the services of the type of officer who will be capable of carrying a scheme of the kind contemplated into successful operation.

(h) Arrangements should be made for the exchange of officers between the Centre and the States and between one State and another. The desirability of establishing a senior educational administrative service on an All-India basis should receive consideration.

SOME OBJECTIONS

That is the basis on which Indian education is to be organized, with one difference. It was thought that forty years was much too long a period to wait for universal free education. A subsequent committee under B. G. Kher, ex-Chief Minister of Bombay shortened the term to 16 years divided into three periods two of five years and the last of six. The chief obstacle in the way of realization has been finance.

As a result of the general agreement which State Governments expressed with the policy outlined in the Board's report the Government of India generally accepted, subject to the limitation of finance, the principles and objects of the Board's scheme.

In 1944, the Government of India asked the State Governments to prepare their Five-Year Post-War Educational Development Plans on the general lines laid down in the report of the Central Advisory Board of Education. Early in 1946, the State Governments were asked to select a few important schemes like Training of Teachers, and Compulsory Primary Education from their plans, and start implementing them after their approval by the Government of India. All the schemes submitted by the State Governments to the Government of India were examined, and such of them as conformed to the recommendations contained in the Report were approved by the Government of India for immediate execution.

The comments of the Sub-committee of the National Planning Committee (old) may be reproduced here. The Sub-committee says that the system in the Wardha scheme of a child learning a craft by the end of the school career to start a vocational life, is spiritually harmful to the child, as the vocation becomes the principal object of education. This gives a narrow and shallow knowledge of the subjects taught.

While accepting the syllabus for the primary schools under the Wardha scheme as satisfactory, the committee suggests that algebra should be taught side by side with arithmetic, and British units of length, area, volume, weight and currency may be avoided and Indian units substituted.

The report is not in favour of what is known as the exchange motion under the Wardha scheme, according to which current expenditure of the school is expected to be met by the sale of the goods produced in the technical section by the students. The report emphasizes that these schools should be a direct burden on the State.

Primary education covering a period of seven years, according to the report, should be free and compulsory for all children and may be co-educational, the medium of instruction being the mother tongue.

After the primary course of seven years, secondary schools of general arts and sciences of three or four years' course should be established, and these three or four years should prepare students for admission to the university or higher technical or professional courses. Secondary schools, admission to which is not to be compulsory, should provide the study of Western languages, preferably English, the medium of instruction remaining the mother tongue.

A regular sifting of students is to be made after completion of the primary school course. Only those intellectually fitted will enter the secondary schools and the rest will enter what are called "continuation schools" for training in arts and crafts and industries such as drawing, artistic designs, general economics, civics, accounts and physical culture and gymnastics.

EDUCATION IN THE INDIAN ARMY

The section may be wound up with a note on education in the Army. Before the war the Indian Army had a system of education whereby all soldiers received instruction as an integral part of their training. Their school knowledge, if any, was revised and extended. Illiterate recruits were taught to read and write in Roman Urdu and further graded instruction was given upto roughly the Matriculation standard.

The outbreak of war and the consequent expansion of the army brought in large numbers of recruits, many of them illiterate, of different races, and speaking different languages. These had to be educated in a short time up to the standards required for the ranks they might hold and the parts they would have to play in a complicated mechanised army. And they had to be considered not merely as units of a machine but as individuals and prospective civilians of a developing State.

To deal with the problems that arose, the Army Educational Corps on whom the responsibility for their educational training devolved was expanded—largely by the intake of Indian Officers. And the educational training of the men was divided into two parts—normal and wartime.

Normal education is a development of the pre-war system, simplified and intensified. Wartime education, in spite of its title, dealt with war and peace. The technique adopted was that of the discussion group, within the unit, led by the platoon Commander under supervision of an officer of the unit.

The unit discussions and associated activities were based on handbooks and periodical pamphlets issued by the Directorate of Army Education at General Headquarters (India).

On the cessation of hostilities, an elaborate educational plan was put into operation by the Army—THE RELEASE PERIOD EDUCATION SCHEME (INDIAN TROOPS)—The object of the scheme was to use the time between the cessation of hostilities and the date fixed for the soldier's release from service to prepare him for return to civil life as a better, more useful citizen educationally, more capable of obtaining a better position in civil life. The scheme not only constituted a powerful drive against illiteracy, but also included graded instruction from the literacy stage in a man's own vernacular to the Matriculation stage in English. The I.A. SPECIAL certificate of Education, the highest certificate obtainable in the I.A. is now recognised by most universities in India as equivalent to their Matriculation standard. The scheme also provided for intensive instruction in the principles of citizenship and rural and urban development.

UNIVERSITY COMMISSION REPORT

The main conclusions of the University Commission report were made public on 25th August, 1949. The report itself covers over 600 pages and 100 pages of appendix and deals with various aspects of present-day Indian education including the medium of instruction, professional education, standards of teaching, post-graduate training and research, religious education, financing of universities and co-education.

The main object is to make education more Indian in character so that the product might be representative of Indian genius.

One of the serious complaints against the present educational system is that it is divorced from Indian life and thought. Today, Indian Universities discuss more of Shakespeare, Milton and others and not India's own writers. Universities in the United Kingdom and America give a historical background of the subjects which make up the genius of those countries while in India education has been more or less on an "un-Indian basis." One of the main objects is to make education more Indian in character so that the product may be representative of Indian genius.

Another recommendation of the Commission is to make professional education more relevant to India's needs. If one turned to agriculture, one would find that India's methods are archaic and primitive, while her problems are modern, requiring modern methods for their solution. Every system of education has its own objectives. The Soviet system aims at building up a particular class of society. The American system gives scholars the fundamentals of the American Constitution and makes them citizens of the American Republic.

Similarly our aim should be the objective of our Constitution, namely, a democratic society which has for its fundamental principles freedom, equality, and fraternity. They give us faith and a working philosophy of life.

On the question of religious instruction India being a secular State, could not identify itself with any one religion and so far as State institutions are concerned, there could be no denominational or sectarian religious considerations. The Commission recommends the starting of institutions for "silent meditation" where the lives of religious leaders like Bhudda, Jesus, Mohammed and Confucius may be studied in a reverent and dispassionate way.

Without any dogmatism, selections from the Scriptures of the world may be brought together and problems of philosophy and religion taught in a very general sense. This is in consonance with the general spirit of the country. It is to make people realise "that our destinies are ruled by an unseen power."

Religion might be studied academically even in State-maintained educational systems. There was a difference between the preaching of dogma and the study of religion.

In regard to co-education, the Commission's recommendation is that in the secondary stages there should be separation and in the basic and collegiate stages co-education.

Elections in the teaching profession must be avoided and important posts like those of Vice-Chancellor and Dean should not be thrown to academic log rolling. This often leads to friction in Universities and "mud-slinging." In U.K., Vice-Chancellors were appointed for life or by rotation.

The State should be liberal in the grant of scholarships. In Oxford between 50 and 60 per cent of the students was assisted by the State and poverty should be no bar to the prosecution of higher studies. In the U.K. £12,500,000 were paid by way of State grants to Universities and besides, Government spent over £8,000,000 by way of scholarships.

Again, in the U.K. and America, about 11 to 12 per cent of the country's Budget was spent on education while in India the amount spent was less than five per cent of the Budget including sums spent by Governments and local authorities.

Evening Colleges for workmen and other people should be started.

The maximum strength for any college should be 1,500. The Commission saw instances where there were 5,000 to 6,000 students on the rolls, while the actual accommodation provided was only for 1,500. Such institutions could be found in Bombay and Calcutta. Lack of individual attention led to frustration and exploitation of students by the politician, revolutionary or reactionary.

The Commission lays considerable stress on improving the standards of the teaching profession. The position today appears to be that anyone who was not fit for anything was made a teacher. The ablest type of men in the country are being driven to other services. Research and teaching should be regarded as the main concern of any civilised society. There could, however, be no improvement so long as the salaries paid to teachers remain what they are, and the best talent could not be attracted unless the salaries paid to them approximated with those in other services.

Technical, Professional Education

In regard to professional education, the Commission has recommended more adequate schemes to be undertaken. Seventy per cent of the population in India is engaged in agricultural occupations and yet the country is dependent for food on other countries, while in America only 13 per cent are engaged in agriculture and they produce 60 per cent of the world's export of food grains.

Similarly, with regard to industrial development there is a great paucity of technical and executive personnel.

The Commission has also made recommendations in respect of the legal and medical professions. Despite eminent lawyers in India, there has not been any outstanding contribution to the legal science as such. There is need today for a first class Medical Research Institute.

On the question of examinations, which has been "a great curse in this country" the Commission's view is that there is something radically wrong with the present system.

The great mathematician Ramanujam failed in the first Arts examination as he was not able to stand the "tests" but his contribution to mathematics was outstanding. Examinations fail to bring out the actual calibre of the students.

The Commission has therefore made "certain drastic recommendations in this regard." They have proposed the "objective test" which is in vogue in America. The U.S. Army and Navy held "objective tests" in recruiting officers and men during the war. Many big business firms and corporations are adopting this method which does not involve long, written examinations and students are not thrown just to trust luck. Hundreds of questions are put to students of which only one or two require an essay kind of reply. The test involves no gamble or luck.

On the question of language the Commission has recommended that the medium of instruction for higher education should be the regional language, with option to use the federal language either for some subjects or for all subjects.

The Commission has also recommended that where the mother tongue is not the same as the federal language, the federal language is to be studied from the first form. If the mother tongue and the federal language are identical, students would be required to take any other Indian classical or modern language. If Hindi happens to be the mother-tongue of a student, the student would be required to study some other Indian language.

There must be no attempt at hasty displacement of English as a medium of instruction for academic standards. Indian languages have to grow and must become proper media for communication. To displace English by a State or the federal language may result in deterioration of standards. Therefore, while State Governments should make their languages more potent as early as possible no time-limit should be prescribed. Languages will have to grow and there cannot be a time-limit. During the transition English will remain.

Besides the special connection which this country has with English it is becoming more popular in other countries as well. In Soviet Russia, University students are asked to learn one of the European languages and over 90 per cent of the pupils take English as their second language.

The Commission is of the opinion that English should be taught from the third form (three years before matric) for those who desire to enter the University.

In the inter-State border areas where the regional language may be different from that of the mother tongue of a student the medium of instruction must be the mother-tongue up to a particular stage and students would be asked to study the federal language as well.

It is recommended that State and Central Governments should establish bureaux of translation.

ADVISORY BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

A special meeting of the Central Advisory Board was held at New Delhi on April 22 and 23, 1950 to consider the report of the University Education Commission. The Board accepted the recommendations regarding post-graduate teaching and research with special emphasis on the desirability of Ph.D. students being internal students of the university concerned. The examination for Ph.D. should include a thesis and a test of the candidate's general knowledge of the whole field of the subject.

In view of the acute shortage of scientific man-power, the Commission had emphasised the desirability of training a large number of scientists in order that the country might get a few men of outstanding calibre. They also recommended the institution of a large number of scholarships and free places for really good students at the M.Sc. and Ph.D. stage for this purpose. Fundamental research should be the primary concern of the universities and universities should not be precluded from taking up special applied problems concerning their own regions.

Regarding professional education, the Commission's recommendations about the teaching of agriculture, commerce, education, engineering and technology, law and medicine were accepted by the Board with very few modifications.

Regarding admission to law colleges, the Board decided that a 3-year degree course in pre-legal and general studies should be required for admission to the law course but the course for a degree in law would be of two years' duration only, to be followed by practical training such as may be prescribed by the High Courts concerned.

EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS *—1949-50.

Type of Institution	No. of Institutions		
	For Men	For Women	Total
I.—RECOGNISED—			
Universities	27	1	28
Arts & Science Colleges	395	62	457
Professional & Technical Colleges	249	28	277
Secondary Schools	17,061	2,603	19,664
Primary Schools	1,92,218	14,239	2,06,457
Vocational & Special Schools	23,630	2,395	26,025
Total (Recognised)	2,33,580	19,328	2,52,908
II.—UNRECOGNISED—			
Total	8,457	664	9,121
GRAND TOTAL	2,42,037	19,992	2,62,029

* Figures are provisional.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION *—1949-50.

(Rs. in crores)

Item	Expenditure on Institutions for men	Expenditure on Institutions for women	Total Expenditure
INDIRECT EXPENDITURE	18·19	1·66	19·85
DIRECT EXPENDITURE:			
Universities	3·83	0·02	3·85
Boards of Secondary and Intermediate Education	0·50	..	0·50
Colleges for General Education	5·50	0·40	5·90
Colleges for Professional Education	3·15	0·30	3·45
Secondary Schools	22·48	4·04	26·52
Primary Schools	30·79	3·39	34·18
Schools for Vocational and Special Education	4·04	0·60	4·64
Total	88·48	10·41	98·89

* Figures are provisional.

PROGRESS OF COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN INDIA, 1948-49.

(*Note:* Upto March 31st, 1949 Compulsion was not introduced in States not mentioned in this table.)

State	Age Group (s) of Children under compulsion		Number of Areas under compulsion		No. of Institutions where compulsion is in force		No. of students on rolls under compulsion.				Coercive measures or Prosecutions taken during the current year.					
							Urban		Rural		For Non-Enrolment		For Non-Attendance		Fines Realised	
	Urban	Rural	Cities Towns	Villages	Urban	Rural	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
															Rs.	Rs.
Assam	6-11	6-11	10	1,384	275	1,039	11,862	8,712	56,859	35,083	..	..	..	..	..	..
W. Bengal	6-10	..	1*	..	41	..	3,606	..	..	..	Not ascertainable from the records.					
Bihar	6-10	6-10	17	1	580	6	48,623	1,892	309	1	111	..	172	..	13	..
Bombay	6-11 & 7-9	6-11 & 7-8 & 7-9	104	5,267	2,281	9,119	2,45,288	1,68,314	5,51,324	3,64,004	1,067	767	1,373	5,087	1,019	1,216
Madhya Pradesh	6-11 & 7-12	6-11 & 7-12	34†	1,031	232	361	37,026	..	38,591	..	750	1,319	1,609	3,478	533	1,219
Madras	6-12	6-12 & 6-14	32	1,784	1,340	5,805	1,64,731	76,248	4,82,507	3,18,191	No provision in Rules				166	3,062
Orissa	6-12	6-10	1	24	15	9	1,222	1	653	10	..	..	..	..	..	10
Punjab	6-11	6-11	28	1,040	111	1,198	23,005	..	82,214	..	92	1,076	53	533	15	3,782
U.P.	6-11	6-11	89	1,407	1,921	484	2,57,903	8,079	41,230	328	9,507	4,148	8,064	14,232	5,293	9,047
Delhi	6-12	6- 8	1‡	198	39	173	10,532	..	1,615	3,575	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat	..	7-13 (for boys) 7-11 (for girls)	..	60	..	60	..	..	1,951	180	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajasthan	5-14 & 6-12	6-11 & 6-12	12	35	71	26	6,331	1,562	1,049	..	25	232	122	43	357	..
Bhopal	7-14	..	1	..	19	..	2,284	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	223	..
Hyderabad	6-8	6-8	7	3	169	9	29,684	..	1,028	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jammu and Kashmir	6-11	..	4	..	64	..	6,702	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mysore	6-10 & 6-12	6-10 & 6-12	36	8,957	362	4,170	31,585	24,887	1,65,354	70,836	10	1,390	765	3,204	12	292
Travancore	5-10	5-10	5	134	123	855	19,335	17,693	1,10,061	94,700	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	6-12	..	1	..	5	..	807	704	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Compulsion is in force only in Ward IX of Calcutta Corporation.
† In 11 cities only certain wards are under compulsion.
‡ Only 13 wards of Delhi City are under compulsion.

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS *—1949-50.

State	Recognised Institutions for		Unrecognised Institutions for		Total No. of Institutions for	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Assam	11,407	1,563	1,003	105	12,410	1,668
West Bengal	17,865	1,400	359	54	18,224	1,454
Bihar	23,865	2,236	1,285	115	25,150	2,371
Bombay	36,795	4,006	540	12	37,335	4,018
Madhya Pradesh	8,315	711	842	59	9,157	770
Madras	40,444	426	108	..	40,552	426
Orissa	12,142	358	1,329	1	13,471	359
Punjab	4,543	1,199	164	134	4,707	1,333
U.P.	34,939	3,193	1,130	17	36,069	3,210
Hyderabad	7,890	1,135	817	..	8,707	1,135
Jammu and Kashmir	1,426	281	not available	not available	1,426	281
Madhya Bharat†	3,155	300	..	..	3,155	300
Mysore	14,026	1,004	208	..	14,234	1,004
PEPSU†	963	104	..	..	963	104
Rajasthan	4,143	429	not available	not available	4,143	429
Saurashtra	2,269	243	97	12	2,366	255
Travancore-Cochin	5,107	200	139	15	5,246	215
Ajmer†	323	95	36	5	359	100
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21	..	..	..	21	..
Bhopal	218	31	..	..	218	31
Bilaspur	32	1	..	..	32	1
Coorg	128	3	7	..	135	3
Delhi	418	182	..	..	418	182
Himachal Pradesh*	456	35	25	..	481	35
Kutch	246	38	365	135	611	173
Manipur	461	25	..	..	461	25
Tripura	447	21	..	..	447	21
Vindhya Pradesh	1,536	89	3	..	1,539	89
Total	2,33,580	19,323	8,457	664	2,42,037	19,992

* Figures are provisional.
† Figures relate to 1948-49.

STUDENTS ON ROLLS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN INDIA*

1949-50

Type of Education	No. of students on Rolls		
	Boys	Girls	Total
IN RECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS			
General Education			
Primary Stage	1,27,39,000	50,07,000	1,77,46,000
Secondary Stage	36,62,000	7,28,000	43,90,000
Intermediate Stage	1,41,000	20,000	1,61,000
Degree and Higher Stages	93,000	12,000	1,05,000
Professional and Special Education			
School Education	6,89,000	97,000	7,86,000
Collegiate Education	66,000	4,000	70,000
Total (Recognised)	1,73,90,000	58,68,000	2,32,58,000
IN UNRECOGNISED INSTITUTIONS Total	2,92,000	85,000	3,77,000
GRAND TOTAL	1,76,82,000	59,53,000	2,36,35,000

* Figures are provisional.

The Board also accepted the Commission's recommendations regarding new provisions including business administration, public administration and industrial relations with added provision for training in social service.

On the question of religious education, the Board decided that all educational institutions might provide a few minutes for silent meditation. Besides, lives of great religious leaders should be taught in the first year and the central problems of philosophy and religion should be considered in the third year. The Board also resolved that studies in religious philosophy might be provided for in universities.

Regarding the Commission's recommendations about objective examinations the Board adopted a resolution generally approving the recommendations and calling upon universities to implement these as far as possible.

The recommendations of the Commission regarding students, their activities and welfare as also women's education were generally approved by the Board.

Regarding the constitution and control of universities, the Board generally approved the recommendations of the Commission, subject to the provisions in the Constitution wherein university education had been placed on the Union list. Approving the recommendations of the Commission regarding university finance, the Board's resolution pointed out that the implementation of all the recommendations of the Commission accepted by the Board would depend upon the finances made available for this purpose.

About the recommendations made by the Commission regarding individual universities, Central and others, the Board decided that the Government of India should take up the case of each university in consultation with the university authorities and the State Government concerned.

The Commission's recommendations regarding new universities and asking for special attention to be paid to the development of higher education in rural areas were also approved.

The Board also adopted resolutions regarding the harm done by private coaching academies and the measures to regulate them and the question of private practice by Government medical officers.

Finally the Board discussed ways and means to be adopted to popularise Hindi specially in the non-Hindi States. In this connection it approved of the following suggestions:

(*i*) The most essential step in this connection would be to bring out cheap and attractive publications in Hindi on a variety of subjects which are of interest to the masses.

(*ii*) A set of gramophone records may be prepared with the help of which one could learn the language without a tutor.

(*iii*) Lessons in Hindi broadcast from schools may be repeated at great frequency.

(*iv*) Documentary and news films in Hindi should be produced increasingly. There should also be improvement of entertainment films in Hindi so that they may attract the cultured classes.

(*v*) Institution of proficiency tests in Hindi for Central Government servants with prizes for successful candidates.

(*vi*) Introduction of a test in Hindi in competitive examinations for Central Services without making this a handicap for candidates from non-Hindi States.

The Board asked the Central Education Ministry to examine these suggestions and implement them as soon as possible. It might be stated here that at the January meeting of the Board Maulana Azad had given it as his opinion that in the final analysis English should yield place to India's national language at the university stage. But it was a matter on which any hasty decision would be unwise.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

The year saw the formal opening of the first of the four Higher Technical Institutes intended to provide facilities for Post-Graduate Training and Research in Engineering and Technology within the country. Legislation was also undertaken for giving effect to some of the recommendations of the Universities Commission in respect of the existing three Central universities and the institution of a fourth by incorporating Visva Bharati into a Central University.

A new university Bihar University was established, and an old university the Patna University was reconstituted.

The Planning Commission has recognised the importance of this subject and has recommended an expenditure of Rs. 20 crores for five years for the purpose. A provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made initially for the year 1952-53.

In Delhi the scheme of Social Education introduced in 1951-52 made further progress. Educational Melas were held to arouse the interest of the people and to give them some measure of social education through audio-visual means and to prepare the ground for a successful literacy drive. The Janata College was opened at Alipur in order to train selected villagers for local leadership so that, after a course of about 3 months in general education as well as training in agricultural and simple craft, they could go back to their villages and undertake social education work on a voluntary basis.

In pursuance of the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board of Education it has been decided to set up a Secondary Education Commission to make a comprehensive survey of Secondary Education and make recommendations thereon.

Under the five-year plan of the Planning Commission schemes relating to Primary and Secondary Education have also been drawn up by the various States.

The Aligarh Muslim and Banaras Hindu Universities Acts were amended in order to reorganise the universities in some respects on the lines recommended by the University Education Commission. A Bill amending the Delhi University Act, 1922 on similar lines was also passed.

The Vishva Bharati, being an institution of national importance was incorporated as a Central University by an Act of Parliament in May, 1951.

Government of India have also decided to revive the University Grants Committee to deal in the first instance with the grants to Central Universities.

Under the five-year plan a sum of Rs. 4.2 crores has been allocated for Higher Education and Research during the quinquennium and it is expected that out of this a sum of Rs. 1.2 crores will be available for development schemes on the humanistic side, *i.e.* other than those relating to Technical Education and Scientific Research. A tentative provision of Rs. 34.2 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1952-53.

Technical Education: The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, was formally declared open by the Hon'ble Minister of Education on the 18th August, 1951. Two hundred and ten students were admitted to the undergraduate courses for the session 1951-52. The total number of students to be admitted during 1952-53 would be about 600 including those taking courses in new subjects or doing research in certain specified fields.

The constitution of the four Regional Committees by the All-India Council for Technical Education and the demarcation of the Regions for each committee have been finalised. One of the main functions of the regional committees will be to bring about closer liaison between industry and educational institutions with a view to instituting training courses actually required by the industries and arranging facilities for practical training needed by the academic institutions.

The All-India Council for Technical Education has appointed a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Mehta to assess the country's requirements for technical manpower over the next five years as well as on a long-term basis.

Education of the Handicapped: One hundred and twenty-three blind adults from all parts of the country received training at the training centre for the adult blind at Dehra Dun. Two new trades, namely, plastics and poultry farming, were introduced at the centre.

Production of literature at the Central Braille Printing Press on a small scale has already commenced.

A common Braille code for Indian languages was framed in accordance with the recommendations made by the three International Conferences convened by UNESCO to study the possibility of evolving a single Braille script for the world. The new common Braille code to be known as Bharati Braille will replace the Braille codes at present in use in the country.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD

Recommendations regarding the expansion of education at all levels were made by the Central Advisory Board of Education, which met in March 1952 in New Delhi. One of the most important issues discussed at this session related to the productive aspects of Basic Education. After detailed examination of the question in all its aspects the Board reaffirmed the value of craft work in an educational programme and recommended unanimously that even if no economic considerations were involved, the time had come to replace ordinary primary education by Basic Education. In carrying out such a programme, the Board drew the special attention of the State Governments to the fact that a system could not properly be designated as Basic Education unless it provided for the full course, including both the junior and senior stages, and placed adequate emphasis on craft work both in its educational and productive aspects.

Among other recommendations regarding pre-University education, are those dealing with the introduction of a minimum health service for school children, the necessity of increased paper quotas for schools and other educational purposes and the desirability of State Governments devoting attention to the development of aero-model clubs in schools.

With regard to social education, the Board expressed the opinion that Basic Education Centres should also be utilised for training social education workers. The Board recommended increased use of the machinery set up by the State Governments and official and non-official agencies for the production of social education literature in the national language and, in this connection, expressed the view that the social education pamphlets in Hindi, sponsored by the Central Ministry of Education and published through the Maktaba Jamia, should be given greater publicity. Greater use was also recommended of the village stage, dramas, kathak and ballad singers in the development of audio-visual education. The Board also emphasized the need for opening Annual Training Camps to train scout leaders, for starting Olympic organizations, opening youth hostels and providing facilities for inter-State travel for students.

Regarding the suggestion for forming an All-India Educational Service, the Board recommended that the Minister of Education, Government of India, may, in consultation with Ministers of Education in the States, examine again the desirability of forming such a Service.

On the recommendation of the Board, the Minister for Education has appointed a Committee on general education to act as an advisory panel to the Planning Commission.

The Committee consists of Shrimati Hannah Sen, Shrimati Zarina Currimbhoy, Dr. Amaranatha Jha, Dr. Zakir Husain, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee, Shri J. C. Mathur, Secretary, Education Department, Bihar, Shri D. C. Pavate, D.P.I., Bombay, Dr. V. S. Jha, Education Secretary, Madhya Pradesh, Shri Unnithan, I.C.S., Secretary, Education Department, Madras, Shri C. L. Kapur, Secretary, Education Department, Punjab, Shri K. G. Saiyidain, Secretary, Central Advisory Board and Mr. Humayun Kabir, Educational Adviser to the Government of India.

BASIC EDUCATION CONFERENCE

The 7th All-India Basic Education Conference was held at Sevagram on March 3, 1951 with Mr. Badrinath Verma, Education Minister of Bihar presiding. There were 600 delegates and educational experts at the conference. Mr. Verma stated that, although the ideal of Basic education as enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi was accepted in principle by all educationists in the country, the necessary change in the outlook of the authorities of the States and other educational institutions had not come about even after independence. Old university degrees and curricula of studies still enjoyed the same official privileges, while the educated were still divorced from life in the villages.

He invited the attention of educationists to the organisation of rural universities, and said that he would prefer "ruralisation" of the existing institutions to starting new ones.

Inaugurating the conference, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, said that educationists had to face two problems regarding Basic education—the raising of the standard of education and provision of free universal education.

Referring to the proposal for development of rural universities, Pandit Shukla said the planning of such universities would require most careful consideration, and the country would watch the development with great expectations. He asked basic education experts to consider the proposal and formulate concrete plans.

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, in a message to the conference said: "The approach to education should not be too rigid and should allow free play for experiment and the development of the individual and of the society we aim at."

The general principle of Basic education, he said, was accepted long ago by the Congress and a number of Provincial Governments tried to apply it in various ways.

"These Provincial Governments were criticised for deviating from the original idea. I am unable to say how far these deviations have been justified. But on general principles, it seems to me that in any such experiments it is desirable to have variety. There is always the danger of too much orthodoxy killing the spirit, and preventing the development of an inquisitive and experimental mind."

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in a message, said the time had now come when Basic education, whose value had been proved by the work done at Sevagram and in Bihar, should be extended over a wider field and the principles of "Nai Talim" applied to all education up to the highest stage.

The Central Government filled a wide gap in the Basic scheme by producing a detailed syllabus for junior and senior schools. In a preface to the pamphlet that carried this syllabus the Joint Educational Adviser warned teachers that the handbook was to be used only for general guidance and need not be followed in every detail like a text-book or manual. It would greatly help the teacher in using the various crafts to carry out the ideals of Basic education.

A strongly-worded support for the Basic scheme of education also came from the Government of Bombay in a note issued in April 1950. The note set out once again the ideas underlying Basic Education and claimed that students who took the Basic Course had on the whole a better record than those who took other courses.

"Careful enquiries have revealed that the progress of these children in academic studies has not suffered in any way. On the contrary, it is on the whole considerably better than that in ordinary schools.

"The following figures of Primary School Certificate Examination results pertaining to the last three years are relevant in this connection.

Percentage of passes from all Basic schools 1947 47.1; 1948 50.0; 1949 58.0.

Percentage of passes from ordinary Primary Schools in these Districts (Satara, East Khandesh, Surat and Dharwar) 1947 40; 1948 38.4; 1949 41.4.

"The following activities have become a regular feature of almost every Basic school and through it children learn to carry out their social and civic responsibilities and get training in citizenship.

1. Cleanliness campaign in villages.
2. Celebration of religious and national festivals and jayantis.
3. Entertainment programmes and simple dramatisation of educative topics.
4. Manuscript magazines.
5. "Vastra Swavlambi" groups to produce cloth necessary for their own use.
6. Some kind of 'self-government' to train children in managing their own affairs.
7. Regular and systematic excursions and contact with nature.
8. 'Grow More Food' and 'Tree Planting' campaigns. Every 'agriculture-bias' school maintains compost pits and gives demonstrations in compost-making.
9. Children work as volunteers at the time of local fairs, festivals, functions, etc.
10. In all Basic schools in the State, emphasis is laid more on the educative value of the activity and the economic and productive aspects are not permitted to drive that consideration into the background. However, experience shows that self-sufficiency is possible with regard, at least, to the recurring cost on craft work."

One of the chief difficulties experienced by basic schools all over India has been the proper use and disposal of yarn spun by the children. The number of teachers who know khadi weaving is very small, and the yarn made by young children in the lower grades often cannot be woven on the ordinary looms. The Hindustani Talimi Sangh carried out an experiment in training teachers to use all this yarn for useful articles made by very simple processes on Assamese bamboo looms. Cloth of all kinds, up to 30" in width, durries, mats, etc., have been made and it has been shown that no yarn, however rough, need be wasted. The processes are quickly learned, and the cost of the looms is low—about Rs. 10 for a bamboo frame and about Rs. 25 for a wooden frame.

The carpentry and smithy departments have expanded and developed so as to provide and repair the tools and equipments needed in the weaving and other workshops and on the farm. The Dairy (Goshala) was also expanded and accommodation and organisation improved. A scheme for the development of 20 basic schools in a compact village area round Sevagram was inaugurated in collaboration with the Wardha Jahapad Sabha.

The basic schools organised by the Sangh in the rehabilitation centres at Faridabad and Rajpura developed up to the 5th grade, and plans for 6th grade were made. The Faridabad schools were housed in permanent buildings and the teachers' training scheme was completed.

The increasing interest in Basic Education at home and abroad was reflected in the increase in the number of correspondents writing from various countries to the central office. The demand for training for teachers was also very heavy.

A revised school syllabus for 8 grade basic schools and a booklet on adult education from the Basic point of view were published during the year. Material for a post-Basic Education hand-book was prepared on the basis of 4 years' experience of working. The illustrated album of work at Sevagram was re-edited and issued in French as well as in English, in connection with the visit of Sm. Ashadevi Aryanayakam to Paris at the invitation of *UNESCO*, as an expert on Basic Education on the Committee for Women's Education.

The States of Saurashtra, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin all opened their first Basic Training Schools during 1951 with staff trained at Sevagram. A private Basic Training School was opened in Travancore-Cochin. The Government of Bihar opened a post-graduate Basic Training College at Turki. The West Bengal Nai Talimi Sangh started a post-Basic School at Balrampur. In the Punjab, two important conferences were held, one for teachers of Training Schools and one for teachers of Christian institutions.

The Gandhi Smarak Nidhi formulated plans for the development of Basic Education and workers were trained at Sevagram for the States of Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Bharat. The Ministry of Rehabilitation continued to send women teachers to the H.T.S. for training and subsequent employment in Basic Schools.

PROPAGATION OF HINDI

A five-year plan costing Rs. 17,080,000 has been drawn up by the Ministry of Education for the development and propagation of Hindi. The plan aims at making Hindi the official language of the Union, replacing English, within the stipulated period of 15 years as provided in the Constitution. A start has already been made and a new Hindi Section created in the Ministry. A Central Hindi organization, Hindi Siksha Samiti, has also been set up to advise the Ministry from time to time on matters relating to propagation and development of Hindi especially in the non-Hindi speaking areas.

During the year a Committee of Philologists and ten expert Sub-Committees were also set up and requisite technical staff appointed for the implementation of the recommendations of the Board of Scientific Terminology. Work has started for the preparation of lists of basic scientific, administrative and other technical terms in Hindi. For the time being, the work will be confined to the ten subjects mentioned below:—Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Zoology, Botany, Agriculture, Social Sciences and Administrative subjects and Defence terms.

Each subject is to be in the charge of a Committee of three Experts with power to co-opt additional members, if necessary.

In March 1951 a Conference of 27 Hindi-organisations operating in Non-Hindi speaking areas was arranged. The Conference discussed various measures to be taken for the propagation of Hindi. These suggestions were examined and some of them have been incorporated in the five-year plan prepared by the Ministry. (Details of this plan are given below.)

Another conference of leading Hindi organisations was called in June 1951. It recommended the setting up of a Central Organisation (Hindi Shiksha Samiti) for the purpose of advising the Government of India from time to time on matters relating to propagation and development of Hindi.

The Hindi Shiksha Samiti met in January 1952 and made various recommendations which are under the consideration of Government. All State Governments have already been requested to introduce Hindi as a compulsory subject in the Secondary Schools.

The five-year plan prepared by the Ministry for the propagation and development of Hindi in non-Hindi speaking areas includes the following schemes:—1. Preparation of dictionaries of scientific and technical terms in Hindi. 2. Setting up of a Central Hindi Organisation. 3. Giving grants to approved Hindi Organisations engaged in spreading Hindi in the non-Hindi areas. 4. Opening of a new Hindi Section in the Ministry. 5. Establishment of a Library of Hindi books at the centre. 6. Preparation of dictionaries of Hindi to/from Regional languages. 7. Translation of selected books from other languages into Hindi. 8. Translation of text-books of other languages into Hindi. 9. Award of prizes for original works in Hindi. 10. Starting Hindi classes for Central Government employees. 11 Holding of exhibitions of Hindi books, charts, etc. 12. Preparation of bilingual series of books. 13. Preparation of a dictionary of Basic Hindi words. 14. Preparation of a dictionary of words common to Hindi and other Regional languages.

Action has already been initiated on items 1 to 10 of the above scheme.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ON ROLLS BY STATE *—1949-50.

State	Number of students in Recognised Institutions		Number of students in Unrecognised Institutions		Total Number of students in all Institutions	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
ssam	5,94,533	1,99,100	38,549	11,777	6,33,082	2,10,877
'est Bengal	15,34,570	3,98,715	21,684	4,688	15,56,254	4,03,403
ihar	15,10,672	2,07,696	62,092	7,235	15,72,764	2,14,931
ombay	27,55,153	12,78,202	18,210	7,630	27,73,363	12,85,832
adhya Pradesh	7,23,092	1,84,055	30,735	9,998	7,53,827	1,94,053
adras	31,29,801	16,03,318	3,971	681	31,33,772	16,03,999
rissa	4,71,841	1,10,054	28,724	6,399	5,00,565	1,16,453
unjab	6,48,403	1,47,523	8,553	11,032	6,56,956	1,58,555
. P.	28,36,060	3,91,882	18,549	7,206	28,54,609	3,99,088
lyderabad	5,26,336	1,23,479	25,435	118	5,51,771	1,23,597
ammu and Kashmir	82,050	18,800	not available	not available	82,030	18,800
adhya Bharat†	1,84,514	27,972	..	..	1,84,514	27,972
lysore	6,68,464	2,58,903	3,364	844	6,71,828	2,59,747
EPSU†	84,949	11,110	..	..	84,949	11,110
tajasthan	2,86,024	48,993	not available	not available	2,86,024	48,993
aurashtra	1,92,490	59,158	5,460	1,598	1,97,950	60,756
ravancore-Cochin	7,81,630	7,06,351	9,143	8,422	7,93,773	7,14,773
jmer†	32,371	10,714	1,968	515	34,339	11,229
ndaman and Nicobar Islands ..	1,196	496	..	..	1,196	496
hopal	13,044	2,462	..	..	13,044	2,462
ilaspur	4,271	389	..	..	4,271	389
oorg	14,050	8,016	158	93	14,208	8,109
elhi	1,06,210	50,800	..	..	1,06,210	50,800
imachal Pradesh	29,233	3,379	603	..	29,836	3,379
utch	17,574	3,736	14,222	6,360	31,796	10,096
anipur	47,182	2,140	..	..	47,182	2,140
ripura	24,635	4,924	..	..	24,635	4,924
indhya Pradesh	87,507	6,058	101	3	87,608	6,061
Total ..	1,73,90,835	58,68,425	2,91,521	85,099	1,76,82,356	59,53,524

* Figures are provisional.
† Figures relate to 1948-49.

EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION BY SOURCES, 1949-50†.

State	Expenditure met from				
	Government Funds	Local Board Funds	Fees	Endowments	Total Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Assam	1,18,29,600	12,28,153	35,06,095	20,49,608	1,86,13,456
West Bengal	3,05,13,432	86,80,492	3,21,84,305	1,15,71,539	8,29,49,768
Bihar	2,27,17,300	1,76,35,082	1,32,95,522	58,24,013	5,94,75,917
Bombay	12,64,26,116	2,27,93,177	4,58,95,746	2,12,70,688	21,63,85,727
Madhya Pradesh	2,84,10,935	62,17,878	63,81,454	30,45,220	4,60,55,487
Madras	10,55,24,212	3,43,11,671	3,21,92,319	2,21,20,861	19,41,49,063
Orissa	1,46,49,999	10,38,316	28,55,824	15,78,768	2,01,22,907
Punjab	1,93,60,475	55,38,796	1,27,56,277	52,41,788	4,28,97,336
U. P.	7,13,48,326	1,52,90,004	3,00,55,205	2,27,05,985	13,93,99,520
Hyderabad	3,14,65,325	5,58,742	65,03,264	43,33,301	4,28,60,632
Jammu and Kashmir	38,13,094	*	*	*	38,13,094
Madhya Bharat†	60,50,350	*	*	*	60,50,350
Mysore	2,05,63,577	3,91,490	31,78,677	15,05,727	2,56,39,471
PEPSU‡	30,89,751	15,840	4,36,751	1,20,422	36,62,764
Rajasthan	1,88,76,892	..	..	23,00,236	2,16,77,128
Saurashtra	93,92,478	..	7,55,027	6,12,509	1,07,60,014
Travancore-Cochin	1,50,06,925	..	89,83,249	25,69,044	2,65,59,218
Ajmer‡	23,48,285	2,04,832	6,30,004	4,31,925	36,15,046
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,19,380	..	2,372	..	1,21,752
Bhopal	7,20,315	..	23,390	17,926	7,66,631
Bilaspur	1,48,394	*	*	*	1,48,394
Coorg	10,20,012	99,915	1,84,909	61,441	13,66,277
Delhi	1,08,07,451	23,62,860	41,35,929	24,10,819	2,02,17,059
Himachal Pradesh	8,68,103	38,922	54,739	9,837	9,71,601
Kutch	5,05,259	..	67,778	2,89,215	8,62,252
Manipur	3,74,938	..	55,334	18,750	4,49,022
Tripura	6,29,421	..	65,810	68,839	7,64,070
Vindhya Pradesh	32,08,182	..	4,846	4,288	32,17,316
Total	55,97,88,527	11,89,66,170	20,42,09,826	11,06,62,749	99,35,67,272

* Separate figures by sources are not available.
† Figures are provisional.
‡ Figures relate to 1948-49.

RECOGNISED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, NUMBER AND ENROLMENT, 1949-50*.

State	Primary Schools				Secondary Schools			
	School for Boys		School for Girls		School for Boys		School for Girls	
	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment	Number	Enrolment
ssam	9,209	5,12,353	1,305	64,858	965	1,55,383	137	21,158
est Bengal	14,032	11,94,789	980	83,940	1,950	4,45,366	321	78,839
ihar	20,882	10,99,989	2,091	77,894	2,393	4,66,419	135	27,878
ombay	26,485	28,52,480	2,379	4,59,034	1,140	3,49,375	183	49,060
adhya Pradesh	7,320	5,81,619	581	63,813	715	2,24,780	116	21,467
adras	37,082	40,08,825	23	1,364	997	5,18,719	256	78,535
rissa	9,032	4,30,382	223	11,585	599	84,550	43	5,560
unjab	3,014	2,59,674	1,019	89,411	1,309	3,70,044	124	42,199
. P.	29,361	22,71,801	2,515	1,51,096	2,918	5,53,518	579	1,15,529
yderabad	7,233	4,16,510	1,039	73,045	244	1,04,842	68	26,059
mmu and Kashmir	1,195	61,675	223	6,660	149	16,249	57	11,715
adhya Bharat†	2,925	1,28,370	257	15,961	208	49,020	42	11,270
ysore	9,556	5,78,386	585	64,652	747	1,50,790	149	31,072
EPSU†	689	29,138	76	4,849	263	53,931	25	5,997
ajasthan	2,868	1,72,293	331	24,413	688	1,14,605	76	17,264
aurashtra	2,121	1,54,397	223	44,808	115	43,867	17	5,135
ravancore-Cochin	3,825	11,68,025	3	123	884	1,89,870	165	1,01,623
jmer†	257	21,068	77	6,090	51	11,118	15	1,119
ndaman and Nicobar Islands ..	20	863	..	..	1	829	..	..
hopal	183	6,571	26	1,040	17	5,329	3	929
ilaspur	26	2,822	..	..	5	1,592	1	1,331
oorg	90	6,196	1	48	34	14,275	2	209
elhi	313	48,775	143	23,903	93	55,017	46	8,088
imachal Pradesh	361	13,553	25	1,227	95	15,680	10	2,152
utch	217	14,723	37	2,509	16	3,213	1	228
anipur	387	33,007	21	1,386	49	11,888	4	749
ripura	392	17,993	7	326	47	9,050	14	1,386
indhya Pradesh	1,343	59,632	69	2,915	169	27,623	20	2,207
Total ..	1,92,218	1,61,46,009	14,239	12,76,150	17,061	40,46,942	2,603	6,69,658

* Figures are provisional.
† Figures relate to 1948-49.

RECOGNISED COLLEGES (ARTS & SCIENCE) & UNIVERSITIES—NUMBER AND ENROLMENT, 1949-50*.

(Note: This table excludes schools for Oriental Education.)

State		No. of Intermediate Colleges	No. of Degree Colleges	No. of Universities	No. of Students in Inter. Stage	No. of students in Degree & Higher Stages	No. of passes in Matriculation & Equivalent Examinations	No. of passes in B.A. & B.Sc. (Pass & Hons.) Examinations
Assam	(Boys)	2	12	1	4,707	1,374	3,422	323
	(Girls)	..	3	..	522	229	567	46
W. Bengal	(B)	25	39	1	25,131	17,842	12,527	1,707
	(G)	2	11	..	4,551	2,122	2,105	383
Bihar	(B)	5	21	1	10,743	5,239	14,262	1,686
	(G)	2	3	..	474	242	559	88
Bombay	(B)	6	35	5	20,955	9,173	19,459	3,830
	(G)	..	5	1	4,329	2,627	4,787	1,515
Madhya Pradesh	(B)	..	17	2	2,980	2,014	6,116	546
	(G)	..	1	..	569	299	827	148
Madras	(B)	11	40	3	25,594	11,884	24,167	4,266
	(G)	4	7	..	2,775	1,467	3,562	736
Orissa	(B)	4	9	1	3,664	1,541	2,889	452
	(G)	..	1	..	244	94	164	27
Punjab	(B)	..	32	1	12,101	4,691	16,444	2,287
	(G)	..	4	..	899	2,642	2,642	292
U.P.	(B)	..	35	6	..	20,708	32,460	1,975
	(G)	..	3	..	..	1,025	3,026	351
Hyderabad	(B)	9	5	1	3,313	1,324	4,031	557
	(G)	..	..	..	328	133	455	66
Jammu and Kashmir	(B)	3	2	1	1,401	847	977	290
	(G)	..	1	..	113	52	Not available	Not available
Madhya Bharat	(B)	7	3	..	2,669	1,363	2,083	184
	(G)	..	1	..	38	125	147	9
Mysore	(B)	12	6	1	7,282	3,053	7,008	747
	(G)	..	3	..	1,242	383	1,423	170
PEPSU†	(B)	2	6	..	1,131	592	3,294	127
	(G)	2	..	..	177	24	167	..
Rajasthan	(B)	..	9	1	5,605	2,458	3,880	525
	(G)	..	1	..	267	241	222	44
Saurashtra	(B)	..	3	..	282	391	1,739	221
	(G)	..	..	..	109	47	116	25
Travancore-Cochin	(B)	4	15	1	9,073	3,083	9,566	971
	(G)	1	2	..	2,655	1,253	4,845	318
Ajmer†	(B)	2	1	..	535	262	462	64
	(G)	2	..	..	70	20	52	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	(B)	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
	(G)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	(B)	..	1	..	182	57	92	10
	(G)	..	..	..	36	22	19	5
Bilaspur	(B)	..	..	..	..	..	45	..
	(G)	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Coorg	(B)	1	..	..	96	..	90	..
	(G)	..	..	..	14	..	45	..
Delhi	(B)	..	7	1	1,810	4,031	1,362	461
	(G)	..	3	..	440	851	219	89
Himachal Pradesh	(B)	..	1	..	64	18	Not available	..
	(G)	..	..	..	2	2	" "	..
Kutch	(B)	..	..	..	..	..	81	..
	(G)	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Manipur	(B)	1	..	..	165	91	129	..
	(G)	..	..	..	3	2	2	..
Tripura	(B)	..	1	..	672	68	173	18
	(G)	..	..	..	30	11	12	2
Vindhya Pradesh	(B)	1	..	..	18	..	288	..
	(G)	..	..	..	..	..	9	..
Total	(B)	95	300	27	1,40,773	92,704	1,67,052	21,247
	(G)	13	49	1	19,887	11,695	25,975	4,316

* Figures are provisional. † Figures relate to 1948-49.

NO. OF STUDENTS IN RECOGNISED SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION BY STAGES, 1949-50*.

State	Number of Students in Primary Stage		Number of Students in Secondary Stage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Assam	4,42,001	1,77,264	1,16,875	19,612
West Bengal	10,70,337	3,36,716	3,47,036	48,845
Bihar	11,76,973	1,91,607	2,89,418	14,182
Bombay	18,57,513	10,41,720	6,25,740	1,85,876
Madhya Pradesh	5,68,486	1,56,677	1,41,250	25,266
Madras	23,06,115	14,35,175	6,25,568	1,50,585
Orissa	3,75,039	1,02,880	50,576	3,582
Punjab	3,96,987	1,17,160	2,22,225	24,895
U. P.	21,55,120	3,43,540	5,50,883	42,403
Hyderabad	4,28,057	1,10,607	72,022	9,770
Jammu and Kashmir	61,675	6,826	16,249	11,715
Madhya Bharat†	1,64,312	25,448	8,104	1,217
Mysore	4,04,606	2,10,020	1,66,905	42,299
PEPSU†	41,658	9,348	41,411	1,498
Rajasthan	1,92,727	28,719	82,986	12,703
Saurashtra	1,28,251	47,086	61,092	11,778
Travancore-Cochin	6,20,633	5,97,410	1,40,343	1,01,155
Ajmer†	17,730	8,050	13,267	2,494
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	704	326	492	170
Bhopal	11,288	1,803	1,384	205
Bilaspur	3,531	357	703	32
Coorg	9,643	5,864	4,167	2,106
Delhi	48,926	36,169	48,278	11,686
Himachal Pradesh	21,884	2,686	7,349	694
Kutch	11,252	2,088	5,685	1,048
Manipur	41,454	1,825	3,441	263
Tripura	18,478	3,813	5,395	1,068
Vindhya Pradesh	73,647	5,454	13,156	528
Total	1,27,39,375	50,07,248	36,62,060	7,27,675

* Figures are provisional. † Figures relate to 1948-49.

PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES (OTHER THAN TRAINING)—NUMBER AND ENROLMENT, 1949-50*.

State	Engineering and Technology		Medicine & Veterinary				Agriculture and Forestry		Commerce		Law	
			Number of Colleges		No. of students on rolls							
	No. of Colleges	No. of Students on rolls**	For Men	For Women	Men	Women	No. of Colleges	No. of Students **	No. of Colleges	No. of Students on rolls**	No. of Colleges	No. of Students on rolls**
Assam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162	..	..
West Bengal	2	2,385	7	..	3,030	174	..	..	1	10,165	2	1,533
Bihar	1	500	3	..	1,125	54	1	102	1	3,641	2	774
Bombay	8	1,786	4	..	1,986	456	8	881	6	4,529	..	1,829
Madhya Pradesh	2	369	2	..	411	49	1	249	3	1,051	4	747
Madras	4	2,436	6	1	2,160	564	3	650	..	..	1	840
Orissa	..	..	1	..	181	29	..	..	..	146	1	344
Punjab	1	204	2	1	487	215	1	343	1	95	1	100
U. P.	1	1,323	4	..	1,263	158	7	1,215	2	2,722	..	1,453
Hyderabad	1	445	2	..	391	73	1	125	..	717	1	233
Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madhya Bharat†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	702	..	336
Mysore	3	1,515	1	..	260	64	1	229	2	754	1	258
PEPSU†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	9	..	..
Rajasthan	1	195	1	..	174	6	1	23	..	..	..	..
Saurashtra	..	..	1	..	137	22	..	..	1	103	1	424
Travancore-Cochin	3	768	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ajmer†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	335
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Delhi	..	..	..	2	200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27	11,986	34	4	11,605	2,073	24	3,817	20	24,796	15	9,226

* Figures are provisional. ** Includes enrolment in classes attached to Arts and Science Colleges and in University Departments.
† Figures relate to 1948-49.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS—*contd.*

Post.	Proposed Scale.	Minimum Qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Language Teachers (other than English).	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the Modern Indian Language concerned, with either *a)* Matric (Full) *or* *b)* Intermediate (English) *or* *c)* O. T. *and* Matric (Eng.).	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	Rest with lower qualifications.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
Drawing Masters.	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus 2 years regular course of training.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	All the rest, less qualified.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
Physical Training Instructor.	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus 2 years training in recognised institution.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	For less qualified people.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
Domestic Science Teachers.	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus Home Science Diploma of Lady Irwin College (or equivalent).	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	Rest less qualified.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.

HIGH SCHOOLS

Post.	Proposed Scale.	Minimum Qualifications.	Remarks.
Headmaster.	250-10-300-20-400-E.B.-20-500.	B.A. or B.Sc., B.T.	
Teachers of English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Physics & Chemistry, Agriculture, Commerce & Demonstrators.	*i)* 120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	*a)* Trained Graduates (B.A. or B.Sc. & B.T.) *b)* Untrained Graduates with 5 years experience. *c)* B.A. or B.Sc. and C.T. obtained from Ajmer before 1935.	Minimum from 1-4-50. The No. of these posts should be fixed for each school.
	ii) 80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	*a)* Untrained Graduates with less than 5 years experience. *b)* Inter S.A.V.	This is a temporary relaxation for existing teachers if they cannot be replaced.
	iii) 68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	For all possessing qualifications lower than at *(ii)* above.	Temporary relaxation for existing irreplaceable teachers.
Language Teachers (other than English).	120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	A degree with either Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the Modern Indian Language concerned.	Minimum from 1-4-50.
	100-5-150-E.B.-8-190-10-250.	Intermediate (Full) with Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the Modern Indian Language.	
	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in a Modern Indian Language with either *a)* Inter (English) *or* *b)* Matric (Full) *or* *c)* O. T. and Matric (English)	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	All the rest with lower qualifications.	
Drawing Masters.	*i)* 120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	Degree with 2 years training in recognized institutions.	Minimum from 1-4-50.
	ii) 100-5-150-E.B.-8-190-10-250.	Matric plus not less than 4 years regular course of training.	Temporary relaxation for existing teachers.
	iii) 80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus 2 years regular training.	
	iv) 68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	Rest with qualifications lower than above.	
P.T. Instructors.	*i)* 120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	B.A. plus Dip. (P.T.).	Minimum from 1-4-50.
	ii) 100-5-150-E.B.-8-190-10-250.	Inter plus Diploma.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	iii) 80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus Diploma.	
	iv) 68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	Rest with lower qualifications.	
Domestic Science Teachers.	120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	Graduate with Diploma in Domestic Science.	Minimum from 1-4-50.
	100-5-150-E.B.-8-190-10-250.	Inter or Delhi High Secondary Certificate plus 3 years teachers training Diploma of Lady Irwin College or equivalent.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus Home Science Diploma of Lady Irwin College or equivalent.	
Music Teachers.		Will be prescribed later.	

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Post.	Proposed Scale.	Minimum Qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Principal.	350-25-500-E.B.-30-590.	As prescribed by the Board of Higher Secondary Education, Delhi.	
Teachers of English, Mathematics, History, Economics, Physics, Chemistry, Geography, Agriculture and Commerce.	200-10-250-15-325-E.B.-15-400.	M.A. or M.Sc. & B.T. M.A. with 3 years college experience. M.A. with 7 years school experience. Teachers with B.A. (Hons.) and 8 years teaching experience, if exempted by Board of Higher Secondary Education.	
		Teachers with B.A. and 12 years teaching experience, if exempted by the Board of Higher Secondary Education.	
	200.	First class M.Sc. if he undertakes to go for training within three years and till he gets trained.	
Demonstrators.	120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	B.Sc., B.T. or B.Sc. with 5 years experience.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	B.Sc., untrained.	
Teachers of Classical and Indian Languages.	200-10-250-15-325-E.B.-15-400.	M.A. in subject plus B.T. M.A. in subject with 3 years experience in college classes or 7 years experience in schools.	
	120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	A degree of an Indian University with Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the Modern Indian Language concerned.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	100-5-150-E.B.-8-190-10-250.	Intermediate (Full) with Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in the Modern Indian Language concerned.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Shastri or its equivalent or a corresponding examination in Modern Indian Language with either *(a)* Inter (English) *or* *(b)* Matric (Full) *or* *(c)* O.T. and Matric (English).	
Drawing Teachers.	120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	Degree with 2 years training in recognised institution.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	100-5-150-E.B.-8-190-10-250.	Matric with not less than 4 years regular course of training.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric with 2 years regular course of training.	
Physical Training Instructor.	120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	B.A. with Diploma in Physical Training.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	100-5-150-E.B.-8-190-10-250.	Intermediate with Diploma in Physical Training.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric with Diploma in Physical Training.	
	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	Rest with lower qualifications.	
Music Teachers.		Will be prescribed later.	
Domestic Science Teachers.	120-8-200-E.B.-10-300.	Graduate with Diploma in Domestic Science.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
	100-5-150-E.B.-8-190-10-250.	Intermediate or Delhi Higher Secondary Certificate plus 3 years Teachers Training Diploma of Lady Irwin College or equivalent.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Matric plus Home Science Diploma of Lady Irwin College or equivalent.	
Physiology and Hygiene Teachers.	200-10-250-15-325-E.B.-15-400.	M.Sc. in Zoology and B.T. M.Sc. with 3 years college experience. M.Sc. with 7 years High School experience.	
	Rs. 200 fixed.	A graduate in Medicine. 1st Class M.Sc. if he undertakes to go for training within first 3 years and till he gets trained.	
Clerks.	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220. 55-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.	For 1st Clerk (should be graduate). For other clerks (should be matric).	

VOCATIONAL (OTHER THAN TRAINING) AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS—NUMBER AND ENROLMENT, 1949-50*.

State	Engineering—Technical and Industrial		Medicine				Commerce		For the Handicapped		For Adults		Other Schools	
	No. of Schools	No. of Students on rolls*	No. of Schools		No. of Students on rolls*		No. of Schools	No. of Students on rolls*	No. of Schools	No. of Students on rolls*	No. of Schools	No. of Students on rolls*	No of Schools	No. of Studen on roll
			For Men	For Wo-men	Men	Wo-men								
Assam †	10	590	..	..	..	..	3	267	1	11	1,180	28,628	112	2,02
W. Bengal	33	7,486	3	..	425	6	3	181	8	389	817	26,076	447	15,29
Bihar	33	2,540	..	..	..	..	14	1,173	6	204	..	..	367	26,89
Bombay	66	6,096	8	18	709	1,010	54	6,123	14	581	9,877	2,21,310	12	1,55
Madhya Pradesh	16	1,326	1	..	130	..	..	..	3	223	3	223	112	9,13
Madras	79	6,810	1	..	582	..	264	13,980	15	965	846	22,813	112	9,17
Orissa	17	647	..	..	..	..	2	41	1	8	1,161	32,627	471	7
Punjab	33	2,218	1	..	194	..	..	61	1	50	175	11,109	1	10,34
U.P.	88	3,707	1	..	53	..	1	32	12	365	2,185	72,217	270	16,41
Hyderabad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	69	185	4,371	221	8
Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	1,932	1	1,10
Madhya Bharat †	4	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2,81
Mysore	17	2,257	1	..	272	84	35	2,795	2	117	3,793	76,959	96	1,70
PEPSU †	2	171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	78
Rajasthan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	16	404	8,987	18	7,72
Saurashtra	3	161	..	..	..	..	3	323	2	24	..	..	79	19
Travancore-Cochin	36	1,714	..	..	..	..	30	2,600	3	110	210	3,530	4	
Ajmer †	1	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	15	1	20	..	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	1,31
Bhopal	..	..	1	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	..	
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	106	..	
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	82	..	..	2	36
Delhi	4	1,054	..	1	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	637	1	1
Kutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	204	2,03
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	61
Vindhya Pradesh	1	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Total	493	36,962	17	19	2,405	1,100	409	27,576	73	3,229	20,932	5,11,582	3,364	1,36,30

* Figures are provisional.
† Figures relate to 1948-49.

NUMBER OF TEACHERS IN RECOGNISED SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION, 1949-50*.

State	Number of Teachers			
	In Primary Schools		In Secondary Schools	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
Assam	13,036	1,608	6,008	799
West Bengal	39,213	2,012	18,027	2,980
Bihar	36,339	2,474	17,691	1,233
Bombay	69,544	15,089	14,672	3,285
Madhya Pradesh	17,766	2,187	8,727	1,116
Madras	1,04,076	29,778	21,047	4,190
Orissa	16,465	301	4,302	240
Punjab	6,370	2,322	10,600	1,391
U. P.	62,350	4,481	23,944	5,509
Hyderabad	13,952	2,725	4,805	1,381
Jammu and Kashmir	1,724	344	1,604	353
Madhya Bharat †	3,112	638	1,639	393
Mysore	18,276	2,642	5,282	1,254
PEPSU †	944	110	2,075	209
Rajasthan	5,508	979	5,726	825
Saurashtra	5,263	1,307	1,700	177
Travancore-Cochin	13,430	8,820	8,573	3,927
Ajmer †	703	247	624	156
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	23	5	20	13
Bhopal	265	45	277	54
Bilaspur	55	1	36	10
Coorg	210	39	332	86
Delhi	945	570	1,620	796
Himachal Pradesh	503	31	636	91
Kutch	469	83	113	4
Manipur	713	49	284	11
Tripura	576	33	382	45
Vindhya Pradesh	2,073	112	1,338	117
Total	4,33,903	79,032	1,62,084	30,655

* Figures are provisional.
† Figures relate to 1948-49.

TRAINING INSTITUTIONS—NUMBER AND ENROLMENT, 1949-50.*

State	Training Colleges				Training Schools			
	No. of Institutions for		No. of students under Training**		No. of Institutions for		No. of students under Training ††	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Assam	..	..	23	8	25	5	1,178	155
West Bengal	3	1	253	156	42	11	1,156	330
Bihar	1	..	84	13	67	11	3,246	511
Bombay	8	..	429	132	66	37	7,826	3,201
Madhya Pradesh	4	2	492	312	14	8	2,037	673
Madras	3	4	401	210	94	89	13,644	7,786
Orissa	1	..	40	8	26	4	939	86
Punjab	1	2	115	150	6	8	587	407
U. P.	24	7	1,227	459	86	24	15,358	833
Hyderabad	1	.	57	22	8	3	649	226
Jammu and Kashmir	1	..	..	..	1	1	31	18
Madhya Bharat †	..	..	..	..	2	..	381	..
Mysore	1	..	64	16	7	4	1,020	270
PEPSU †	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	..
Rajasthan	1	..	48	2	10	3	698	56
Saurashtra	..	..	..	..	4	1	271	188
Travancore-Cochin	1	..	101	47	41	1	1,189	1,420
Ajmer †	1	..	62	6	3	1	225	74
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bhopal	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Bilaspur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coorg	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	14
Delhi	1	..	48	38	..	1	..	96
Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kutch	..	..	..	..	1	..	12	16
Manipur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh	..	..	..	..	2	..	128	..
Total	52	16	3,447	1,579	506	212	50,404	16,286

* Figures are provisional.
** Includes students under training in training classes attached to Arts and Science Colleges and in University Departments.
† Figures relate to 1948-49.
†† Includes students under training in classes attached to Secondary Schools.

SCALES OF PAY

Here are tables of scales of pay sanctioned in Government Schools by the Central Government:

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Post.	Prescribed Scale.	Minimum Qualifications.	Remarks.
Headmaster.	Grade pay plus S. P. Rs. 15.	Matric Trained. *	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
Teachers.	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	Matric Trained.	
	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	Middle S. V. & V.T.C. if in Ajmer.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	55-3-85-E.B.-4-125-5-130.	Untrained Matric Middle J. Vs.	
	50-2-60-3-90.	Lower than Middle J. Vs.	
	35-1-40-2-60.	Non-Matric Untrained.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Post.	Proposed Scale.	Minimum Qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4
Non-Language teachers and English teachers.	100-5-150-E.B.-8-190-10-250.	Trained (J.A.V., S.A.V., or B.T.) graduate teachers.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.
		Untrained graduate teachers with 5 years' experience.	
		Intermediate plus S.A.V.	
	80-5-120-E.B.-8-200-10/2-220.	Untrained graduate teachers with less than 5 years' experience.	Temporary relaxation for existing employees.
	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	Matric plus S. V. or J.A.V. or V.T.C. of Ajmer	
	68-4-120-E.B.-5-170.	Middle S.V. (or V.T.C. in Ajmer).	
Headmaster.	Grade pay plus S. P. Rs. 40/- for classes 1-8 Grade pay plus S. P. Rs. 25/- for classes 6-8	Trained graduate.	Minimum from 1st April 1950.

*Non-Matric J. V. H. Ms. who held their posts as Headmasters substantively on the date of election of the revised scales will also as a special case be given the scale of pay of Rs. 68-4-120-E.B.-5-170 as personal to them.

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Having surveyed the present position we can next pass on to a brief sketch of the history of Indian education.

Indian education is in fact unintelligible except through its history. The structure is top heavy. The lower classes are largely illiterate while the middle classes who constitute the bulk of the *intelligentsia* are in point of number at least educated to a pitch equal to that of countries whose economic conditions are more highly developed. As might be expected from this abnormal distribution of education, the form which it has eventually assumed contains corresponding defects. In recent years, however, strenuous efforts have been made to remedy these defects. Primary Education Acts have been passed in several States in favour of the expansion of primary education among the masses. On the other hand, the numbers of students in colleges and universities have grown apace. The volume of educated unemployment at one time reached alarming proportions, and is still serious.

WESTERN LEARNING

In the early days of its dominion in India, the East India Company had little inclination for the doubtful experiment of introducing western learning into India. Warren Hastings, the dominating figure of the time, was a genuine admirer of the laws and literature of the East. His policy was to enable the ancient learning to revive and flourish under the protection of a stable government, and to interfere as little as possible with the habits and customs of the people; he did not touch mass education.

Sources other than Government played an important part in encouraging the desire for western knowledge in India. In 1816, David Hare, an English watchmaker in Calcutta, joined hands with the great Indian reformer, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, to institute the Hindu College for the promotion of western secular learning. Fifteen years later, the Committee of Public Instruction in Bengal reported that a taste for English had been widely disseminated and that independent schools, conducted by young men reared in the Hindu College, were springing up in every direction. A still more remarkable innovation was made in 1835 by the establishment of the Calcutta Medical College, whose object was to teach "the principles and practice of medical science in strict accordance with the mode adopted in Europe." Many pronounced the failure of the undertaking to be inevitable; for, under the Hindu custom the higher castes were forbidden to touch the dead. This obstacle was surmounted by Madhusudan Gupta who, with a few courageous pupils, began the dissection of the human body.

The Missionaries.—Another impetus to the introduction of western learning was the devotion of Christian missionaries. Carey, Marshman and Ward opened the first missionary College at Serampore in 1818; and twelve years later, Alexander Duff reversed the whole trend of missionary policy in India by his insistence on teaching rather than preaching and by founding his school and College in Calcutta.

Lord William Bentinck's minute of 1835 (based upon Macaulay's famous minute) marks a somewhat tardy acceptance by Government of the new policy. Government then determined while observing neutrality in religious matters to devote its available funds to the maintenance of secondary schools and colleges of Western learning, to be taught through the medium of English. But this decision did not entail that Oriental learning should be neglected; still less that the development of the vernacular should be discouraged. Other changes powerfully contributed to the success of the new system. The freedom of the Press was established in 1835; English was substituted for Persian as the language of the Courts in 1837; and in 1844 Sir Henry Hardinge ordained that preference in Government appointments should be given to those who had received western education. In the following decade the new learning took firm root in India; and, though the Muslims still held aloof, the demand for English schools outstripped the means of Government for providing them. Later there was also a marked appreciation among Muslim leaders of the need for improving the instructional level of their co-religionists; in many of the States of India a great impulse towards educational advance among the Muslim community became noticeable. The Muslim University at Aligarh and the Osmania University of Hyderabad, Deccan, were the final fruit of the urge for higher education felt by the leaders of the Muslim community.

To Missionary Societies is due the initiative in the modern education of women, strongly supported by Hare and Ram Mohan Roy. The establishment of a Girls' school in Calcutta in 1849, by Drinkwater Bethune is a landmark in the history of female education in India.

WOOD'S DESPATCH

An epoch in Indian educational history is marked by Sir Charles Wood's despatch in 1854. Perhaps its most notable feature was the emphasis which it laid on the importance of primary education. The old idea that the education imparted to the higher classes of society would filter down to the lower classes was discarded. The new policy was boldly "to combat the ignorance of the people which may be considered the greatest curse of the country." For this purpose Departments of Public Instruction were created on lines which do not differ very materially from the Departments of the present day. The despatch also broke away from the practice followed since 1835, whereby most of the available public funds had been expended upon a few Government schools and colleges, and instituted a policy of grants-in-aid to private institutions. It emphasised the importance of encouraging the study of the vernaculars as the only possible media for mass education.

Another feature of the despatch was an outline of a university system which resulted in the foundation of the Universities of Calcutta, and of Madras and Bombay three years later. The affiliating type of university then became the pivot of the Indian education system. It has undoubtedly been of value in several ways. It enabled Government to select recruits for its service on an impartial basis; it did much, through the agency of its colleges to develop backward places; it accelerated the conversion of Indians to a zeal for western education; and it cost little at a time when money was scarce. On the other hand, the new universities were not corporations of scholars, but corporations of administrators; they did not deal directly with the training of men, but with the examination of candidates; they were not concerned with learning, except in so far as learning can be tested by examination. The colleges were fettered by examination requirements and by uniform courses; their teachers were denied that freedom which teachers should enjoy and their students were encouraged not to value training for its own sake but as a means for obtaining marketable qualifications.

In certain important respects the recommendation in the despatch were not followed. It did not intend that university tests, as such should become the sole tests qualifying for public posts; it also recommended the institution of civil service examinations. It did not desire the universities to be deprived of all teaching functions; it recommended the establishment of university chairs for advanced study. It showed awareness of the dangers of a purely literary course of instruction; it hoped that the system of education would rouse the people of India to develop the vast resources of their country.

The encouragement of the grants-in-aid system was advocated to an even greater extent by the Education Commission of 1882, which favoured the policy of withdrawing higher education from the control of Government within certain limits and of stimulating private effort. In theory the decision was correct, but in practice it was irretrievably wrong. In its fatal desire to save money, Government deliberately accepted the mistaken belief that schools and colleges could be maintained on the low fees which the Indian parent could be expected to pay. And, in course of time, an unworkable system of dual control grew up, whereby the Universities with no funds at their disposal were entrusted with the duty of granting recognition to schools and the Departments of Public Instruction were encouraged to cast a blind eye on the private institutions and to be content with the development of a few favoured Government institutions.

1902 UNIVERSITIES COMMISSION

In 1902, a Universities Commission was appointed by Lord Curzon's Government, and its investigation was followed by the Universities Act of 1904. The main object of the Act was to tighten up control, on the part of Government over the universities, and on the part of the universities over the schools and colleges. The Government retained the power of cancelling any appointment and all university resolutions and proposals for the affiliation or disaffiliation of colleges were to be subject to Government sanction. The universities were given the responsibility of granting recognition to schools and of inspecting all schools and colleges, the inspection of schools being ordinarily conducted by the officers of the Department of Public Instruction. Permission was also given to the universities to undertake direct teaching functions and to make appointments, subject to Government sanction, for these objects, but their scope was in practice limited to post-graduate work and research. The territorial limits of each university were defined, so that universities were precluded from any connection with institutions lying outside those boundaries.

Neither the Commission nor the Government discussed the fundamental problems of university organisation, but dealt only with the immediate difficulties of the Indian system.

1913 Resolution—The Indian Universities Act of 1904 was followed by two important resolutions of the Government of India on Indian educational policy—one in 1904 and the other in 1913. The resolution of 1904 was comprehensive in character and reviewed the state of education in all its departments. The following passage from it summarises the intentions of Government:—"The progressive devolution of primary, secondary and collegiate education upon private enterprise and the continuous withdrawal of Government from competition therewith was recommended by the Education Commission in 1883 and the advice has generally been acted upon. But while accepting this policy, the Government of India at the same time recognise the extreme importance of the principle that in each branch of education Government should maintain a limited number of institutions, both as models for private enterprise to follow and in order to uphold a high standard of education. In withdrawing from direct management it is further essential that Government should retain a general control, by means of efficient inspection, over all public educational institutions." The comprehensive instructions contained in this resolution were followed in the next few years by the assignment to the States of large imperial grants, mainly for University, technical and elementary education.

The resolution of 1913 advocated, *inter alia*, the establishment of additional but smaller Universities of the teaching type; it reaffirmed the policy of reliance on private effort in secondary education; it recommended an increase in the salaries of teachers and an improvement in the amounts of grants-in-aid; and it insisted on proper attention being paid to the formation of character in the education given to scholars of all grades. It further discussed the desirability of imparting manual instruction and instruction in hygiene; the necessity for medical inspection; the provision of facilities for research; the need for the staffing of the girls' schools by women teachers and the expansion of facilities for the training of teachers. The policy outlined in 1913 materially accelerated progress in the States, but the educational developments foreshadowed were in many cases delayed owing to the effects of the First World War.

The Reforms Act.—The Reforms Act of 1919 altered the conditions of educational administration in India. Education became a provincial 'transferred' subject in the Governors' States under the charge of a Minister, but the education of Europeans was made a provincial 'reserved' subject, *i.e.*, it was not within the charge of the Minister of Education. The introduction of provincial autonomy under the Government of India Act, 1935, brought education in these States under the full control of their Ministers of Education.

Broadly speaking, an educational policy for India as a whole no longer existed, but in order that States may co-ordinate educational activities and follow a uniform policy of development, the Central Advisory Board of Education was reconstituted in 1935. This Board in which all the State governments are represented now meets annually to discuss all matters of education, and devise an all-India educational policy. Its function is, however, purely advisory.

At the time of handing over the administration of education to the States, the Government of India retained under their immediate control all education in the Centrally Administered Areas. They still deal with matters relating to Universities like Aligarh, Benares and Delhi.

The Central Advisory Board of Education advised the revival of the Bureau of Education, which was done in 1937. With the revival of these two Central Agencies, and especially with the enlargement in the membership, function and scope of the Central Advisory Board of Education, public opinion was once again focussed on vital educational problems and policies of an all-India character. The Board soon became a source of inspiration for systematic and co-ordinated educational development in the country as a whole; one of the most important contributions of the Board is its report on Post-War Educational Development in India, published in 1944.

The Board meets once a year generally in January. Since the advent of independence it has held five meetings.

Following a recommendation of the Central Advisory Board, the Government of India also constituted a separate Department of Education from 1st September, 1945, consisting of several technical officers, besides Secretariat Officers. On the 15th of August 1947 the Education Department became a full-fledged Ministry of Education. With the attainment of freedom it was realised, as never before, that one of the basic steps towards national reconstruction was to improve and, if necessary, remodel the existing educational system of the country.

ART

Sculpture & Painting

INDIAN art is predominantly religious. Secular art was known, especially in the Gupta period and during the last few centuries, but it occupied a subordinate position, and most of its remnants are lost. As the chief aim of art was spiritual and contemplative, the representation of appearances was of secondary interest. In times of decadence the artists were content with ritualistic and iconographic correctness; in others they used religious imagery as a pretext for a lively description of elegant court life; in the best of times they filled it with a profound symbolic meaning and emotional appeal. In these latter periods the artists were well acquainted with the human anatomy and also had some notions of perspective; but such knowledge was subordinated to the decorative pattern, the evocation of ideal beauty, the suggestion of cosmic forces and spiritual experiences, and devotional responses. Indian art possesses an exceptional sensitiveness to the pulsating life of nature and the forces behind it. Its essential qualities are an inherent rhythm and vitality and a plastic power which, in painting and sculpture alike, reaches a perfection hardly ever matched elsewhere.

Indian art is almost anonymous, *i.e.* only the names of a few prominent artists have been preserved, but their role is not clear. The names of many architects, sculptors and painters have come down to us, but their individual achievements are not known. For the arts of ancient and mediæval India sprung mainly from the co-operative effort of craftsmen guilds which worked in the employ of rulers or religious institutions. In course of time a collection of scriptures came into being, the *silpa sastra*, which laid down certain rules to be followed in the creation of religious images, buildings, etc. These manuals, embodying much theoretical thinking and practical experience were originally meant to guide design without interference in the creative work of the artist, but when later generations misinterpreted their teachings as the very essence and not merely as the framework of art they became the source of an ossified traditionalism.

Art in India has always had a certain unity regardless of the religious or dynastic powers. Racial and provincial peculiarities can be traced in all Indian styles, but "what separates the provinces of Indian art is subsidiary to what they have in common" (S. Kramrisch). The inherent strength of this art enabled it to absorb and overcome numerous foreign influences (such as Greek, Persian, Scythian) without altering its main direction. Even Muslim art became Indianized after a few centuries, and mixed styles flourished only at the frontiers (Afghanistan, Kashmir, Turkistan, Nepal, Assam).

The chronology of Indian art is a difficult problem. The classification of periods given here tries to do justice to the development of styles and is based on a broad dynastic framework.

EARLY ART

The excavations of Sir John Marshall and others in the Indus valley at Mohenjo Daro and Harappa discovered an ancient civilisation on which in about 3,000-2,000 B.C. had already reached a considerable degree of refinement. In many forms and symbols Mohenjo Daro heralds the beginning of Indian art with a strong Dravidian flavour. Outstanding are animal engravings on seals, and little statuettes in terracotta, stone or bronze, amongst which a bronze girl in a dancing post anticipates later qualities of Indian plastic art.

From Mohenjo Daro to about 300 B.C. hardly any traces of artistic activities survive. This period saw the arrival of the Aryans in India and the coming into being of the three great Indian religions, Brahmanism, Buddhism and Jainism. From the religious scriptures and the great epics we know that painting, image-making and minor arts existed, though executed mainly in perishable material.

Under the Maurya emperors stone sculpture was introduced under Achaemenian influence. Though in the official monuments Persian inspirations and in some terracottas Greek techniques are evident, the main sculpture of the time was indigenous, going back to the folk cult of local dejties, yakshas and yakshis. These archaic works, immobile, angular and flat, still reveal the planes of the wooden stone block. Under the Sungas in the north, the Andhras in the south (2nd and 1st centuries B.C.) they become alive and assume a pliability and elasticity penetrated by a flowing rhythm. Boorish-heavy, they possess a remarkable sensitiveness to the life pulsating through the human, animal and vegetable organism, a voluptuousness ever characteristic of Indian art.

The art of the period is almost exclusively Buddhist though with a strong undercurrent of primitive folk cults. Its best known centres are Bharhut, Besnagar, Sanchi, Bodh Gaya, Mathura and Pataliputra (Patna), Khandagiri (Orissa), Bhaja, Bedsa, Junnar, Karle, Kondane, Kanheri, Ajanta, in and near the Western Ghats, and Vengi in south India. Sculpture and relief were used to illustrate religious teaching on the rails, gates and walls of *stupas* (relic mounds which had become the centres of worship) and in the monasteries and chapels attached to them. In the reliefs depicting Buddha's life or that of his previous incarnations (Jatakas) Buddha is never presented in human form, but his presence is shown by symbols such as the tree of enlightenment, his footprints, the throne on which he sat or the platform on which he used to walk.

Belonging to the first century B.C. or 1st century A.D. the fresco paintings in cave 9 and 10 in Ajanta (Hyderabad State) are the earliest of well-preserved paintings, though still earlier work survives in several other localities. Its competent naturalism points towards a previous history.

Already the famous sculptures of the Sanchi *stupas* achieve a certain ease and elegance. The later monuments (1st to 3rd centuries A.D.) under the western Kshatrapas (Nasik, Junnar) and the Satavahanas of the south (Manmad, Ajanta, Nagarjunikonda, Jaggayyapata, Bhattiprolu, and especially Amaravati) drive this elegance of over slim figures, in most composite and decorative scenes, to a high pitch. The same period saw the power of the Kushan Empire establishing itself in the north-west and north. Here the centre of artistic creation was Mathura. Its sculpture lacked the slim elegance of the south, but it evolved an intensified plastic penetration, experimented with views, movements and poses, and developed a new iconography. Buddhism was still the predominant theme. Mathura created the Indian Buddha image in direct continuation of the old yaksha figures; and later the first Bodhisattvas and other deities of the Mahayana. It created the first Jain Tirthankar images and the earlier types of Hindu gods. Frankly sensuous, but in a different way from the nudes of the Greek schools, are the

female figures of Mathura and other centres. Probably these graceful if voluminous nymphs originated from aboriginal symbols of fertility, and later became the prototypes of the Hindu goddesses and ultimately fixed, for centuries to come, the round-breasted, narrow-waisted, full-hipped ideal of female beauty for the Indian artist.

About the same time a hybrid art developed in eastern Afghanistan, the Gandhara country. Through direct contact with Graeco-Scythian and Parthian neighbours, Hellenistic forms were applied to Indian Buddhist themes. The Gandhara school has left behind an enormous output, most of which is of barbarian clumsiness. But individual early works (2nd century A.D.) under direct Hellenistic, or late ones (4th to 5th centuries A.D.) under Gupta influence or in a local style are of great beauty. It has exercised *via* central Asia considerable influence on the Buddhist art of eastern Asia.

THE GUPTA AGE

In 320 A.D. Chandragupta founded the Gupta dynasty in Patna, which was to be the dominant power in India for about 250 years. Puranic Hinduism came to the forefront during this period and a very powerful Brahmanical art was produced all over the sub-continent, especially in Deogarh (C.I.), Aihole (Deccan), Ajanta (Hyderabad State), Udaygiri (near Sanchi), Gwalior and many other places. The art of the Gupta period can be best characterised by the word spiritual. The latent naturalism of earlier periods is now overcome or harnessed to the spiritual representations of superhuman, elementary or cosmic powers. The human figure is only a vehicle of transcendental forces. The artist masters every mood from the lyrical to the awe-inspiring. The Buddha images of Mathura and Sarnath are in their classic simplification and perfection of modelling, in their serene spirituality and dignity amongst the world's supreme religious images. The boar incarnation of Vishnu in Udaygiri is of impressive power which changes primitive terror to a deep experience of divine force. The development of the iconography of the Mahayana-Buddhist and Hindu pantheons is almost completed during this age.

During the late sixth, seventh and early eighth centuries the Gupta spirit survived in Indian art; but with the decline and fall of the Gupta Empire it underwent a characteristic change. Canon and typology were increasingly fixed. In the late 6th century the natural ease of the 5th yielded to a decorative formalism while in the 7th it turned to a sweet elegance and in the early 8th to an involved, but not unpleasing mannerism (Sarnath, Mathura, Ajanta, Aihole, Badami). The art of fresco painting had then reached its zenith. Ajanta, Bagh Pitalkhora, Bhaja (Buddhist), Aihole and Badami (Brahmanical) are the chief centres of this art as it survives today, but the Jain paintings of Sittanavasal (south India), the Brahmanical paintings of Tirumalaipuram and the Singhalese rock pictures of Sigiriya (Ceylon) testify to its distribution over the whole sub-continent.

All these paintings are mostly narrative in character. The painters depict religious legends in easily understandable form, making use of the costume, scenery and manners of their own period. The colours, made from minerals, are bright green, red, brown, yellow, black and blue (Ajanta). The greatest artistic merit of these paintings lies in their rhythmical, flowing outline which indicates the plastic volume of a body. Light and shade are unknown, but forms are modelled with colour shading. Perspective in the Western sense was not known but compositions achieve a surprising degree of depth.

The victory of Brahmanism (mainly Saivism) inspired art with a new enthusiasm, bringing forth a sculpture of remarkable virility. It detached itself in the northern Deccan from Gupta sculpture under the Chalukyas of Aihole and Badami (5th to 8th centuries A.D.), in the south from the Amaravati-Andhra tradition under the Pallavas of Kanchi (7th to 9th centuries A.D.) and reached its highwater mark under the Rashtrakutas of Malkhed (8th to 10th centuries A.D.). Sweeping movement becomes an expression of force; the swelling, rounded forms of human or animal bodies become signs of pent-up energies. The sculptures of the temples of Aihole, Badami, Pattadakal, or Kanchi, the rock-cut shrines of Mamallapuram ("Seven Pagodas" near Madras), and of the caves of Elephanta (near Bombay), Ellora and Aurangabad (Deccan) are representatives of this period. Its masterpieces are the sculptures at Ellora (Das Avatara, Ravana-ka Khai and Rameswara caves, and some chapels in the enormous Kailasa), and the Maheswaramurti of Elephanta popularly but erroneously called the Trimurti.

MEDIÆVAL ART

The early mediæval north was dominated by two schools, that of the Palas and Senas in Bihar and Bengal, and that of the Pratiharas of Kanauj in the west. Both developed from late Gupta art, the first evolving an over-refined and rather mannered Tantric-Buddhist sculpture, the latter a Hindu style, related to the Rashtrakuta style, but without its grandeur. Whereas the Pala style survived in Greater India and central Asia, Pratihara sculpture became the starting point of a series of local schools, Chahamana, Paramara, Solanki, Vaghela and Oriya which, though elegant in detail excelled mainly in the symphonic composition of numerous figures. Since the 12th century this sculpture degenerated into a mass production of icons of merely ritualistic interest, representing an innumerable panthon solely distinguishable by means of its symbols. At last it was extinguished by the Muslim invasions. Revived in the 15th and 16th centuries, its tradition is still alive, though utterly ossified.

In the Deccan the Rashtrakuta style was taken over by the western Chalukyas, Hoysalas, Kakatiyas and several minor dynasties, and underwent the same transformation into an elaborate, overstressed decoration.

In the south the Pallava tradition was handed over to the Cholas, the Pandyas, the emperors of Vijayanagar and the minor dynasties of Tanjore, Madura and Kerala. Under the Cholas it reached its classic phase; the south Indian bronzes, mostly Natarajas and other Saiva and Vaishnava subjects, have become world famous. Thereafter the decline set in, but the tradition never sank so low as in the north. The tradition continues however though often in a grotesquely degenerated form.

A very recent discovery of a hoard of metal images near Baroda tends to indicate from their style, the existence of a flourishing school of metal sculpture in Rajasthan and north Gujarat during the post-Gupta and early mediæval periods.

In mediæval painting the trend towards a merely decorative interpretation was even more pronounced than in sculpture. Though vigorous, accepted forms tend to harden and are often overburdened with decorative details.

This trend was least pronounced in the south and east. The oldest wall paintings at Ellora still belong to Rashtrakuta times (8th to 9th centuries). In the south today we recognize Chola murals in the great Brihadesvara temple at Tanjore (11th century), in Pudukkottai and Tirumalaipuram, of the Pandya dynasty at Sittanavasal, of the Vijayanagar period at Tiruparuttikunram, Lepakshi, Anegundi, Somapalayam and Pillalmari. Later murals at Tiruparuttikunram bear a certain resemblance to the early Rajput miniatures of the north. In Kerala a local style flourished at Tirunandikara (9th century), Suchindrum (11th to 12th centuries) and at Ettumanur. Its last and most characteristic phase can be seen in the Padmanabha Temple at Trivandrum and the Mattancheri Palace at Cochin. There was a parallel late school at Tanjore and Madura. Offshoots of the South Indian style have been found in Ceylon, especially at Polonnaruva.

Because of wholesale destruction during the Muslim invasion and later neglect we know much less of northern India. Beautifully illustrated Buddhist palm leaf manuscripts were executed in Bengal and Bihar under the Pala and Varma kings. After the Muslim conquest the style was continued in Nepal, Burma and Greater India. In contrast to this "Eastern School" stood a "Western School", of a less ornate character. Only fragments of it have survived. The Paramara and Jain murals at Ellora the ceilings of Madanpur (C.I.) and some Jain manuscripts and bookcovers of Solanki and Vaghela times (12th to 13th centuries) are representative examples. Some Buddhist palm leaf manuscripts and frescoes in Ladakh and Spiti may be attributed to an intermediate school in Kashmir.

MUSLIM PERIOD

As in architecture, the Muslim invasion introduced a foreign style of sculpture and painting which, however, was completely absorbed after some centuries. Muslim orthodoxy disapproved of figural art, but in practice heraldic and symbolic sculpture, and book illustrations were cultivated, and wall painting was tolerated by many princes and nobles at least in their private rooms. Except for a few seals and portrait coins, Muslim sculpture was limited to horse, elephant and lion statues or coats-of-arms, and bird or other animal and flower motifs in decoration. It is not possible to predict the existence of any schools of miniature painting during Muslim rule prior to about 1510 A.D., save that the Gujarati illustrated MSS of Jain and Vaishnava works continued to be produced in abundance. A certain amount of fresco decoration of a purely formal geometric character appears however to have been practised.

When Muslim oppression relaxed, a conscious renaissance of mediæval art set in. In the south, in Bengal, Orissa, Gujarat and Rajasthan the old art had survived though often ossified. Sculpture was applied to the stelæ of local Hindu chieftains and painting to the illustration of religious manuscripts (especially the Jain Kalpa Sutra and Kalakacharya Katha). By the middle of the 15th century the renaissance in Gujarat and Rajasthan brought forth a new temple sculpture and book illustration to Vaishnava and Saiva subjects. Though conventional and often clumsy it was lively and decorative. In the course of the last decade of the 16th and first three decades of the 17th century it blossomed into early Rajput art. Early Rajasthani painting flourished in the early 17th century. It was used for the illustration of the *Bhagavata Purana, Chandi Mahatmya*, the old epics, Hindi lyrics and music (*Ragmala*), and for portraits and historical scene. Its archaic, formalized style with simple, flowing outlines and brilliant colour contrasts, without modelling or depth, against a yellow or red background, continued the Jain tradition on which was superimposed a strong Moghul influence. But its typology came from many sources including the old warrior stelæ. It has vitality, intensity of expression and suggestive power and it flourished during most of the 17th and 18th centuries with a Mughal technique, yet retaining its own ideals and æsthetic concepts. Towards the end of the 17th century a vital school of painting grew up in the hills of the Punjab at Basohli, and spread from there over the whole Punjab Himalaya (Pahari schools). In the 18th century it was superseded by the "Kangra" style proper, a derivative from Mughal technique in a Rajput spirit. This charming, sweet and romantic art, one of the highlights of the Indian tradition, flourished mainly under Sansar Chand of Tira-Sujanpur. The art was taken over by Sikhs and Kashmiris.

Derived from the Timurid School of miniature painting in Persia and beginning under strong Safavi-Persian influence in the middle of the 16th century, Moghul painting soon developed into a genuine Indian art. Even in early Moghul times Akbar employed indigenous artists who under the guidance of Persian masters were put to the task of illustrating manuscripts. Under Jehangir the last Persian traces disappeared. Under Jehangir and Shahjahan Moghul Painting reached its climax.

Moghul art was essentially a court art, limited in its scope, and overshadowed by the demand for extreme technical perfection. It was individualistic with a clear development of the personal style of different artists who are known by name (a thing rarely heard of in popular Indian art). It is illustrative, and is mainly concerned with the representation of court scenes, portraits, historical events, or the skilful rendering of flowers or animals. But Indian painters did not only introduce Hindu themes into Moghul art, but gradually flavoured it with the Hindu spirit. In technical excellence, accurate and delicate drawing, and in observance and taste Moghul art is unsurpassed.

Parallel schools of painting flourished in the Muslim kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednagar, Bijapur and Golconda. Their style was a mixture of Persian, Turkish Gujarati and Vijanagar-Hindu elements; later it came under Moghul influence, and was at last partly taken over by the painters of Hyderabad under the Nizams.

MODERN ART

With the eclipse of the mediæval powers and the introduction of European civilisation, the indigenous arts lost patronage and declined rapidly. In order to save them from oblivion art schools were started on the British model and attached to the country's educational system. Drawing, painting and modelling and certain arts and crafts were taught in accordance with Western academic tradition. On the whole, this Western tradition proved uncongenial and sterile. Raja Ravivarman's attempt to use it for the expression of Hindu religious concepts and mythological scenes was a complete artistic failure, though his cheap oil prints found much favour with the public. The art schools produced some well known artists, such as the sculptors Mhatre and V. P. Karmarkar (Bombay), and the painters Haldankar, Parendekar, Lalkaka, V. R. Rao, V. A. Mali, G. D. Deuskar in Bombay, J. P. Gangooly, H. Majumdar and Atul Bose in Calcutta.

At the beginning of this century, therefore, E. B. Havell, principal of the Calcutta Art School and Abanindranath Tagore advocated a return to the traditional indigenous techniques and styles. This so-called Bengal School soon became most influential and was looked on as the representative of a modern national art. It did a great service in restoring the continuity of a national tradition, but the efforts ended in failure because the approach was much too timid. Ignoring many vital aspects of the national art, it soon lost contact with modern trends in the country, and lapsed into an archaistic academic imitation of the Ajanta murals, and of the Moghul and Rajput miniatures. It also cultivated a "spiritual" sentimentality inspired by Preraphaelite and other neo-Romantic Western pictures. Its leading masters, besides Abanindranath Tagore, are Nandalal Bose, the late Suren Ganguly, Asit Kumar Haldar, Kshitindranath Mazumdar, Bireswar Sen and Ishwar Dass. The chief centre of the school outside Bengal is Lucknow. A minor parallel school was started at Ahmedabad by Ravishankar Raval, the best known artist of which was Kanu Desai. Kanu Desai's decorative designs and prints became very popular particularly through the medium of the film. A representative of the same school in Lahore is R. Chughtai many of whose pictures interpret Muslim attitudes.

During the last two decades the revivalist school has been more and more challenged by a modern art movement. Modern art, being international, freely experimental, and open to all types of inspiration offered a possible approach to an expression of the actual moods and thoughts of contemporary India. Naturally it reflects all the extreme tensions inherent in a time of rapid political, social and cultural change, from new interpretations of traditional Indian art and adaptations of modern Western art fashions to a genuine synthesis, in a modern yet thoroughly Indian idiom. Abanindranath Tagore was the first to experiment with new techniques, mainly Chinese and Japanese. Nandalal Bose took up the modern Bengali folk style in which he found a famous follower in Jamini Roy. Gogonendranath Tagore experimented with Cubism.

Amrita Sher Gil who died prematurely in 1941, was the first representative of a great modern Indian art of international reputation. Since then Bombay has had the lead in modern art, and next to it Delhi. With an art movement so experimental it is difficult to classify the workers. S. B. Paliskar, Abani Sen, Makan Dutta Gupta, L. M. Sen, Madan Lal Nagar, D. J. and Manohar Joshi, R. C. S. Paniker, and S. H. Raza represent an Impressionist approach. Manishi Dey might be described as a sort of expressionists interpreter of the ancient Indian mural style. Extreme modernists are George Keyt (Ceylon), Rathin Moitra (Calcutta), and M. F. Hussain and Francis Newton-Souza (Bombay). A more synthetic style in modern technique, based on Indian tradition is found in the paintings of N. S. Bendre, S. Chavda, K. K. Hebbar, K. H. Ara all from Bombay, B. Sanyal (Delhi), S. R. Khastgir (Dehra Dun), S. N. Butt (Srinagar), Kalyan Sen and Sailoz Mookerjea (Calcutta). A national Christian art is cultivated by A. D. Thomas, A. Trindade and A. de Fonseca. Sculpture is still neglected. However, D. P. Roy Chowdhury, S. R. Khastgir, S. K. Bakre, and especially Prodosh Das Gupta deserve mention among the Impressionists, and Sankho Chaudhuri, Dhanrak Bhagat and S. K. Bakre among expressionists and extreme modernists. Graphic artists are Mukul Dey, Haren Das, Makhan Dutta Gupta, L. M. Sen and Y. K. Shukla.

The Government School of Art, Calcutta, teaches Fine Art, Indian Painting, Commercial Art, Modelling, Lithography, Word-Engraving and Draftsmanship and has a Teachership Department for post-graduate studies.

The Sir J. J. School of Arts in Bombay has grown into a large and many-sided institution. It teaches a variety of crafts and industrial arts, such as stone carving, metal work, leather work, textile design, etc. It has also a large commercial art and photographic section. Many art schools flourish in India in different centres such as Indore, Delhi, Lucknow, Banaras, Shantiniketan, Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Patna, under State Governments or as private institution.

Art exhibitions have increased in number while the quality of the exhibits has also risen during the last few years. The leading art societies in India are the Bombay Art Society, the All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society (Delhi), The Indian Academy of Fine Arts (Calcutta), the Society of South Indian Painters (Madras), the Delhi Silpa Chakra, Kala Darshan (Ahmedabad), the Simla Art Society and the Progressive Artists Association (Kashmir). Various Art Conferences have tried to organize a central body in an All-India Association of Fine Arts. The Central and State Governments, as well as the various foreign Embassies have encouraged art activities, and modern Indian painters have exhibited with success in other countries, especially the U.S.A., Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Italy.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

IT is in the arts and crafts of a people that its heritage of artistic feeling, design and religious belief remain alive over many hundreds, if not thousands, of years. The Indian subcontinent absorbed throughout its long history innumerable foreign influences into its arts. Beginning with the fusion of Aryan and Dravidian art during the first millennium B.C., over the influx of Greek, Persian, Hellenistic, central or Asiatic Far-Eastern elements in pre-Gupta and Gupta times, to the blending of Islamic with Hindu forms of design after the Muslim conquest and even to the absorption of European features, the arts and crafts of the Indian sub-continent have adopted new designs, fused them with old ones and infused them with the spirit and the sensitiveness of this country. Two main elements can be discerned; on the one hand we have the geometrical element of the Northern nomads in which all natural forms are reduced to decorative patterns. This element came into the country in successive waves with the Aryans, the Scythians, the White Huns, the Mongols and the Muslims. The other element, which might be taken as belonging to the indigenous South Indian is more exuberant and uses natural forms such as human or animal figures with greater freedom. The desire to decorate, even the humblest articles of daily use and to introduce beauty into every feature of life has been inherent in the Indian sub-continent from time immemorial and has even survived, sadly weakened, the industrial revolution of our age. The gay and tasteful dresses of the village folk of today testify to the indestructible artistic sense of this ancient race.

Pottery—In the excavations of Mohenjo-daro and other Indus valley sites pottery of the 4th and 3rd millennium B.C. has been found, of pleasing shape and with very decorative paintings in black or red in which animal forms feature prominently. Up to the present time, the potter's wares have usually been of good functional design and quite often they have been painted. Well known is the glazed ware from Agra, Muradabad, Jaipur, Multan and Hala. Terra-cotta work has found manifold adaptations throughout the ages, a particularly beautiful one in the Gupta reliefs from Ahichhatra, Suratgarh, Paharpur, Nandangarh and terra-cotta reliefs on 16th to 18th century temples in Bengal. Glazed tiles were used by the Muslims for architectural decoration especially in Sind, the Punjab, Kashmir and the Deccan. The many coloured tile mosaics of Lahore Fort are famous.

Stone Work—Carved stone work is the principal form of decoration on Hindu or Muslim buildings. Ranging from fully sculptured figure friezes to the finest trellis work it is found on buildings of every epoch. Well known for the skill and the imagination displayed, are the Jain marble temples of Dilwara in Mount Abu and the Hoysala temples of Mysore. Muslim buildings are soberer in their ornamentation. The stone carvers of Ahmedabad excelled in delicate "*jali*" (stone tracery) work for windows (Sidi Sayyid's mosque). On buildings of the Pathan dynasty of Delhi wonderful decorative use has been made of carved Persian or Arabic lettering (Qutb Minar). The use of marble inlay and mosaic work became fashionable under the Moghuls and led to mastership in the costly art of "pietra dura" in which precious stones are inlaid in marble in most delicate and delightful flower patterns. The stone masons of modern Jaipur are highly skilled in architectural carving.

Wood Work—Wood carving was, as elsewhere, the mother of the art of stone carving. With a fine range of precious timbers suitable for the purpose, wood has always played an important part in building and decoration. The earliest extant Indian monuments (Bharhut, Sanchi) are imitations of wooden prototypes, the beautifully carved house fronts in Ahmedabad and other Gujarat cities, Maharashtra, the Punjab, Nepal, and the western Himalayas, the 16th to 19th century Jain temples in Ahmedabad are all carved in wood and painted right up to their domes, teeming with multitudes of figures. They are imitations of the stone carved temple ceilings of Mount Abu and Kumbaria. Richly carved furniture is made today in Kashmir (walnut) and in South India (rosewood and blackwood). Decorative carving in sandalwood for domestic or religious purposes is at home in South India.

Ivory—An inscription in Sanchi (1st century B.C.) says that part of the stone relief work of the Southgate was done by the ivory carvers of Besnagar. This alone proves the close interrelation of all the arts and crafts in the Indian sub-continent. Most important ivory reliefs of the Kushan period have lately been excavated at Begram (Afghanistan) and Pompeii (Italy). Of the Muslim period we have fine ivory boxes from Bijapur, Golconda, Bengal, Orissa and Goa, doors panelled with ivory from Jaipur, Bikaner and Udaipur. The doorleaves of the Amba Vilas Palace, Mysore, are covered with excellent reliefs. In Delhi ivory carving and painting was reintroduced early in the 19th century. Still a flourishing art in South India (Mysore, Travancore) and in Delhi, ivory articles find a ready market inland and overseas. Though of perfect finish, modern work lacks the sensitive sculpturing of earlier work.

Metal Work—With the exception of weaving the metal industry employed and still employs the greatest number of craftsmen and the greatest variety of methods and techniques. There is hardly a place where metal objects are not made in one form or other. Iron and steel, known from early times, were mainly used in weapons. The best damascened blades come from South India and Rajputana. Brass and copper go to make the plain but beautiful utensils of domestic use (*lota*, *huqqa*, etc.) and ceremonial lamps, images, vessels, etc., for religious worship. These articles are cast, hammered, chased, inlaid, encrusted or otherwise worked. The South Indian image maker's (*sthapati*) bronze or brass castings are a marvel. Well known is *bidri* ware (from Bidar in Hyderabad) in which silver is inlaid in a dark metal alloy or *koftgari* ware, the best specimens of which come from Muradabad and the Punjab, in which gold and silver are inlaid in steel. Gold and silver in repoussé or filigree, are worked into fine articles in Kashmir, Lucknow and other places.

Jewellery—From time immemorial jewellery of rich design was made in the Indian sub-continent, and worn by both sexes. Simple beads of polished precious stones have been found in many pre-historic and early historic sites. Classic and medieval sculptures and paintings tell us about the endless variety of jewellery, to describe which would require a large treatise. Flowers being the most primitive form of adornment, many forms of jewellery, up to the present day, derive their name and shape from floral prototypes. Perhaps the finest jewellery work is done in gold enamelling, Lahore and Jaipur giving the choicest pieces. Typical is the incrustration of gold and silver with gems which are always *cabochon* cut (never facetted as modern European jewellery) for a fuller colour effect. Another very ancient technique is gold and silver filigree applied to ornaments. Nothing can compare with the exuberant splendour of the country's jewellery, though the skill in stonecutting and also in setting has not always reached the level of Western craftsmen.

Lacquer Work and Papier Maché—Lac being an indigenous product, laquer work in various techniques has assumed industrial proportions in parts of the sub-continent. Best known perhaps are the products of the Kashmiri craftsmen, especially in connection with papier mâché painting. Lac turnery for furniture, toys and other objects is a widespread art in western India, especially in Kathiawar and Gujerat. In Sawantwadi (Konkan Coast) a small lacquer industry produces artificial fruit, playing cards, toys, etc.

Textiles—No other country, East or West, has ever excelled the Indian sub-continent in the weaving of cotton and silken fabrics. Since ancient times, Indian textiles were in great demand in all world markets. There is hardly a technique or art in fabric making that was or is not known in some part of India or Pakistan. A very short enumeration must suffice *Patola* silks of Gujerat, in which the threads are variously dyed before weaving; fine silks and brocades from Banaras, Murshidabad, Hyderabad, Madras, Tanjore and other places; finely woven woollen Kashmir shawls; delicate muslins from Dacca; tie-dyed fabrics from Rajputana; various forms of dye-painting on cotton (*qalmdar*, similar to Javanese batik) from South India; printed silks and cottons from all parts north or south with some of the finest cotton prints coming from Sanganir near Jaipur. As there is no limit to the styles of embroidery, mention may be made only of the *phulkari* work of the Punjab, the colourful embroideries of Kathiawar and the world-famous Kashmir shawls. Carpet making is at home in the North. Especially under Akbar in the 16th century, gorgeous rugs and carpets were made, exquisite in colour and fabric, though the finest work from Persia was never equalled.

It has been estimated that there are still 2½ million handlooms in India and Pakistan and the industry though depressed by the competition of the power loom, survives with part of its old artistic sense and skill.

Rangolis—Worth mentioning are the artistic designs made by the women with coloured powders on the floor or on the doorsteps of their houses as festival decoration. Preserving the age-old designs of religious symbolism, they are known in all parts of India in a great variety of patterns (*rangoli* in Gujerat, *alpona* in West Bengal, *kolam* in South India, etc.).

There can be no doubt that the skill and artistic sense of the craftsman is still alive, perhaps slumbering. As Mr. Fred H. Andrews said "deterioration is not the fault of the craftsman but of his employer." However, all the indigenous crafts have badly suffered from the industrialization of the country. Government and private efforts to save them have been successful only in preserving the technical tradition. Industrial competition and new fashions have deprived the craftsman of most of his customers for quality products. He has also lost his aristocratic and rich middle class employers and now has to cater chiefly for less well-to-do people for whom his traditional designs and techniques are too expensive. In consequence the old designs are deteriorating quickly, whereas new designs often suffer from a lack of taste. However, certain old industries have maintained their high quality, especially Banaras Saris. Other industries particularly in Kashmir, Bihar and Central India are successfully adapting themselves to modern needs. Industrial production where it simply accepts the tastes of a disorientated public, has lost contact with the national tradition. Where it tries to shape them, it is beginning to bring out very satisfactory creations. The "Art in Industry Institute" at Calcutta is doing most valuable work for the improvement of public taste. The future of the national arts and crafts depends not on a revival of dying traditions, but on an intelligent adaptation to changing conditions combining the best of the past with the technical opportunities of the present.

ARCHÆOLOGY

ALTHOUGH India is one of the most ancient countries in the world and the cradle of an ancient civilization, it has long remained in the background owing to the absence of written histories going back to the earliest recorded period as in the case of other ancient lands such as Egypt or Mesopotamia. Over a hundred years ago the foundation of Indian archæology was laid by Prinsep, who first deciphered the ancient Brahmi script and thus opened the way to a knowledge of the edicts of the Emperor Asoka and other ancient documents, which till then were a sealed book to the people of India or Pakistan. Since then a large number of scholars Indian, Pakistani and European have helped in building up the edifice of Indian and Pakistani archæology which though fairly comprehensive is still incomplete in several respects.

The story commences with the beginnings of human existence in the vast sub-continent. The roughly chipped stone implements discovered in various parts of the sub-continent, particularly in the eastern districts of Madras State, and the valleys of the Sabarmati, Narmada and Godavari show the first attempts made by man to work his tools with which to master his surroundings. Two of these palæolithic implements were found in association with the bones of extinct animals, one at Bhutra in Narsingpur district, Madhya Pradesh, on the banks of the Narmada and the other at Mungi on the upper Godavari. The age of the palæoliths determined mostly by geological considerations may be anywhere from 50,000 to 200,000 years, and the great interval of time between the microlithic and the palæolithic periods is shown by nearly a hundred feet of alluvial and wind-blown loam deposits in the valley of the Sabarmati river.

STONE AGE

The whole field of pre-history is receiving increasing attention, which is expected to systematise our knowledge of the earliest inhabitants of the sub-continent and systematic work has been recently attempted at several sites in Madras, Mayurbhanj, Rajpipla, Baroda, Andhra and Karnatak.

Neolithic man, who used a large variety of polished stone implements, was more widely distributed throughout the continent, particularly in the Peninsula and the Vindhyan regions and his skeletal remains have for the first time been unearthed in Gujarat. On the other hand the megalithic tombs which occur in a great variety of forms in the central and southern parts of the Peninsula, belong to the iron age and some even persist to our own age. The knowledge of metals developed differentially in the North and the South. Thus in the North the copper implements of the Gangetic Valley and the copper and bronze antiquities of the Indus culture exclude any knowledge of iron. In the South, however, though certain recent finds in Raichur district do not exclude the knowledge of copper smelting in the Peninsula, the neolithic settlements of the Bellary district seem to have been immediately followed by the knowledge of the smelting of iron, as evidenced by the large-scale furnaces which stand in the shape of cinder mounds notably at Kudatini (Bellary Dt.). It is clear that while copper and bronze were known in the North in the third millennium B.C. the South may have been generally content with the use of stone implements right down to the first millennium B.C. until stone was supplanted by iron. It is remarkable that in some of the localities in the ancient Deccan, comprising the Bombay Karnatak, the Ceded Districts of Madras, South Hyderabad and North Mysore, stone implements and painted pottery are followed by antiquities of the regular historic period. This gives the hope that a regular sequence can be established and links forged between the history and the pre-history of the Deccan.

AGRICULTURAL SETTLEMENTS

The earliest agricultural settlements yet known in India have been located in the desert and hilly regions of Sind and Baluchistan going at least to the beginning of the third millennium B.C. There is ample evidence to show that the climatic conditions of Sind and Baluchistan were more favourable in those days than today: abundant rainfall supported small agricultural communities. The existence of *gabarbands* or artificial stone built dams and terraces of unknown date in Baluchistan also support this view. The earliest phase of the prehistoric culture of Baluchistan is Quetta culture. Its pottery belongs to the Buff-ware group painted in purplish-brown and the designs are wholly geometric. The Nal-Amri culture can be divided into three phases—Amri, Nundara and Nal. The settlements of the Amri—Nal phase were under two acres. Some of the settlements were fortified. Stone was employed for the foundation of the houses but the walls were of mud-brick or pisé; stone was also used but only rarely for this purpose. The burial rite at Nal was inhumation or fractional burial. A large number of potteries and copper implements were also found. The vast majority of the Nal and Amri vessels have a buff or pinkish paste with a white slip for painting the designs. Designs representing animal or plant forms are absent on Amri ware, but are typical of Nal pots. Geometrical motifs are more common. There is also evidence of metal working in Amri-Nal culture. Copper ore was used for forging weapons. Beads were extensively used for making ornaments.

The Kulli culture (south Baluchistan) is distinguished by a characteristic painted pottery style. It is distinguished from Amri-Nal culture by a distinct burial site and abundance of clay figurines of women and animals. The normal building material employed by the culture was stone and sometimes the stone wall was plastered from inside. An important group of vessels carved out of soft stone has been discovered. The ornament on the pottery consists of naturalistic representations of plants and animals. The geometric ornaments are of varied shape and size. The Mehi cemetery was surprisingly rich in copper and bronze objects. There is evidence to show that Kulli culture was influenced by Harappa. There also seems to have been trade connections between south Baluchistan and Mesopotamia in Early Dynastic Sumer.

In North Baluchistan particularly in the valley of Zhob there existed a group of cultures known to archæologists as *Zhob cultures*. Ross's work at Ran and Ghundai revealed five strata. In the earliest stratum (R.G.I) the site was probably occupied by a semi-nomadic people living in impermanent huts and camps. Their pottery was unpainted and hand-made. The domesticated horse was known to them. In the second phase (R.G.II) the new comers built houses and made superb wheel-turned painted pottery. The pottery decoration consists of stylized figures of humped bulls and black buck. This new occupation does not seem to have lasted long. The third phase (R.G.III), the rise and decline of which could be seen in the stylistic sequences of its pottery, lasted for a considerable time. The culture had a violent end.

In common with Kulli culture the Zhob valley sites have yielded a considerable number of clay figurines of cattle and women. The female figures are characterised by staring circular eyeholes, an owl-beak nose and a grim slit mouth. Perhaps they represent the great mother goddess presiding over the destiny of the dead.

INDUS VALLEY

The most interesting and significant phase of the pre-historic civilization of the sub-continent is, that represented by the excavations at Harappa in Punjab (Pakistan) and Mohenjo-daro in Sind. These have completely revolutionized ideas on this subject and proved that as far back as the 3rd millennium B.C. the sub-continent was in possession of a highly developed civilization with well-planned and populous cities, well built houses and public buildings of brick, carefully constructed wells and a system of drains and many other amenities not always enjoyed at that period by the peoples of Mesopotamia and Egypt. Both at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa there are the remains of some 5 or 6 cities super-imposed one upon the ruins of another.

MOHENJO-DARO AND HARAPPA

In the matter of actual plan and lay-out the two cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-daro are strikingly similar, and Dr. Wheeler's recent work at Harappa has thrown much light on the significance of this planning. The mounds on the west of both the cities represent citadels roughly parallelogram in plan and measuring about 400 yards north-south and 200 yards east-west. Within the citadels, on a mud-brick platform, stood structures defended by a battened wall of baked brick facing the mud-brick core with rectangular towers and great gateways.

Adjacent to the citadel site at Mohenjo-daro is the 'Great Bath' with steps leading down from each end. The bath is built of fine brickwork and provision is made to drain the bath when needed. Around it is a cloister and a set of changing rooms and some other buildings whose exact nature has not been determined, but one of them might have served as a college. All these structures remind us of a Hindu temple. The citadel at Harappa also shows the remains of ceremonial terraces and a processional way leading up to gateways and these might have been connected with some religious ceremony.

Below the citadel lies the remainder of the streets, shops and dwelling houses. The basic lay-out of the city of Mohenjo-daro consists of main streets running north-south and east-west dividing the area into blocks. One could imagine from whatever details have come down to us that the city was a square and consisted of twelve major building blocks. The main blocks were provided with side lanes and alleys, thus dividing the blocks into individual houses. These houses, specially those of the well-to-do were built of burnt bricks. The outside walls overlooking the streets were provided with doorways. There are no traces of windows which were very high up in the walls. The house consisted of a courtyard with rooms and baths grouped round it. Buildings have also upper stories. The roofs were made of bamboo and rush matting covered with mud. The water supply came from the wells lined with bricks. Quarters for working men have been discovered at both cities. Beyond the working men's quarters at Harappa stood grain pounding devices behind which was a great granary.

There seems to have been some kind of municipal authority to look after the drainage of the city.

The remarkable conservatism of the Indus Valley culture in the field of arts and even the details of every day life presuppose a theocratic authority which insisted on the rigid observance of the traditions of the temple. The way the whole plan was laid out with the citadel, the defensive walls carrying on their fortified summit a group of buildings indicates the existence of a priest king wielding autocratic power from the two main seats of government.

The evidence from the skulls found in Mohenjo-daro and Harappa shows that ethnically the people of the Indus Valley culture consisted of (1) the aboriginal Proto-Australoid type, (2) the predominant Mediterranean and (3) an occasional hilly type from the north-east—the hill country of Nepal or of Assam. The sculptural evidence also supports this view. The famous statuette of the dancing girl perhaps represents a Proto-Australoid type with full lips and wiry limbs; the head of the bearded man would fit well enough with the Mediterranean facial type.

The large number of provincial sites interspersed in Sind and the Punjab formed a necessary corollary to the highly urbanised Indus Valley culture. Some of the sites must have been those of trading centres. An analysis of the objects found from Mohenjo-daro and Harappa shows that the people got their bitumen, alabaster and steatite from Baluchistan; silver from Afghanistan or Persia; silver, tin, lead and semi-precious stones such as lapis, lazuli and turquoise from Persia or Afghanistan, and the hæmatite from the islands of the Persian Gulf. Kathiawar and Gujarat provided chankshell, agates and carnelian. From Rajasthan came copper; the Deccan provided amethyst and the Nilagiri provided amozonite. Jadite came from Central Asia or Burma.

All the goods must have been transported by means on pack animals or carts. There must have been considerable river traffic too, and perhaps very primitive ships sailed from the sea ports of Sind to the Persian Gulf. In keeping with this highly developed trade, the Indus Valley culture had a well-developed system of pictographic writing found mostly on stamp seals. The script was written from right to left, though when there is a second line the boustrophedon practice prevailed. The writing has not been deciphered so far. Perhaps the inscriptions on the seals represent personal names.

A large number of weights have also been found and so also a scale measuring 13.2 inches.

INDUS VALLEY CULTURE

The Indus Valley seals are distinguished for their brilliant representations of animals, both mythical and actual, shown in profile. In addition to this glyptic art the Indus Valley culture introduced some remarkable sculptures in the round a few of which had inlaid decoration. The little bronze figure of the Dancing Girl from Mohenjo-daro is remarkable for its sensitive modelling. The sculpture in general shows that men had short beards and embroidered robes while the women had elaborate head-dresses and an abundance of ornaments consisting of parures, collars, girdles and necklaces. Some of these ornaments have actually been dug up at Harappa and Mohenjo-daro. Ornaments such as earrings and nose-studs were made of gold and semi-precious stones. Beads were extensively used and were made with great skill. Kohl was applied with little rods and razors were used for shaving. The pottery is for the most part quite plain. The decorated variety is a black-on-red ware, the designs being geometrical in shape. Irregular mass of foliage and tendrils, and birds and animals were also used for purposes of design. In some Harappa sherds there are human figures. Polychrome pottery also exists. The use of faience was also known. There were metal-smiths who manufactured tools such as axes, chisels, knives, etc. in copper and bronze by casting and forging.

The inhabitants of the Indus Valley were mostly cultivators. It is interesting that the wheat found at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa resembles the common variety grown in Pakistan today. Barley, sesamum and field peas were also grown. The food of the people appears to have included, bread, beef, mutton, and pork, the flesh of tortoise, turtles and gharial, fresh fish from the Indus and dried fish from the sea coast.

Religion also seems to have played an important part in the Indus Valley culture. As we have already shown there is a hint of priest-rule in the citadel architecture of Harappa. The numerous clay figurines of women establish the existence of the worship of a Mother—Goddess, the *gramadevatas* of contemporary Hinduism. Then there is the representation of a horned male god, with three faces, seated in the posture of a *yogi* surrounded by an elephant, a tiger, a rhinoceros and a buffalo and a couple of deer near his feet. In him one may recognise the prototype of the great God Siva, the Lord of Animals. There is also evidence of some form of phallic worship while the worship of animals and trees formed a separate feature of the Indus Valley religion.

JHUKAR CIVILIZATION

The simpler peasant civilizations of Baluchistan and the great urban civilization of the Indus Valley came to an end sometime in the middle of the 2nd millennium B.C. The story of this could be read at Rana Ghundai (R.G. III-c) which shows clear signs of conflagration. This phase is followed by stratum IV and V the painted pottery of which shows a rapidly changing population. The same evidence of pillage and burning is present in the last phase of the Nal culture. In south Baluchistan no comparable signs are apparent, but two cemeteries at Shahi Tump datable to C.2000 B.C. display features similar to those of the Indus Valley culture. Grave goods in most instances consisted of groups of pots, copper and bronze tools and ornaments, stone beads and alabaster cups. The outside ornaments on the vessels consist of *swastikas* and the interior ornaments besides *swastikas* of, spirals, chevrons, lozenges and triangles. The copper shaft-hole battle-axe has its nearest parallel in the battle axes found in the graves of chieftans of barbarous tribes in south Russia.

It is surmised from such relics as these that the men who finally destroyed the Indus Valley civilization were invaders who swept down into the sub-continent through the Bolan pass. They belonged to the Shahi Tump culture, the copper stamp seals from which speak of a Persian or Central Asian relationship.

This new intrusive culture is known as Jhukar culture to archæologists. The largest body of evidence of this culture occurs at Chanhu-daro. In Stratum II of the site the people who occupied the earlier site probably lived in thatched huts or tents, with fire places built in door-ways or niches. They used a characteristic type of pottery, stamp seals, amulets, beads, metal tools and pins, bone awls and a pottery head-rest. The pottery is buff ware with ornaments painted on it in black and red and comprising geometrical and stylised plant forms drawn probably from the Harappa and Kulli motifs. The seals are altogether different in their ornamental motifs from the Indus Valley seals, though they bear close affinity to the stamp seals of the great Western Asiatic family. The beads also point in the same direction.

The actual arrival of the invaders cannot be traced at Mohenjo-daro but the disturbed conditions of the time are reflected in the hurry with which the people buried their jewellery; the buildings show a falling off in standard, and municipal regulations in general are lower to the extent that pottery kilns appear in the city boundaries. The bigger houses were also being partitioned into smaller flats for security reasons. That the threat to the city was real is shown by a number of skeletons of people fleeing for their lives.

At Harappa the arrival of the new people is marked by a distinctive type of pottery found in the 'Cemetery H' and coeval with the final phase of the construction of the West Gateway of the citadel. The construction of this period is poor and certain charred remnants suggest barbarians' huts. The burial pottery of the second phase of the 'Cemetery H' which is made of a hard red fabric with red slip and black ornaments of stars, stylised forms, ring and dot patterns, zigzag, etc. or of cattle, goats, peacocks and fishes are fairly common. The figures are treated not realistically but symbollically. There is no analogy to the older kind of pottery and the only thing that could be said about it is that it betrays an ancient Iranian or North Mesopotamian strain.

The arrival of a new people in India about this time is also proved by other evidence not directly connected with the Indus Valley Civilization, the presence of the flat axe from Kurram, for instance, common in Europe, but rare in Asia. There are other finds of copper implements, one group in the Doab in U.P. and the other centered round the Ranchi upland. The simple flat axe could not be affiliated with its prototype at Harappa, but the prototype of the elongated variety exists at Chanhu-daro. The copper harpoons found from the Gangetic Valley are perhaps of local development among the riverside people whose economy centred round fish-spearing. In these elongated axes which probably owe their origin to the Indus Valley or an allied culture we may see evidence of the expansion into and colonisation of the Gangetic Valley from the west. Thus from all available evidence from the Punjab, Sind and the Gangetic Valley it is possible to say that near about 1,500 B.C. a new people from the west gave a rude shock to the long-established civilization of North-West India. This general movement of the barbarians was not confined to this country alone. They (the barbarians) also appeared in Babylonia, Syria, North Persia and in Russian Turkistan. Before their onslaught the ancient Western Asiatic civilization broke down resulting in the introduction of new ideas and new techniques such as the use of horse-drawn chariots in warfare. Civilization was taking a new turn.

ARYANS

The people who burst into the Western Asiatic civilization were probably the Aryans whose original homes were in the South Russian steppes and in the lands eastwards to the Caspian Sea. They domesticated the sheep and the cattle and reared the horse in the latter phase of the culture. The battle axes found in their graves emphasise their warlike character. The metal weapons and the wrought silver and gold found from certain great tombs bear resemblance to Akkadian weapons of a similar nature. The first signs of the dispersal of these Indo-European people are seen about 1600 B.C. In Mesopotamia a new dynasty was set up under the Kassites whose monarchs bear Indo-European names. The Mittanis who occupied the district round the head-waters of the Khabur river in the 14th and the 15th centuries B.C. mention the Vedic gods Indra and Varuna, Mitra and the Nasatyas in their diplomatic correspondence. Among the Boghaz Kemi documents is a fragmentary book on chariot racing which uses certain Sanskrit technical terms. Unfortunately archæological evidence about the presence of the Aryans in Persia and India is lacking and we have to depend on literary sources to get an idea of their culture. The Rig Veda datable to C. 1500 B.C. gives a good picture of the Indo-Aryan culture which could be corroborated with archæological evidences from other regions of the early Indo-European colonization. The Veda throws much light on the culture of the time which was confined to the north-west and the Punjab to the west of Ambala. For instance, it speaks of snow-capped mountains and of a great land of rivers, which can only be the Punjab. The society was divided into warriors (Kshatriyas), priests (Brahmanas), agriculturists and tradesmen (Vaisyas), but the concept of caste was unknown. In several of the Indo-Aryan gods more especially in Indra we get a magnified view of the Indo-Aryan chiefs, strong, tawny-bearded, hard fighters and drinkers, using bow and arrow from the chariot and consuming great quantities of beef, porridge and cakes. The Asujan is a cattle raider and above all a destroyer of the enemy's strong-holds —the enemy represented by wealthy, black *dasas* or robbers with an alien culture worshipping the phallus and contemptuous of Aryan practices. The description of the *dasas* perfectly accords with the black proto-Austroloid people of the Indus Valley culture who lived in strongly fortified citadels. From the Vedic evidence it is clear that these forts were built of stone and unbaked bricks, which the Aryans burned or destroyed.

These early Indo-Aryans had an agriculture economy with emphasis on live-stock specially cows and bulls which they kept for milk and beef or farm transport. Barley was grown and fields were tilled by ox-drawn plough. The ripe corn was cut with a knife or a sickle, was bundled into sheaves, thrashed and winnowed and then probably stored. Hunting was also practised. The flocks included both sheep and goats; and the wool which came from the sheep was spun and woven by the women. The horses were used to draw chariots in war or sport. The thatched

wooden houses were rectangular in shape and probably divided into several compartments. The central hearth was the focus of household rites. The house was provided with roasting spits and bronze cauldrons, flesh forks, saddle squerns, pestles and mortars and pottery. The drinks included mead and beer. The clothes were embroidered. The women wore ear-rings, neck ornaments, anklets and rings. Specialised crafts included smithery and carpentry while copper and bronze implements were extensively used. The community held periodic assemblies in halls which often became a gamblers' paradise with very high stakes. Musical instruments such as cymbals, drums, reed flutes, lute and a seven stringed lyre were well known. The people also enjoyed dancing.

It is possible to trace the extension of Aryan culture beyond the Punjab in later Vedic texts, but unfortunately archaeological evidence of Aryan settlement and expansion till the rise of the Mauryas hardly exists. Recently attempts have been made to study the pottery sequences between the Indus Valley culture and the Maurya period. Some painted grey ware of the Gangetic basin decorated with simple bands, criss-cross, concentric circles, dots, etc. has been discovered in Ahichhatra in Bareilly District and Hastinapura (both in Uttar Pradesh) underlying the typical monochrome black polished ware of the Maurya period. This grey ware has been tentatively assigned to C. 500 B.C.

Recent excavations at Hastinapur have yielded grey ware in lower levels. The excavations have also proved that a part of this city was flooded before the 5th century B.C. This new archæological discovery gives credence to the Pauranic legend that after the destruction of Hastinapur a migration took place to Kausambi.

Mr. A. Ghosh, Deputy Director General of Archæology, has explored archæological sites on the dried bed of the river Saraswati in the Punjab and Bikaner. His explorations have revealed the existence of various cultural phases in that part of the country. Some of the painted pot-sherds connect this cultural complex with the Indus Valley culture.

BUDDHIST MONUMENTS

From the time of the Mauryas, i.e., 4th century B.C., the history of architecture and of the formative arts is clear and can be traced with relative precision.

The earliest monuments of the historical period that have come down to us relate to the Mauryan period from which time onwards the main currents are pretty clear. The Mauryan monuments include certain caves in the Barabar hills near Gaya, the remains of a pillared hall and wooden palisade near Patna (ancient Pataliputra), a number of stupas at different places, built of large sized bricks traditionally attributed to Asoka, and a wealth of minor antiquities such as sculptures, terracottas, beads, etc., recovered in the excavations at Patna, Taxila (Bhir Mound), and Sarnath and in course of the sewage operations at Patna. Special mention must be made here of the stupa at Pirahwa opened by Peppé in 1898, which yielded a large stone box containing an inscribed steatite or soap-stone reliquary with a number of relics and beautiful precious stones now preserved at the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The inscription written in characters of the 4th-3rd century B.C., speaks of the relics being of the Buddha himself and enshrined by his kinsmen, the Sakyas.

Asoka's edicts—The rock and pillar edicts of Asoka (*circa* 272-232 B.C.), deserve special mention. His major rock edicts are engraved in seven places, ranging from Shahbazgarhi in the Peshawar District in Pakistan to Yerragudi in the Kurnool District in Madras. Among the thirteen pillars of Asoka (besides the Elephant capital of a 14th at Sankisa and a fragment of a 15th at Banares) ten bear his inscriptions. Of these the Lauriya-Nandangarh column in the Champaran District, Bihar, is practically uninjured.

The Mauryas were followed in the second century B.C. by the Sungas in the east, while in north-west Græco-Bactrian rulers were gradually extending their sway. The Buddhist stupa at Bharhut (Nagaud in central India) is the most typical and remarkable monument of this period illustrating the simple but expressive character of the art. Besides dedicatory inscriptions, the labels inscribed on the Bharhut panels are of unique importance. Antiquities of this period particularly terracotta figurines with exquisite ornamentation have been found in the excavations of city sites all over the north, notably Kosam and Bhita near Allahabad, Ahichhatra near Bareilly, and at Banares and Patna.

Sanchi—The best preserved in the series of early Buddhist monuments are the magnificent Buddhist remains at Sanchi in Bhopal State. Here the main stupa of which the core probably belongs to the time of Asoka, was later faced with stone and surrounded by a stone railing with four great gateways, one at each cardinal point, sometime about the first century B.C. Besides the stupas, a number of other buildings, temples, apsidal halls and monasteries of different periods form a splendid galaxy, illustrating the principal phases of the religion of the Buddha, from its early days to its decline.

Taxila—The extensive remains of the ancient city of Taxila, near Rawalpindi in Pakistan, are among the most important in the land, constituting three different cities that flourished in adjacent sites in successive epochs and a number of monastic establishments centered around stupas, situated in the suburbs or perched on the tops of hillocks in the vicinity. For over a quarter of century, Sir John Marshall's labours here have served to elucidate the splendid history and culture of this centre, the meeting-place of the three great civilizations of Greece, Persia, and of India and Pakistan.

The most prosperous of the cities was an Indo-Scythian city, now known as Sirkap, dating from a century on either side of the Christian era with regularly planned streets, houses and palaces, the antiquities from which including exquisite jewellery, beads, coins, all kinds of household objects and pottery, etc., form the bulk of the exhibits of the fine museum on the spot.

Mathura—Mathura, one of the most important religious and art centres in the north from ancient times was galvanised into activity perhaps from the beginning of the Christian era, if not earlier. Here the abundance of red sandstone in the neighbourhood was availed of by the followers of all religions and some of the earliest Brahmanical and Jain images were manufactured here in a peculiarly attractive and playful though sensuous art. From Mathura the Buddha image and some of the Hellenistic motifs travelled further to the east and south and even to the distant Buddhist school of the lower Krishna valley as at Amaravati, Nagarjunikonda and other places. By the fourth century A.D. the Hellenistic element in native art was, however, completely absorbed when under the stimulus of the Gupta Empire it reached its golden age.

GUPTA AGE

The rise of the Gupta dynasty early in the fourth century was a signal for the high water mark of Hindu achievement in literature, art and sculpture.

The best sculpture of this period has been found at Sarnath, Mathura, Deogarh and Garhwa in Uttar Pradesh, while examples of terracotta and minor arts have been found in all the excavations in the north. Sarnath, where Buddhism first saw the light of day, was the most prosperous centre of Buddhism at this time and, significantly enough, is the centre of a Buddhist revival in India, the Mulagandhakuti vihara founded here by the Mahabodhi Society, having received from the Government of India three Buddhist relics recovered from excavations at Nagarjunikonda in Madras, Mirpurkhas in Sind and Taxila in Punjab (Pakistan).

In the field of religion the Brahmanical fait was steadily in the ascendency while Buddhism still held its own, the intellectualism of the age finding expression in a broad spirit of tolerance. Simplicity of conception and restrained ornament is the keynote of the architecture of this period, examples of which are found at Sanchi, Bhumara, and Deogarh in stone and Bhitargaon, Ahichhatra and other places in brick. A well known monument of the Gupta period is the iron pillar standing in the middle of the open court of the mosque at the Qutb near Delhi, which has an inscription referring to King Chandra (identified with Chandragupta II *circa* A.D. 379-413). It is surprising to find that a bar of wrought iron of such dimension should have been made at this early period and still more surprising that not a speck of rust appears anywhere on it in spite of the weather action of 15 centuries. Other interesting examples of wrought iron are the beams from Konarak, 12th century, and the iron pillar at Dhar in Central India, dating back to the time of the Paramara King Bhoja early 11th century.

RECENT EXCAVATIONS

The ancient site of Pataliputra is being excavated at present under the auspices of Patna University. The excavations so far have revealed that the city was not destroyed by the flood as was generally supposed but by the invasion of the Huns who apparently had penetrated as far as Pataliputra.

The ancient site of Kausambi is being excavated under the auspices of Allahabad University. Excavations have yielded some interesting results. An inscription mentioning Ghoshitaram the ancient monastery which existed in the time of the Buddha, is the first definite archaeological proof of the existence of that monastery. A large number of beautiful terracotta figurines and sculptures ranging in dates from Sunga to the Gupta period have laso been found.

Excavations of great significance were also carried out in Baroda. It was found that Baroda was inhabited by primitive Stone Age people 3,000 years ago and that it was a flourishing township having commercial contacts with Rome in the first and second centuries of the Christian era.

Dr. B. Subbarao, head of the Department of Archaeology of Baroda University, who was in charge of the excavations, said that evidence relative to the evolution of Baroda in the last 3,000 years had been dug out from a site on the banks of the Vishwamitri River, known as Akota, near Baroda.

The Stone Age implements found during the excavations suggested that the early settlers of what is now known as Baroda were primitive people and that in the next 1,200 years, or so, they had marched towards a fairly flourishing civilisation.

The excavations had thrown up a brick building of very large dimensions suggestive of the fact that it might have been a public building. The relics of Roman pottery and clay seals, containing insignia of two horses and a star typical of Greco-Roman art, showed that the people of Baroda had trade contacts with Rome 800 years ago.

The expedition was organised after the chance discovery of a large number of Jain bronzes on the same site by people engaged in quarrying for bricks. Among the finds were Roman pottery, belonging to the first and second centuries, and Roman bronze handles with the figure of Eros.

The earlier name for Baroda was "Vadpadraka," which was a suburb of the ancient town of Ankottaka.

INSCRIPTIONS

We now come to inscriptions, of which vast numbers have been brought to light and which are particularly numerous in south India. They have been engraved on varieties of materials, but principally on stone and copper. The former are mostly associated with temples, of which they record the construction or

Avalokiteshwara of Padmapani—height 22½ ins., in the Calcutta Art Gallery (4th century A.D.): Nepal.

Asoka Pillar—height 38 ft., Lion Capital 7 ft. (240 B.C.): Lauriyanandangarh.

Lion Capital of Asoka Pillar, in Sarnath Museum (240 B.C.): Sarnath.

Buddha, in Sarnath Museum (5th century A.D.): Sarnath.

Temples and Ghat (dating earlier than 1000 B.C.): Banaras.

Mausoleum of Sher Shah (1540 A.D.): Sasaram.

Buddha Temple—height 180 ft. (Seen by Huien Tsang in 635 A.D.): Buddha-Gaya.

Bronze Buddha, in Nalanda Museum (6th to 8th century A.D.): Nalanda.

Yakshi or Women attendant—height 160 cm. (c. 200 B.C.): Patna.

Head of a boy, in Patna Museum (3rd to 1st century B.C.): Patna.

Buddha (c. 12th century A.D.): Rajgir.

Statue of Surya (Sun)—height 5½ ft. in Victoria and Albert Museum, London (12th century A.D.): Raj Mahal Hills.

Hindu Temple (1643 A.D.): Vishnupur.

Yakshi Chulakoka—from Stupa railing at Bharhut, height 214 cm., in Indian Museum, Calcutta (2nd century B.C.): Calcutta.

Apsaras in Heaven—Bharhut sculptures, in Indian Museum, Calcutta (200 B.C.): Calcutta.

Bronze Kali's Dance, in Indian Museum, Calcutta (10th to 11th century A.D.): Calcutta.

Statue of Indrani (10th century A.D.): Jajpur.

Skirted female figure—height 89 cm. (6th or 7th century A.D.): Bhubaneshwar.

Woman writing with a stylus—height 69 cm. (11th century A.D.): Bhubaneshwar.

Markandaya Temple (10th century A.D.): Bhubaneshwar.

Mother fondling child—height 92 cm. (11th century A.D.): Bhubaneshwar.

Colossal horse with attendant (c. 1200 A.D.): Konarak.

Colossal Elephant (c. 1200 A.D.): Konarak.

Sun Temple (c. 1200 A.D.): Konarak.

Temples (11th century A.D. onwards): Puri.

Durga slaying the Demon Mahesha (11th century A.D.): Puri.

Pillar in Temple on Ramappa Lake (c. 12th century A.D.): Palampet.

Pillar in Hindu Temple (1162 A.D.): Hanamkonda.

Kirti Stambha (c. 12th century A.D.): Warangal.

Descent of Buddha into the womb of Maya, in Indian Museum, Calcutta (170 A.D.): Amravati.

Court scene on a Medallion, in British Museum, London (2nd century A.D.): Amravati.

Slab from base of Stupa, in Madras Museum (2nd century A.D.): Amravati.

Monastery (6th century A.D.): Undavali.

Sculpture in Rameshwarswami Temple (1485 A.D.): Tadpatri.

Vishnu as Narsinh (lion) Avtar (1528 A.D.): Vijayanagar.

Chariot—height 26 ft. (1521 A.D.): Vijayanagar.

Sculpture on outer wall of Sinhasan Hall in Palace (16th century A.D.): Vijayanagar.

Vishnu sitting on serpent Ananta—ceiling slab in Temple (634 A.D.): Aihole.

Char Minar Mosque—height 186 ft. (1591 A.D.): Hyderabad.

Gateway of Banda Nawaz (1640 A.D.): Gulbarga.

Gol Gumbaz or Mausoleum of Mohammed Adil Shah—dome: 124 ft. wide (1659 A.D.): Bijapur.

Temple (8th century A.D.): Pattadakal.

Vishnu in Cave Temple (c. 600 A.D.): Badami.

Pillar in Kashi Viswanath Temple (earlier than 11th century A.D.): Lakhandi.

Temple of Chenna Kesava (12th century (A.D.): Belur.

Dancing figure in Chenna Kesava Temple (12th century A.D.): Belur.

Hoysaleswara Temple (13th century A.D.): Halebid.

Lord Krishna raising Mount Govardhan (13th century A.D.): Halebid.

Bronze—Shiva from Hindu Temple (17th century A.D.): Vellore; Kalyana Mandapam of Hindu Temple (14th century A.D.): Vellore.

Brass Images of Krishnaraya and his two Queens in Vijayanagar Tirumalai Hill Temple (16th century A.D.): Tirupati.

Temple of Vardaraja Swami (earlier than 13th century A.D.): Conjeevaram.

Bronze—Uma, in Boston Museum (12 century A.D.): Madras.

Bronze—Parvati, in Madras Museum (16th or 17th century A.D.): Madras.

Bronze—Krishna, in collection of K. J. Khandalawalla, Bombay (14th or 15th century A.D.): Madras.

Rock-cut Ganesh Rath (680 A.D.): Mamlapuram.

Bas-relief: "Penance of Arjuna" (7th century A.D.): Mamlapuram.

Temples of Shiva and Parvati (from 500 to 1700 A.D.): Chidambaram.

Sarangpani Vishnu Temple (10th to 14th century A.D.): Kumbhakonam.

Temple Cart: Sri Rangam.

Vishnu Temple of Raghunatha Swami (16th century A.D.): Sri Rangam.

Jambukesavara Shiva Temple (17th century A.D.): Trichinopoly.

Prasanna Chenna Kesava Temple (1270 A.D.): Somnathpur.

Jinanathpur (12th century A.D.): Basti.

Goma teshvara, Jain Saint—carved out of single rock—height 70 ft. 3 ins. (980 A.D.): Sravanabelagola.

Huntress—height 136 cm. (12th century A.D.), Mysore.

Ratha (17th to 18th century A.D.): Mysore.

Nandi—height 16 ft. (1659 A.D.): Mysore.

Audience Hall—Tirumala Nayak Palace (17th century A.D.): Madura.

Menakshi Temple (17th century A.D.): Madura.

Dancing Shiva in the Great Temple (17th century A.D.): Madura.

Dancing Shiva in a ring of flames, in Madras.

Museum (10th to 11th century A.D.): Tanjore.

Temple (18th century A.D.): Rameshwaram.

Monolithic Temple (10th century A.D.): Kalugumalai.

Padmanabha Temple (5th century A.D.): Trivandrum.

ARCHITECTURE

THE first comprehensive work, accessible to lay readers, to give a history of styles in architecture in the Indian sub-continent is Mr. Percy Brown's *Indian Architecture* in two volumes which marks a definite advance in the treatment of the subject over Fergusson's *Indian and Eastern Architecture* which, for many years, was considered to be the standard work.

The chief characteristics of our architecture, especially in its later stone phase, are (*a*) its use of heavy masses; (*b*) construction based on vertical not lateral pressure, *i.e.* without true arches or true domes; (*c*) its plastic treatment and close relationship with sculpture, (*d*) its undeveloped treatment of space and (*e*) its spiritual significance and symbolism.

HINDU STYLES

In Harappa and Mohenjodaro and other sites of the Indus valley extensive cities have been discovered. These cities dominated by mighty fortresses were built from C. 3000—2000 B.C. by a people whose chief occupation was trading. The buildings, of a type closely related to Sumerian, are executed in brick in "English bond", and are plain, functional and without great artistic merit. They are mainly houses, store houses, baths and wells and no certain traces of temples have yet been found. The city drainage system was perfect. The corbelled arch was used, the true arch being unknown.

With the invasion of the Aryan tribes who destroyed these *purs* a new architecture came into existence which, originating from the village, developed into the town and palace architecture of the epic period. Wood and clay being the only building materials, hardly any visible traces of this period exist. The main forms were the long house with a vaulted roof constructed with bamboo or reed and with horse-shoe shaped "sun windows" on either end; circular village huts (and perhaps shrines) and the wooden fence with wooden "cowgates". In the south are found "dolmens" covered with a single slab of stone. In Buddha's time towns flourished and in Rajgriha, the ancient capital of Maghada, cyclopean fortifications in stone were carried to a height of 12 feet.

With the establishment of a larger political power under the Mauryas the use of a more permanent stone architecture was gradually introduced. Monuments of this period include (*a*) 13 monolithic edict pillars of Asoka, some with beautifully carved animal figures on bell shaped capitals (Persian Influence); (*b*) remains of a large, three storied wooden palace near Patna supported on stone pillars; (*c*) several *stupas* or Buddhist relic mounds built largely in brick and (*d*) a group of rock-cut caves in the Barabar Hills in Bihar.

BUDDHIST STYLES

During almost four centuries, from 200 B.C. to 200 A.D., under two great dynasties, the Sungas of the north and the Andhras of the south, Buddhist zeal gave India some of her most remarkable monuments. In this period the hemispherical *stupas* are stonefaced, with a stone casket and umbrella on top, surrounded by stone railings in which are set four doorways or *toranas*. All forms though carried out in stone, betray their wooden origin. Sculpture and relief are used profusely to decorate the sacred shrines. The most famous *stupas* are those of Sauchi (Bhopal State), Barhut (C.I.), Mathura, Budh Gaya, Sarnath and Amaravati in Madras State which is the latest and most elaborate one.

To serve priests, monks and lay worshippers, temples and monasteries were built, mainly in brick and wood. Little of these has survived but their exact replicas have come to us, carved from solid rock in the shape of cave temples and monasteries; the largest caves (Karle, 124 ft. long, 46½ ft. wide and 45 ft. high) reach considerable proportions.

Buddhist caves are generally of two types—*chaityas* or chapels, and *viharas* or monasteries. The *chaityas* are long apsidal buildings with a vaulted roof and a horse-shoe window over the entrance. The interior is divided into a nave for the priests and aisles for the lay worshippers by means of a double row of pillars. At the apsidal end is a *stupa*. *Viharas* are rectangular halls surrounded by cells and having (in a later development) a sanctum in the centre of the backwall containing a Buddha image. The most important groups of caves of this period are those of Bhaja, Kondane, Pitalkhora, Bedsa, Nasik, Ajanta, Ellora, Junnar and Kanheri, all in Western India on or near the ancient trade route from Kalyan (near Bombay) and to the West.

BRAHMANICAL ARCHITECTURE

Since the Kushana dynasty (1st—3rd century A.D.) a cultural revolution had set in which in northern India reached its apogee under the Imperial Guptas and their successors (ca. A.D. 350—750), in the south under the Pallavas (7th—9th centuries A.D.). Buddhism and Jainism were slowly ousted by Saivism and Vaishnavism, and a new Brahmanical temple architecture developed. Wood architecture was gradually replaced by stone masonry. Builders used a simple construction of massive pillars and brackets supporting heavy beams and slabs. Genuine arches were not used, corbelled arches rarely. Pillars and beams were, preferably, monolithic, *i.e.* made from single large slabs of stone. Masonry consisted of large, very well worked stones bonded without mortar. The new architecture was evolved from the preceding Buddhist types by means of a process of adaptation, reduction and reduplication. In Indo-Greek and Kushana times simple chapel rooms had been known.

Typical of the Gupta age are temples consisting of a square sanctum with a pillared porch and a flat or slightly sloping roof. They are found in Udaigiri (Bhopal), Sanchi, Tigowa, Bhumara and Nachna Kuthara (C.I.), in Aihole (Kontgudi and other temples), Bhubaneshwar (Parasuramesvar), and Kumaon (Jageswar). Under the successors of the Guptas a small cellar was added on the roof (Lad Khan and Meguti at Aihole) and a closed hall in front. From this developed a step tower of successive simple or decorated storeys, or of successive roofs with dormer windows, first low, later of increasing height (Bhitargaon, Kanpur, Bodh Gaya, Kathiawad, especially Gop, Lakroda, Aihole, Pattadakal, Mamallapuram, also Nepal). The shrine was surrounded by a circumambulation passage, the hall was raised on a high plinth and enlarged by a pillared porch (Deogarh, Aihole, Badami, Pallava temples of Kanchi, as a cave *temple*—without plinth and tower—at Badami, Ellora, Elephanta, Jogeshwari, etc., mainly under the Chalukyas, Rashtrakutas and Silaharas).

HINDU TEMPLES

The South Indian Temple type was taken over in Greater India. Also in the south it set the model for all later evolutions. At Mamallapuram (Seven Pagodas near Madras) the prototypes of house, village, shrine, Buddhist Chaitya and monastery are still discernible, though often reduced to sculptured decoration; at Kanchipuram (Conjeeveram) the southern temple type is fully developed, enclosed by a court of subsidiary chapels, and rising in two, three or more clearly distinguished storeys of genuine or merely sculptured shrines. In the Chola temple at Tanjore this central tower rises to gigantic dimensions. Under the Pandya dynasty the entrance (Gopura) becomes the most conspicuous building, towering high above the temple and its various enclosures. Under the Vijayanagar and Madura dynasties immense halls supported by figural pilasters were the fashion (Hampi, Trichinopoly, Srirangam, Madura, Ramesvaram, etc.). The Kailasa of Conjeeveram was imitated by the Chalukyas of Badami (Pattadakal) and the Rashtrakutas (the famous Kailasa of Ellora, and the Dhamnar Caves in Malwa).

In the Ganges valley and Bengal the temple was raised on a step-pyramid ascended by four flights of steps (Paharpur, Ahichhattra, Nandangarh, Greater India also Nepal). This type was inspired by the late Buddhist Stupas, in which the original hemispherical dome was placed on the top of a high drum supported by a step pyramid and crowned by a multiple set of stone umbrellas (Pagoda).

Finally, in Kashmir a special style sprang from a combination of Gupta, Gandhara, Byzantine and local elements in the reign of Lalitaditya-Muktapida (8th century A.D.).

Under the Pratihara dynasty of Kanauj (8th—10th centuries A.D.) at last the classic "Aryan" temple type emerged. The storeys and step roofs of the temple tower, reduced to mere ledges, were fused into one, beehive-shaped tower (Sikhara) crowned by a mighty wheel shaped stone (Amalaka). This spire, again reduplicated and vertically sub-divided, is the main distinguishing mark of the style, in all its many varieties from the Punjab to Bengal, from the Himalayas to Orissa and Maharashtra.

The typical temple consists of a cell which houses the image (*Garbha Graha*—womb-house), and its spire, and a pillared hall (*Mandapa*). Originally not connected, these two parts were joined by an intermediate chamber (*Antarala*). Leading into the main hall are one or several porches (*Ardha-mandapa*). The whole temple may be raised on a platform and surrounded by an enclosure through which leads a gateway (*Gopura*). The 8th—10th centuries show this temple type growing in elaboration, wealth of decoration and symbolic significance, the 11th-12th centuries represent its Golden Age, the 12th-14th its decadence. Later temples are no more than imitations. The best known examples of the early mediæval north-Indian style are the Kalika at Chitorgarh (Mewar), the temples of Osia (Marwar) and Bhubaneshwar (Orissa) of the classic phase Khajuraho and Udayesvar (C.I.), Modhera (Gujarat) and Somnath-Patan (Saurashtra), and Sinnar and Ambarnath (Deccan); of the late phase Dilwara (Mount Abu) and Konarka (Orissa).

DRAVIDIAN TEMPLES

The southern (Dravidian) temples have already been mentioned. In the Deccan an intermediate style flourished under the Chalukyas of Kalyani, Yadavas, Rattas, Kakatiyas and Hoysalas. Most famous are the Hoysala temples in Mysore, at Belur, Somnathpur, etc. Its last phase is the so-called Hemadpanthi style.

Pillars developed from rectangular posts to columns with 8, 16, 32 sides, or combinations of these latter; in Gupta times they were often fluted. Brackets, which were at first plain, were then rounded off, indented, set crosswise, decorated with flying godlings, transformed into supporting dwarfs (Kichakas). Capitals imitate either cushions (mainly Deccan and south), or "pot and foliage" (north). Southern columns generally are very slim, with a very broad abacus. Later northern columns dissolve into storeys of arched niches and chapels in relief, enclosing dancing nymphs and gods. Brackets and merely decorative arches are treated as dryads, dancing nymphs or flower garlands carried by dwarfs or emerging from the mouths or tails of dragons. Walls are organized by a system of vertical projections and recesses, horizontal mouldings, and niches enclosed by columns and pentroofs. Pediments are decorated with semi-circular windows. The roof rises, on the top of a rounded or sloping pentroof, in a system of chapels and miniature Sikharas.

The best book on this subject is *The Hindu Temple* by Stella Kramrisch.

donations, while the copper plate records are usually grants of land made by kings on special occasions. In either case, the mention of the exploits of the donor and his ancestors and the dates (where specified) give the student of history, valuable contemporary material.

The earliest of these are found incised in two distinct kinds of alphabet, known as Brahmi and Kharoshthi, the latter being confined to the north-west of the sub-continent. Brahmi was read from left to right, and from it have been evolved all the modern scripts of India. The Kharoshthi script was written from right to left, and was a modified form of the ancient Aramaic alphabet introduced into the north-west of the sub-continent during the period of the Persian domination in the 5th century B.C. It was prevalent up to the 4th century A.D., and was supplanted by the Brahmi.

The earliest datable inscriptions are the celebrated edicts of Asoka to which a reference has been made above. One group of this has been engraved on rocks, and another on pillars. They have been found from Shahbazgarhi 40 miles north-east of Peshawar in Pakistan to Nigliva in the Nepal Tarai, from Girnar in Saurashtra to Dhauli in Orissa, from Kalsi in the Lower Himalayas to Yerragudi in the Kurnool District of Madras showing by the way the vast extent of territory held by Asoka.

The reference in his Rock Edicts to the five contemporary Greek Princes, Antiochus II of Syria, Ptolemy Philadelphus, and so forth is exceedingly interesting, and fixes B.C. 269 as the date of his coronation. His Rummindei pillar inscription, again, discovered in Nepal Tarai, now settles beyond all doubt, the birth-place of Buddha which was for long disputed. Another noteworthy record is the inscription of the Besnagar Pillar, at Besnagar, near Bhilsa in Central India, which records the erection of this column, a Garuda Pillar, in honour of Vasudeva by Heliodoros, son of Dion, an envoy of King Antialkidas of Taxila. Heliodoros is herein called a *Bhagavata* which shows that though a Greek he had become a Hindu and a Vaishnava. Another inscription worth noticing in this connection is that of Cave No. 10 at Nasik, in which Ushavadata, who calls himself a Saka or an Indo-Scythian, granted three hundred thousand kine and sixteen villages to gods and Brahmans and annually fed one hundred thousand Brahmans. Here is another instance of a foreigner having embraced Hinduism.

For the last fifteen years Indian epigraphy has received even greater attention, though unfortunately, owing to the exigencies of World War II the publication and interpretation of Indian epigraphs had practically stopped. Discoveries include copper plate inscriptions of the Salankayana dynasty of the 4th century A.D.; the epigraph of the Pandava of Mekala establishing the presence of a new dynasty; the Banaras plate of Hariraja (5th century) of Sura dynasty; the inscribed plates of the Nala dynasty of southern Madhya Pradesh and a large number of Pallava, Chola and Chalukyan plates which throw much light on the history of India from the 7th to the 11th century.

Among the stone inscriptions discovered during this period mention may be made of the Bandhogarh cave inscriptions of Bhimasena, Pothasiri, Bhattadeva, Sivamagha and Vaisravana which provide a great deal of information about the history of central India in the second century A.D. An interesting stone inscription from Ghantasala in the Krishna District, dating to C. 300 A.D. records the name of a sea captain thereby establishing the fact that the village was an important port in ancient times. A large number of stone inscriptions from south India dating from the 7th to the 11th century also materially add to our knowledge of Indian history and culture.

The part played by numismatics in reconstructing the continent's ancient history may also be mentioned here. The earliest coins are those of the silver punch-marked series, going back at least to the 4th century B.C., and found all over the land often in large hoards, which are still being systematically studied. Next come the cast coins issued by the various tribes and rulers in the north of the sub-continent. For the Indo-Greek, Indo-Scythian and Indo-Parthian periods, coins are our almost exclusive source of information, having revealed the names of scores of rulers, otherwise unknown. The entire genealogy, succession and regnal years of the kings of Saurashtra and surrounding territories, known as the Western Kshatrapas (2nd to 4th centuries A.D.) has been built up on the numerous coins issued by them.

Within the last ten years striking progress has been made in the study of ancient Indian numismatics which has greatly increased our knowledge of Indian history during those periods which were comparatively obscure hitherto. The Magha coins found from eastern Uttara Pradesh, Kausambi, and of the Satavahana kings have been closely studied and interpreted by various scholars. The Mahishaka coins from Hyderabad State reveal that the Sakas had penetrated into the Deccan and support the Pauranic allusions to Mahishaka dynasty. The most important numismatic discovery of recent years is the hoard of Gupta coins found from Bayana in Rajasthan. It contains several types of Gupta coin the most interesting being a coin of Chandragupta II receiving gifts from Vishnu, the tutelary deity of the Guptas.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

A note on the function and organization of the Archæological Departments in the country will not be out of place here.

The work of the Archæological Department is primarily two-fold, conservation, and research and exploration. None but spasmodic efforts appear to have been made by Government in these directions till 1870 when they established the Archæological Survey of India and entrusted it to General (afterwards Sir) Alexander Cunningham, who was also the first Director-General of Archæology. The first systematic step towards recognising official responsibility in conservation matters was taken by Lord Curzon's Government who established most of the Archæological Circles that now obtain, placed them on a permanent footing and united them together under the control of a Director-General, provision being also made for subsidising local Governments out of imperial funds, when necessary. The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act was passed for the protection of historic monuments and relics especially in private possession and also for State control over the excavation of ancient sites and traffic in antiquities.

Under the direction of Sir John Marshall, first Director-General of Archæology under Lord Curzon's scheme, a comprehensive and systematic campaign of repair and excavation was prosecuted and at present the Central Government bears all expenditure in connection with the preservation and maintenance of monuments, as well as with excavation and research. Under later Directors-General it was continued with equal vigour and the result of it is manifest in the present altered conditions of many old and historic buildings and in the scientific excavation of buried sites such as Taxila (in Pakistan), Pataliputra, Sanchi in Bhopal, Sarnath near Banares, Nalanda in Bihar, Paharpur, and Nagarjunikonda in Madras, in the Indus Valley at Harappa in Punjab (Pakistan) and Mohenjo-daro in Sind and at Ramnagar (ancient Ahichchhatra) in Bareilly District, where an extensive walled town inhabited from before the fourth century B.C. to the ninth century A.D. has been unearthed stratum by stratum with far-reaching results for the study of archæology throughout the sub-continent's age-long history. Dr. R. E. Mortimer Wheeler, the late Director-General of Archæology in India, opened an excavation training centre at Taxila in 1944, where a large number of students were trained in the latest methods of archæological excavation. He also carried out excavations at the ancient port of Arikemedu near Pondicherry, which have yielded vestiges of Roman intercourse and have thus helped in the dating of an associated Indian culture of the 1st and 2nd centuries A.D.

In 1947, excavations were carried out at Brahmagiri and Chandravalli in the northern part of Mysore State. At the former site, several megalithic burials known as 'cists' and 'pit-circles' were uncovered. These belonged to a period between *circa* 200 B.C. and A.D. 50. Besides, remains of a crude chalcolithic culture (*circa* 800 B.C.-*circa* 200 B.C.) those of the Andhra culture (1st to 3rd century A.D.), were also obtained. At Chandravali remains of only the 'Megalithic' and 'Andhra cultures' were obtained. During 1948, excavations were undertaken under the direction of Mr. B. B. Lal at a site called Sisupalgarh near Bhuvanesvar in the State of Orissa. Here, a fort, roughly square on plan, with each side measuring about ¾ mile was brought to light. The fortification wall, now standing upto an average height of 25 to 30 feet, is pierced through by eight large gateways, two on each side. Around the fort flows a streamlet which seems to have served as a moat. The fort was built about 200 B.C. and seems to have been under continuous occupation till about the 4th century A.D.

The explorations conducted by the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute, Poona, in Gujarat have revealed the existence of two Stone Age cultures in the region, the first was in existence about 2,500, years ago and the second belonged to a time just before the beginnings of agriculture. A remarkable feature of the second culture is the existence of fossilized human skeletons and a large number of animal remains.

In 1945-46, the Institute excavated the ancient site of Brahmapuri at Kolhapur on behalf of the former Kolhapur State. This brought to light the existence of well-built brick houses, obviously part of a large city, which was in commercial contact with Rome, about 2,000 years ago. The excavations also gave an idea of the vicissitudes through which Kolhapur had passed since then. The Institute has also been conducting prehistoric explorations in Andhra and Karnatak, which have furnished valuable clues for correlating the various Stone Age cultures of the two regions. In 1949 it invited, in co-operation with the Government of India, Prof. F. E. Zeuner of London University to study the climatic phases and environment of Stone Age Man in India.

Museums—The Archæological Survey of India has devoted great attention to the organization of museums as centres of research and education. It maintains the archæology section of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, small museums at the Forts at Delhi and the Central Asian Antiquities Museum at New Delhi. Local Museums have also been established at the excavated sites of Sarnath and Nalanda, with the object of keeping the principal movable antiquities recovered at these sites in close association with the structural remains to which they belong.

Duplicates of antiquities from Mohenjo-daro and Harappa have been widely distributed among other museums.

The epigraphical material dealt with by the Archæological Survey has enabled the history of the various dynasties of the sub-continent to be established on a firmer basis and in greater detail. The "Epigraphia Indica" is now in the 27th volume, a revised edition of the Asoka inscriptions has been recently published, while the companion volume of post Asokan Brahmi inscriptions is under preparation along with two others devoted to the records of the Gupta and Kalachuri epochs. The volume of work done in south India, which is particularly rich in lithic records, will be apparent from the fact that over 20,000 inscriptions have been copied and noticed in the Annual Reports on south Indian epigraphy and a large number published *in extenso*.

Archæological Departments exist in a number of States. Prominent among these must be mentioned Hyderabad, Mysore, Madhya Bharat, Bombay and Rajasthan. In Hyderabad the systematic and scientific treatment of the frescoes at Ajanta is an outstanding achievement of the Archæological Department of the State. Besides this, attention has been devoted to the rock-cut temples at Ellora and many other structural temples. Among the Islamic monuments the great mosque of Gulbarga and the Bahamani mosque at Bidar have been fully conserved. Of late, systematic excavation of ancient sites as at Maski and Paithan has been a regular feature of the Department's work, the latest excavations at the Andhra city site of Kondapur and at Kallur in Raichur being fraught with results of immense importance.

The Mysore Archæological Department has completed nearly half a century of its existence. The first Director, Mr. B. L. Rice, published some 10,000 inscriptions in 12 volumes of the Epigraphia Karnatica. This progress has been well maintained, and the conservation work has rescued many famous temples, such as the Kesava temple at Somanathpur, and the temples at Belur and Halebid. Excavations conducted at Chandravalli and Brahmagiri have been very fruitful.

In Madhya Bharat the Department established in 1913 has done excellent work in exploration of ancient sites, such as Pawaya, Ujjain, Besnagar and Mandasor. The conservation of the Bagh caves and other ancient monuments and the maintenance of a good museum are among the other achievements of the Department.

In Rajasthan excavations initiated by Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni have revealed the existence of a unique Buddhist establishment at Bairat and a city site near the Sambhar Lake. The excavations at Rairh, an ancient commercial and industrial mart, have brought to light large hoards of punch-marked and other coins of early date, and the work now started at the great site of Karkotanagar bids fair to assume great importance.

The Archæological Department of Bombay State has done valuable work in the listing of monuments and the exploration of several sites including Amreli and Pattan.

The amended Ancient Monuments Preservation Act has established a system of licenses for scientific excavations to non-official bodies. The first Society to take part in this work was the American School of Indian and Iranian Studies which, co-operating with the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, organized an expedition for work at Chanhudaro in Sind in 1936. Here several phases of the pre-historic culture of the Indus Valley represented by Harappa were unearthed. Unfortunately the work was discontinued after the first season. The University of Calcutta conducted excavations at Bangarh in north Bengal for a number of years with success and the Punjab Exploration Fund did good work at the site of Bhera now in Pakistan. Recently the University of Allahabad with the active co-operation of the Department of Archæology of the Government of India has undertaken short excavations at the ancient site of Kausambi in the Allahabad District where some work was done previously by the Department.

MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES

India is rich in museums and art galleries, a list of which is given below:

National Archives of India, New Delhi; Delhi Fort Museum of Archæology, Delhi; Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi; Archæological Museum, Nalanda; Archæological Museum, Sarnath; Archæological Museum, Nagarjunikonda; Fort St. George Museum, Madras; Rajputana Museum, Ajmer; Indian Museum, Calcutta; Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; State Museum, Bhuvaneshwar (Orissa); State Museum, Lucknow; Government Museum, Madras; Curzon Museum of Archæology, Mathura; Central Museum, Nagpur; Patna Museum, Patna; State Museum, Gauhati (Assam); Palace collection, Aundh; Mysore Government Museum, Bangalore; Baripada Museum, Mayurbhanj (Orissa); Khiching Museum, Mayurbhanj; Baroda State Museum and Picture Gallery, Baroda; Barton Museum, Bhavnagar (Saurashtra); Bhuri Singh Museum, Chamba (Himachal Pradesh); Archæological Museum, Himmatnagar (Idar); Archæological Museum, Gwalior; Hyderabad Museum, Hyderabad; Indore Museum, Indore; Albert Museum, Jaipur; Sardar Museum, Jodhpur; Jardine Museum Khajuraho, Chhattarpur (Vindhya Pradesh); Puddukottai Museum, Puddukottai (Madras); Watson Museum of Antiquities, Rajkot (Saurashtra); Museum of Archæology, Sanchi (Bhopal); State Museum, Trichur (Cochin); Government (Napier's) Museum, Trivandrum (Travancore); Victoria Hall Museum, Udaipur (Rajputana); Junagarh Museum, Junagarh (Saurashtra); Nawanagar Museum, Nawanagar (Saurashtra); Prince of Wales Museum of Western India, Bombay; Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona; Bharat Kala Bhavan, Banaras (U.P.); St. Xavier's College Museum, Bombay; Museum of Bangiya Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta; Asutosh Museum, Calcutta University, Calcutta; Bharat Itihasa Samsodhak Mandal, Poona (Bombay); Allahabad Municipal Museum, Allahabad; Victoria Jubilee Museum, Bezwada; Archæological Museum, Bijapur (Bombay); Victoria and Albert Museum, Bombay; Raipur Museum, Raipur (Madhya Pradesh).

PROTECTED MONUMENTS

The following list of protected monuments along with the place of location is given for purposes of easy reference:

Gandhara Sun Temple (8th century A.D.): Martand (Kashmir).

Sikh Golden Temple (1766 A.D.): Amritsar.

Goddess Sarasvati—Height 120 cm. (12th century A.D.): Bikaner.

Capital City (1459 A.D.): Jodhpur.

Kumbha Rana's Jain Temple (15th century A.D.): Ranakpur.

Hawa Mahal (1699 A.D.): Jaipur.

Gateway (17th century A.D.): Amber.

Female figures on a Kushan Period railing (c. 100 A.D.): Muthra.

Mother and Child—Kushan Period Sculpture (c. 100 A.D.): Muthra.

Gupta period Statue of Buddha—Height 217 cm. (c. 600 A.D.): Muthra.

Tomb of Isa Khan, the Pathan (1545 A.D.): Delhi.

Tomb of Humayun, the Mogul (1556 A.D.): Delhi.

Kutub Minar—Height 238 ft. with five storeys (commenced 1232 A.D.): Delhi.

Khas Mahal, Mogul Fort (17th century A.D.): Delhi.

Tomb of Itimad-ud-Daula (1622 A.D.): Agra.

Taj Mahal (1653 A.D.): Agra.

Bulanda Darwaza (1602 A.D.): Fatehpur-Sikri.

Sas-Bahu Temples (1093 A.D.): Gwalior.

Man Singh Palace of Chit Mandir (1486 A.D.): Gwalior.

Teli-ka-Mandir (c. 9th century A.D.): Gwalior.

Govind Palace of Vir Singh Deo (17th century A.D.): Datia.

Palace of Vir Singh Deo (17th century A.D.): Orchha.

Khandarya—Mahadeva Temple (c. 1000 A.D.): Khajuraho.

Vishnu reclining on the serpent Ananta, symbol of eternity, in Vishnu Temple (5th century A.D.): Deogarh.

Liberation of the elephant by Vishnu, in Vishnu Temple (5th century A.D.): Deogarh.

Shiva as the great ascetic—Maha Yogi (5th century A.D.): Deogarh.

Statue of an unknown woman—6 ft. 7 ins. high—in Indian Museum, Calcutta (5th century B.C.): Besnagar.

Sri Allata of Kaitan Rani Tower—Kirti Stambha (12th century A.D.): Chitor.

Temple of Vriji (1450 A.D.): Chitor.

Palace (16th to 18th century A.D.): Udaipur.

Temple (17th century A.D.): Udaipur.

A ceiling in Adinath Temple (1031 A.D.): Mount Abu.

Pillars and arches in Nemnath Temple (1230 A.D.): Mount Abu.

Rudramal Temple (950 A.D.): Sidhpur.

Kirti Stambha—35½ ft. high (c. 10th century A.D.): Vadnagar.

Sun Temple (1026 A.D.): Modhera.

Zenana of the Palace (19th century A.D.): Jamnagar.

Temple (18th century A.D.): Dwarka.

Nemnath Jain Temples (1177 A.D.): Girnar.

Tomb of Baha-ud-Din Bhar: Junagadh.

863 Jain Temples (11th to 20th century): Palitana.

Women's Gallery in Great Mosque (1364 A.D.): Mangrol.

Huttheesing Temple (1848 A.D.): Ahmedabad.

Niche in Great Mosque (1424 A.D.): Ahmedabad.

Window of Sidi Saiyad Mosque (16th century A.D.): Ahmedabad.

Mosque (15th century A.D.): Champaner.

Clock Tower and Palace (18th century A.D.): Baroda.

Baroda Gate—height 31 ft. (11th to 13th century A.D.): Dabhoi.

Buddha with attendants (4th to 7th century A.D.): Bagh.

Gateway and Stupa (c. 150 B.C.): Sanchi.

The Teaching Buddha—Cave No. 16 (4th to 6th century A.D.): Ajanta.

Entrance to Chaitya—Cave No. 26 (500 to 650 A.D.): Ajanta.

Kailash Cave Temple (8th century A.D.): Ellora.

Panel of Ravana shaking the abode of Shiva—Kailash Cave Temple (8th century A.D.): Ellora.

Mausoleum of Rabia Daurani (17th century A.D.): Aurangabad.

Chand Minar—height 100 ft. (1435 A.D.): Daulatabad.

Gondeswara Temple (12th century A.D.): Sinnar.

Pandu Lena Chaitya—Cave No. 18 (100 B.C. to 200 A.D.): Nasik.

Buddha—height 21 ft. (6th century A.D.): Kanheri; Wall in front of Cave No. 3 (6th century A.D.): Kanheri.

Shiva as Creator, Preserver and Destroyer—Trimurti—height 19 ft. (8th century A.D.): Elephanta.

Dance of Shiva—Tandava (8th century A.D.): Elephanta.

Marriage of Shiva and Parvati (8th century A.D.): Elephanta.

Donars in front of Chaitaya (100 A.D.): Karli.

Chaitya (100 A.D.): Karli.

Mahakapi Jataka of Buddha, in Indian Museum, Calcutta (180 B.C.): Bhahrut.

Maya's Dream, in Indian Museum, Calcutta (180 B.C.): Bhahrut.

Mausoleum in Khusru Bag (17th century A.D.): Allahabad.

Entrance of Ataladevi Mosque—height 75 ft. (1408 A.D.): Jaunpur.

Head of Parvati—height 12 cm. (5th century A.D.): Ahich Chatra (Bareili).

Tara, Consort of Avalokiteshwara, in the collection of K. J. Khandalawalla, Bombay (15th to 17th century A.D.): Nepal.

INDO-MUSLIM ARCHITECTURE

This begins with the 13th century after the permanent occupation of India by the Muslims. Their first mosques were constructed of the materials of Hindu and Jaina temples, and sometimes with comparatively slight alterations. The *Quwwat-ul-Islam* mosque near the Qutb Minar in Delhi and the *Arhai-din-ka-jhompra* mosque in Ajmer are the best examples of this kind. However, gradually new methods and principles of construction were introduced from Persia and other Islamic countries of the West. The Muslims brought the arch and the true dome, they used mortar (which became necessary because of the lateral pressure exercised by arches) and they introduced novel types of buildings (the mosque and the tomb). They laid the main emphasis on the perfection and the proportions of interior spaces which the temple builders had rather neglected.

The early "Pathan" architecture, especially of Delhi, was massive and at the same time characterised by elaborate richness of ornamentation. The forms in fashion under the Ghoris, Mamluks and Khiljis (extension of Quwwat-ul-Islam, tomb of Iltutmish, Jamat Khana at Nizam-ud-din, etc.) go back to the Saljuq style of Persia before the Mongol invasions. The Qutb Minar is the highest and finest example of a minaret and tomb tower type well known from Ghazni, Turkistan, Armenia and Asia Minor. On the other hand the Tughluq style (Tughluqabad, mausoleum of *Ghiyazuddin* Tughluq, Bijai Mandal, etc.) with its sloping plain walls, represents an indigenous creation based on military architecture.

With the disintegration of the multi-national Muslim state a variety of local styles developed. Under Firoz Shah and the Kashmiri, Sharqi, Sayyid and Lodi sultans Mongol and Timurid Persian art became influential (high mosque screens, glazed tiles). Under the later sultans of Delhi Hindu features infiltrated (Lodi Tombs at Delhi). In Malwa a similar architecture flourished at Mandu, etc. The apogee of "Pathan" art was reached under the Suri sultans (Purana Kila at Delhi; Sher Shah's tomb at Sasaram in Bihar).

In the provinces, however, a reaction set in. The sultans of Gujarat (Ahmedabad, Champaner, etc.) and Bengal (Gaur, etc.) adapted the local Hindu tradition to Muslim needs.

"Of the various forms which the Saracenic architecture assumed," says Fergusson, "that of Ahmedabad may probably be considered to be the most elegant." It is notable for its carved stone work; and the work of the perforated stone windows in Sidi Sayyid's mosque, the carved niches of the *minars* of many other mosques, the sculptured *Mihrabs* and domed and panelled roofs are so exquisite that they can challenge comparison with anything of the sort executed elsewhere at any period. No other style is so essentially Hindu.

The Bahmani sultans of Gulbarga and Bidar in the Deccan, who were, so to speak, wardens of the frontier against the Rajas of Vijayanagar, took over without any reservations the architecture of Mongol, Timurid Persia and Turkistan. The Madrasa of Mahmud Gawan at Bidar and many other buildings are utterly foreign. But after the fall of Vijayanager this attitude changed. In Bijapur, Golconda, and later in Bidar and Ahmednagar (including Daulatabad). Hindu influence was strongly felt. Hindu architecture was not copied, but forms of Hindu industrial art were grafted on Persian architecture, and the Persian forms were reinterpreted in a Hindu, sculptural spirit. In Bijapur this later Deccani style achieved perfection, especially in the Mihtar Mahal, Sat Manzil and Ibrahim Rauza. On the other hand Ottoman Turkish influence is also found, and the Persian halls on pillars or gigantic arches (Gagan, Anand, Sangit and Athar Mahal) are loftier than all other halls in India except the hall in Srinagar, Jami Masjid. The Gol Gumbaz, a masterwork of engineering inspired by the Aya Sofia and Salimiya at Stambul, has for long been the largest dome in existence.

As the last imperial dynasty, the Moghuls have left behind the greatest number of well-conserved buildings. Originally they made use of the Safavid style of Persia, a refined variety of Timurid architecture. Like later Bahmani art, it had a predilection for high arches, plain walls decked with richly painted encaustic tiles; domes, however, were high and bulbous. Already in Humayun's time the tile work began to be replaced by the mosaic of variously coloured stone slabs, developed in India since the Tughluq dynasty (Humayun's Tomb and neighbouring buildings in Akbar's time). Since his alliance with the Rajputs, Akbar encouraged an eclectic style, incorporating Lodi, Suri, Malwa, Gujarati-Muslim and especially Hindu forms. The palaces, mosques and mausolea of Fathepur Sikri bear witness to a passionate quest for a new universal style; in Agra Fort, in Jahangir's palaces at Agra and Lahore, Ajmer, Mandu, etc. the final results can be seen. After the victory of Muslim orthodoxy in Jahangir's last years it was again abandoned in favour of another highly sophisticated synthesis of late Safavi-Persian and earlier Indo-Muslim styles, executed in white marble, costly stones and painted stucco. The masterpieces of this style are the tomb of Itimad-ud-daula at Agra. The Agra Fort, the Taj Mahal, the Red Fort and City of Delhi and the Shishmahal at Lahore. The Taj Mahal (mausoleum of the empress Mumtaz Mahal) and the Moti Masjid are unsurpassed in their purity and elegant restraint and yet dreamlike romance. Under Aurangzeb this classic harmony was disturbed by another dynamism, a preference for tension and curves, naturalism and involution of ornament (Moti Masjid in Delhi, Bibi-ka Rauza at Aurangabad). Under Muhammad Shah, at the court of the Nawabs of Oudh, and of the Nizam, the Rajput, Sikhs and Marathas a picturesque late Mughal art experienced a last heyday (Qudsia Bagh and Safdar Jang's Tomb at Delhi: Lahore; Faizabad and Lucknow; Jaipur, Udaipur, Bikaner, Amritsar, Lahore). In the Punjab the Persian style of encaustic tiles survived through the 17th century, and in the 18th was revived by the Kalhoras and Talpurs of Sind.

MODERN ARCHITECTURE

With the arrival of Europeans, western styles of architecture were soon introduced. The Portuguese built churches and palaces in an agreeable baroque style. The early British colonial style of which many pleasant examples survive, especially in South India, was appealing in its simplicity and its clever adaptation to the local climate. During the 19th century public buildings were erected in a hybrid style composed of Classic, Romanesque, Gothic and Indian elements comparable with the derivative styles of the Victorian epoch, in Europe. In more recent times, three schools of thought have fought for supremacy; the first propagating a revival of indigenous art as still practised by Hindu and Muslim "master builders" surviving in Rajasthan and other parts of the country; the second a renaissance of the Gupta tradition (Sris Chandra Chatterjee) and the third proclaiming the development of a modern architecture on western lines. The western school has found the widest acceptance. The work of building **the new capital in Delhi was entrusted to Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker. This most ambitious scheme, incorporating the design and planning of a whole new city, has led to a new style of official architecture, the merit of** which is still a controversial question. The Hyderabad experiment, blending Hindu and Muslim with Mamluk-Egyptian and European features has been less successful. Frank Lloyd Wright and Corbusier exercise considerable influence at present. However, the contemporary use of reinforced concrete structures, though indubitably cheaper, safer and faster, emphasises the dangers of standardisation and suppression of national character. At present a young generation of architects fully trained in modern methods of construction and yet conscious of the glorious artistic heritage of their country is forming a new style still experimental but already with an individual note of its own.

We may wind up with a note on the School of Architecture in Bombay.

The School of Architecture, attached to the Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, is a pioneer institution in India for the teaching of architecture, providing a systematic and graded school course on modern lines and of the standard obtainable in other countries, for all who intend to practise as architects.

The School occupies the position and status of a recognised school, not only in India but in the whole of Asia, inasmuch as the school is recognised in respect of its course of study by the Royal Institute of British Architects and the Board of Architectural Education in England.

Students who successfully complete the full-time three years course at this School are eligible for exemption from the Intermediate R.I.B.A., Examination, London, which is not held in India.

The School has a full-time five-year course in Architecture which was brought to the Final R.I.B.A. standard in 1941 in respect of course and examination. Since 1947 the School has been conducting its own examinations and awarding certificates at the end of the 3rd and 5th years.

The Examinations in Architecture of the Government of Bombay are taken by external (or private) candidates by submitting specified Testimonies of Study, and on passing are granted the Elementary, Intermediate, Advanced and Diploma Certificates.

The School Final Certificate in Architecture is on par with the Government Diploma in Architecture in respect of course and examination and both are recognised by the Central and State Governments as also by the Bombay Municipality for granting Surveyor's Licence to practise.

The Indian Institute of Architects which was affiliated to the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1925 is a professional body of Architects in Bombay whose members are scattered all over India and Pakistan. The R.I.B.A. conducts the Special and Final R.I.B.A. Examinations in Bombay once a year.

The All India Diploma and Intermediate Examinations in Architecture of the Government of India are conducted by the All India Board of Technical Studies in Architecture and Regional Planning. These Examinations are held in New Delhi every year and candidates are granted Certificates and Diplomas.

Prof. of Architecture, Sir J. J. School of Art,
S. S. Reuben, F.R.I.B.A.

LITERATURE

Modern Indian Literature

THE common characteristics of present-day literary aspiration and activity in India in the main are two; namely, an attitude of realism and an angle of world-vision as against narrow nationalism of the immediate past. The result is a kind of scientific humanism. Man is the hub of the universe, but man as understood with the aid of the scientist's gospel and gadgets. But soon the study of man in all his integralness, including his entity as Spirit, will become the aim of Indian literature, thus falling into line with an age-long tradition.

In this bird's-eye view of current Indian literatures only names of important authors and here and there of their well-known works can be given. And this is all that is attempted here together with an indication of the trend towards the future of the Indian literatures.

SANSKRIT

Sanskrit language and literature maintained a steady and all-round progress in 1951. On several occasion Ministers of the Central Government and of States and State Governors have exhorted people to take more assiduously to the study of Sanskrit. Sanskritists, for their own part are trying to bring public opinion round to the view that the study of Sanskrit should be made compulsory for all High School students, the argument being that a study of Sanskrit would develop in them accuracy of thought and exactness of expression. A conference sponsored by the U.P Government discussed the advisability of introducing uniformity of standards in the Sanskrit examinations held in different parts of the country. The Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee to go into the question of the improvement and reorganization of the Pathasalas in the State of Bombay.

The main activity is still one of production of critical editions of works already published.

The Aravindo Ashram produced Part 2 of the *Siddanjana*, a fresh *Bhasya* of the *Rigveda* by Pandit Kapali Shastri. The Vaidika Samsodhana Mandal of Poona published the fifth and last volume containing 10 useful Indices of its monumental edition of the *Rigveda* with Sayana's *Bhasya*. The Svadaya Mandal of Pardi brought out some parts of the *Arseya Samhita*, the author-wise rearranged texts of the Vedas. Other publications include *Upanisat Kanda* in three parts (Dharmakosha Mandal, Wai); *Vyakarna-Mahabhasya*, Vols. 3 and 6 with Marathi translation (Deccan Education Society, Poona); *Bhavabodhini* a commentary on the *Mimamsashutras* (Pandit Malurkar of Kolhapur); a critical edition of *Brahadyoga-Yagnavalkyasmruti* (Kaivalyadhama Institute of Lonavla); *Srigaramanjari*, a work on rhetoric by a Muslim saint of Hyderabad; *Cola-Camgru*, a quasi-historical work and *Sahendra Vitasa* a historical poem edited by Dr. V. Raghavan. A new Sanskrit weekly *Bhavitavya* was started in Nagpur, while other new journals were 'journal of the Oriental Institute' (Oriental Institute) and 'Vak' (Deccan College Post-Graduate Research Institute, Poona). In Bihar a new institute for research in Sanskrit was inaugurated at Darbhanga. The International Academy of Indian Culture at Nagpur has a project for the publication of the entire Indian literature from the Vedas to the Tantras. Finally, the authorized Sanskrit translation of the Indian Constitution done by Pandits Lakshmana Shastri Joshi of Wai and Mangaladeva Shastri of Banares has gone to press, while some parts have actually been published.

HINDI

As a result of the decision of the Constituent Assembly Hindi has become the national language of India and has acquired a new prestige. It is the mother tongue of more than two hundred million people and is rich in epic and lyric poetry. Chandbardai, the court poet of Prithviraj, is supposed to be the first bard while later the literature was greatly enriched by the genius of Vidyapati, Soordas and Tulsidas who stand out as the foremost poets of the cult of devotion. Tulsidas's *Rama Charit Manas* has been widely popular and worshipped in every part of India, from the Himalayas down to the shores of the Indian Ocean for the last three centuries. Jaisi, the author of *Padmavat*, was the first romantic poet and Kabir and Mira, the Rajput Queen of Chitor, were the great mystics. But these poets wrote either in Dingal or in Brija Bhasha, Oudhi or Rajasthani. The Bhakti period of Hindi literature, was followed with the advent of the Moghuls by the age of expert technicians, who under the patronage of eminent rulers of the age built up the treasure house of Hindi poetry and illuminated the evershining Reeti Yug in which love in its various manifestations have been richly and dexterously portrayed. Bihari, Dev, Keshavdas, Bhusan and Matiram, five of the nine gems of Hindi poetry, belong to this golden age of Hindi literature.

The Hindi literature of today can largely be traced to the efforts of a man Bhartendu Harishchandra and an organization Nagari Pracharini Sabha of Kashi which developed Khariboli literature in all its variety and gave it a definite shape. Bhartendu was a remarkable man of versatile genius and he wrote poetry and prose with equal felicity. *Sattya Harishchandra* was his greatest achievement in the field of drama. He was a poet of love, a devotee of Radha Krishna, and throughout the country he was known as a great Vaishnava. He was an ardent patriot too. He raised *Khariboli* to the level of literary language. He evolved Hindi prose also and is rightly described as the father of Hindi drama. Encouraged by Lord Macauley, the Fort William College of Calcutta played an important part in the formation of modern Hindi prose. Lalloojilal, Sadal Mishra, Insha Allakhan and Munshi Sadasukh Lal gave Hindi its present form. Gopalram Gahmari, Devkinandan Khatri and Kishorilal Goswami were the products of the times of Harishchandra. Gahmariji wrote 205, Khatriji 46 and Goswamiji 25 novels. These writers of fiction made Hindi popular with the mass of the reading public. Devakinandan's novel *Chandrakanta* alone created a taste for literature among more than ten lakhs of readers of Hindi. The first two were also the pioneers of detective fiction while Goswami was the first to introduce the study of human character in the Hindi novel. They were followed by Gangaprasad Gupta, Amritlal Chakravarti, Harikrishna Johar, Lajjaram Mehta, Brijnandan Sahal, Jayaradmas Gupta and Pratap Narayan Mishra.

Pandit Mahavirprasad Dwivedi, the editor of *Sarasvati*, took the torch from Bhartendu and fostered the growth of Hindi literature during a critical period. Indeed he dominated Hindi literature for more than half a century. His literary acumen, education and creative faculty were an asset to Hindi. Under his guidance a group of poets and prose writers flourished, chief of whom were Ayodhyasingh Upadhyaya, Maithilisaran Gupta (who is happily still living) Nathuram Shankar Sarma, Rai Deviprasad Purana and Kamta Prasad Guru. The *Priya Pravas* of Upadhyayaji in which the poet successfully introduced Sanskrit meters into Hindi, has already become a classic. The publication of *Bharatbharati* made Guptaji famous overnight. He is undoubtedly the greatest poetic figure flung forth by the Dwivedi era.

The most successful novelist of this era was Premchand. At first he wrote in Urdu but later adopted Hindi as his medium. His *Sevasadan*, *Karmabhumi* and *Godan* has been the joy and inspiration of many. He expounded Gandhian ideology in his stories and raised a note of protest against social conditions that prevailed in the country during the first quarter of the twentieth century. He was also the first to introduce downtrodden peasants and field-labourers in his later work. His short stories can be compared with the best stories of Tagore, Tolstoy or Maxim Gorky. Other great fiction writers of the period are Pt. Sudarshan, Vishwambhar Sharma 'Kaushik', Chandiprasad Hridayesh and Chandradhar Sharma Guleri. Premchand was followed by Jainendra Kumar Brindabanal Verma, a great artist and thinker who wrote *Gadh Kundar* after the style of the English novelist Sir Walter Scott, Ila Chandra Joshi, whose *Sanyasi* brought forth a new style and an unorthodox subject matter, Bhagvati Charan Verma, Vatsyayan, Yashpal, Pahari Usha Mitra, Homvatidevi and several others. A new school of criticism also came into existence led by Mishra Bandhus, Ramchandra Shukla, Shyamsunderdas, Dr. Ram Kumar Verma and Hazariprasad Dwivedi.

Jayashankar Prasad, though a contemporary of Maithili Saran Gupta was the originator of the Chayavadi school of poetry. His *Ramayani* is perhaps the greatest epic of the last half century. He wrote several plays, which have become the proud and immortal possessions of Hindi. He has been the greatest Hindi dramatist of our age. Samitranandan Pant, Nirala and Shrimati Mahadevi are the best representatives of this school of poetry which at one time attained phenomenal popularity in the Hindi world. Pant's *Pullava* is the high water-mark of romantic mysticism and as a creator of symphony he is unique in Hindi verse. Mahadevi Verma whose *Yama* is a highlight, is looked upon as a modern Mira. The late Subhadra Kumari Chauhan achieved distinction as a poetess and her ballad on the Rani of Jhansi became very popular. Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Balkrishna Sharma 'Navin' and 'Dinkar' are the great poets of patriotism.

After the publication of Tagore's *Gitanjali*, prose-poetry came into vogue in Hindi, and the best writer of prose-lyrics of the present day is Shrimati Dineshnandini Dalmia. Acharya Chatursen is one of the greatest living literary figures, whose crowning achievement is the *Vaisali ki Nagar Vadhu*. The drama has its devotees in Madhava Shukla, Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Govind Bhallabh Pant, Lakshminarain Misra and Upendranath Ashka. Seth Govinddas, the dramatist, is a prolific writer, who is also playing a notable part in politics.

Freud and Marx, Eliot and Caudwell had their due share in moulding the opinions of the younger generation. Journalism developed rapidly and often capriciously and some magazines with a purpose, like 'Visva-Bharati Patrika', 'Naya Sahitya', 'Pratika', 'Alochana', etc., appeared on the scene. There have been some outstanding translations and contributions to Indological studies by Rahul Sankrityayana, Dr. Motichand, Vasudevasharan Agrawal, Hazariprasad Dwivedi and Bhagwatsharan Upadhyaya.

ASSAMESE

Modern Assamese literature may be said to date from the publication of *Arunodaya* (1846) and the writers who set the temper of the literature are Lakshminath Baezbarua, poet, short-story writer and dramatist; Hemchandra Goswami, poet and essayist; and Chandrakumar Agarwalla, poet and Hiteswar Barbarua, composer of sonnets. These writers bridge the last and the present century. With them may be mentioned Padmanath Gohain Barua, poet and novelist; Satyanath Bara, essayist; Rajanikanta Bardaloi, novelist, and Saratchandra Goswami short-story writer. Writers who established themselves before the Second World War are Mahi Bara, Rama Das and Vina Barua (Birinch Kumar Barua) in short story; Daibyachandra Talukdar and Dandinath Kalita in the novel; Raghunath Chowdhary, Jatindranath Doweran, Ambikagiri Roychowdhuri, Nilmani Phookan,

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Devakanta Barua, Ganeshchandra Gogoi and Nalinibala Devi in lyric poetry; Atulchandra Hajarika, Nakulchandra Bhuyan and Jyotiprasad Agarwalla in drama; Suryakumar Bhuyan, Banikanta Kakati, Benudhar Sarma, Dimbeswar Neog in historical and literary prose.

The years following 1942 have been one of social and ideological restlessness and have seen a socialization of the literary temper in a band of younger writers, such as Abdul Malik, Hemkanta Barua and Prafulladatta Goswami, in various fields. Among recent publications may be mentioned an anthology, *Adhunik Assamiya Kavita* (1946); Dr. Banikanta Kakati's *Sahitya Aru Prem* (1949); Abdul Malik's *Ejani Natun Chowali* (1951); Benudhar Sarma's *Maniram Dewan* (1950); Dr. Birinch Kumar Barua's *Jibanar Batat* (1944) and *Asamiya Katha Sahitya* (1950), Upendrachandra Lekharu's (edited) *Katha Guru Carita*.

BENGALI

In the fourteenth century when Chandidas, the first of her great poets, lived and wrote in the Vaishnavic tradition, Bengali already possessed a highly developed literature. It remained devotional in content and poetic in form down to the eighteenth century when prose ushered in the modern era. Prose became the vehicle for the intellectual awakening of the Indian Renaissance, led by Ram Mohan Roy.

The first great prose writer was Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, who wrote his historical novels in a magnificent language of his own. Rabindranath Tagore followed, bringing to prose a sinuous beauty. Sarat Chandra Chatterjee was pre-eminently a teller of tales with social import. Pramatha Chaudhuri gave penetrating clarity to the essay and short story.

In poetry Michael Madhusudan Datta introduced blank verse, composing epics in the heroic style. Subsequent writers reverted to the lyric for which Bengali, because of its sweetness, is a medium par excellence. Tagore brought international recognition to his land and language. His greatest contemporary was Satyendranath Datta.

After First World War all values were subjected to a critical examination. The soldier-poet Kazi Nazrul Islam started the revolt against the traditional forms. There was much bold experimenting in form and content both in prose and poetry. Among writers who were notable in this respect were Manindralal Bose, Bibhuti Bhusan Bandyopadhyay, Achintya Kumar Sen Gupta, Premendra Mitra Tarashankar Bandyopadhyay, Sudhindranath Datta, Bishnu Dey, Buddhadeva Bose, Jasimuddin and Annada Sankar Ray. Kazi Abdul Wadud and Sayed Mujtaba Ali scored many successes in *belles letteres*.

The drama was an innovation of the Renaissance and has yet to come of age. The first plays were social. Historical and mythological subjects followed. Among the more prominent play-wrights were Dinbandhu Mitra, Girish Chandra Ghose and Dwijendralal Roy. Tagore developed the mystic play.

The suffering brought by the Second World War left its mark on Bengali literature. Independence was not accompanied by any striking sense of spiritual release. Partition divided the loyalties of writers. The book trade was disrupted. Yet books are published in considerable number and writers of established reputation are not scarce.

Mr. Satinath Bhaduri's novel, *Jagari*, has been an outstanding piece of fiction during recent years, while Mr. Abanindranath Tagore's autobiographical works, Mr. Achintya Kumar Sen Gupta's experiment with the dialect of East Bengal Muslim villagers, Mr. Premankur Atarti's *Mahasthavira Jataka* and Shrimati Bani Ray, have set new styles in writing.

GUJARATI

Modern Gujarati literature has assumed a progressive form unshackled by tradition. The literature is marked by a great deal of creative energy tempered by realism. A striking feature is its variety. Mahatma Gandhi occupies a pivotal position because of a certain simplicity in his expression which helped to bring literature into the life of the common man. In the process his work lost nothing in literary elegance or depth of meaning. Posthumous publications of Mahadev Desai and Gandhiji continue to enrich Gujarati literature.

The writings of the pioneers of Sanskritic revival of the Sakshar Yuga, Govardhanram Tripathi, Manishankar Bhatt (Kant), Manilal Dwivedi, Nanalal, Narsinrao Divatia, Anandshankar Dhruva, Keshavlal Dhruva, Balvantrai Thakore are still popular. The loss of Mahadev Desai, Jhaverchand Meghani, Gandhiji and Nanalal has been a great blow to the development of Gujarati literature. The late Zaverchand Meghani is still very popular.

Vinoba Bhave, Kaka Kalelkar, Mashruvala, Sukhlalji, Harbhai Trivedi, Punyavijayji, Narhari Parikh, Dhansukhlal Mehta, Bhogilal Sandesara, Durgashankar Shastri, Bechardas Doshi, Santbal, Dolarrai Mankad, Kanaiyalal Munshi, Ramanlal Desai, Gaurishankar Joshi (Dhumketoo), Ramnarayan Pathak, Jyotindra Dave, Gopaldas Patel, Maganlal Desai, Chunilal Shah, Lilavati Munshi, Hansa Mehta, Ravishankar Rawal, Keshavram Sashtri, Anantrai Rawal, Vishnuprasad Trivedi and Ratilal Trivedi have all produced work which is marked by deep and serious thought. They maintain their appeal in different branches of literature.

Mohanlal Mehta (Sopan), Ninu Desai, Nandkumar Pathak, Pitambar Patel, Chinubhai Patwa, Panalal Patel, Ishvar Petlikar, Gulabdas Broker, Govindbhai Amin, Puratan Buch, Chunilal Madiya, Indra Vasavda, Jayanti Dalal, Shridharani, Darshak, Jaybhikhu, Jyotsna Khanderia, Niranjan Varma, Jaymal Parmar, Bakulesh, Suresh Gandhi, Ashok Harsha, Pushkar Chandarwarkar, Vrajlal Parekh, Barkat Virani and Adi Murzban belong to the younger generation of writers who are conspicuous in the field of the short story, play and novel.

Tribhuvan Luhar (Sundaram), Sundarji Betai, Chandravadan Mehta, Venibhai Purohit, Manek, Kolak, Raman Vakil, Abuvala Jhinabhai Desai (Snecharashmi), Bhanushankar Vyas (Badarayan), Umashankar Joshi, Avinash Vyas, Indulal Gandhi, Pujalal Dalwadi, Dasalji Parmar, Jaymangauri Pathak, Karsondas Manek, Nathalal Dave, Jethalal Trivedi, Amidas Kanakia, M. J. Gordhandas, Durgesh Shukla, Prahlad Parekh, Premshankar Bhatt, Umarbhai Kureishi, Ramanik Aralwal, Minu Desai and Mansukhlal Jhaveri are some of the younger poets of established merit, whose poems bear unconventional features and realistic sense.

Contemporary literature also includes many translations from English, Bengali, Marathi and Hindi literature. Nagindas Parekh, Kisonsinha Chavda, Bhogilal Gandhi, Gopalrao Vidvans, Prabhudas Gandhi, Bipin Zaveri, Jayant Parmar, Bachubhai Shukla, Ramanlal Soni, Ramanlal Modi, Prabhudas Parek, Pramila Shah, Shanta Gandhi, Ruparel and Mohanlal Dhami are some of the men who are distinguished in this field.

Sarta Gujarati Jodani Kosha compiled and published by the Gujarat Vidyapith is now accepted as the standard dictionary.

KANNADA

A new vision came into Kannada literature in the early years of this century when Muddana wrote his *Ramashwameddha* in a homely style, Shanta Kavi sang the glories of his native land, Panje Mangeshrao brought out his stories for children, and B. Venkatacharya and V. T. Galaganath published their translations of Bengali and Marathi novels. Karibasava Sastry, Cha. Vasudeviah and M. S. Puttanna were others who working through a medium of their own choosing played a distinguished part in the renaissance.

The literature struck out into newer ways with the succeeding band of workers such as Govinda Pai, B. M. Srikantia, D. V. Gundappa, Masti Venkatesa Iyengar, C. K. Venkata Ramayya, Kailasam, Kerur, M. R. Srinivasa Murthy, Bellave Venkatanaranappa, D. K. Bhardvaj, Alur, T. T. Sharma and others who among themselves covered nearly all the various branches of literature. At this stage one could see that the writers were gradually mastering their technique. Children's literature became more extensive. Books on science were becoming popular, while writers were also reaching out to non-Kannada literature and translating outstanding works. Bendre, Puttappa, Karanth, V. Sitaramiah, Gokak, P. T. Narasimhachar, Mugali, Rajarathnam, K. Shankara Bhatt and others have particularly enriched Kannada literature with a variety of books.

The battle royal between the champions of mass appeal and the advocates of a more aristocratic culture has perhaps, through the efforts of critics, ended in a compromise in favour of realism. Literature has digested the sharpness of A. N. Krishna Rao working through his novels and short stories and of Jagirdar working through his dramatic compositions. The short story begun by M. N. Kamath has found its adepts in Masti Venkatesha Iyengar, Ananda, K. Gopalakrishna Rao, M. V. Seetharamiah, Aswatha, C. K. Nagaraja Rao, L. S. Seshagiri Rao, Betageri, Katlimani Shanmugiah, Ananthanarayana, S. G. Sastry, Krishnakumar Kallur who make up quite a large army.

Drama forms a significant episode in the renaissance of Kanada literature. Basappa Sastry and Churmani who gave *Sakuntala* in Kannada helped to build the stage in the early years. But it is with Kailasam that drama assumed a new meaning. Today C. K. Venkataramiah, Jahgirdar, Kshcerasagara, Kaivar Raja Rao, Chi. Sadashiviah, Kallur, N. K. Kulkarni and several others hold the field. Full size novels are being written by Mirji Anna Rao, V. M. Inamdar, T. R. Subba Rao, A. N. Krishna Rao and Karanth.

Sali, Kahnolkar, Ekkundi, Adiga, Archik, Sridhar are outstanding in poetry. Shantakavi sang the glories of the nation in the early years; Govinda Pai, B. M. Sreekantiah and D. V. Gundappa have been great scholar poets. A. N. Murthy Rao, Gorur, Nadiger Krishna Rao and others have developed the typical essay. Among the scholars are T. N. Srikantiah, D. L. Narasimhachar, K. V. Raghavachar, Thimmappaih, Panchamukhi, Malvad and others. Padmanabha Puranik, J. R. Lakshmana Rao, R. L. Narasimhaiah, P. Srinivasa Rao and a few more have contributed to scientific literature. M. S. Subramanya Sastry, L. Gundappa, Gurunath Joshi, M. Vasudeva Murthy, R. Vyasa Rao, Siddavanahalli Krishna Sharma, A. Narayanaswamy Iyer have further enriched literature through translations from Sanskrit, Tamil, Hindi, Persian, Bengali and other literatures. Devudu, Hoysala, T. M. R. Swamy, B. S. Panduranga Rao specialise in children's literature, a field to which of late a good deal of attention has been paid. In the field of essay we have A. N. Murthy Rao, Gorur, Nadiger Krishna Rao, while N. Kasturi and R. Shivaram are noted for their humour. The contribution of women to Kannada literature is of a considerable order. Goramma, Shyamala, Kalyanamma, Vani, Savithramma and Belagere Janakamma are the well known names.

Historically, then, 1900 or thereabouts saw the beginnings of a new light in Kannada, 1920 gave a definite turn towards modernism, while in the period 1935-40 appeared the group of writers who are still active in their upsurge in the efforts of those who are working in various fields.

MAITHILI

The rise of journalism in the early years of the present century brought the modern period in Maithili literature to a culmination. The Age of Chanda Jha saw the rise of the Renascent Mithila (1880 to 1907) as the new patron of letters, the reading public, came into being. Kavishwara Chanda Jha was the first great modern writer. He was a poet, historian and prose writer—all in one.

The field of activity of some of the early masters—Jivana Jha (poet and dramatist), Mahamahopadhyaya Muralidhara Jha (essayist and editor) and Kusheshwara Kumar (poet), was Banares.

From 1909 to 1937 the periodical literature contained the best writing. Sitarama Jha (poet), Raghunandandas (poet and dramatist), Parameshwara Jha (historian), and Laldas were the outstanding names.

The end of this period saw the growth of new lyrical forms and modern fiction.

It is after 1937 that modern tendencies came to full flower. This period has in fact completely revolutionized the literature of Maithili. The language has not yet been able to get its due place in the educational and administrative life of Mithila, but it is today taught in the schools from the primary classes to the M.A. classes and its writers occupy a respectable place in the administration and elsewhere.

There has been a large number of translations from Sanskrit, Bengali and English. A spelling reform on scientific lines has been more or less accepted. A juvenile literature is being developed in all earnestness. In this respect the *Batuka*, a children's magazine, is doing commendable work. The most fruitful branches of prose have been the essay and the novel but the short story has become the most popular single activity in Maithili literature. Among the chief writers today are Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. Umesha Mishra, Pandit Ramanatha Jha, Bholalaldas, Jyotishi Baldeva Mishra, and Prof. Shrikrishna Mishra (essayists); and Prof. Harimohana Jha, Kumara Ganganand Sinha, Yoganand Jha, Upendranatha Jha, Prof. Umanatha Jha and Manamohan Jha (novelists and short story writers).

Poetry has undergone several changes. In form as well as in content the poets of today are very different from the traditional poets of Maithili. Of the old traditional Sanskritist type the leading representatives are: Sitarama Jha, Kashikanta Mishra, Ishanatha Jha, Jivanatha Jha and Kavishekhara Badarinatha Jha. The new poets are many but there are only three who have established themselves—Vaidyanath Mishra Yatri, Raghavacharya, and Chandranatha Mishra Amara.

The famous Kirtaniya Drama of Mithila is today extinct. It has not yet been possible to develop any distinct Maithili stage. Prof. Tantranatha Jha, a versatile poet, has however been instrumental in establishing a tradition of one-act comic plays (Prahasanas). In this form some other dramatists have also succeeded well. For the rest there have been plays of a more or less stereotyped nature.

There are not many women writers in Maithili today who can be compared with those writing in other Indian languages. Shambavi Devi, Arundhati Devi and Shrimati Leela may however be mentioned as representative names.

Maithili has excelled in humour and in the comedy of manners in its fictions. It is gradually freeing itself from the too close influence of Sanskrit and promises to become one of India's most successful regional literatures. There has been a widespread awakening among Maithilas to the inherent beauty and status of their own mother-tongue. The State Government is still slow in giving it full and proper encouragement.

(It may be added as a foot-note that Maithili is spoken in north Bihar by about 2.5 million people and its centre is Darbhanga. The leading newspaper is *Vaidehi* fortnightly, Lalbag, Darbhanga. The leading novelist is Harimohan Jha; the leading writer, Umesha Mishra; poets, Suman, Ishanatha Jha, Madhupa, Yatri, Sitarama Jha, Tantranath, Amara and Raghava. *A History of Maithili* by Jayakanta Mishra gives a most useful account of Maithili.)

MALAYALAM

Rich in poetical works Malayalam Literature has of late developed other literary genre like the short story, the novel, drama, essay, criticism, biography and pen-picture.

In the early decades of the twentieth century three eminent poets, Kumaran Asan, Vallathol Narayana Menon and Ullor S. Parameswara Ayyar came to the front rank from an array of poets experimenting in lyrical poetry. Later appeared Nalappattu Narayana Menon, G. Sankara Kurup, Vennikkulam Gopala Kurup, Vailoppillil Sridhara Menon, Changampuzha Krishna Pillay, Balamani Amma and Edapalli whose contributions to the lyric are famous. Among them G. Sankara Kurup is regarded as quite the most notable figure. The greatest modern lyric in Malayalam is Asan's 'Dead Flower', while the greatest names are besides Asan, Vallathol and Ulloor.

Novels and short stories existed in Malayalam even before the dawn of the modern era and the names of C. V. Raman Pillay, O. Chandu Menon, Appan Tampuran, M. R. K. C., Ampati Narayana Poduval and Dr. Chelnat readily occur to one's mind. The modern novels and short stories differ greatly from the older ones in technique and psychology. The short story was introduced in its present form by Moorkoth Kumaran. Today the best known short story writers are Vaikam Muhammed Basheer, S. K. Pottecckatt, Karoor Nilakandha Pillay, Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillay, Kesavadev, Varki, Antharjanam and Saraswathi Amma. Unlike the novel the Malayalam short story can stand comparison with the best stories in other languages. In the essay the best exponents are Kesari, Moorkoth Kumaran, K. Sukumaran, Narayana Pillai and Appan Thampuran.

Literary criticism is a new branch in Malayalam literature. A Balakrishna Pillay, a versatile scholar and research worker is the most influential of the modern critics. Joseph Mundasseri and Kuttikrishna Marar are others who are well enough known. The best play-wrights of the day are N. Krishna Pillay and Edasseri Govindan Nayar. Dr. Bhaskaran Nayar is a scientist and art-critic rolled into one while P. K. Parameswaran Nayar is the most successful of the biographers. Eminent scholars like Dr. C. A. Menon, Dr. Goda Varma and Dr. P. K. Narayana Pillay are engaged in research work and their contributions to the cultural heritage of Kerala deserve mention. P. Sridharan Pillay, popularly known by the pen-name 'Sitaraman' is the best living parodist in Malayalam after 'Sanjayan' (M. R. Nayar) who was also the most popular and best loved humourist of the age.

Since the advent of what may be called progressive literature in Malayalam, the writers of Kerala have formed into two distinct groups, the traditionalists and the moderns, Marxists as well as non-marxists. However, the best writers of the day belong to no party and to their positive stand may be attributed the all-round progress made by the Malayalam Language and Literature today.

MARATHI

Marathi has a rich literary tradition dating back to more than six centuries. Modern Marathi Literature, however, has developed mainly after 1870. It owes its inspiration largely to English literature and continues to be influenced by it. The essay has been used as a powerful instrument of social awakening and reform by distinguished authors like Lokahitavadi, Chiplunkar, Agarkar, Tilak, S. M. Paranjpe and N. C. Kelkar. Yet the Marathi essay has not lacked the literary graces.

Keshavasuta liberated Marathi poetry from the traditional forms and content. Balakavi was the poet of nature. Madhav Julian, Yeshawant and others belonging to Ravikiran Mandal have written romantic poetry. Recently Kusumagraj, Rege, Mardhekar and others have been giving expression to varied experiences in a more realistic vein.

Marathi drama contains rich treasures of which Maharashtra is very proud. There are historical and social plays and tragedies and farces. Most Marathi plays deal with social or political problems. Another characteristic of the Marathi stage is its domination by music. The leading play-wrights are Kirloskar, Dewal, Khadilkar, Kolhatkar, Gadakari, Varerkar and Atre.

Hari Narayan Apte, the most powerful Marathi novelist wrote historical romances as well as novels on contemporary social life. V. M. Joshi has written only a few novels, but he has greater insight into life than most Marathi novelists. S. V. Kelkar, editor of the Marathi Encyclopædia wrote novels which evince a wider social outlook and a greater comprehension of social problems. Phadke, Khandekar, and Madkholkar are among the more popular novelists. They have written mainly about love and idealism in the young. Sane Guruji had a Gandhian outlook and was almost as popular. Phadke, Khandekar and Y. G. Joshi have had a long run of popularity as short story writers. Their novels specially those written by the first two tell skilfully constructed stories. Of late new authors like Arvind Gokhale, Bhave, Madgoolkar and Gangadhar Gadgil have enriched the Marathi short story both in respect of form and content.

A notable trend today is the publication of dictionaries and books on subjects like economics, banking, politics, law, sports, etc.

ORIYA

The influence of Sanskrit was replaced by that of English and Continental literatures towards the close of the 19th century when Radhanath Rai and Madhusudan Rao flourished as modern poets. They gave a new orientation to Oriya poetry through simplicity of rhythm, diction and imagery. Of a number of epic poems *Mahayatra*, or the "Journey's End" of the Pandavas, written by Radhanath in blank verse, is considered to be the best in the field. Fakir Mohan Senapati who was a contemporary of these two poets is regarded as the father of modern Oriya prose. His "Six Acres and Eight Decimals" (*Chha Man Ath Gunth*), a novel is a little masterpiece. He was succeeded by a chain of notable writers such as Gangadhar Meher, Chintamani Mahanty, Nanda Kishore Bal and Gopabandhu Das. Of the living authors may be mentioned Pandit Nilakantha Das, Godavarish Misra, Padmacharan Patnaik, and Laxmikanta Mahapatra. Those who nursed Oriya prose to its present prominence were the late Gopal Chandra Praharaj, Viswanath Kar, and Brajasundar Das to which group also belong a number of living writers such as Sri Artaballabh Mahanty, Bipin Behari Rai, Ratnakar Pati, and Sashi Bhusan Ray and Girija Shankar Ray, Lingaraj Misra, Dr. Brajabihari Mahanty and Radhanath Rath.

After the first Great War, however, Oriya Literature took a new turn with a new set of values. It suddenly became conscious of the life of the millions of the poor and the downtrodden, of whose spokesman it decided to become. Thus began the *Sabuj* or the modern era under the auspices of the *Sabuj Sahitya Samiti*, a literary association of young authors, headed by Shri Kalindi Charan Panigrahi, Baikunthanath Patnaik, Annada Shankar Ray, Sarat Chandra Mukherji and Harihar Mahapatra. This association brought to its fold other writers of fame, such as Mayadhar Mansingh, Sachi Routrai, Radhamohan Gadanayak and Harish Chandra Baral. Shri Godavarish Mahapatra and the late Kuntala Kumari Devi also belonged to the *Sabuj* class though they did not visibly join the organization.

The *Matira Manisa*, a novel written by Shri Kalindi Charan Panigrahi, was a landmark in Oriya literature still unsurpassed in the field of fiction. Shri Gopinath Mahanty's *Paraja* is a very near approach to it. Shri Kanhu Charan Mahanty has written the largest number of novels and stories. Kalindi Charan, however, stands foremost in prose, poetry and fiction. Shri Ananta Prasad Panda, Nityananda Mahapatra, Ananta Patnaik, Rajakishore Ray, Rajakishore Patnaik, Kapileshwara Das and Manmohan Misra may also be mentioned as well known authors in the field of essay and short story.

Narayan has done. The Indo-Anglian novelist is at his best when he falls back on the components which make up the social sketch or skit—such as family and social humours, life's daily business and mischiefs, the difficulties of political intercourse, the hopes and renunciations of youth, the clash of modernity on old established tradition. He could write about the arrangement for a marriage, the election to a municipal council or a deal in tamarind or betel-nut, a transaction in the black market—write in such a way as to elevate these commonplaces into literature in the same manner as Anton Tchekov made memorable creations out of everyday occurrences in the Russian life of his day. R. K. Narayan's *Bachelor of Arts*, for instance, contains no striking events. But it is a deft, vivid, truthful piece of writing for all that. It depends wholly on character and atmosphere. It does contain love interest, but the love interest is decidedly of the Indian brand. The first girl cannot even be spoken to and the final bride only gets the length of casting down her eyes. And indeed little more than that happens at all. Within the last few years, Narayan has achieved a reputation with leading London literary critics. His novels, *The Bachelor of Arts*, *The English Teacher*, *The Dark Room* and his collection of short stories, *An Astrologer's Day*, have had increasingly wide sales.

Of late Indian novelists have shown a new awareness of what has been called "contemporary reality", and have rendered the current social and political forces in terms of human values. This is a significant trend. Outstanding in this class of writing are the works of Mulk Raj Anand and Bhabani Bhattacharya. Dr. Anand is concerned mainly with the problems of the underprivileged classes, as in *Untouchables* and *Coolie*. Dr. Bhabani Bhattacharya in *So Many Hungers!* has drawn a vivid picture of wartime reactions in Bengal. The measure of the success of these two writers is obvious from the fact that their works have been translated into most of the major European languages and have been best-sellers. In England *Untouchable* has been reprinted as a "Penguin" and *So Many Hungers!* has been selected as a book-of-the-month.

ESSAY, DRAMA

So much for fiction. Let us next rapidly pass under review Indo-Anglian achievement in essay, drama, criticism and biography.

Not many Indo-Anglians have used the essay form for the simple reason that it does not constitute a natural vehicle for the expression of Indo-Anglian artistic genius. The one outstanding success is S.V.V. of the *Hindu*. Some of his work was of the most delicious kind, light as a feather, satirically humorous, most intimately revealing of Hindu life. It can indeed bear comparison with the kind of work which E. M. Delafield used to do for *Punch*. No praise could be higher. Then there were the group of writers who flourished in the heyday of the *My Magazine* and *Merry Magazine* like R. Bangaruswami and A. T. Macnaughton Thomas. They did some fine work and gave their readers immense pleasure, but it must be confessed that a great deal of the humour was coarse and most of the language undignified. G. K. Chettur who always wrote with a sensitiveness to the finer points of the language was a more considerable figure. His work does not bulk large but some of his efforts are in the best English tradition. But the truth must be faced. The essay properly so-called is the expression of an attitude of mind which is rare in this country. As a branch of literature the essay originated with Montaigne in France but it has had its spiritual home in England where there is a certain disposition to deal with the minor occurrences of life in a big, light-hearted, mock-serious fashion. But the Indian spirit is flatly opposed to this mode of expression. It is deadly serious for one thing. For another it is disposed to deal with big issues in a big way. It can, for instance, describe with great subtlety the sensations produced by the sight of a star. But in the presence of a loaf of bread it may be dumb.

In the realm of drama the Indo-Anglian output is even more scanty. Whatever drama has been produced, is either heavily symbolical like that of Tagore, or frankly propagandist like that of Harindranath Chattopadhyaya. Taking the latter as a typical example, we find that Mr. Chattopadhyaya's plays are more in the nature of Socialist propaganda than genuine expressions of the dramatic spirit. His characters are mere puppets and neither speak nor act like human beings. Where, however, Mr. Chattopadhyaya lays aside his didactic purpose and follows his characters the dialogue acquires considerable force and eloquence.

CRITICISM, BIOGRAPHY

Much of Indo-Anglian criticism is dull and lifeless. In the first place, there is very little scholarly reviewing of books in Indian newspapers and periodicals. Criticism of poetry like the writing of it can be specially difficult. In any case critical work by Indo-Anglians can be justified only if the point of view from which the criticism is presented is thoroughly Indian. As it is, much of what passes for criticism is a mere rehash of the work of foreign critics, lacking conviction, vigour and originality.

Of late much critical work has come out of Indian Universities from painstaking conscientious scholars preparing themselves for a doctor's degree. The outstanding name here is that of C. Narayana Menon whose *Shakespeare Criticism* is far and away the most notable contribution made by any Indian to the scholarly study of English literature.

Another outstanding volume of criticism —which appeared towards the end of 1948— is Dr. Itrat Husain's scholarly monograph *The Mystical Element in the Metaphysical Poets of the Seventeenth Century*. This work, embodying researches in the field over a period of 10 years, was published in London and was consistently well received by competent judges. Equally, sound in his critical work is Dr. K. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar, of the Andhra University.

Indo-Anglians have made a better showing in the art of biography than in criticism. Wisely enough no attempt was made to imitate the manner of Lytton Strachey except in some of the smaller sketches. Nor is there anything in the style of Boswell which attempts to recreate a living personality by the sheer accumulation of detail. Most Indo-Anglian biographers are content to record in a straightforward manner the main facts in the life and times of their subject.

The greatest Indo-Anglian work in autobiography is, of course, Mahatma Gandhi's *Experiments with Truth*. The simplicity and the complete candour with which the Mahatma wrote make it one of the most moving personal documents of all time. Pandit Nehru's *Autobiography* is as much an exposition of Indian politics as an account of personal development. As politics it is excellent, but as autobiography it is inferior in human interest to the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi. The literary quality of Nehru's writing is, however, of the highest order.

Since the Mahatma's tragic end, a spate of books on his life and achievements has appeared. Many of these, unfortunately have been hurriedly concocted and obviously written in the spirit of *carpe diem*. Not infrequently their literary merit has been nil.

THE PRESENT

Two books by Indian authors which have recently created interest are *And Gazelles Leaping* by Sudhin N. Ghose and *All About Mr. Hatterr* by G. V. Desani. The former—which has the advantage of a most attractive format and many remarkable black and white illustrations —is a record of childhood's memories by a young Bengali, whose writing might be termed in places an amalgam of Rudyard Kipling's style in his *Just So Stories* and Rumer Godden's delicate and knowledgeable touch in *The River* and *Black Narcissus*. Though not specifically termed a children's book it will undoubtedly have a wide appeal to youth, for it contains a delightful elephant and many quaint and likable characters drawn direct from the Bengali landscape. Mr. Ghose has no unnecessary frills in his writing and succeeds in evoking atmosphere in fluent straightforward prose with an occasional undercurrent of poetry. He has now followed up his first success with a new volume entitled *The Cradle of Clouds*.

Mr. Desani—who hails from Sind—has had a *succes de scandale* with his extraordinary novel *All About Mr. Hatterr*, which has been lavishly eulogised by many of the leading British literary critics. This rather incoherent piece of fiction is unlikely to appeal to the general public because of its esoteric nature. The author has clearly soaked himself in the work of James Joyce. The influence of Proust and Pirandello may also be detected in his narrative, which, in its rather gaudy patchwork, resembles a coat of many colours. There is undeniable cleverness here, but the writing—discursive and elliptic—too frequently goes off at a tangent, and the writer's philosophy and beliefs are somewhat difficult to assess. As a foundation for a literary reputation, Mr. Desani will have to produce something more lasting than this diverting display of verbal pyrotechnics.

Mr. R. K. Narayan's latest novel, *Mr. Sampath*, has received fairly good notices. This tale of a printer's woes is even slighter in treatment than the author's previous books, but it has subtlety and abundant humour and catches successfully the intricacies of thought in the Southerner's mind.

Dr. Bhabani Bhattacharya's new novel, *Music For Mohini*, has had the distinction of being published first in America, where it has been warmly welcomed. It is expected that *Music For Mohini*, a charming human story, would increase the public which the author attracted with his first novel, *So Many Hungers*.

Mention should also be made of the first translation into English of the short stories of that remarkable writer in Urdu and Hindi, Prem Chand, who died over fifteen years ago. Few Indian writers have displayed such intimate detail of life in the mofussil or such a fluent mastery of phrase. One of Prem Chand's stories translated is *The Shroud*; this little gem can bear comparison with the best of Tchekov and Turgenev.

Among the literary works that appeared in 1950 was a remarkable autobiography entitled *I Follow After*, by Lakshmibai Tilak. Though this is a translation from the original Marathi version, it deserves special mention since it ranks very high in this class of literature.

Another notable book published during the year was D. F. Karaka's *Betrayal in India*.

At the end of 1951 a new author, Nirad Chaudhury, received high appraisal with the publication of his bulky and somewhat pedantic *Autobiography of an Unknown Indian*. Mulk Raj Anand's *Seven Summers* also drew favourable notices. A well-chosen anthology, *Indian Short Stories*, was issued by Oxford University Press.

A SELECTION

Here is a selection from among the works of Indo-Anglians :

POETRY

Rabindranath Tagore: *Collected Poems and Plays*. Toru Dutt: *Ancient Legends and Ballads of Hindustan; A Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields*. Sarojini Naidu: *The Bird of Time; The Broken Wing; The Golden Threshold*. R. C. Dutt: *The Mahabharata; The Ramayana*. Aurobindo Ghosh: *Collected Poems and Plays*. Brijendranath Seal: *The Quest Eternal*. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya: *Ancient Wings; The Dark Well; The Feast of Youth; The Magic Tree; The Perfume of Earth*. K. S. Venkatramani: *On the Sand-Dunes*. Humayun Kabir: *Poems*. G. K. Chettur: *Gumataraya; The Shadow of God; The Temple Tank; The Triumph of Love*. Bharati Sarabhai: *The Well of the People*.

FICTION

Rabindranath Tagore: *Gora; Home and the World; The Wreck; Hungry Stones and Other Stories; Mashi And Other Stories*. R. C. Dutt: *The Lake of Palms; The Slave Girl of Agra*. K. S. Venkatramani: *Murugan the Tiller; Kandan the Patriot; Jatadharan and Other Stories*. K. Nagarajan: *Athawar House*. A. Subramaniam: *Indira Devi*. K. Raja Rao: *Kanthapura; The Cow and the Barricades*. R. K. Narayan: *Bachelor of Arts; The Dark Room; The English Teacher; Malgudi Days; Swami and Friends; Astrologers' Day; Mr. Sampath*. Mulk Raj Anand: *Coolie; Untouchable; The Village; Across the Black Waters; Two Leaves and a Bud; The Tractor and the Corn Goddess; The Big Heart*. Ahmed Ali: *Twilight in Delhi*. G. K. Chettur: *The Ghost City and Other Stories*. D. F. Karaka: *There Lay the City*. K. Ahmed Abbas: *Rice; Tomorrow Is Ours*. Hilda Wernher and Huthi Singh: *The Land and the Well*. Humayun Kabir: *Men and Rivers; Three Stories*. Bhabani Bhattacharya: *So Many Hungers; Music For Mohini*. G. V. Desani: *All About Mr. Hatterr; Holi*. Benu Chitale: *In Transit*. Zeenuth Futehally: *Zohra*.

DRAMA

Rabindranath Tagore: *Chitra; Post-Office; The King of the Dark Chamber; The Red Oleander; Sacrifice*. Chattopadhyaya: *Five Plays*.

CRITICISM

C. Narayana Menon: *Shakespeare Criticism—An Essay in Synthesis*. Itrat Husain: *The Mystical Element in the Metaphysical Poets of the Seventeenth Century*. Amiya Chakravarti: *The Dynasts and the Post-war Age in Poetry*. Aurobindo Ghosh: *The future of Poetry*. Amarnath Jha: *Shakespearean Comedy and Other Studies*. K. R. Shrinivasa Iyengar: *Lytton Strachey—A Critical Study*. V. K. Ayappan Pillai: *Shakespeare Criticism*. Brijendranath Seal: *New Essays in Criticism*. Humayun Kabir: *Poetry, Monads and Society*. Budhadev Bose: *An Acre of Green Grass*.

MISCELLANEOUS

Rabindranath Tagore: *The Religion of Man; Sadhana; Personality; Fireflies*. Aurobindo Ghosh: *Essays on the Gita; The Life Divine*. S. Radhakrishnan: *The Hindu View of Life; An Idealist View of Life*. M. K. Gandhi: *My Experiments with Truth*. Jawaharlal Nehru: *Autobiography; Glimpses of World History; Letters from a Father to His Daughter; The Discovery of India*. P. A. Wadia: *Mahatma Gandhi*. R. P. Masani: *Dadabhai Naoroji*. V. S. Srinivasa Shastri: *Life of Gokhale*. G. K. Chettur: *The Last Enchantment*. Khasa Subba Rao: *Men in the Lime-light*. D. F. Karaka: *I Go West; Chungking Diary; Out of Dust; I've Shed My Tears; Betrayal In India*. S. Natarajan: *West of Suez*. K. P. S. Menon: *Delhi-Chungking*. Minoo Masani: *Our India*. K. S. Venkatramani: *A Day with Shambhu; Paper Boats*. S. V. V.: *Chaff and Grain; Soap Bubbles; More Soap Bubbles*. Krishnalal Shridharani: *My India; My America*. Suddhin Ghose: *And Gazelles Leaping*.

SOME CULTURAL EVENTS

In Assam the first volume of Shri Birinchi K. Barua's "Cultural History of Assam" (written in English) was published during the year. The anniversary of the famous Assamese poet and dramatist Sankaradev (born 1449) was celebrated throughout Assam in the second half of 1951. Also at a function held in the summer of 1951, the bust of the late Lakshminath Bezbaroa, who for nearly forty years had dominated the Assamese literary scene, was unveiled by His Excellency Shri Jairamdas Daulatram, Governor of Assam.

Bengali :—The Rabindra Memorial Literature Prize for 1950-51 was posthumously awarded to the late Bibhuti Bhusan Bandyopadhyaya (d. November 1950, in his 50's) for his novel, *Ichamati*. The prize for a historical or scientific work went to Mr. Jogesh Chandra Ray for his 'Ancient Indian Life.' Shrimati Radharani Devi, Bengali poetess, was awarded the Bhuban Mohini Das Gold Medal for her original contribution to Bengali literature. The Delhi University bestowed the Narsinghdas Prize upon Dr. S. M. Ali for his *Deshe Bideshe*.

In January 1951 occurred the death at an advanced age of Shrimati Nirapuma Devi, author of *Didi* and other novels, a former recipient of the Jagattarini Medal for Literature, which in 1951 went to Mr. Rajsekhar Bose ("Parasuram"). Mr. S. Wazed Ali, an open-minded and balanced Bengali writer, died in June, and the great artist and writer Abanindranath Tagore on December 5th. The ailing Bengali writer, Kazi Nazrul Islam, was honoured in May on his 53rd birthday, both in West Bengal and in East and West Pakistan. He was also the recipient of a grant from the Government of India of Rs. 2,500 for medical expenses.

In August Mr. Prabodh Ghose, essayist and writer of short stories in the language of the people, died.

Gujarati :—Mr. Pannalal Patel, novelist, received the Ranjitram Gold Medal. Mr. Hargovind Premshankar Trivedi the poet and the brilliant and popular young novelist "Urmi" died in 1951.

Hindi :—The All-India Hindi Literary Conference awarded the Seksaria Prize to Shrimati Ushadevi Mitra for her short-story collection, *Sandhya Parvi*.

Marathi :—The sixth and last volume of *Sulabha Vishva-kosha*, a concise Marathi encyclopaedia, was published in June. The Bombay University divided the Dadoba Pandurang Tarkhadkar Prize between Prof. D. K. Sant and Dr. D. L. Sahasrabuddhe.

Oriya :—Dr. Bikram Deb Barma, Maharaja of Jeypore, well-known Oriya and Telugu writer, died on April 14th. The Kalinga Bharati Medal was awarded to Kumari Arati Patra. A fund of Rs. 60,000 was set up by the Utkal University, with Government and individual donations to foster Oriya language and literature.

Sanskrit :—A World University of Sanskrit was formed at Somanath Patan by the First All-India Sanskrit Parishad, on May 11th, 1951.

Sindhi :—The Sind Government has commissioned several selected writers to prepare works on great Sindhi writers of pre-Partition days, such as Shah Latif, Sachal, Bedi and Bekas.

Tamil :—The memory of the late S. Vriddhachalam ("Pudumaipithan") writer of over 200 short stories, who died in 1948, was honoured by public meetings throughout south India on July 2, 1951 and funds were raised for the support of his widow and their child. The death on August 24, 1951 of V. Ramaswami Aiyangar ("Va Ra") deprived Tamil letters of one of the best-known and popular essayists and biographers. Another well-known Tamil and English writer, K. S. Venkataramani, who was honoured on his 60th birthday in 1951 July, died early in 1952.

Telugu :—Several Telugu writers died in 1951, including Naluva Marepalli Ramachandra Sastri ("Kaviguru") a scholarly etymologist, and Prabhakara Sastri, a well-known savant who rescued several Telugu manuscripts from undeserved oblivion. Prof. V. N. Bhushan, a Telugu better known as an English poet and essayist, died on October 13th, 1951.

Urdu :—The Urdu poet Maulana Hasrat Mohani died on May 13th, 1951.

It may be mentioned also that writers from all parts of the country and from six language groups, Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu, gathered at Allahabad for the second anniversary celebration of the Sahityakar Samsad. The gathering was presided over by Rashtra Kavi Shri Maithili Sharan Gupta. The President of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, opened the exhibition of arts, manuscripts and 19th-century Hindi journals organized by the Samsad. He also laid the foundation stone of the Samsad's *Vani Mandir*.

In the field of dramatic literature, the late Ramsankar Ray and Radhamohan Rajendra Deb and among living writers Sri Aswini Kumar Ghosh and Kali Charan Patnaik have achieved distinction. There are several others like Bhanja Kishore Patnaik and Ramachandra Misra who are also contributing much to the dramatic literature of Orissa. Among the living writers in the field of poetry and fiction, mention may be made of Bichhanda Charan Patnaik, Narayana Mohan Deb, Kunja Bihari Das, Jayakrishna Misra, Dr. H. K. Mahatab, Lakshmidhara Nayak and Chandramani Das. At the present time Sri Krishna Chandra Tripathi, Gopal Charan Misra, Satyanand Chamupati Ray, Srimati Bidyut Prabha Devi and Kumari Tulasi Das happen to be among the youngest and most promising writers in poetry.

Of late a laudable attempt has also been made in critical literature and the names of Gaurikumar Brahma, Kanhu Charan Misra, Raja Kishore Ray, Gagan Bihari Mohanty, Chintamani Das, Sarveswara Das, Chintamani Panigrahi, Sidheswara Hotha, Pathani Patnaik and Srinivasa Misra deserve mention. These young writers follow mostly the line of Sanskrit and English criticism.

PUNJABI

Punjabi literature of today is fast growing into a powerful medium of expression for overfull minds and underfed stomachs. For the first time we find the common man and his problems forming the staple stuff of literature. With the increasing use of folk-tunes, folk-metres, folk-dances and folk-stage by intellectuals the distance between the literateurs and their readers or listeners is being narrowed down.

There are three distinct schools of Punjabi literature. The traditionalist school, which turns out *qissas* (long narratives in verse) and fresh versions of historical or biographical episodes is best represented by Kishore Chand, Vidhata Singh Tir, Munshi Singh Dukhi and Sital. The transcendentalist school, which believes in spiritual values, in underlining the good, the noble, the patient in life through idealistic poetry, *biography* and fiction is represented by Dr. Bhai Vir Singh, Dr. Mohan Singh Dewana, G. S. Khosla, Prof. R. L. Ahuja, Prof. G. S. Phull, Sri Dhani Ram Chatrik, Sri Nanak Singh, Sri Balwant Singh Chatrath, Dr. Sher Singh, Sardar Lal Singh Akali, Gurcharan Singh Sakhi and Awtar Singh Azad.

The most notable among the latest works are *Kati Patang* (novel) by Nanak Singh, *Vikas* (plays) by Ahuja, *Soma Rasa* (poems) and *Rang Tamashe* (short stories) by Dr. Mohan Singh and *Jiwan Niti* (essays) by Lal Singh.

The socialist school, also known as the progressive school, which sets out to portray evil in individuals and organizations includes Gurbakhsh Singh and Mohan Singh Mahir (both *journalists*), K. S. Duggal (novelist), Amrit Kaur (song writer), Harcharan Singh, Balwant Gargi and Sant Singh Sekhon (all three playwrights). The latest publications in this field include *Pattan di Beri* (plays) by Gargi, *Nawan Ghar* (short stories) by Duggal, *Piran Malle Rah* (novel) by Mohindar Singh, *Zindgi-Kala da Tukra* (essays) by Gurbakhsh Singh and *Bandargah* (poems) by Baba Balwant.

The work of research, anthologization and re-editing is making good progress at the Punjabi University and the PEPSU State Punjabi Department.

Two excellent guides to Punjabi literature are 'A History of Punjabi Literature' (English) and 'An Introduction to Punjabi Literature' by Dr. Mohan Singh.

A lot of fine work appears in journals like *Punjabi Dunya, Lok Sahitya, Panj Darya* and *Jiwan Sandesh*.

A welcome feature of the present time is the establishment of institutions dedicated to the encouragement and publication of original and critical works. The Punjabi Department of the PEPSU Government and the Publication Bureau of the Punjab University are two such institutions.

For the first time in the history of the Punjabi language big States like the Punjab and PEPSU have declared Punjabi to be one of the official languages of the State. In the PEPSU all gazetted officers as well as thousands of government employees have been asked to take a test in Punjabi. For the first time, again, M.A. examinations in Punjabi have been instituted, with the result that an elevation of the standard in critical appraisal of literature is taking place.

Already there is a consciousness of the great debt that the Punjabi people owe to their eminent writers. Dhani Ram 'Chatril', the septuagenarian poet, was presented with a beautifully printed Abhinandan Granth (memorial volume) at a representative function.

Dr. Vir Singh (poet, commentator, novelist and prose-writer) was honoured by the Punjab University by the conferment of an honorary degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning.

Punjabi literature today adequately represents the virility, simplicity and colourfulness of the Punjab.

SINDHI

In Sindhi literature the writers who flourished at the beginning of the present century were Dayaram Gidumal, Kalich Beg Mirza, Permanand Mewaram, Kauromal Chandanmal, Kewalram Salamatrai, Lilaram Watanmal and Wadhumal Gangaram. Among the writers who hold public attention today are Kishinchand Bewas, Lekhraj Aziz, Hyder Bakhsh Jatoi, Akbar Ali Ayaz, Bherumal Mahirchand, Jethmal Parsram, Lalchand Jagtiani, Usmanali Ansari, Ram Punjwani, Naraindas Malkani, Hotchand Gurbaxani, Umar Daudpota, Khanchand Daryani, Mangharam Malkani, Assanand Mamtora and Gobind Malhi.

The chief modern tendency is to discard romanticism and to deal in a realistic fashion with the domestic, social and economic problems of the present day.

There is a growing body of opinion in favour of the present Arabic Sindhi alphabet being substituted by the original Devnagri alphabet—specially among the Hindus who have migrated from Sind and settled in India.

TAMIL

The Jesuits printed the first Tamil book in 1577 A.D. They also published in Rome several Tamil books during the 18th century. Protestant missionaries followed suit and translated the Bible into Tamil while the Pandits brought out the prose versions of the ancient classics. Among these latter was Arumuga Navalar.

Modern Tamil Literature has been usually divided into two sections—the era of Navalar and the era of Bharathi. Arumuga Navalar of Jaffna was the first to write, edit, and publish almost all the classical books of the past in modern Tamil. It was he, who stirred south India by his simple homely language, and his example was soon followed by several other writers, among whom Rajam Iyer, Natesa Sastri, Poovai Kalyanasundara Mudaliar may be mentioned.

The greatest poet of the 19th century was, however, Ramalingaswamy; his songs are still recited by people in the south. Other poets who must be mentioned are Vedanayagam Pillai and Kunan Kuti Mastan. The former was a Christian and the latter a Muslim.

They were followed by Subramia Bharathi who was a great poet, essayist, short story writer and translator. He it was who introduced into Tamil modern trends, forms, shapes and the whole spirit of the new age. His Tamil made a direct appeal to the masses who found in his writings a perennial source of inspiration to guide them in every walk of life.

Though it is nearly thirty years since he died his writings still dominate the thought of the men and women of south India. There is no modern innovation in form, style or content that was not started by Bharati.

Dr. Swaminatha Iyer has made a valuable contribution to research; his edition of *Silappadikaram* is well-known.

Kavi Ramalingam is the State Poet. Deshigavinayagam Pillai, Shuddhananda Bharathi-Dasan, are some of the other well-known poets. Journalism is much advanced in south India and there are several Tamil dailies which attain a very high standard. T. S. Chokkalingam and C. R. Srinivasan are the two prominent editors of Tamil Nad. The weeklies are among the best attractions of south India, *Kalki* and *Ananda Vikatan* are two popular journals which combine a wide appeal with a high level of writing. R. Krishnamurthi is a prominent figure among the editors of the weeklies. A Tamil Encyclopædia is under preparation and South Indians are now trying to bring out several publications suitable to children. Among children's books may be mentioned P. N. Appuswamy's *Chitra Kathai Patu*, P. Perumal's *Kulanthais Arangu*, and Tamizh Oli's *Pappa Pathu*.

Translations of the *Vedas*, *Samhitas*, the *Ramayana* and *Mahabharatha* must also be mentioned. The Tamil lexicon is a monumental work.

In drama P. Sambhanda Mudaliar has written attractive plays.

There is now a great desire to enrich Tamil literature and the future is bright with hope as Mathathipathies like Dharmapuram, Tiruppanandal, are spending large sums of money on the preparation of critical editions of Tamil classics.

TELUGU

Veeresalingam, Chilakamarti, Tirupati Venkata Kavulu and Guruzada may be considered as the fathers of the Telugu literature of the twentieth century. They were followed by Gidugu, Venkata Parvatisvara Kavulu, Tallavajjhula Sivasankara Sastry, Chinta, R. V. M. G. Ramarau Bahadur, Chief Justice Rajamannar and Kalaprapurna Dr. C. Narayana Rao.

Among leading poets are Tummala Seetharama Moorty Choudary and Sri Sri.

Kalaprapurna Dr. C. Narayana Rao stands at the very centre of the new literary movement in Andhra. He has incidentally translated the Koran into Telugu.

URDU

Modern Urdu literature was dominated, before the advent of Iqbal, by Sir Sayed Ahmed, Mohd. Hussain Azad, Hali and Shibli. They were succeeded by Abdul Kalam Azad, Syed Suleman Nadvi, Mohd. Ali and Sheikh Abdul Qadir; while writers of fiction like Sharar and Sarshar were also prominent. Along with these may be mentioned the Nadva school and the Punjab group. The literature then passed through a third phase to which writers like Sajjad Haider, Niaz Fatehpuri and Abdul Ghaffar belonged. They in their turn were followed by a long line of younger and more progressive writers like Bedi, Krishen Chandr, Akhtar Ansari, Josh, Asghar and Jigar who not only gave a new turn to artistic expression but also introduced a dose of realism. The new literature thus faithfully reflect the many political, economic and social changes which have now taken in the country at large.

After the first World War and with the advent of urgent economic and social problems this realism became more pronounced and even aggressive. Sajjad Zaheer's *Angaray* and Kazi Abdul Ghaffar's *Laila ke Khutut* gave a definite turn to the pencraft of modern Urdu writers. Prem Chand became the torch-bearer of progressive literature and established close contacts with the life and social problems of the common people.

Recent political changes in the country have put Urdu on trial as the language of the people. Even in Pakistan where Urdu has been acknowledged as the national language it has had to face the opposing claims of regional languages, particularly Punjabi and Bengali. Advocates of Urdu are therefore anxiously watching developments in the Punjab and Eastern Pakistan.

In India Urdu has to fight for its very existence in view of the emergence of Hindi as the State language and the increasing influence of regional languages.

The setting up of the Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu in Aligarh has evoked in the hearts of Urdu writers in India great hopes and expectations.

THE FUTURE

Whither Indian literature? With an answer to this question this brief survey may be concluded. Indian literature is at the threshold of still greater achievements inasmuch as freedom brings out the best in the people and their artists and authors. Add to it the expected redistribution of States on a linguistic basis, which is bound to give a great fillip to further and fuller growth in each of the literatures. But there is also a danger in this against which a note of warning must be sounded—the danger of decentralization resulting in a narrowing down of the all-India angle of vision and attitude, on the one hand, and of world loyalty on the other. Prudence lies, however, in co-operating with the evolutionary spirit which is steadily moving towards one world, one religion, one people, one philosophy of life.

The Indian literatures, however, are still in the "reformative" stage, trying to adjust themselves to the speedily changing spirit of the times.

Aspects of Indo-Anglian Literature

An Indian writing in English starts off with a major handicap. He has to attain a certain degree of mastery over the medium before proceeding to use it as a vehicle for self-expression at the level of literature. Now it is true that Indians have scored certain remarkable triumphs in their use of the English language. Some have used it with great precision and clarity as, for instance, Mahatma Gandhi or Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan. Others speaking in English have reached remarkable heights of eloquence—Gokhale or Bhulabhai Desai in the latter days of his career. Yet others have been able to acquire a manner of writing whose rhythms are indistinguishable from those of an Englishman's English—G. K. Chettur, for instance, who had a true feeling for the English language, or V. S. Shrinivasa Shastri whose expression was always lucid, idiomatic and absolutely correct according to the best English standards. Finally, there are those like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who for expressiveness or animation or range of subject-matter challenge comparison with the best work that is produced in England or other English-speaking countries.

But there is something which escapes even the best-schooled and the most sensitive among the writers, something which makes the higher branches of Indo-Anglian writing seem hollow and unreal. The truth is that while control over English for purposes of law or political and social discussion may come easily to the foreigner, control over English for purposes of self-expression at the highest level is a much more difficult achievement. This is just the reason why Indians writing in English have made a better showing in the literature of political, legal or general discussion than in literature properly so-called such as poetry, drama, fiction, essay or criticism.

POETRY

In poetry, for instance, which is the quintessence of literature, a great deal of early Indo-Anglian effort appeared quite stale and flat. Indeed here we come upon yet another obstacle which Indo-Anglians have had to overcome in their struggle for creative expression. For not only was the medium in which the poet was trying to express himself foreign but the very sources from which he drew his inspiration were also strange and alien. A great many Indo-Anglians knew little about the tradition in which they were born and their ancient culture and heritage. The history which they learnt at school was English history. The literature which fed their imagination was English literature. In fact much of the passion of young India for education was focussed in exuberant enthusiasm around English language and literature. They who had never heard an English skylark sing over an English meadow wrote whole essays on Shelley's *Ode to the Skylark*. In the hot aridity of an Indian summer, they puzzled over Keats's exact meaning when he called autumn a season of mists and mellow fruitfulness. The result was that when later they felt the need for self-expression themselves it was to the sights, the smells and the sounds of the English countryside that they turned for inspiration. Early Indo-Anglian writing was full of the song of the nightingale, the smell of the musk-rose, the beauty of the English spring or the bleakness of the English winter. The result was pure disaster for Indo-Anglian poetry. Neither in India nor in England did it carry any special appeal. To the Indian the verses seemed unreal, while to the Englishman they seemed at best like clever machine-made imitations of English classics. Not even such a gifted poet as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu succeeded in making robins and skylarks seem authentic. Everyone knows the advice which the famous English critic Edmund Gosse gave her "... write no more about robins and skylarks ... set your poems firmly among the mountains, the gardens, the temples ... introduce to us the vivid populations of your own voluptuous and unfamiliar province ... in other words be a genuine Indian poet of the Deccan, not a clever machine-made imitator of the English classics." Mrs. Naidu promptly changed her tune and turned to such typical Indian figures as the corn-grinder, the palanquin bearer, the bangle-seller or such authentic Indian landscapes as the call of the bulbul from a cassia plume, the song of the weaver at work at the loom, the voice of the shepherd gathering his flock under the pipal tree or the shout of the young Banjira woman driving her cattle across the fields. Here was Indo-Anglian poetry at its most natural and unpretentious—sweet, sensuous, sincere and unmistakably Indian,—though in rhythm and rhyme it still *remained consistently conservative*.

Indeed Mrs. Naidu's success marked a turning point in the history of Indo-Anglian poetry. It taught other practitioners of the art where to look for inspiration if they were to produce any worthwhile stuff. They saw that all genuine poetry was rooted in the tradition in which the poet was born or in modes of thought and action which were common to all humanity such as love, faith, desire, devotion, self-sacrifice. Thus, to cite a few examples, we have G. K. Chettur writing about a temple-tank or the Bevunje waterfall, Sheshadri about champak leaves, or Joseph Furtado about Brahmin girls. Of course, Rabindranath Tagore, towering in his world stature far above all else, had enriched the English literature by his inimitable "prose poems", but perhaps these cannot be called "Indo-Anglian", and the poet's translated work has anyhow to be left out of the narrow compass of this review. At a different, but very high level, we have the philosophical poetry of Aurobindo Ghosh and J. Krishnamurthi describing the adventures of those who set out in quest of Truth, Beauty and Goodness. These earlier poets—and among them should be mentioned Manmohan Ghosh, the doyen of Indo-Anglian poets—were mainly content with Tennysonian rhymes and rhythms. A later school of Indian poets have tended to break away towards the standards of Eliot, Auden and Ezra Pound. This, in spite of the imitative leanings involved, is all to the good, since it has infused new life and imagery into their work.

LANGUAGE PROBLEM

The difficulty about language remained as acute as ever, retarding complete freedom of expression, inhibiting mental processes and generally introducing an element of unreality into the work of the Indo-Anglians. The language problem was not, of course, peculiar to the poets; it was common to all practitioners of the art of literature—novelists, dramatists, essayists, short story writers as well as to poets. And unless the means were found of solving the language problem there was no chance of Indo-Anglian literature developing along healthy and vigorous lines. One suggestion was that Indians should evolve an English of their own. There was American English, Irish English, Welsh English. Why not, it was asked, Indian English? But then a further question arose: What is Indian English and exactly how does it differ from English English? Neither Raja Rao nor Mulk Raj Anand, the two supporters of this theory, clearly answered this question. Mulk Raj Anand wrote a pamphlet in which he hotly attacked English English under the name of King Emperor's English. But the kind of language in which he wrote the whole pamphlet did not seem very different from the kind of language which he was engaged in attacking at the moment. Indeed if one was to judge from the idiom which the other exponent of the theory used in his novel *Kanthapura* it would seem as though the new English consisted in little more than literal translation of Indian swear-words (son of a bitch, son of a widow) or Indian word groups (killing flies to mean whiling away time) into English. It was quite clear that the solution of the language problem did not lie along the lines suggested by Raja Rao or Mulk Raj Anand.

A second way in which the language problem has sometimes been met is through collaboration between an Indian and an Englishman. This has, on the whole, produced happier results though for obvious reasons it is not a solution which is frequently possible. Two examples of collaboration may be mentioned here. One is the autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi. The Mahatma himself informed his readers how the manuscript of his autobiography was touched up by his English disciple Miss Margaret Slade, better known as Mira Ben. The Mahatma, of course, wrote in a language which was entirely adequate for his purpose. But perhaps something of the even flow and the quiet beauty of the narrative can be partially ascribed to Mira Ben's co-operation. The autobiography of Mahatma Gandhi cannot, of course, be regarded as a good example of collaboration since the parts played by Mahatma Gandhi and Mira Ben in the writing of it were very unequal. A better example of collaboration is afforded by Hilda Wernher and Huthi Singh in their novel about Indian village life entitled *The Land and the Well*. Hilda Wernher who is the principal author has lived in such a village as she describes in the book: but she wisely sought the assistance of an Indian collaborator to make her ground doubly sure. The result is an authentic and fascinating record of the hopes and fears, joys and tragedies of peasant life in a north Indian village.

FICTION

Turning to Indo-Anglian fiction we find that there are many failures but there is also a large measure of achievement particularly in the realm of the short story. A number of short stories by Mulk Raj Anand, Bhabani Bhattacharya, R. K. Narayan and K. A. Abbas have appeared in British literary periodicals of the highest standing. There are some Indian novelists who tend to fall between two stools. They aim to attract and please the English reader and at the same time to attract and please the Indian. This leads inevitably to inconsistencies. An English critic (Mr. Hilton Young on one of whose papers part of the following sketch is based) has rightly stated that Indo-Anglian novelists must drop the habit of forcing Indian pictures into European frames, of distorting a Hindu story into the mould of the *Strand Magazine*. "Write well as an Indian," he said. "And Europeans will read you."

One of the difficulties of the Indian novelist is that in India sex does not make stories as readily as in Europe. And if someone tries to compose love stories on Western lines he will be doomed to failure for he is at once introducing an unnatural and jarring element. A way out is to handle the love interest in a delicate, elusive, unsubstantial form, as, for instance, R. K.

THE PRESS

BEFORE 1835 all printing of books and paper was subject to licence by the Governor-General in Council, and the licences were issued or refused at the discretion of Government. Act XI of 1835 repealed the old Regulations and merely required registration of the printer and stipulated a few other minor requirements. That Act was replaced in 1867 by the present Press and Registration of Books Act, and, except for an Act which was in force for one year during the 1857 upheaval, there was no further legislation directly affecting the Press until 1878 when the Vernacular Press Act was passed. That Act was repealed during the Viceroyalty of Lord Ripon in 1882. From that date until 1907 Government made no attempt to interfere directly with the liberty of the Press, the growth of sedition being dealt with in other ways by the passing in 1898 of section 124A of the Penal Code in its present form, which had been originally enacted in 1870, and by the introduction into the Penal Code of section 153A and into the Criminal Procedure Code of section 108. There were a certain number of prosecutions under those sections up to 1907. In 1908 the Newspaper (Incitement to Offences) Act was passed which dealt with papers inciting to murder or to acts of violence. This Act failed to have the desired effect.

The Indian Press Act, 1910, was a measure of wider scope, the main object of which, it was explained, was to ensure that the Indian press generally should be kept within the limits of legitimate discussion.

By the autumn of 1917 the Government of India had begun to consider the desirability of modifying at least one section of the Press Act to which great exception had been taken on account of the wide powers that it gave. Finally, after more than one consultation with Local Governments, a Committee was appointed in February 1921 after a debate in the then Central Legislative Assembly, to examine the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and the Indian Press Act, 1910, and report what modifications were required in the existing law. That Committee made a unanimous report (for details see *Year Book* for 1948)..

In general the laws which affect the Press in India today are Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867; the Indian Copyright Act No. III of 1914; the Indian Official Secrets Act No. XIX of 1923; Sections 124-A, 153-A, 171-G, 255, 292, 293, 294-A, 295-A, 489-A, 499-502 and 505 of the Indian Penal Code; Sections 99-A-99-G and 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code; Sections 81, 84 and 87 of the Indian Evidence Act No. I of 1872; Sections 19 and 181-A of the Sea Customs Act No. VIII of 1878; Sections 5 and 7 of the Land Customs Act No. XIX of 1924; Sections 26, 27-A-27-D of the Indian Post Office Act No. VI of 1898; Section 5 of the Indian Telegraph Act No. XIII of 1885; Sections 40, 52 and 53(1)(*b*) of the Patents and Designs Act No. II of 1911; Section 69 of the Trade Marks Act No. V of 1940; the Press (Special Powers) Act No. XXXIX of 1947; The Contempt of Courts Act, 1926; Article 19 (1) (*a*) and (*g*) and Clause (2) and (6) of the same Article of the Constitution of India. The amendment to Article 19 (1) (*a*) reads: "Nothing in Sub-clause (A) of Clause 1 (the Citizen's Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression) shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency, morality, or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence (This amendment is retrospective in operation); the Tax on Newspapers (Sales and Advertisements) Repeal Act No. XXVIII of 1951; the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act No. LVI of 1951.

HISTORY

The newspaper Press in India is an essentially English institution and was introduced soon after the task of organising the administration was seriously taken in hand by the English in Bengal. In 1773 was passed the Regulating Act creating the Governor-Generalship and the Supreme Court in Bengal and within seven years at the end of the same decade, the first newspaper was started in Calcutta by an Englishman in January 1780. More than a century and a half has elapsed since, not a very long period certainly, a period almost measured by the life of a single newspaper, *The Times* of London, which came into existence only five years later in 1785; but then the period of British supremacy was not much longer, having commenced at Plassey, only twenty-three years earlier. Bombay followed Calcutta closely, and Madras did not lag much behind. In 1789 the first Bombay newspaper appeared, *The Bombay Herald*, followed next year by *The Bombay Courier*, a paper now represented by *The Times of India* with which it was amalgamated in 1861. In Bombay the advent of the press may be said to have followed the British occupation of the island much later than was the case in Calcutta. In Calcutta the English were on sufferance before Plassey, but in Bombay they were absolute masters after 1665, and it is somewhat strange that no Englishman should have thought of starting a newspaper during all those hundred and twenty-five years before the actual advent of *The Bombay Herald*.

First Newspaper

The first newspaper was called *The Bengal Gazette* which is better known from the name of its founder as *Hicky's Gazette* or *Journal*. Hicky like most pioneers had to suffer for his enterprising spirit, though the fault was entirely his own, as he made his paper a medium for the publication of gross scandal, and he and his journal disappeared from public view in 1782. Several journals rapidly followed Hicky's, though they did not fortunately copy its bad example. *The Indian Gazette* had a career of over half a century, when in 1833 it was merged into the *Bengal Harkaru*, which came into existence only a little later. No fewer than five papers followed in as many years, the *Bengal Gazette* of 1780, and one of these, *The Calcutta Gazette*, started in February 1784, under the avowed patronage of Government, flourishes still as the official gazette of the West Bengal Government.

In 1821 a syndicate of European merchants and officials commenced the publication of *John Bull in the East*, a daily paper which was intended to reflect Tory opinion in India and set an example to the Press generally in the matter of moderation and restraint. The name of this journal was altered to *The Englishman* by the famous Stocqueler in 1836.

From its commencement the press was jealously watched by the authorities who put serious restraints upon its independence and pursued a policy of discouragement and rigorous control. Government objected to news of apparently the most trivial character affecting its servants. From 1791 to 1799 several editors were deported to Europe without trial and on short notice, whilst several more were censured and had to apologise. At the commencement of the rule of Wellesley Government promulgated stringent rules for the public press and instituted an official censor to whom everything was to be submitted before publication, the penalty for offending against these rules being immediate deportation. These regulations continued in force till the time of the Marquis of Hastings who in 1818 abolished the censorship and substituted milder rules.

This change proved beneficial to the status of the press, for henceforward self-respecting and able men began slowly but steadily join the ranks of journalism, which had then been considered a low profession. S Buckingham, one of the ablest and best kno of Anglo-Indian journalists of those da availed himself of this comparative freed to criticise the authorities, and under the sh administration of Adam, a civilian who te porarily occupied Hastings' place, he was ported under rules specially passed. B Lord Amherst and still more Lord Willia Bentinck were persons of broad and libe views, and under them the press was left pra tically free, though there existed certain reg lations which were not enforced, though Lo Clare, who was Governor of Bombay from 18 to 1835, once strongly but in vain urged t latter to enforce them. Metcalfe, who su ceeded for a brief period Bentinck, remov even these regulations, and brought abo what is called the emancipation of the pre in India in 1835, which was the beginning a new era in the history of the Indian pres Among papers that came into being, was t *Bombay Times* which was started towar the close of 1838 by the leading merchants Bombay, and which in 1861 changed its nam to the *Times of India*.

The liberal spirit in which Lord Hastin had begun to deal with the press led not on to the improvement in the tone and stat of the Anglo-Indian press, but also the rise of Indian-owned English and India language papers. The first newspaper any Indian language was the *Samache Durban* started by the famous Serampo Missionaries Ward, Carey and Marshman 1818 in Bengali. It received encourag ment from Hastings who allowed it to circ late through the post office at one-fourth t usual rates. This was followed in 1822 by purely Gujarati paper in Bombay called t *Bombay Samachar* which still exists, and th was laid the foundation of the Indian languag Press which at the present day is by far th largest part of the press in India.

From 1835 to the upheaval of 1857 the pres spread to other cities like Delhi, Agra an Gwalior, whereas formerly it was chiefly confine to the Presidency towns of Madras, Bomba and Calcutta. During the 1857 upheaval it freedom had to be temporarily controlled by th Gagging Act which Canning passed in June 185 on account of the license of a very few papers and owing still more to the fears of its circulatin intelligence which might be prejudicial to th ruling power. The Act was passed only for year at the end of which the press was once mor comparatively free.

Macaulay made sedition a penal offenc when he drafted the Penal Code, and journalism became a hazardous undertaking particularly with the growth of the freedom movement in th country. Subsequent history may be summarized in one sentence. Every time a campaign was launched against the Government some kind of public safety measure or emergency ordinance was at once put through; when pauses in the campaign occurred the laws were relaxed o abrogated. But some kind of emergency law remained on the statute book even after the advent of independence. The emergency law is represented by the Press (Special Powers) Act of 1947 and certain provisions in the Public Safety Measures Acts in the various States. It must be pointed out, however, that in all matters relating to the press Government seeks the advice of Press Advisory Bodies, which are set up in all the States and also at the Centre.

Three important developments in the history of the press were the formation of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society in 1939, the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference in 1940, and the Press Trust of India in 1940. The first two bodies were set up in the main to safeguard the common interests of the newspaper industry both on the business and editorial sides. The third body took over the ownership of the Associated Press of India and entered into partnership with Reuters Limited. The formation of all these bodies has helped to promote co-operation and understanding between Government and the press.

PRESS LAWS COMMITTEE

After the Second World War there was a general demand that Press laws should be brought in line with those prevailing in progressive countries and the Government of India appointed a committee of officials and non-officials on March 15, 1947 to review Press laws and suggest reforms. The Committee consisted of the following: Rai Bahadur Ganga Nath (*Chairman*), Nawabzada Khurshid Ali Khan, Rai Bahadur Sri Naraian Mahtha, Sri Prakasa, Diwan Chamanlal, Siddique Ali Khan, K. Srinivasan, S. A. Brelvi, Tushar Kanti Ghosh, G. V. Bedekar (*Secretary*). Evidence was submitted by Governments, press organizations and individual journalists. While the Provincial Governments were in favour of retention of the laws and even tightening some of them journalistic opinion on the whole seemed unfavourable. The A.-I.N.E.C. the most authoritative of all the bodies made a series of recommendations which could be summarized as follows:—The Post Office Act, the Criminal Procedure Code provisions and the Sea Customs Act could be left alone. Section 5 of the Telegraph Act should be amended so as to free messages intended for publications in newspapers. In respect of Sec. 124-A, I.P.C. the trial of sedition cases must be by jury. Trial of cases under Section 153-A may be made summary and *in camera* to avoid the evil effects of additional publicity. Sec. 144 of the Cr. P. C. should not be used to order editors not to publish news. The laws of contempt should be so amended as to permit *bona fide* reporting of judicial proceedings. Parliamentary reports should be made statutorily privileged. The conference gave it as its opinion that there was no justification for the humiliating restrictions imposed upon the Press by the various Provincial Public Safety Acts and said that there was need for guarantee against the powers under the Acts being abused. The operations of the Official Secrets Act, 1923 should be restricted to cases giving information to enemy in times of war and publication of confidential Government information likely to imperil public safety. The memorandum finally asked for outright repeal of the Indian States Act, 1922, Princes Protection Act, 1934, and Foreign Relations Act, 1932, and demanded constitutional guarantees for the freedom of the Press with a clause in the fundamental rights section that as in America the legislature here may pass no laws to restrict the freedom of the Press. Where there is no incitement to violence communication of news and expression of opinion should be free.

Report

The Committee which published its report on August 19, 1948 recommended the repeal of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1831 but some of the provisions of the Act were to be incorporated into the ordinary law of the country.

Other recommendations of the Committee were the exemption of the Press from Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the provision of a separate law, if necessary, for dealing with the Press in urgent cases of apprehended danger and the amendment of Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code, so that only incitement to violence against Government established by law would be treated as sedition.

The report includes an exhaustive historical review of the Press laws of India, a chapter on laws governing the Press in the principal countries of the world and a comparison of these with the Indian Press laws and also an examination of the Press laws of India with reference to the fundamental rights formulated by the Constituent Assembly of India and a chapter on the rights and responsibilities of the Press.

The Committee also recommended that an explanation should be added to Section 153-A of the Indian Penal Code (promoting enmity between classes) to the effect that it does not amount to an offence under that section to advocate a change in the social or economic order provided such advocacy does not involve the use of violence.

Another recommendation of the Committee is that the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act and the Indian Post Office Act which relate to interception should be amended to provide that actions and orders of subordinate officers are reported to and reviewed by responsible Ministers of Government.

Repeal of the Indian States Protection against Disaffection Act, 1922 and the Indian States (Protection) Act, 1934, was also recommended.

The Committee were of the view that while the Foreign Relations Act, 1932, should be repealed, more comprehensive legislation should be undertaken to make provision on a reciprocal basis for the protection of heads of foreign States, foreign Governments and the diplomatic representatives in India from defamatory attacks.

Lastly, the Committee recommended that before taking action against the Press under emergency legislation, Provincial Governments should invariably consult the Press Advisory Committee or similar body.

The report is signed by all members, subject to certain dissenting views expressed by Mr. Brelvi and Mr. Srinivasan. There are separate notes by Diwan Chaman Lal, the Hon. Mr. Mohanlal Saksena and Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh.

In his note, Diwan Chaman Lal expressed the view that Government should take serious notice of the tendency towards the formation of monopolies in connection with newspaper production and news agencies and advocated the setting up of a National News Agency controlled by an independent public authority.

In regard to monopolies and cartels in the production of newspapers, Diwan Chaman Lal was of the view that steps should be taken to prevent concentration in the hands of "big business" of chains of newspapers. He also expressed the opinion that the law of defamation and libel was entirely inadequate and needed to be strengthened and that the penalties should be more severe.

In the second note, Mr. Tushar Kanti Ghosh expressed the view that the name of the editor should, as now, continue to be published in papers and that the editor alone should be held fully responsible in respect of matter appearing in his paper. Mr. Ghosh was of the view that proceedings against a newspaper under Section 124-A, I.P.C. (Sedition) should be tried with the help of a jury and that no prosecution should be encouraged in respect of any printed matter unless it amounted to clear incitement to violence. He also expressed his opposition on principle to any proceedings in a court of law being conducted *in camera* except in grave emergencies.

Mr. Mohanlal Saksena in his note expressed the view that the Official Secrets Act should be confined only to matters which must remain secret in the interest of the safety of the State. He thought that the Act should be amended accordingly and specific provision should also be made that powers under the Act should not be put into operation without the consent of the Minister concerned.

INTER-DOMINION AGREEMENT

In 1948 an attempt was made to draw up a newspaper code to help in the creation of friendly relations between India and Pakistan. There were also good-will tours of Indian and Pakistani journalists. Thus a group of journalists from Indian and Pakistani Punjabs met in Simla on April 29, 1948, and decided to appoint a joint committee to ensure that the code which the meeting had drawn up was observed by newspapers in the two Punjabs. An event of much greater significance was the conclusion of an agreement between the Governments of India and Pakistan covering the whole sub-continent. At the conference at Calcutta held earlier during the year the two Governments agreed that in order to create a better atmosphere they would take steps in co-operation with the representatives of the Press to ensure that (1) the press of one country did not indulge in propaganda against the other country, (2) did not publish exaggerated versions of the news of a character likely to inflame or cause fear or alarm to the population or a section of the population in either country, (3) did not publish material likely to be construed as advocating a declaration or war by one country against the other country or suggesting the inevitability of war between the two countries and (4) discouraged all propaganda for the amalgamation of India and Pakistan or of parts of the two countries.

It was hoped that if the press in the two countries carried out its obligations in the spirit of the agreement arrived at between the two Governments the relations between them would vastly improve.

The agreement noted above was reinforced by the formulation of a code by the Indo-Pakistan Joint Press Committee. The text of the code is as follows: "The Joint Press Committee of the A.-I.N.E.C. and the P.N.E.C. notes with satisfaction the response of the press of India and Pakistan to the resolutions adopted by the joint meeting of the Standing Committee of the A.-I.N.E.C. and the P.N.E.C. on May 5, 1950 at Delhi.

"The Committee calls upon the press of both countries to help to facilitate the further implementation of the Indo-Pakistan Agreement: (A) By avoiding dissemination of news calculated to undermine relations between the majority and the minority communities in the two countries; (B) By refusing to give currency to mischievous opinion of individuals or organisations likely to rouse communal passions or create a sense of insecurity among the members of the minority community; (C) By rigorously excluding from the press of each country, opinion directed against the territorial sovereignty of the other or purporting to incite war; (D) By seeking through normal press channels or Government agencies, verification of news of communal incidents before it is published; (E) By always exercising due care and caution in regard to the publication of reports of communal incidents; (F) By avoiding alarming headlines for reports of communal incidents; (G) By exercising care in the publication of pictures and cartoons likely to excite communal passions; (H) By affording full facilities to Governments for correction or contradiction of published reports."

The Indo-Pakistani Information Consultative Committee reiterated the principle that all problems in dispute should be discussed on their merits, without introduction of matters arousing communal passion or attacking the territorial integrity of either country of advocating war or creating a war psychosis and should not be made the basis of scurillous attack against the religion, culture and faith of either country or personal attack against their respective leaders.

Reference may here be made to a different kind of newspaper code bearing on internal questions which was tentatively adopted by the West Bengal Press Advisory Committee. The object of the code was to fight as the committee put it the growing menace of provincialism. The code consists of the following main points: 1. News must promote the basic concept of national unity, 2. disputes should not be presented as though they were disputes between communities or States, 3. photographs or cartoons which may stir up provincial prejudice should not be published, 4. suggestions for the alteration of boundaries should not be made in provocative language.

POSITION OF PRESS

In 1948, an Audit Bureau of Circulation was started in Bombay on the initiative of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society. The purpose of the Bureau was to certify net paid sales of newspapers and periodicals so that the results of press advertising could be more accurately calculated. In that year too the circulation of an English language newspaper (*The Times of India*), reached the high figure of 100,000.

A joint meeting of the Executive Committees of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference and the Indian Language Newspapers' Association in 1949 suggested that newspapers must be listed among Central subjects so as to ensure that they were not exposed to any threats affecting their integrity or independence from any quarter. The meeting also urged the Constituent Assembly to guarantee the freedom of the press in the constitution itself in explicit terms, rather than by mere implication. Tax on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published in them are all now on the Union list.

On the question of the freedom of the press the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference passed a resolution at a meeting in 1949 requesting the Constituent Assembly to include a clause in the new constitutions guaranteeing fundamental rights to the press. The Conference at the same time made it clear that the press for its part must use its freedom with a due sense of responsibility. For instance, there were sections of the press which showed a tendency to overstep the bounds of legitimate criticism and indulge in scurrilous and offensive language, or practise gross distortion of fact and deliberate suppression of news. Such tendencies, the Conference urged, must be checked, if the press was to retain its good name. The question in fact, might be thoroughly looked into by the Standing Committee of the conference and by the various Press Advisory Committees.

The point was reiterated at a meeting of the A.-I.N.E.C. in March 1951. It condemned in a resolution the tendency in a section of the press 'to persist in deliberately publishing matter which is false, malicious and indecent and which contravenes accepted standards of presentation of news and comments.' It requested the President to look into specific cases that might be brought to his notice and take suitable measures to improve the professional standard of the journal in question. Courses in journalism in Universities in the various States were suggested by a separate resolution. The Committee also asked the President to resume negotiations for the setting up of a National Press Club in New Delhi.

Closely allied to the question of statutory restrictions by Government is monopoly control by capital. As stated elsewhere, Diwan Chamanlal had made suggestions on this problem in his note attached to the Press Laws Committee Report. Mr. R. K. Sidhwa also took up this question and declared his intention of bringing a Bill to control monopoly. The Bill would set up a Council of the Press of India whose primary duty was to prevent the growth of monopolistic tendencies in the management and control of the press. The Council would try to achieve this object by 1. setting up high professional standards in journalism, 2. introducing proper methods of imparting good training for journalism, 3. proper methods of recruitment, pay, etc., 4. keeping under review developments in the press tending to monopoly, 5. investigating and reporting whenever necessary on the membership of any newspaper company or press. In the course of a statement Mr. Sidhwa explained that newspapers and periodicals were gradually coming into the hands or under the influence of a particular class of people. Independent newspapers were bought by rich business men owning newspapers in different towns who dictated their own policy. It was desirable to put an end to such harmful tendencies and improve the lot of those who had entered the profession.

As for the working condition of journalists the Uttar Pradesh Newspaper Industry Enquiry Committee report published in 1950 stressed the need for suitable legislation to ensure the progress of the newspaper industry and to improve the conditions of service of newspaper workers. The report also suggested that all newspapers in the State should be classified according to capital invested, circulation and annual income, and placed into three separate categories.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATIONS

Working journalists of India, met for the first time in the journalistic history of the country in October 1950 and set up a central representative body, "the Federation of Indian Working Journalists", with the object, among other things, of protecting the rights and interests of working journalists and of defending and preserving the freedom of the press.

The Convention, sponsored by the Delhi Union of Journalists was attended by representatives of 23 State and District journalist organisations, and was presided over by Mr. M. Chalapati Rau, Editor of *The National Herald*, Lucknow.

The Convention passed more than a dozen resolutions on various problems connected with the press and working journalists. The Convention condemned executive "inroads" into the liberties of the press and placed on record "its deep sense of appreciation" on the judicial decisions upholding the press and its rights.

The Convention also demanded the association of working journalists with Press Advisory Committees, and recommended that the work of accreditation and disaccreditation of correspondents be entrusted to professional bodies.

A code of professional conduct for working journalists was adopted while the President was authorised to nominate a Committee to draft a constitution and make recommendations on, among other things, organisation of working journalists on trade union lines.

The Convention expressed "grave concern" at the prevailing conditions in the profession—"growing unemployment, insecurity of service, long working hours and for the majority not even a living wage." It "demanded" that the employers should take "immediate steps" to improve the conditions, to introduced salary scales "in keeping with the responsibilities of an intellectual profession" and provide for adequate leave, insurance, provident fund and other facilities.

While urging the members to strive for such improvement "and forge sanctions wherever possible", the Convention "deeply" regretted the failure of Government to improve working conditions in newspapers and news agencies. It demanded the institution of an inquiry into the conditions of working journalists with a view to introducing legislation based on that inquiry to enforce minimum standards, and demanded that in all matters pertaining to the press the point of view of working journalists should be taken into account.

It also suggested that all the newspapers in India should be closed on Sundays so that weekly journalism might develop and journalists might be able to take part in cultural and social activities.

While deploring the conditions of mofussil correspondents, the Convention called upon newspaper owners to treat the correspondents on a par with the members of the editorial staff.

The Convention also adopted the following code of professional conduct:

"A member should do nothing that would bring discredit on himself, his newspaper, his profession or his professional organisation. He should not by commission or omission act against the interests of the Federation or the regional organisation of which he is a member.

"No member should seek promotion or seek to obtain the position of another journalist by unfair methods. A member should not, directly or indirectly, attempt to obtain for himself or any one else any commission, regular or occasional, held by a freelance member of the Federation or a constituent body.

"It is unprofessional conduct to exploit the labour of another journalist by plagiarism or by using his copy for any purpose without permission."

Working journalists, representing both English and language newspapers also met at a convention in Bombay on April 16, 1951 to adopt a charter of demands.

The charter referred to emoluments, allowances, terms and conditions of service, provident fund, pension and security of employment.

The charter demanded a minimum salary of Rs. 150 for the "ordinary grade" rising up to Rs. 900 in 25 years, the scale of pay for the "selection grade" being Rs. 350—Rs. 1,250, spread over a period of 20 years.

A compulsory provident fund and provision for pension and compensation was also demanded by the charter. On the question of security of service, the charter stated that the services of a journalist should not be dispensed with after he had been confirmed, except for gross insubordination or continued negligence.

A resolution demanding appointment, by Government, of a commission to inquire into the conditions of working journalists in India was also passed.

The Indian Federation of Working Journalists' Organization met in Calcutta in April, and passed a resolution which demanded that the Government of India should appoint a commission to investigate the existing conditions of the press with a view to improving its status and function.

The Federation suggested a comprehensive list of terms of reference for the proposed commission, including improvement of the standards of newspaper production, betterment of the conditions of work and security of service of journalists, promotion of a newsprint manufacturing industry, freedom of the press and repeal or amendment of laws not in consonance with the Constitution, re-examination of laws relating to libel and contempt of court.

Pending the institution of the Commission, the Federation suggests a separate inquiry by Parliament into the working condition of journalists in all aspects, this inquiry to be completed within six months of its inception. All labour welfare laws should be made applicable to working journalists.

A resolution which evoked considerable discussion related to official restrictions on journalists in the collection of news.

The Delhi Union of Journalists was congratulated on its successful opposition to the recent order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi State restricting the rights of correspondents to gather news. The Federation called on all its constituent units to report to headquarters any such restrictions in force in their respective States.

"Grave concern" was expressed in another resolution at "the increasing tendency on the part of legislative bodies to usurp powers they do not possess under the constitution in the guise of protecting their rights and privileges." The recent cases of the Editor of "Swatontra" in Madras and of the acting editor of "Blitz" in the U.P. were cited as illustrations.

Anxiety was also expressed at retrenchments in newspapers and units were called on to keep a vigilant watch on this aspect.

LAW CASES

A number of cases occurred during the years 1949 and 1950 in which the judiciary intervened to set aside orders served on the press by the executive. For instance, in the Punjab a Full Bench of the Punjab High Court set aside an order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi on the daily *Pratap* forfeiting the paper's security and demanding a fresh security of Rs. 5,000 (May 17, 1949). The order of forfeiture was based on two items, a letter from a refugee staying in a camp and a report about the withdrawal of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai from a meeting of the Congress Working Committee. In delivering judgment the Judges remarked that S.4 (1)(D) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act should not be made use of for stifling legitimate criticism or the ventilation of genuinely felt grievances. The hatred, contempt or disaffection made culpable by the Act must in its intensity and depth be more than a mere feeling of resentment or disapprobation. The judges declared that the law of sedition in its present form was a little too nebulous and that the proceedings of the case in hand clearly demonstrated that people still required protection against the executive even under a national Government.

About two months later (July 14, 1949), the same newspaper was again involved in a case with the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, when a Full Bench of the Punjab High Court allowed an appeal by the editor of the paper against an order of the Chief Commissioner forfeiting its security for publishing certain articles and news items. In the course of their judgment the Judges declared that the desire to stifle legitimate criticism must be deprecated and that the press must be allowed more liberty of expression. The Judges then went on to say, 'The proceedings in this case would appear to show that even innocent and harmless utterances of the press are looked upon with disfavour by the executive authorities'.

Three other interesting cases in which a newspaper was involved would also bear mention. According to a judgment of the Bombay High Court (June 2, 1949), the keeper of a printing press cannot be presumed to be the printer of documents printed and published at the press under S. 9A of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947. (*This Act is now amended*). On this basis, Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar issued writs of *certiorari* and prohibition against the State of Bombay and Mr. V. T. Dehajkar, Secretary to the Government of Bombay at the instance of the People's Publishing House Ltd.

The second case involved a conviction. The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay sentenced (July 28, 1949) one Ramesh Chandra, a member of the Communist Party to three months' rigorous imprisonment for committing a breach of the Press (Emergency Powers) Act by publishing an unauthorized pamphlet entitled 'Operation Asylum'. The accused argued that the pamphlet was brought out in 1946 when circumstances were entirely different. And he could not be prosecuted for the offence now. The magistrate, however, held that the language employed by the accused in the pamphlet was extravagant and the argument neither fair nor liberal.

The third case touched upon the freedom of the press more closely. The issue in Romesh Thappar *versus* the Government of Bombay (August 19, 1949 and September 20, 1949) was whether the order issued on the publisher of *Cross Roads* by the Government of Bombay on July 25, 1949 under S. 9(*a*) of the Public Security Measures Act prohibiting him from publishing his paper for a stated period—whether this order was an executive order or a judicial order. If it was an executive order the courts had no jurisdiction. But if it was a judicial order the Courts could intervene. In directing that the case must be disposed of on its merits the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court and Mr. Justice Tendolkar held (September 20, 1949) that the order was judicial and not executive inasmuch as the Government had to decide objectively and not subjectively the nature of the action to be taken as well as the purpose. In other words, Government could take action only if the action was justified, *i.e.*, it was intended to prevent any activity prejudicial to public safety or maintenance of public order.

This is not, of course, the whole story, for there were also instances in which the courts upheld Government action. In any case, the law of a country is one thing, and what happens in actual practice is quite a different thing. From this point of view there is little doubt that the press in this country does enjoy the greatest amount of freedom in actual practice. This point, in fact, was forcibly made by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari when he opened the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference at Bangalore in May 1950 when he was Governor-General. In the course of his speech he said, 'It is not the statutes that give us the measure of the rights enjoyed by the Press. There may be terrible-looking laws on the statute book, but to use a homely expression, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. On any day in the year I can if challenged produce a catalogue of things printed ... which would prove that there is no sort of restriction over writing or fear in the minds of journalists'. That may be regarded as a fair summing up of the whole position about press law in the country.

An enquiry into the conduct of a public servant could be public. A ruling to this effect was given by the Government of the Punjab when the question arising out of an enquiry in the State was referred to it in the course of the enquiry. The public servant in question had objected to the reporting of proceedings in the press.

The question of fundamental rights was raised in a case which came up before a full bench of the Punjab High Court in September 1950. The Court set aside an order of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi which forfeited all copies of a book entitled 'Now It Can Be Told.' The forfeiture order was based on the ground that the matter contained in the book tended to promote hatred and enmity between the different classes of the citizens of India. One of the Justices observed, "Forfeiture is calculated to and has the effect of interfering with the freedom of speech." A full bench of the Patna High Court held as 'unconstitutional and void' the provisions in the Indian Press Act giving power to the State Governments to forfeit the security deposited by a printing press, for the plant if it is used for printing a document which is an incitement to violence. The question arose from a petition filed by Shrimati Shaila Bala Devi keeper of a press who had challenged an order of the Government of Bihar demanding from her a security of Rs. 2,000 for publishing a pamphlet which in the opinion of the Government purported to preach violence and bloodshed. Counsel for the petitioner had questioned the validity of Section 4 (1) (A) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 under which the action was being taken. Two of the three judges held that the Sections conflicted with the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression.

A case of allied interest arose in Bombay when the High Court allowed a petition seeking for a writ of *certiorari* and for quashing the orders issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate demanding a security of Rs. 1,000 from the printer and publisher of *Soviet Mitra* under the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act.

On the other hand a full bench of the Madras High Court held by a majority that the two provisions under Section 4 of the Indian Press Act 1-A and 1-B were valid. These Sub-Sections empowered Government to forfeit the security deposited by a newspaper or the press itself if it incites to violence or brings Government into hatred. Two of the justices held that the Sub-Sections were not repugnant to or inconsistent with the Constitution as they were saved by Section 19(2) of the Constitution which lays down that the freedom of speech and expression did not affect existing legislation. The third judge dissented, taking the view that the two provisions in the Press Act fell outside the scope of legislation permitted under Section 19 (2) of the Constitution. Leave to appeal to the Supreme Court was however granted. The judgment arose out of an application filed by the keeper of the Avanti Press of Rajahmundry and the editor and publisher of *Aruna* of Mangalore.

A bench of the Madras High Court also ruled that Section 3 (1) of the Press Emergency Powers Act was inconsistent with fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 19 (1) (G) of the Constitution which confers on all citizens rights to practise any profession or carry on any business. The judgment arose from the petition of a woman who wanted to start a press and had been asked to deposit a certain sum of money on the ground that she was a Communist sympathiser.

A ruling given by the Speaker of the Madras Assembly caused considerable agitation among newspaper-men. The Speaker appeared to have said in effect that any comments on proceedings pending before a legislature which might influence voting in the House would be tantamount to a breach of privilege and would thereby become actionable. The newspaper reaction to this was summed up by the President of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference the late Deshbandhu Gupta who said in a statement that the principle enunciated by the Speaker of the Madras Assembly struck at the root of democratic practices. It is in fact the specific duty of the press to comment on the proceedings pending before a legislature so as to affect the approach and views of the members of the legislature and influence their votes. If the press did not do this it would fail in one of its fundamental duties to the public which it ought to serve. There were also protests against the Speaker's ruling from many journalists' associations in the country.

Later the Speaker clarified his earlier ruling. He said that it was not every criticism of the proceedings of the House by newspapers influencing the vote that is a breach of privilege but only such criticism as is improper. Libel upon members, contempt of the House, attempt to bribe members and so on will amount to improper criticism or influence.

FOREIGN NEWS COVERAGE

There is a sense in which the coverage of foreign news was very poor. The press in fact failed to rise to the full measure of the challenge that the post-war situation offered to the press of this country. A whole new world had arisen in south and east Asia, with which India had close geographical and strategic ties. Many of the countries there had just become free like India. Others were throbbing with a new vitality. And all of them had much the same kind of economy as India and were faced with similar problems and difficulties. Yet no special attention was paid to development in this area. Another vast reconstruction movement was in progress in the war-devastated countries of Europe. They were trying to build a new order from scratch by using novel techniques such as mass participation. A backward agricultural society was transforming itself into a modern industrial economy largely through its own efforts. Hardly anything of this experiment, which was of such supreme interest to India found any reflection in the news columns of the Indian press. Instead attention was fixed almost entirely upon a set of incidents very narrow in scope connected with what the Americans call "the cold war." One read day after day of conflicts between cardinal and communist, of acrimonious protests from one Government to another, of flaming challenges thrown out to hypothetical aggressors, of international conferences at which groups of delegates met and went on snarling at one another. Much of this reporting was fundamentally futile and was made wholly tedious by the constant repetition of identical statements from foreign spokesmen expressed in identical language.

There was a more serious aspect of the situation on which attention was not sufficiently focussed. The whole nature of the foreign correspondence put the editorial staffs of Indian newspapers in a dilemma in which the news background was flagrantly at cross-purposes with editorial policy. While the editorial columns pressed for a policy of neutrality the news columns were filled day after day with the kind of reports which made that very neutrality appear not only wrong but diabolically wrong. The point was not whether the news reports were true or false but that they had a bewildering effect on the sort of reader who took a serious interest in international relations. Thus it was not only the editorial staffs of Indian newspapers that found themselves in a dilemma but also the External Affairs Ministry of the Government of India. Appropriately enough, the man who first drew attention to this disconcerting factor in the situation was the Minister of External Affairs himself, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru. In an address which he delivered to the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference in December 1950, Mr. Nehru used these words, "If you want peace among various countries it is hardly a sensible or logical approach to go about slandering each other, irritating each other and pointing

out the faults, errors and sins of the other...It leads to a closing up of people's minds and when minds are closed they become impervious to any argument or any peaceful approach."

Liaison with Government

Part of the trouble was that liaison between the press and the External Affairs Ministry was neither close nor continuous enough. Opinion was expressed at the same meeting of the Newspaper Editors' Conference that liaison might be more systematic, as in England for instance. On the staff of English newspapers, there is always a man who regularly interprets the mind and intention of the British Foreign Office to the English public. This man, the newspapers call, "Our Diplomatic Correspondent." Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, then President of the Newspaper Editors' Conference asked that the External Affairs Ministry should appoint a public relations section and that there should be a committee of foreign editors of Indian papers for liaison with the External Affairs Department.

Part of the trouble also was that most Indian newspapers were understaffed particularly on the writing side. One was always grateful for ready-made copy that was near to hand and could be got to the printer without extra trouble. It was not as though the staff was actively biassed one way or the other: it was simply carrying out a routine job in a mechanical fashion. Thus the whole range of cold war terminology meant for use in the British and American press found its way as a matter of course in Indian newspapers without anyone's realizing what it was all about. Expressions like 'the free world,' 'satellite states,' though legitimate in editorial comment, had no meaning beyond propaganda when used in the reporting of news-events. They had, of course, a definite place in American and British political life as they were meant to produce a certain attitude in the public, but against the background of India's own foreign policy they were futile.

Not many Indian journalists were even aware that there was a "problem" here to which an answer had to be found in the interests of consistency. In this connection mention may be made of an address which the Deputy Minister for External Affairs delivered to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. Dr. Keskar was speaking of the disadvantages which the first independent Government of India was facing in the formulation of a foreign policy of their own. Among the major disadvantages was a dearth of competent journalists who could provide the necessary guidance, give a lead, or discuss with knowledge and authority specific issues that arose from time to time in international relations, and help the Government of India to decide their course of action.

NEW RESTRICTIONS ON PRESS

On May 12, 1951 the Prime Minister introduced a Bill to amend the Constitution of India. One of the amendments concerning fundamental rights had an important bearing on the freedom of the press. It was explained that one of the objects of the Amending Bill was to prevent abuse of freedom of speech and expression involving security of the State and friendly relations with foreign powers as certain difficulties had been brought to light by judicial decisions and pronouncements.

The amendment involved the addition of three new heads of restriction to the freedom of speech and expression—public order, incitement to an offence, and friendly relations with foreign States. Regarding the first two, a series of Court decisions had invalidated such enactments as Section 4 of the Press Act forbidding publication of anything which offered incitement to or encouraged offence of murder or violence.

The term "public order" is made wider in scope. It has been made clear that the right of freedom of speech and expression to all citizens will be guaranteed provided such right would not prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the security of the States, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, restrictions on the exercise of such right.

Nor would the right to freedom of speech and expression affect the operation of any existing law so far as it relates to, or prevents the State from, making any law relating to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to offence.

The Law Member in the course of the debate on the Bill argued that the Supreme Court had given a particular decision because its rules of construction or canons of interpretation, unlike those of the U. S. Supreme Court, excluded the doctrine of the inherent "police powers" of every State to protect itself whether the Constitution expressly provided for it or not, and the doctrine of "implied power" by which the grant of one power to the State must be presumed to imply the first.

Given this interpretation by the Supreme Court how could the State discharge its obligations under the directive principles of State policy written into the Constitution if it was not to be allowed to legislate to give effect to them. One had to distinguish between the capacity of Parliament to make a law and the actual enactment of any particular law. The amended Article 1 (2), was therefore only an enabling measure and whether or not a law would abridge a liberty could be discussed only when Parliament was seized of that particular Bill. The amendment gave rise to a good deal of opposition in Parliament, the press and the country.

Large sections of the press and other independent bodies like the Supreme Court Bar Association wrote and spoke in terms of varying disapproval of what they feared might be construed as indecent haste and immoral precedent being shown by a Party Government on the eve of the first General Elections under the new Constitution to make that Constitution the creature of the Party manifesto.

In the course of a debate in Parliament Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, then President, A.-I.N.E.C. described Mr. Nehru's arguments in favour of curbing the liberty of the press as "light-hearted" and "unconvincing." Freedom of the press, he said, was an essential attribute of democracy and any abridgement of that freedom would be disastrous. The Prime Minister himself had some months ago, while addressing the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, declared that it was far better to have a free press even if sections of it tended to be mischievous rather than have a controlled and regulated press. What had caused this sudden change of opinion when the national press had always warmly responded to the advice tendered to it from time to time by Mr. Nehru?

A 12-man deputation met the Prime Minister on behalf of the A.-I.N.E.C. Mr. Nehru told the deputation that while Government would not be prepared to postpone the amendments to Article 19 of the Constitution, they would try to modify them with a view to meeting the viewpoints of the press as far as possible.

Later a resolution was adopted by the A.-I.N.E.C. approving the stand taken by its President demanding the withdrawal of the proposed amendment to Article 19 (2) of the Constitution.

The Committee placed on record its considered opinion that the proposed amendment "is unwarranted and uncalled for," and hoped that the representations made by the President would persuade Government to reconsider their attitude towards the amendment.

The Committee authorised the President to take such further steps as he might consider necessary to protect the liberties of the press in view of the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

PROTEST MEETING

The matter had a sequel when the bill became law and a special session of the A.-I.N.E.C. held in Bombay on June 23 and 24, 1951 decided to suspend the working of all committees of the A.-I.N.E.C. functioning in an advisory capacity with Government both at the Centre and the States. The conference, however, authorized the Committee to review the decision if a situation calling for such a review arose, and referred to the Committee a proposal to refuse its co-operation with all committees and enquiries instituted by Government on matters relating to the press and press laws in India.

The resolution was an amalgamation of a substantial portion of a resolution moved by Mr. Frank Moraes and another by Mr. A. D. Mani. It was passed by 44 votes to 9. Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta presided.

The conference also called upon newspapers to suspend publication for a day as a mark of protest against "unwarranted and uncalled for encroachment on freedom of expression."

The conference then passed *nem com* five other resolutions as referred to it by the Subjects Committee, making it clear that the Indian press "will not rest until the amendment to Article 19 (2) is repealed and freedom of expression is restored."

One of the resolutions directed the newspapers to publish the following caption on the top of the leading article "Freedom of expression is our birthright and we shall not rest until it is fully guaranteed by the Constitution."

Another resolution stated: "The conference is of the considered opinion that, in order to impress on the public the fact that what is at stake is not the question of any special privilege to the press but something of direct and immediate concern to them and that the Amendment imperils the exercise of their right to freedom of expression.

"The conference urges on the electorate to demand from every candidate standing for election to Parliament and State Legislatures a pledge to work for and to secure repeal of the Amendment to Article 19 (2), of the Constitution and restoration of freedom of expression."

Mr. Frank Moraes, moving his resolution, said that Government had treated the press in a "cavalier and churlish fashion." He suggested that, in view of the fact that Government were "not interested in our views or representations," the Press should not associate itself with consultative and advisory bodies. That was the minimum, he remarked, they could do.

Mr. A. D. Mani, moving an identical resolution the contents of which were substantially incorporated in Mr. Moraes's resolution, observed that he wanted to give Government room for consideration of the amendment. "We should not shut the door for discussion of the issue," he said.

Mr. Joachim Alva remarked that by passing the resolution they were going to snap the liaison with Government established through press advisory committees.

Mr. J. Natarajan also opposed the resolution on the ground that they would have the effect of putting a blanket on all remedies.

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan referred to the theory put forward by some speakers that the press advisory system had not yielded results and had survived its usefulness. That was not a correct estimate of facts, he said, opposing the resolutions. "The system provided a vital link between the authority and the press," he said. He asked them to revise their opinions as by scrapping the Press Advisory Committees they would not develop any strength.

Mr. Deshbandhu Gupta, in an appeal to members, said he was looking forward to a spirit of accommodation among members and they would pass a resolution in a way acceptable to all. "If the conference is divided in its resolution," he added, "we are starting with a very big handicap in the struggle envisaged by it. The only criterion I would place in adopting the resolution is the general common measure of agreement. That should not be forgotten."

The resolutions of Mr. Moraes and Mr. Mani were suitably modified to accommodate all points of view. The amendment of Mr. Mani authorising the Standing Committee "to review the position in the light of the decisions of the plenary session if a situation calling for such a review arises" was incorporated in the resolution.

Mr. Gupta, in winding up the proceedings, said that the conference which had a membership of 200 represented about 90 per cent of the circulation of newspapers in the country. Its claim to be the most representative body of the press, he added could not therefore be an empty boast. The conference had in it members who had made noteworthy contribution to the cause of freedom.

Six members of the conference in a signed statement expressing their opposition to the resolution said that it would be inopportune and hence unwise to start "direct action against a democratic Government with a large popular support." The proper occasion for such a conflict, it was stated, would be the presentation of the new comprehensive Bill contemplated to be brought before Parliament, in case it is found to be injurious to our interest."

The signatories who did not take part in the voting on the resolution are: Messrs. H. M. Joshi, P. V. Gadgil, J. Natarajan, D. S. Potnis, D. R. Nisal and Mr. Puri (Delhi).

INDIAN NEWS AGENCIES

Press Trust of India (P.T.I.).
General Manager: A. S. Bharatan.
357, *Hornby Road, Bombay.*

United Press of India.
Managing Director: B. Sen Gupta.
P-4, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta.

Free Press of India Agency.
21, *Dalal Street, Bombay.*

Globe Agency.
Tropical Bldg., Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

Dhiman Press of India.
Ludhiana (Punjab).

Hindustan Samachar.
29, *Ghoga Street, Bombay* 1.

FOREIGN AGENCIES

Reuter's.
Associated Press of America.
United Press of America.
Agence France Presse.
Tass News Agency (Russian).
Central News Agency (Chinese).
Globe Agency (Hulton), Ltd.
Antara (Indonesia).
Exchange Telegraph News Agency (British).
British United Press.

INFORMATION SERVICES

INDIAN INFORMATION SERVICE

Indian Government publicity work is carried out chiefly through the following agencies: 1. All-India Radio, 2. Press Information Bureau, 3. Publications Division, 4. Films Division.

Every Ministry has an information officer attached to it. The whole service is grouped together under a Ministry called the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. For chief officials see under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India.

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Calcutta Office: (1, Harrington Street).
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DOMINION OF CANADA

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Acting Commercial Secy.: R. F. Renwick.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

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(162, Mount Road, Madras).

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TURKEY

(Turkish Embassy, Maiden's Hotel, New Delhi).

EGYPT

Consul: Albert Loutfallah.
Vice-Consul: Zaghloul Hamdy.
Secretary: Saleh Zaghloul.

TASS NEWS AGENCY

(Travancore House, Curzon Road, New Delhi).
N. Pastukhov; F. Matveev.

U. N. INFORMATION CENTRE

(Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi).

Director: B. Leitgeber.
Dy. Director: Kamal Kumar.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS IN NEW DELHI

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President of Foreign Correspondents Association: Robert Trumbull.
Secretary: Richard Williams.

U.S.A. CORRESPONDENTS IN BOMBAY

United Press of America: John Hlavacek (Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street).
McGraw-Hill World News, The Christian Science Monitor: W. Gordon Graham (63, New Marine Lines).

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS, SOCIETIES

Empire Press Union, Indian Section (c/o *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi); *Chairman:* Devadas Gandhi.
Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: *President,* Ramnath Goenka (*Indian Express*); *Deputy President,* Suresh Chandra Majumdar (*Hindustan Standard*); *Hony. Treasurer,* J. K. Cowley (*Statesman*); *Secretary,* Asu De.
London Committee of The Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: *President,* Sir Stanley Reed; *Chairman:* Douglas Shaw; *Hon. Secy.:* Joe Henry Buchi; *Hony. Treasurer,* B. J. Kirchner.
Press Trust of India: *Chairman,* Kasturi Srinivasan (*Hindu,* Madras), *Trustee on Reuters' Trust,* C. R. Srinivasan (*Swadesamitran,* Madras); *Director on Reuters' Board,* Devadas Gandhi (*Hindustan Times,* Delhi): *Alternate Director on Reuters' Board,* Ramnath Goenka (*Indian Express,* Madras); *General Manager:* A. S. Bharatan; *Editor:* G. Parthasarathy; *Secretary:* S. R. Munolli.
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The Indian Languages Newspapers' Association (Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghogha Street, Fort). *President:* A. R. Bhatt (*Kesari,* Poona).
Indian Federation of Working Journalists' Organization; *President.* M. Chalapathi Rao (*National Herald,* Lucknow); *Secretary-General* J. P. Chaturvedi.
Southern India Journalists' Federation (9-6, Sri Rama Buildings, Mount Road, Madras 2).
Indian Newspapers Co-operative Society Ltd. (Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghogha Street, Fort, Bombay); *Chairman, Board of Directors:* Shantilal H. Shah.
Calcutta Printing Press Owners' Association (32, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta); *Hon. Secretary:* S. N. Guha Ray.
Press Owners' Association, Bombay (196-B, Gaiwadi, Girgaon, Bombay).

six crores to be drawn as and when required by way of assistance towards the setting up of ordnance factories and other institutions.

As regards the ten regiments of Gurkhas recruited from Nepal (an independent country), six were retained by the Indian Union and four were transferred to the British Government to form a part of the British Army by mutual agreement between the Governments of Nepal, India and the United Kingdom.

An agreement was reached between the Government of India and His Majesty's Government that all British Forces in India would be withdrawn soon after the transfer of power. Accordingly the first detachment of the British Troops—Army and Royal Air Force—approximately 1,500 strong left India on August 17, 1947 and the withdrawal was completed on February 28, 1948, when the last British Unit—First Battalion, the Somerset Light Infantry, sailed from India.

SENIOR DEFENCE FORCES OFFICERS

Chief of Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, General K. M. Cariappa, O.B.E.

Chief of the General Staff, Indian Army, Maj.-Gen. S. P. P. Thorat, D.S.O.

Adjutant-General, Indian Army, Maj.-Gen. J. N. Chaudhuri.

Quartermaster-General, Indian Army, Maj.-Gen. K. S. Thimayya, D.S.O.

Engineer-in-Chief, Indian Army, Maj.-Gen. H. Williams, C.B.E.

Master-General of Ordnance, Indian Army, Maj.-Gen. Sant Singh.

Military Secretary, Indian Army, Brig. Sarda Nand Singh.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Western Command, Lt.-Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Lt.-Gen. Thakur Nathu Singh.

General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command, Lt.-Gen. M. S. Rajendrasinhji, D.S.O.

Indian Navy

Chief of Naval Staff & Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, Vice-Admiral C. T. M. Pizey, C.B., D.S.O., R.N.

Chief of Staff, Naval H. Qrs., Commodore G. A. French, R.N.

Rear Admiral Commanding, I.N. Squadron, Rear Admiral N. V. Dickinson, D.S.O., D.S.C. & Bar., R.N.

Chief of Administration, Naval H. Qrs., Captain G. S. Kapoor, I.N.

Chief of Personnel, Naval H. Qrs., Captain B. A. Samson, I.N.

Commodore-in-Charge, Bombay, Commodore R. M. T. Taylor, R.N.

Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin, Commodore E. G. McGregor, D.S.O., R.N.

Naval Officer-in-Charge, Vizagapatam, Captain B. S. Soman, I.N.

Indian Air Force

Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, I.A.F., Air Marshal G. E. Gibbs, C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal S. Mukerjee, O.B.E.

Air Officer Commanding, Operational Command, Air Commodore Arjun Singh, D.F.C.

Air Officer Commanding, Training Command, Air Commodore R. H. D. Singh.

Air Officer-in-Charge, Technical and Equipment Services (Air H.Q.), Air Commodore A. M. Engineer, D.F.C.

Air Officer-in-Charge, Personnel and Organisation (Air H.Q.), Air Commodore, D. A. R. Nanda.

The Defence Forces of India used to contain a very large British element but the Government of India after partition decided to completely nationalise the Defence Forces at the earliest date possible. Since the decision was made the nationalisation of the Indian Army has proceeded rapidly. The Committee appointed to study the nationalisation problem under the chairmanship of Mr. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar completed its report by the end of 1947. Actually even before the completion of the report, about the time when it became clear that the country would have to be divided after August 15, 1947, nationalisation had started and it was just a question of speeding up the process. The number of British Officers in the new Indian Army has varied from time to time. The last British Commander-in-Chief, General Sir Roy Bucher vacated office on January 15, 1949 when General K. M. Cariappa succeeded him as the first Indian Commander-in-Chief.

In the Air Force there was really no problem of nationalisation as such as the Indian Air Force had no British Officers. However, it has been necessary to obtain on loan about a dozen British Officers. In addition, a few civilian British Technicians are also employed on contract in various Air Force Installations.

In the Navy, the full achievement of nationalisation must necessarily be delayed since there does not in fact exist an adequate number of Indian Officers with the requisite experience. The policy, however, remains the same as in the other two Services, only such British Officers being retained, or accepted on loan from the Royal Navy as are absolutely essential, that is to say, those whose place cannot be filled by Indian nationals.

DEFENCE ORGANIZATION

A point that may be mentioned at the start is that the order of precedence of India's Defence Services has been rearranged as the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

Hitherto, the British tradition of regarding the Navy as the seniormost service had been followed in India too. But with the country becoming a sovereign democratic Republic, it has been decided to alter the order in view of the Army having undoubtedly played the most outstanding role in the long history of the country's defence.

Though now the Army is to be mentioned first, to be followed by the Navy and the Air Force, the change in no way implies that the Government of India attach less importance to either of the latter.

Notwithstanding their decision to change the order of precedence, Government propose to consider the three Services alike. In fact, their intention is to pay more attention to the Navy and the Air Force, which, though yet small in size, have to play an increasingly important part in future.

With the inauguration of the new constitution on January 26, 1950, the use of the prefix 'Royal', wherever it occurred in the designation of a service, a regiment, a corps or a unit of the Armed Forces, was discontinued. Similarly, the expression "His Majesty's Indian Ship" was also dropped.

The King's Colours awarded to different regiments of the Army were laid up on November 23, 1950, at the National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun, to be preserved as "treasured relics of the past" with due regard to their symbolic significance and historic associations.

The Defence organisation of India consists of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces Headquarters, with their subordinate formations.

There have been very significant changes in the organisation and functions of the Ministry of Defence since 15th August 1947. In fact, the changes commenced somewhat earlier. Before September 1946, when the Interim Government first assumed power, the Commander-in-Chief was not merely the Supreme Commander, the Head of all the three Services, but was also the Defence Minister, and occupied a specially privileged position, second only to that of the Governor-General. With the appointment of a popular representative as the Defence Minister, the Commander-in-Chief stepped down but he still continued to be the Head of the three Services. Although, therefore, it was the Defence Minister who attended Cabinet meetings and obtained Government orders or passed orders himself on behalf of Government on important matters of policy, it was the Commander-in-Chief who, by virtue of his position as the Head of the three Services, continued to be the principal co-ordinator and played a decisive role in determining and shaping the policy of the Ministry. After 15th of August 1947, there was a further fundamental change. From that date onwards, each Service was placed under its own Commander-in-Chief, their new designations being: Chief of Army Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army; Chief of Naval Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Navy; and Chief of Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Royal Indian Air Force. Broadly speaking, it is in their capacity as Chiefs of Staff, that the three Commanders-in-Chief meet the Defence Minister and the Defence Secretary.

A revolutionary change in the role of the Defence Ministry was thus effected. For the first time, the Defence Ministry assumed its proper position, which had tended to become obscured when the posts of the Defence Minister and of the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces were combined in one person. The Ministry of Defence is responsible for obtaining policy decisions of Government, for transmitting those decisions to and seeing to their implementation by the three Service Headquarters. Also, it is still more directly responsible for ensuring the implementation of Government decisions relating to certain other matters which fall broadly into two categories; firstly those which affect all the three Services, such as, the Ordnance Factories, the organisation of the Armed Forces Medical Services, the organisation of the Scientific Adviser, the Historical Section, the publication of Military Regulations and Forms, the Pensions organisation, etc.; and secondly, those which are more closely and directly connected with civil authorities and with the public, such as, the Military Lands and Cantonments organisation, acquisition and custody of land vested in Government for purposes of Defence, and the relinquishment of such lands when they are no longer necessary for these purposes, Marine Surveys and dangers to navigation, Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards and Benevolent and Welfare funds. In addition there are a few other items which do not clearly fall under one or the other head, but which may be regarded broadly as falling in the second category, namely, the National Cadet Corps, the National Defence Academy, and the organisation of the Armed Forces Information Officer.

DEFENCE COMMITTEES

With a view to ensuring expeditious and efficient handling of work of such complexity and extending over so many subjects, a net-work of committees has been established at different levels. There is at the top the Defence Minister's Committee which deals with the more important of the Inter-Services problems; it is composed of the Defence Minister, the three Service Chiefs, the Financial Adviser and the Defence Secretary. The decisions of this Committee are final and binding on all concerned. Where important policy issues are involved, the Committee does not take a final decision but makes recommendations to the Defence Committee of the Cabinet. This is composed of the Prime Minister.

(Chairman), the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister for Finance, the Minister for Defence and the Minister for Transport; and in attendance the three service chiefs, the Secretary, Ministry of Defence and the Financial Adviser, Defence. For all practical purposes the Defence Committee of the Cabinet constitutes Government in so far as the Defence Ministry is concerned.

No organisation under the Indian Armed Forces existed to undertake a systematic study of the extensive and highly developed defence science. Experience of World War II has shown the value of scientific research for the defence services, and India made a start by appointing, Dr. D. S. Kothari, as scientific adviser to the Ministry of Defence in July, 1948. The Defence Science Organisation which is engaged on various aspects of Defence Science continues to make steady progress.

Army Headquarters

The Army Headquarters functions directly under the Chief of the Army Staff and the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army. It is divided into the following main branches which are again further sub-divided into directorates:—

General Staff Branch;
Adjutant-General's Branch;
Quartermaster-General's Branch;
Master-General of Ordnance Branch;
Engineer-in-Chief's Branch;
Military Secretary's Branch.

Under the Army Headquarters, the Army is organised into commands, each command under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief of the rank of Lieutenant-General. The commands are divided into areas, each under the command of a G.O.C. of the rank of Major-General and the areas in their turn are sub-divided into sub-areas under the command of a Brigadier. These are static formations.

India is now divided into three commands, the Eastern Command, the Southern Command and the Western Command, the old Northern Command having gone to Pakistan. For organizing an adequate and efficient defence of the north-west frontier of India a purely operational command was established to start with. This was known as the "Delhi and East Punjab Command". One of the first tasks it had to carry out was the establishment of law and order in the disturbed province of the Punjab (I). and the evacuation of millions of Indian nationals from across the border. Later this Command had to assume operational responsibility in Jammu and Kashmir. This necessitated the command's reorganisation as it became clear that it could not function purely as an operational Command and that it was essential for it to take over administrative responsibilities over defined areas. Therefore, on March 1, 1948, it was brought up to the shape and size of a full-fledged static command like the Southern and Eastern Commands and was re-designated "The Western Command". Its jurisdiction extends from Mhow in the South in Cenfral India to the southern boundaries of Kashmir. It includes the whole of Rajasthan, Delhi and the Punjab (I).

THE INDIAN ARMY

The Indian Army is divided into numerous arms in just the same way as the British Army. They are: Armoured Corps; Regiment of Artillery; Corps of Engineers; Army Ordnance Corps; Technical Development Establishment; Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers; Infantry; Army Service Corps; Army Educational Corps; Clerks Army Service Corps (Staff Duties); and Remounts, Veterinary and Farms Corps.

Armed Forces Medical Services.—The Government of India accepted the recommendations of the Special Committee, set up in 1946, under the Chairmanship of Dr. B. C. Roy (Chief Minister of West Bengal) to examine the question of integrating the medical services of the Armed Forces and sanctioned the integration of this service. A Director-General of the Armed Forces Medical Services was appointed in September 1948, and a start was made with the preparation of detailed plans for integration. The Indian Medical Service, as a separate service, ceased to exist on August 15, 1947 and its place was taken by the Indian Army Medical Corps.

The Royal Army Medical Corps, the Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandria's Imperial Military Nursing Service in India, which were primarily responsible for the medical care of the British troops ceased to function in India after August 15, 1947.

The Medical services of the Armed Forces of India are composed of the following categories of personnel and subordinate organisations:—

(*a*) Officers and other ranks of the AMC which came into existence on April 3, 1943 and organised on the lines of the RAMC. It embodies the late IMS (Military Wing), the IMD and the IHC.

(*b*) Officers and other ranks of the Army Dental Corps which came into existence on April 3, 1943 and is organised on the lines of the Royal Army Dental Corps.

(*c*) The Military Nursing Service.

(*d*) The Auxillary Nursing Service.

Territorial Army: On the attainment of independence India decided to raise a Territorial Army. The T. A. Act 1948, which repeals the Indian Territorial Force Act 1920, was passed by Parliament in September 1948. The main difference between the old Indian Territorial Force and the Territorial Army is that, while under the old Act its composition was limited to a few Provincial Infantry Battalions, the small number of medical officers belonging to the Medical Branch and the University Officers' Training Corps (U.O.T.C.), the Territorial Army consists of all arms of service, *i.e.*, the Armoured Corps, the Corps of Artillery including Anti-aircraft and Coastal Defence units, the Corps of Engineers including Port and Railway units, the Corps of Signals, Infantry, the Army Service Corps, the Army Medical Corps and the Corps Corps, of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers. The units raised are of two types, *i.e.*, Provincial units recruited from rural areas who undergo annual training of two to three months' duration at a stretch, and Urban units recruited from large towns where Territorial Army units have been raised. They undergo training on the weekly drill system, *i.e.*, in the evenings, Sundays and holidays with a small camp of not less than four consecutive days. The period spent in the camp may, however, be extended up to a maximum of 14 consecutive days, provided that in as far as the additional period beyond the initial period of four days is concerned, the individual volunteers and obtains the written consent of his employer, if necessary.

All able-bodied persons from the unskilled labourer to highly qualified technicians provided they are citizens of India, are eligible for recruitment. The age limits are 18 and 35 years relaxable in case of ex-service (Army, Navy and Air Force) personnel and civilians possessing technical qualifications.

The country has been divided into eight zones for purposes of recruitment which is done on zonal basis, *i.e.*, only residents of the zone are recruited in the units which are raised from that zone.

The role of the Territorial Army is as follows:—

(*i*) To relieve Regular Army of static duties and support the Civil Power if required.

(*ii*) To provide coast defence and Anti-aircraft units.

(*iii*) To provide field formations and units for the Regular Army if and when required.

When embodied, called out or under training, the Territorial Army personnel receive the same pay and allowances as are admissible to the corresponding ranks of the Regular Army. Officers of urban units proceeding to and from obligatory parades receive road mileage allowance. Junior Commissioned Officers and Other Ranks are allowed refund of any conveyance expenses incurred by them.

Junior Commissioned Officers and other Ranks of the urban units receive refreshment allowance based on every four hours of drill completed.

The Territorial Army was inaugurated in October 1949, and simultaneously the recruitment was thrown open. The response has been encouraging and the citizen army has made steady progress.

Minimum qualifications for officers' commission in the Territorial Army have been laid down. All civilian candidates are required to appear before a Services Selection Board as is being done for the candidates for the Regular Army. Ex-officers are interviewed by the Territorial Army Selection Board. The other ranks are recruited by the Territorial Army Unit Commanders and Recruiting Officers throughout the country.

In order to provide incentive to the Junior Commissioned Officers and men for hard and meritorious work, 2½ per cent of the actual vacancies available at the Military Wing of the National Defence Academy will in future be reserved for the personnel of the Territorial Army. On successful completion of the course at the N.D.A. they will be granted Regular commissions in the Army.

No officer or enrolled person is required to perform military service beyond the limits of India save under a general or special order of the Central Government. Every officer when performing duty as an officer and every enrolled person when called out or embodied or undergoing voluntary course of instructions or attachment with regular forces is subject to the Army Act.

The President has instituted two new awards for the Territorial Army. They are designated the Territorial Army Decoration and the Territorial Army Medal. The Territorial Army Decoration is to be awarded to a commissioned officer of the Territorial Army for 20 years' meritorious service. The Territorial Army Medal will be awarded by the President to junior commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Territorial Army for 12 years' efficient service who have a minimum of 12 trainings and who are recommended.

A clasp will be awarded to those who, having been awarded the medal, complete a total of 18 years' efficient service and a further clasp will be awarded after completing 24 years' service with minimum of 18 and 24 trainings, respectively.

FORMER STATES FORCES

The States Forces, formerly designated "Imperial Service Troops," consist of the military forces raised and maintained by the Rulers of former States at their own expense and for State service. It has been the custom in emergency for State troops to be lent to the Government of India, and the Government of India have on many occasions received military assistance of great value from this source. During the years 1947 and 1948 very considerable numbers of the State Forces were employed, for service with the Indian Army.

The changes brought about as a result of the integration of the States have had their inevitable repercussions on the position of the State Forces. The Forces of the States which have merged into Provinces or which have been integrated into Chief Commissioners' Provinces were taken over by the Indian Army. So far as the Forces of the States Unions were concerned the Government of India took over entire control of some of them while in the case of the others the administrative Control was left with the Rajpramukh subject to certain conditions (see section on former States).

INDIAN DAILIES

It is estimated that there are about 300 dailies and over 3,500 periodicals in India.

Here is a list of English daily newspapers with the places of publication (the list is not exhaustive):

Hindustan Times (New Delhi); *Indian News Chronicle (Delhi)*; *Delhi Express* (Delhi); *Indian Express* (Madras); *Hindu* (Madras); *Mail* (Madras); *Indian Republic* (Madras); *Liberator* (Madras); *Times of India* (Bombay and Delhi); *Free Press Journal* (Bombay); *Bombay Chronicle* (Bombay); *Bombay Sentinel* (Bombay); *Bharat* (Bombay); *National Standard* (Bombay); *Evening News of India* (Bombay); *Free Press Bulletin* (Bombay); *Advance* (Calcutta); *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta); *Hindustan Standard* (Calcutta); *The Nation* (Calcutta); *The Statesman* (Calcutta, Delhi); *National Herald* (Lucknow); *Pioneer* (Lucknow); *Leader* (Allahabad); *Searchlight* (Patna); *Indian Nation* (Patna); *Evening News* (Patna); *Hitavada* (Nagpur); *Tribune* (Ambala); *Assam Tribune* (Gauhati); *Hindustan Times Evening News* (Delhi); *Nagpur Times* (Nagpur); *Eastern Times* (Cuttack); *New Orissa* (Cuttack); *Telegraph* (Kanpur); *Daily News* (Bangalore); *Daily Post* (Bangalore); *Deccan Herald* (Bangalore); *Daily News* (Secunderabad); *Deccan Chronicle* (Secunderabad); *New Life* (Hyderabad).

PROVING OF WILLS

IN India if a person has been appointed executor of the Will of a deceased person, it is always advisable to prove the Will as early as possible. If the Will is in an Indian language it has to be officially translated into English. A petition is then prepared praying for the grant of probate of the Will. All the property left by the deceased has to be disclosed in a schedule to be annexed to the petition. Values must be shown as at the date of the Petition and Probate Fees will be calculated on such value. The Values of immoveable properties are usually assessed at 16⅔ years' purchase on the nett Municipal assessment, in the absence of a report from a competent architect. Unless otherwise prayed for, grant of probate is limited to the State in which it is granted. In all cases in which it is sought to obtain a grant of probate to have effect throughout India, such grant must be expressly asked for.

Probate Duty in Bombay.—Up to Rs. 1,000—Nil.

For the next Rs. 9,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 10,000), 2 per cent.; for the next Rs. 40,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 50,000) 3 per cent.; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 1,00,000) 4 per cent; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 2,00,000) 4½ per cent; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 2,50,000) 5 per cent; for the next Rs. 50,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 3,00,000) 5½ per cent; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 4,00,000) 6 per cent; for the next Rs. 1,00,000 (*i.e.* upto Rs. 5,00,000) 6½ per cent.; for amounts exceeding Rs.5,00,000 (on the portion over Rs. 5,00,000) 7 per cent. In addition to this Probate Duty there is, at present, a surcharge of 25 per cent introduced by the Bombay Increase of Court-Fees Act No. XV of 1943.

Exemptions from Probate Duty.—In determining the amount of the value of the estate for the purposes of probate duty the following items are allowed to be deducted:

1. Debts left by the deceased including mortgage encumbrances.

2. The amount of funeral expenses.

3. Property held by the deceased in trust and not beneficially or with general power to confer a beneficial interest.

In addition, there is general exemption for service personnel killed in action or dying on service in certain circumstances.

No probate duty is payable in India on the value of the estate left by the deceased outside India.

Procedure.—The particulars of the property of the deceased and the particulars of all items allowed by law to be deducted have to be shown in separate schedules. It is the practice of the High Court to send a copy of these schedules to the Revenue Authorities and if the properties, particularly immoveable properties, have not been properly valued, the High Court issues a notice to the petitioner requiring him to amend the schedule of property accordingly. In certain cases the Court requires citations to be published and served on such persons as the Court thinks are interested in the question of the grant of probate. If no objection is lodged by any person so interested within the time mentioned in the citation to the effect that nothing should be done in the matter of the petition for probate without notice to the person 'objecting' or to use technical language the 'caveator', and if the Will is shown to have been properly executed, probate is ordered to be granted. If an objection or caveat is filed, the petition for probate is converted into a suit in which the petitioner is plaintiff and the caveator is the defendant.

As probate, however, cannot be granted merely because the parties consent, the Will has to be proved. It is against public policy to enter into an agreement or compromise as to the genuineness or execution of the Will if the effect of such an agreement or compromise is to exclude evidence in proof of the Will.

EFFECT OF PROBATE

Probate has effect over all the property and estate moveable or immoveable of the deceased throughout the State in which the same is granted and is conclusive as to the representative title of the person to whom the probate is granted against all debtors of the deceased and all persons holding property which belongs to the deceased and will afford full indemnity to all debtors paying their debts and all persons delivering up such property to the person to whom such probate is granted. Probate can only be granted to an executor appointed by the Will and the appointment may be express or by necessary implication. Probate cannot be granted to any person who is a minor or is of unsound mind nor to any association of individuals, unless it is a company, which satisfies the conditions prescribed by rules made by the President in Council in that behalf. Where several executors are appointed probate may be granted to them simultaneously or at different times. If a codicil is discovered after the grant of probate a separate probate of that codicil may be granted to the executor if it in no way repeals the appointment of executors made by the Will. If different executors are appointed by the codicil, probate of the Will will be revoked and a new probate granted of the Will and codicil together. When probate has been granted to several executors and one of them dies, the entire representation of the testator accrues to the surviving executor or executors. Probate of a Will when granted establishes the Will from the death of the testator and renders valid all intermediate acts of the executor as such. When a person appointed an executor has not renounced the executorship, letters of administration will not be granted to any other person until a citation has been issued calling upon the executor to accept or renounce the executorship, but when one or more of several executors have proved the Will, the Court may, on the death of the survivor of those who have proved, grant letters of administration without citing those who have not proved. The renunciation may be made orally in the presence of the Judge or by a writing signed by the person renouncing and when made will preclude him from ever thereafter applying for probate of the Will appointing him executor. If an executor renounces or fails to accept an executorship within the time limited for the acceptance or refusal thereof, the Will may be proved and letters of administration with a copy of the Will annexed may be granted to the person who would be entitled to administration in case of intestacy. No person, who renounces probate of a Will, can, without the leave of the judge take out representation to the deceased in another character.

Probate is necessary in case of Wills of Europeans, East Indians, Armenians, Jews, Parsis and Indian Christians and also in case of Wills of Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains, made on or after 1st September 1870, within the territories which at the said date were subject to the undivided Provincial Government of Bengal, or within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature at Madras and Bombay; or to all such Wills made outside the above specified territories or limits so far as they relate to immoveable property situate within those territories or limits.

Probate is not necessary, in case of Wills of Hindus, Buddhists, Sikhs or Jains not falling in classes specified above or of Wills of Muslim and Khojas.

Articles of Association of most of the joint stock companies contain an article to the effect that the Executor or Administrator of a deceased member who has obtained Probate or Letters of Administration as the case may be or the holder of the Succession Certificate shall be the only person recognised by the Company as having any title to his share. In such cases, the Company validly insists on the production of such legal representation before transfer of the shares of a deceased member whether he is a European, Hindu, Muslim, Parsi or otherwise.

Residuary Legatee.—When no executor has been appointed by a deceased in his Will or when the deceased has appointed an executor who is legally incapable or refuses to act or who has died before the testator or before he has proved the Will or when an executor dies after having proved the Will but before he has administered all the estate of the deceased, a universal or a residuary legatee may be admitted to prove the Will and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed may be granted to him of the whole estate or so much of it as may be unadministered.

After any grant of Probate or Letters of Administration with Will annexed, no other than the person to whom the same may have been granted has the power to sue or prosecute any suit or otherwise act as representative of the deceased until such Probate or Letters of Administration has or have been recalled or revoked.

Small Estates.—In cases where the value of the estate is Rs. 2,000 or less, an Administrator General's Certificate can be obtained. The procedure for obtaining this Certificate is simpler and less expensive. A fee of 3 per cent on the value of the estate is payable. The value of the estate has, however, to be taken as at the date of the death of the deceased. These Certificates are equivalent to Letters of Administration.

PROBATE OF FOREIGN WILLS

When a Will has been proved and deposited in a court of competent jurisdiction situated beyond the limits of the State, whether within or beyond the limits of India, and a properly authenticated copy of the Will is produced, letters of administration may be granted with a copy of such Will annexed, upon a proper application for the purpose being made to the appropriate court within whose jurisdiction such property is situate. It is not the function of the court in India to require evidence of the validity of the Will, if it is recognised as valid by the Court of domicile of the testator.

THE DEFENCE FORCES

THE present army of India originated in the small establishments of guards, known as peons, enrolled for the protection of the factories of the East India Company; but sepoys were first enlisted and disciplined by the French, who appeared in India in 1665.

After the declaration of war with France in 1744 the forces were considerably increased, but this did not prevent the French capturing Madras in 1746. Following the French example, the English raised considerable sepoy forces and largely increased the military establishments. In 1748 Major Stringer Lawrence landed at Fort St. David to command the forces of the Company. The English foothold in India was then precarious and the French under Dupleix were contemplating fresh attacks. It became necessary for the English Company to form a larger military establishment. The new commandant at once set about the organisation and discipline of his small force, and the garrison was given a company formation. This was the beginning of the regular Indian Army of which Lawrence subsequently became Commander-in-Chief.

In 1796 the Indian armies, which had been organised on the Presidency system, were reorganised. The European troops were 13,000 strong and the Indians numbered some 57,000, the infantry being generally formed into 75 regiments of two battalions each.

In 1824, the armies were reorganised, the double-battalion regiments being separated, and the battalions numbered according to the dates they were raised. The Bengal Army was organised in three brigades of horse artillery, five battalions of foot artillery, two regiments of European and 68 of Indian infantry, 8 regiments of regular and 5 of irregular cavalry. The Madras and Bombay armies were constituted on similar lines, though of lesser strength.

In 1857 the East India Company ceased to exist and their army was taken over by the Crown. At this time the army was organised into three armies, *viz.*, Bengal, Bombay and Madras, the total strength being 65,000 British and 140,000 Indian troops.

In 1895 another large reorganisation took place. This was the abolition of the three Armies and the introduction of the command system. Four Commands were formed, *viz.*, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

In 1907, Lord Kitchener considered that consequent on the delegation of administrative powers to Divisional Commanders, retention of such powers by Lieutenant-Generals of Commands led to delay in the dispatch of business. The Command system was therefore abolished and India was divided into two Armies—the Northern and Southern—each under a General Officer who was responsible for the command, inspection and training of the troops, but was given no administrative responsibilities.

Early in the First Great War both Army Commanders took the field and were not replaced until 1916 and 1917, when both had practically the same functions as their predecessors. It was then realised that administration was being unduly centralised at Army Headquarters and the machinery was becoming clogged with unnecessary details. To secure efficiency at A. H. Q., therefore, a certain measure of decentralisation was carried out in 1918. With the alteration of the designation "Army" to "Command" at this time, a considerable increase was made in the administrative staffs of the two Commands, and the General Officers Commanding were given powers to deal with all administrative questions other than those dealing with matters of policy, and new principles of war.

The commands were increased to four in 1920, each under a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. One of these, namely Western Command, was abolished on the 1st November 1938, and replaced by an Independent District.

Chatfield Committee

In September 1938, an announcement was made on behalf of the British Government, that the outcome of the discussions regarding the role of land and air forces in India in relation to the defence problems of India, and the Empire which had been authorised in March of that year, had been considered by the British Government.

The need for early action to place the defence organisation of India on a more satisfactory basis was accepted, and, at the suggestion of the Government of India, an expert body of inquiry known as the Chatfield Committee was appointed by the British Government to visit India.

In the meantime and in the light of the progress made during the discussions that were held in the summer of 1938, the British Government in September, 1938, made certain offers of assistance, subject to approval of Parliament. These were an increase of £500,000 to the annual grant of £1,500,000 which had been paid to the Government of India, since 1933, in aid of India defence expenditure, a capital grant up to £5,000,000 for the re-equipment of certain British and Indian units in India, and the provision of aircraft for the re-equipment of certain squadrons of the Royal Air Force. It was further agreed that four British battalions should be transferred from the Indian to the Imperial establishment.

The following is the substance of the main recommendations of the Chatfield Committee Report:

Modernised Re-equipment.—The Committee reported that in the interests of Indian defence the whole of the army forces in India should be modernised with only such minor variations as would not affect the general level of efficiency. One of the most important features of the modernisation proposals was the mechanisation of the bulk of the cavalry and of the first line transport of a large portion of the infantry with the object of greatly increasing the mobility of the units.

With this end in view the Chatfield Committee recommended that the basis of distribution of the Army in India should be (A) Frontier Defence, (B) Internal Security, (C) Coast Defence, (D) External Defence Troops.

Supply of Munitions.—The principle that India should as far as possible be made in all major respects self-sufficient in munitions in time of war was accepted, and a scheme for reorganising, and, where necessary, expanding the Ordnance Factories in India was recommended.

Defence Gift to India.—The British Government took full account of the heavy capital cost involved which was estimated at some £34,330,000, or Rs. 45 crores. Accepting that this capital expenditure could not be found out of the resources available in India, the British Government offered to provide it from the British Exchequer. The sole condition attached was that India should bring her defence forces up to the standard of equipment necessitated by modern warfare and adjust her strategical plans to the conditions now obtaining in the world.

Of the total amount three-quarters would be provided as a free gift while one-quarter would be advanced by way of a loan. The interest on this portion, however, would be entirely remitted for the first five years; thereafter interest would become payable together with instalments of capital.

India's Defence Liabilities.—In estimating India's defence requirements, the Committee had to consider how far the prevailing conceptions as regards India's liability for defence could be held valid in the light of modern conditions.

The Committee recommended as a general principle that the forces maintained by India should be adequate not merely for the narrower purposes of purely local defence, but also to assist in maintaining what they described as "India's external security," and further that India should acknowledge that her responsibility could not in her own interests be safely limited to the local defence of her land frontiers and coasts.

It was fully appreciated that the forces maintained by India could only bear a small share in those wider responsibilities, and that she could not necessarily bear in full the cost of such forces as were maintained in India. The committee recommended therefore that the contribution hitherto paid by the British Government should be continued at the higher level of £2,000,000 a year to which it had been provisionally raised by Government.

On this basis it was estimated that it should be possible for India, without enlarging the annual provisions for defence expenditure, to meet the whole maintenance costs of the forces organised and equipped on the scale proposed. From this main principle the conclusion was drawn that if forces held in India for the purposes covered by the joint responsibility were used outside India in an emergency affecting India's external security, their ordinary maintenance charges to be borne by India.

The margin for external defence suggested was one-tenth of the forces maintained in India in the case of the Army.

PARTITION

The year 1947 was a landmark in the history of the Armed Forces of India. Consequent on the division of the country into the two Dominions of India and Pakistan, it was decided that each Dominion should establish its own Armed Forces. The Royal Indian Navy, the Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force were accordingly divided between the two Dominions on communal-cum-optional basis which worked out to the approximate proportion of one-third to Pakistan and two-thirds to the Union of India. A scheme was then evolved by which those units which were predominantly Hindu or Muslim should belong to India and Pakistan respectively: individuals of the other community serving in such units were given the choice as to which Dominion they wished to serve.

Thus each Dominion was allotted its own Sea, Land and Air Forces. India retained the title of Royal Indian Navy, Indian Army and the Royal Indian Air Force for these particular arms; while the titles of the Pakistan Forces became Royal Pakistan Navy, Pakistan Army and the Royal Pakistan Air Force.

Such a division and reorganisation of the Armed Forces needed a co-ordinating authority which was provided by the Supreme Commander's Headquarters. Field-Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, former Commander-in-Chief, was appointed as Supreme Commander with the specific purpose of reconstituting the Armed Forces for the two Dominions under the directional control of the Joint Defence Council, which consisted of representatives from both Dominions, the Governor-General of India Viscount Mountbatten being the independent Chairman.

Since the bulk of the work of reconstitution was completed sooner than it was anticipated, the Supreme Commander's Headquarters closed at the end of November 1947, and the Joint Defence Council on April 1, 1948. A communique explained that as nearly all the functions for which the Joint Defence Council was set up had been completed there was no need for such a body. The Executive Committee of the Joint Defence Council, however, which was renamed the Inter-Dominion Defence Secretaries' Committee continued in existence in order to carry out the remaining functions of the Joint Defence Council.

As for the ordnance factories, no physical division has taken place. India has assumed full liability for their book value, and has agreed to make available to Pakistan a sum of rupees

During 1951 even these forces were integrated with the Indian Army which completed the process of integration.

As the standard of training and conditions of service of the forces of the various States varied, it was found necessary to screen the personnel of the State Forces and only those who were found suitable were brought on to the Indian Army terms and conditions of service. Those who were acceptably graded, were commissioned in the Indian Army. Mustering out concessions previously sanctioned for the personnel of the Indian State Forces not absorbed in the Indian Army were liberalised. Personnel of the State Forces who were not absorbed in the Indian Army are now entitled to participate in the re-settlement schemes drawn up for the ex-soldiers of the Indian Army.

The office of Adviser to the State Forces in the Ministry of Defence has been abolished with effect from October 1, 1951, as most of the questions arising out of the integration was completed.

NATIONAL CADET CORPS

In July 1946 the Government of India appointed a Committee called the National Cadet Corps Committee under the Chairmanship of Pt. Hirday Nath Kunzru, the veteran Liberal leader. This Committee popularly known as "Kunzru Committee" submitted a 44-page report to the Government which was simultaneously released to the press when the formation of a 200,000-strong National Cadet Corps and a Territorial Force, already mentioned, were announced by India's Defence Minister, Sardar Baldev Singh in the Central Legislature on March 13, 1948. He said that one of the steps by which Government propose to impart military training to Indian youth was to implement immediately the report of the National Cadet Corps Committee.

The National Cadet Corps scheme was implemented in all Provinces and in the majority of the States of India on 15th July 1948. During the years 1948 and 1949, a total of 157 units of Senior Division and 395 Troops of Junior Division and 3 Troops of Girls Division were raised. This brought the total strength to 21,378 Senior Division, 35,200 Junior Division and 270 Girls Division by the end of 1949. During 1950, 10 units of the Senior Division, 73 troops of the Junior Division and 2 Squadrons of the Air Wing were raised. This brought the total strength to 726 Officers, 22,623 cadets of Senior Division, 1,455 Officers, 43,650 cadets of Junior Division, 9 Officers, 270 cadets of Girls Division and 4 Officers and 160 cadets of Air Wing by the end of 1950. A sub-unit of the Junior Division consisting of one NCC Officer and 30 cadets has also been raised in 9 Public Schools.

During 1951, 2 units of Senior Division, 6 Troops of the Junior Division and 1 Squadron of Air Wing were raised. This brought the total strength to 733 Officers, 22,837 cadets of Senior Division, 1,473 Officers, 44,190 cadets of the Junior Division, 9 Officers, 270 cadets of the Girls Division and 6 Officers and 240 Cadets of Air Wing by the end of 1951. 2 sub-units of the Junior Division consisting of 1 Officer and 30 cadets have also been raised in 2 more Public Schools.

National Cadet Corps units are being officered by professors and school teachers who have been granted National Cadet Corps commissions after they have successfully completed military training with Army units. A total of 631 professors and 1,295 school teachers have completed their training so far. There has been a great response from the student community with all Colleges and Schools having long waiting lists.

The enrolment in the National Cadet Corps is entirely voluntary and without any liability for service in the Armed Forces—"Government being confident that the enthusiasm of youth in general for serving the country is sufficient guarantee that the response in Colleges and Schools will be satisfactory."

INDIAN AIR FORCE

The Indian Air Force had its origin in the recommendations of the Skeene Committee in 1926. The Indian Legislature passed the Indian Air Force Act in 1932, and in 1933 the first flight of the Indian Air Force was formed at Karachi with four Westland Wapitis. From that first flight with six pilots trained at the R.A.F. College, Cranwell, has grown a Service which by 1946 had 8 Fighter and 2 Transport Squadrons and an anti-aircraft co-operation unit.

Trained originally for Army Co-operation work, the Indian Pilots had their first operational experience over the difficult flying country of the North-Western Frontier. They shared with the R.A.F. the duty of policing the tribal territory till the summer of 1941 when they took over the work completely.

On the outbreak of the war in 1939 the Indian Air Force Volunteer Reserve was formed for the purpose of guarding India's coast and keeping the shipping lanes open. It carried out this work with conspicuous success till the end of 1942 when it was embodied in the I.A.F. During the Burma campaign of 1942 the I.A.F. had its first experience of operations against a major power. No. 1 I.A.F. Squadron and Coastal Defence Flights distinguished themselves in these operations. From November 1943 till the end of the Burma campaign the I.A.F. Squadrons were fully engaged in offensive operations against the Japanese in the Arakan and Imphal Fronts. Equipped with Vultee-Vengeances, Hurricanes and Spitfires the I.A.F. Squadrons operated continuously on the Burma Front. Their particular duties included attack on enemy troops, supply dumps and lines of communications. Tactical and photographic reconnaissance, close support to the Army, dive-bombing and fighter escort work with supply-dropping aircraft, were the other tasks which the IAF carried out with notable success.

On March 12, 1945, His Majesty the King approved the designation of 'Royal' as a prefix to the Indian Air Force in recognition of the work done during the war. When India became a Republic on January 26, 1950, the use of the prefix 'Royal' was discontinued. In 1946 No. 4 R.I.A.F. Squadron went to Japan as part of the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces. Consequent on the partition of the country India received one transport and seven fighter squadrons as her share of allotment.

From August 15, 1947 the Indian Air Force became an independent Service under the Defence Ministry. The Indian Air Force is now commanded by Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, I.A.F. After partition, a new H.Q. Staff more or less equivalent to the Air Ministry, was established in Delhi with the object of planning, building up and directing the activities of the Indian Air Force. The Air Headquarters, New Delhi now consists of three main Branches—the Air Staff, the Personnel and Organisation Staff, and the Technical and Equipment Staff. Each Branch is under the charge of a Principal Staff Officer of the rank of Air Commodore or Air Vice-Marshal.

The I.A.F. played an invaluable part in the Kashmir Operations. Without this powerful wing of the country's armed forces it would not have been possible for India to give the State any help when it was urgently needed. In the Poonch Sector alone, cut off from the rest of the country, where refugees had gathered in thousands, the I.A.F. dropped tons of supplies, and airlifted nearly thirty thousand refugees. The flights to Leh over unchartered routes and at an altitude of 24,000 feet without proper flying facilities and to Gilgit in unfavourable weather conditions, present examples of great heroism and airmanship. During 1947 and 1948 the I.A.F. found itself busy with the urgent peacetime tasks of evacuating refugees. Then there was police action in Junagadh and Hyderabad.

Since the institution of Republican India's gallantry awards on January 26, 1950, four I.A.F. Officers have been awarded the Maha Vir Chakras. In addition, several other fighter and transport air-crew, officers and airmen and AOP. (Auster Pilots) have been awarded the Vir Chakras in recognition of their meritorious service in Jammu and Kashmir. Four I.A.F. personnel have also been awarded the Ashoka Chakra Class II instituted early this year. One officer of the Service was also more recently awarded Ashoka Chakra Class I.

A new 'all-through' flying training scheme was introduced in 1949 for training future I.A.F. pilots. This scheme replaced the former three-stage flying training at Initial Training Wing, Coimbatore, Elementary Flying Training School, Jodhpur and Advanced Flying School, Ambala. Under the new scheme a pupil-pilot receives service flying training from A to Z, at one of the two Air Force Academies instituted at Ambala and Jodhpur. I.T.W. at Coimbatore has now been raised to the status of an Academy for training I.A.F. officers of non-technical ground-duty branches. The staff of all these training establishments is wholly Indian.

A notable step in the development of the I.A.F. has been the establishment of a Technical Training College in India. Instituted on the lines of the well-known Air Services Training Limited at Hamble, Southampton, England, popularly known as the Air University of England, this College has on its staff a number of experienced British Instructors. Advanced training in engineering, signals and armament branches of the I.A.F. is imparted at this I.A.F.T.T. College to direct entry officers and officers commissioned from the ranks, and apprentices. Provided with some of the latest equipment and able guidance of skilled instructors, technical schools are turning out technicians capable of handling latest aircraft and equipment. The Navigation Training School, the Flying Instructor's School and the Aircraft Testing Unit are some of the more recent and important additions to the expanding air force of the country. Late in 1950 the I.A.F. rushed to the rescue of the earthquake victims in Assam and of the flood-stricken people in the Punjab.

INDIAN NAVY

On 15th August 1947, when India attained independence, the following ships were allocated to India: Sloops: SUTLEJ, JUMNA, KISTNA, CAUVERY; Frigates: TIR, KUKRI; Minesweepers: ORISSA, DECCAN, BIHAR, KUMAON, KHYBER, ROHILKHAND, CARNATIC, RAJPUTANA, KONKAN, BOMBAY, BENGAL, MADRAS. Corvette: ASSAM; Survey Vessel: INVESTIGATOR; Trawlers: NASIK, CALCUTTA, COCHIN, AMRITSAR. In addition, India got four harbour defence motor launches and all existing landing craft.

The Indian Navy now consists of: Cruiser (Flag Ship): DELHI; 11th Destroyer Flotilla: RAJPUT (Capt. D), RANJIT, RANA; 12th Frigate Flotilla: JUMNA (Capt. F), CAUVERY, SUTLEJ, KISTNA; Boys Training Ship: TIR; 31st Minesweeping Flotilla: KONKAN (Ms/31), RAJPUTANA, ROHILKHAND, MADRAS, BOMBAY, BENGAL; Survey Ship: INVESTIGATOR; Ocean-going Tug: HATHI; 321st Seaward Defence Motor Launch Flotilla: 3110, 3112, 3118, 3117; L.S.T. (Landing Ship Tank): MAGAR M.L.6420.

On 15th January 1949 Naval Headquarters was reorganised into five main branches each under a Principal Staff Officer styled as follows:—

Deputy Commander-in-Chief and Chief of Staff; Chief of Personnel; Chief of Administration; Chief of Material; Chief of Naval Aviation.

On 4th April 1949 a new appointment designated Commodore Indian Naval Squadron (Short title COMINS) was created. COMINS was responsible for the operations, administration and training of Indian Naval ships in commission. This appointment was subsequently raised to the status of Rear-Admiral Commanding Indian Naval Squadron (short title RACINS).

In August 1950 it was decided to set up a Secretariat in Naval Headquarters modelled on the Secretariat of the British Admiralty. The Head of the Secretariat is the Naval Secretary.

Indian Navy Since Partition

On September 15, 1948, I.N.S. DELHI, the 7,000 ton Cruiser of the Leander class acquired by India from the United Kingdom arrived at Bombay and was received by the Prime Minister.

Soon after the Indian Naval Squadron was formed with DELHI as the Flagship and all the available Frigates.

In the spring of 1949, India acquired three Destroyers from the Royal Navy which were re-named I.N.S. RAJPUT, RANJIT and RANA. These Destroyers form the 11th Destroyer Flotilla under the overall command of a Captain (Destroyers). On 23 January, 1950 they arrived in India and were received by the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Government of India. The 11th Destroyer Flotilla then joined up with the Indian Naval Squadron.

On January 26, 1950 a historic change took place when the Royal Indian Navy shed the title 'Royal' and became the Indian Navy. The White Ensign was replaced by the new Indian Naval Ensign with due ceremony in all ships and establishments.

In January 1951, two Frigates of the Indian Naval Squadron—I.N.S. JUMNA and I.N.S. CAUVERY—sailed to the Persian Gulf on a good-will cruise. They visited ports in Iran, Iraq and Arabia.

In May 1951, the Indian Navy witnessed an epoch-making event in its history when the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of India's Armed Forces presented the President's Colour to the Navy in a spectacular ceremony at Bombay. The President's Colour was received by the Navy with a 31-gun salute.

In June 1951 the Flagship, I.N.S. DELHI, accompanied by the three Destroyers, I.N.S. RAJPUT, RANJIT and RANA and Frigates, CAUVERY, KISTNA, SUTLEJ and TIR visited East Africa on a good-will cruise. On her way back home DELHI made a courtesy call on Madagascar, while the Destroyers visited various parts on the East African sea board. The Squadron returned home in the third week of July.

Routine combined training exercises were also carried out by the ships of the Squadron with the Royal Navy, the Dominion Navies, the Indian Air Force and the Royal Air Force.

Training

The training of ratings in the Indian Navy is now carried out in shore establishments at Cochin, Vishakapatnam, Jamnagar and Lonavla under the overall supervision of the Commodore-in-Charge, Cochin who, in addition to his other duties, carries out the function of the Commodore Superintendent Training Establishments.

Cadets for the Indian Navy now receive their general education along with the cadets for the Army and the Air Force in the Joint Services Wing of the National Defence Academy at Dehra Dun and on completion of this initial training proceed to United Kingdom for higher naval training. In future, however, when the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasla begins to function the general education will be provided in that establishment.

In August 1950 a naval staff course was inaugurated at the Defence Services Staff College at Wellington (Nilgiris). The Chief Naval Instructor is the Head of the Naval Wing.

Another development of importance is that of naval aviation, the preliminary steps for which have already been taken. As a first step some naval officers were sent to the United Kingdom for pilot and maintenance duties. It has been decided that for the present naval aviation will be restricted to the formation of a shore based Fleet Requirement Unit which will form the nucleus of trained personnel from which to expand at a later date.

The scheme to provide the Indian Navy with a dockyard capable of coping with the size of the fleet contemplated for the future, is under active consideration.

To co-ordinate all matters connected with scientific naval research and development and provide scientific assistance, a Scientific Adviser was appointed in March 1951.

Marine Survey vessels of the Indian Navy have for a long time been playing an important role in carrying out the survey of the country's coast, approaches to harbours and ports.

It is now proposed to set up a Hydrographic office of the Navy, when the necessary navigation charts could be produced.

NEW GALLANTRY AWARDS

Three new gallantry awards have been instituted by the President of the Indian Republic. They are designated the Param Vir Chakra, the Maha Vir Chakra and the Vir Chakra. These are for gallantry in combat with the enemy and come into force with effect from August 15, 1947.

The Param Vir Chakra is awarded for most conspicuous bravery, or some daring or pre-eminent act of valour, or self-sacrifice, in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea, or in the air. It will rank first among all awards.

The Maha Vir Chakra will be awarded for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy whether on land, at sea, or in the air.

The Vir Chakra will be awarded for acts of gallantry in the presence of the enemy, whether on land, at sea, or in the air.

All members of the Armed Forces including members of the Nursing Services and civilians working with the Armed Forces are eligible for the above three gallantry awards.

If any recipient of a Chakra again performs such an act of bravery as would have made him or her eligible to receive the Chakra, such further act of bravery will be recorded by a Bar to be attached to the riband by which the Chakra is suspended, and for every such additional act of bravery, an additional Bar will be added, and any such Bar or Bars may also be awarded posthumously. For every Bar awarded a replica of the "Indra's Vajra" in miniature will be added to the riband when worn alone.

Every recipient of any of these decorations who is junior in rank to a Sub-Lieutenant in the Navy, a Second-Lieutenant in the Army, or a Pilot Officer in the Air Force, is entitled from the date of the act by which the decoration has been gained to a special pension, and each additional Bar conferred will carry with it additional pension, for life.

The rates of monetary allowance admissible are as below:—

(*a*) (*i*) Param Vir Chakra.—Rs. 50 p.m. (Rs. 70 p.m. in the case of J.C.Os. who have previously been awarded an award of the second Order of gallantry, such as the I.O.M.).

(*ii*) Each Bar to PVC—Rs. 20 p.m.

(*b*) (*i*) Maha Vir Chakra.—Rs. 30 p.m. (Rs. 50 p.m. in the case of J.C.Os. who have been previously awarded a gallantry award of the 3rd order such as the M.C.).

(*ii*) Each Bar to M.V.C.—Rs. 10 p.m.

(*c*) (*i*) Vir Chakra.—Rs. 20 p.m.

(*ii*) Each Bar to Vr.C.—Rs. 8 p.m.

On the death of such a recipient of the Chakra the pension will be continued to his widow until her death or remarriage.

Another gallantry decoration named the Ashoka Chakra in three grades, Class one, Class two and Class three, has been instituted for acts of gallantry other than in face of the enemy. This also comes into force with effect from August 15, 1947.

Class I of the Chakra will be awarded for most conspicuous bravery, or some daring or pre-eminent valour or self-sacrifice. Class II of the Chakra shall be awarded for conspicuous gallantry and Class III, for gallantry.

Members of Armed Forces and civilians alike are eligible for this award.

If a recipient of the Chakra of any of the three classes shall again perform such an act of gallantry as would have made him or her eligible to receive the Chakra of the same Class, such further act of gallantry shall be recognised by a Bar to be attached to the riband by which the Chakra is suspended and, for every subsequent act of gallantry, an additional bar shall be added and such bar or bars may also be awarded posthumously. For every such bar, a replica of the Chakra in miniature shall be added to the riband when worn alone,

If a recipient of the Chakra of any of the three classes shall again perform such an act of gallantry as would have made him or her eligible for the award of a Chakra of a class different from the one already received, such further act of gallantry shall be recognised by the award of another Chakra of the appropriate class. On those occasions, when only the riband is worn, an additional riband pertaining to the appropriate class shall also be worn.

A system of Mention-in-Despatches has also been instituted with August 15, 1947 to recognise distinguished and meritorious service in operational areas and acts of gallantry which are not of a sufficiently high order to warrant the grant of gallantry awards. The terms of eligibility for Mention-in-Despatches are the same as for gallantry awards. Names may be included posthumously and there is no objection to a person's name being mentioned in more than one despatch.

The following are the details of Republican India's new awards won by members of the Armed Forces:—

INDIAN ARMY
Param Vir Chakra—5 (3 posthumous).
Ashoka Chakra Cl-I—2 (1 posthumous).
Maha Vir Chakra—48 (17 posthumous).
Ashoka Chakra Cl-II—7 (1 posthumous).
Vir Chakra—284 (55 posthumous).
Ashoka Chakra C1-III—17.
Mention-in-despatches—1,112 (35 posthumous).

INDIAN AIR FORCE
Ashoka Chakra Cl-1—1.
Maha Vir Chakra—4.
Ashoka Chakra Cl-II—4
Vir Chakra—30 (2 posthumous).

The new gallantry decorations awarded by the Republic of India will be the first in order of precedence for wearing medals by the Defence Services with effect from January 26, 1950. Campaign medals to be instituted on or after January 26, 1950 will come next. Commemorative medals, *e.g.* Independence Medal awarded on August 15, 1947 will follow Campaign Medals and State Medals and Commonwealth awards will come last. The *inter-se* order of priority of new gallantry decorations will be Param Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chakra Class I, Maha Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chakra Class II, Vir Chakra, Ashoka Chakra Class III.

RECENT EXPLOITS

A short sketch of the work of the Indian Armed Forces after August 1947 may be given here.

Unprecedented disturbances broke out in the Punjab in the weeks following the partition of the country, resulting in large scale movement of population. The Army, whose aid was sought for tackling the problem set up in September 1947, a Military Evacuation Organisation on which fell the responsibility for rescue and movement of hundreds of thousands of refugees between the two new Dominions. Within six weeks the Organisation had moved 15 lakhs of Muslims to West Punjab and a larger number of non-Muslims from Pakistan to India. Foot convoys, which were the means of movement for the largest number of refugees were provided with military escort all along the route. The refugee trains were also escorted by the Military.

Unprecedented floods in the Punjab in October rendered the refugee routes unserviceable and Army Engineers worked hard and got them going within a week.

Hardly had the communal disturbances in the Punjab died down after partition in 1947, when the Indian Army was called upon to fight a prolonged campaign in Jammu and Kashmir to throw out large bands of raiders who had poured into the State at several points across the Pakistan border.

Owing to deterioration in the internal situation of Hyderabad State, consequent on the atrocities committed by the militant organisation of Razakars under a man called Kasim Razvi the Indian Union was forced to resort to "police" action in the State.

Indian troops entered Hyderabad territory on the morning of September 13, 1948, and marched along the main Sholapur-Secunderabad road to re-garrison Secunderabad and restore confidence among the panic-stricken people. Another column marched simultaneously from Vijayawada to Hyderabad. Whatever resistance Indian forces met with was from fanatical Razakars; the State forces simply fell back and back on Hyderabad City.

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, laid the foundation stone on October 6, 1949, of the buildings for the National Defence Academy at Khadakvasala, near Poona, an institution intended to provide basic training for officers in the Army, the Navy and the Air Force. As the construction of buildings will take some time, the scheme has been implemented by the addition of an Inter-Services Wing to the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun which commenced training officers for the three Services from January 4, 1949. The new institution, which was then named as Armed Forces Academy, is now re-designated the National Defence Academy, and the Inter-Services Wing is now known as the Joint Services Wing. When the National Defence Academy starts functioning at Khadakvasala, the Joint Services Wing will form the National Defence Academy.

The cadets receive two years' basic training at the Joint Services Wing of the Academy. The Naval and Air Force cadets will later proceed for advanced training to their respective establishments, while the Army cadets will join the Military Wing of the Academy for a further two years' course.

Commandant, National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun: Maj.-Gen. M. S. Wadalia.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Lawrence Schools.—From funds raised from the public three schools were established one at Sanawar, in the Simla Hills, the other at Lovedale in the Nilgiri Hills and the third at Mount Abu for the benefit of the children of the British soldiers serving in India. After the partition, these schools could no longer function for the limited purpose of imparting education to the children of British troops, and as a result of the committee set up to examine and make recommendations as to their continuance and future development it has been decided to reorganise the schools at Sanawar and Lovedale as public schools to be run by the Ministry of Education.

King George's Schools.—Formerly King George's Military Colleges, these institutions have been reorganised on public school lines with the aim of providing a thorough general education and providing leaders in every walk of life. There are four such Schools situated at Jullundur, Ajmer, Belgaum and Bangalore. The schools are open to all boys irrespective of rank, caste, creed or social status. There is accommodation for 300 boys in each school. 50 per cent seats are offered to the children of Service Officers and civilians, while the remaining are reserved for the sons of J.C.Os. and O.Rs. of the Army and equivalent ranks in the Navy and Air Force. The old privileges and concessions for the children of service personnel (except officers) have been retained, where as a number of scholarships are offered to the children of service officers and civilians. The boys on admission are between 9-11 years of age. Their stay extends over a period of 7 years at the end of which they take the Senior Cambridge Examination.

School of Foreign Languages.—A school of foreign languages was established on February 1, 1949, at New Delhi to impart instruction in certain foreign languages to officers of the Armed Forces who are required to know certain foreign languages. As facilities for the teaching of foreign languages do not exist in this country to the necessary extent, it was decided to start a regular school for the purpose.

Other Ministries have also taken advantage of this school, and a large number of civilian officers and Non-Gazetted staff from them are now attending the school.

College of Military Engineering.—A School of Military Engineering was started in 1943, at Roorkee. Officers of the Corps of Engineers were given technical, tactical and administrative training at the school during the last war. After partition this school moved to Kirkee near Poona. The scope of instruction given at the school has considerably increased. Now the officers of the Corps of Engineers, Corps of Signals and Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers are trained upto a degree standard in civil, telecommunication and Electrical and Mechanical Engineering respectively. The status of the school has now been raised to that of a college. Permanent buildings for the college are now under construction.

Armed Forces Medical College.—This institution was established by the amalgamation of the following wartime units:—

Army Medical Training Centre, Poona.

Army School of Hygiene.

Army School of Radiology.

Central Military Pathology Laboratory and Blood Transfusion Unit.

For Clinical Training, Military Hospital, Poona (Post-Graduate) a thousand bedded hospital is available for the College students.

The College trains junior and senior medical officers and specialists in various branches of the medical profession. Other Ranks are also given training in various technical branches to Laboratory Assistants, Radiographers, Sanitary Assistants, Blood Transfusion Orderlies and Dispensers. The Institution also provides the Armed Forces with all biological and chemical reagents for diagnosis of the diseases and blood transfusion material and equipment. It also manufactures dry plasma for transfusion purposes.

Applied research for prevention of diseases and maintenance of health is carried out in various departments of the College. Fundamental work in connection with these problems is also being prosecuted.

The following new departments were opened in the College during 1950: Virus Research Unit; Department of Anti-biotics; Department of Chemistry and Entomology. Selected civilian doctors are also offered facilities at the institution for advanced training in various branches of the medical profession.

Defence Services Staff College.—A new staff college, designated as the "Defence Services Staff College" has been established at Wellington (Nilgiris), South India, after the partition. Unlike the pre-partition Staff College, which was meant for training the Army Officers only, the new Defence Services Staff College trains every year about 100 officers drawn from all the three Services. The object of the training imparted at the Defence Services Staff College is to prepare officers to hold 2nd grade or equivalent staff appointments, and in so doing, to fit them, with further experience, for higher staff or command appointments.

The Air Technical College.—In order achieve self-sufficiency in technical training its personnel, the I.A.F. has established a Tec nical Training College. At the present momer the technical instructional staff of the Colle includes a few British instructors, but it expected that they will be replaced by I.A. personnel entirely in the course of a few yea

Naval Schools.—The Navy lost practical all its important Training Schools almost a of which were located in Karachi. These hav now been re-created at Cochin. They are a housed in temporary structures, which it hoped will be replaced by permanent ones ov a period of years.

There are a number of other Training Inst tutions which have had to be established c reorganised to meet the needs of one or th other of the Services. In spite of the existenc of these establishments, it is still necessar to send officers and men for training abroad That necessity will continue for some years t come. It is with some difficulty, however, tha the requisite number of vacancies at the Trainin Institutions abroad are secured.

INDIAN SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S BOARD

These Boards are probably the most impor tant and valuable non-official institution connected with the Armed Forces. They were constituted in 1919, in place of the Centra Recruiting Board, the purpose of which was fulfilled with the end of the First World War. The object was at the outset to deal with a numbe of post-war problems—the finding of employment for ex-Servicemen released from the colours the relief of the dependents of those who had lost their lives in the war and of those who were incapacitated for further service, the education of ex-Servicemen's children and the safeguarding of the general interests of Serving personnel and their dependents. As years passed, the Board had gradually to adjust itself to normal peace conditions and it was decided to maintain it permanently for a series of duties which have from time to time expanded and developed.

The Board on 31st December 1922 had the residue of the war fund, known as the Imperial Indian War Relief Fund handed over to it. This formed the nucleus of its finances. The latter have since been husbanded with great care. The face value of the securities constituting the fund amounted on 31 March 1951 to Rs. 11,97,700, bearing an annual interest of Rs. 35,931.

The Board has its seat at New Delhi and co-ordinates the activities of State Boards which exist in each State. Under the control of these State Boards there exists throughout the country a network of District Boards reinforced in some cases by Tehsil or Taluka Committees and other kindred bodies.

Meetings of Indian S.S. and A. Board are normally held once a year.

The State Board is at the head of the State organisation and is normally located at the capital of the State. The Patron of the Board is H.E. the Governor and the President is the Chief Minister (or a Minister nominated by the Patron). The Secretary is usually a civilian officer in the State Secretariat, attending to these duties in addition to his own. But with a view to strengthening the organisation whole-time ex-army or State Service officers have been appointed in replacement of the part-time Secretaries in some of the State Boards.

The working unit is the District S. S. and A. Board, normally located adjacent to the Deputy Commissioner's or the Collector's office. These Boards are established in all districts from which recruits have been obtained in sufficient numbers. The President of the Board is the Collector or the Deputy Commissioner. Each Board has a paid Secretary, usually an ex-I.C.O. or ex-J.C.O.

In the more heavily-recruited districts, Tehsil or Zail sub-committees are formed with the Tehsildar, Zaildar or Mamlatdar as President and an Honorary Secretary, where necessary. These sub-committees are represented on the District S.S. and A. Board.

In February 1947, Army Headquarters appointed Recruiting officers as Military Vice-Presidents with the express object of assisting D.S.S.A.B. in their welfare duties.

From 79 District S.S. & A. Boards in 1939 when World War II broke out, the number has now risen to 174 in all.

OBJECTS

The following are the objects and duties of the District Soldiers', Sailors,' and Airmen's Boards:—

(*a*) Constantly to endeavour to promote and maintain a feeling of good-will between the civilian and military classes;

(*b*) To give all possible assistance to the President of the Board in his capacity as head of the district in all administrative matters connected with the ex-Serviceman or his family;

(*c*) To demonstrate the benefit of and so promote the desire for mutual co-operation between ex-Servicemen and civilian officials;

(*d*) To represent and explain to the civil authorities all matters of particular moment to ex-Servicemen that require the attention of the local administration;

(*e*) Generally to watch over the welfare of the ex-servicemen and their families, and the interests of serving personnel absent from home, with their units.

As regards item (*e*), quoted above, the function of the Board and corresponding organisations cover a wide range. Their main tasks are enumerated below:—

(*a*) To ascertain and intimate the whereabouts of an absent Serviceman to his dependents and to communicate to him news of all important matters affecting his family's welfare.

(*b*) To procure legal advice in the case of a law-suit against an absent Serviceman where there is no male member of his family capable of protecting his interests;

(*c*) To assist an absent Serviceman's family in the event of disease or famine;

(*d*) To assist ex-Sevicemen and their dependents in securing medals, pensions, arrears of pay, etc.;

(*e*) To investigate cases of ex-Sevicemen invalided out of the Indian Armed Forces for chronic diseases such as tuberculosis, leprosy, diabetes, etc., and to report them to the State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society for medical assistance;

(*f*) To investigate applications for relief from the various military charitable funds.

The Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board Fund is now used primarily for payment of special pensions to blinded ex-Servicemen, and to meet the expenditure on miscellaneous items such as bank charges, audit fees, etc., in connection with the administration of the fund. The surplus interest on investments is being utilised towards the maintenance of the District Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.

OTHER FUNDS

The following Central funds which are not under the control of the Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board deserve mention:

1. *Armed Forces Benevolent Fund.*—This fund exists primarily for the alleviation of Indian Armed Forces and their dependents. This inter-services fund provides for relief grants to the disabled ex-Servicemen and dependents of those who lost their lives on active service and also for educational scholarships to children of ex-Servicemen killed in action.

The Defence Minister is the chairman of the General Committee of this fund, and the Defence Secretary is the Vice-President. The three Service Chiefs, the Adjutant General and the Financial Adviser are members of the board and the Secretary of the Indian Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board acts as its secretary.

2. *Flag Day Fund.*—The object of the Flag Day Fund is to provide relief for ex-Servicemen and amenities to serving personnel. The fourth Flag Day was organised on December 7, 1951 and contributions were collected from all parts of the country. The composition of the Managing and Working Committees of this fund is the same as for that of the Armed Forces Benevolent Fund. The 1950 collections amounted to nearly Rs. 8,61,129.

3. *Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund.*—The fund known as the Military Reconstruction Fund was initiated in 1942. The Government of India decided to contribute monthly to this fund at the rate of Rs. 2 for each combatant and Re. 1 for each non-combatant. Contribution to this Fund ceased on March 31, 1946. It was decided that 80 per cent of the fund should be distributed to Provinces and States to be administered by Provincial and State Committees and the remaining 20 per cent administered by a Central Committee. This Central portion of the Fund is known as "The Armed Forces Reconstruction Fund." This Fund was finally deemed to have been duly constituted on July 20, 1946.

The purposes of this fund are as follows:—

(*a*) Primarily to provide measures of a permanent nature to benefit those now serving and those who will in future serve in the ranks or as non-combatants enrolled in the Indian Armed Forces and their families. The fund will not normally be used to make individual grants.

(*b*) Finance measures relating to education, family welfare in the Lines, Servicemen's and Servicewomen's welfare in the Lines, Collective care of the disabled, Grants to Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board and setting up of ex-Servicemen's colonies in the States.

The Constitution of this Fund is the same as that of Armed Forces Benevolent Fund.

4. *The Army Central Welfare Fund.*—The object of this fund is to relieve distress among Indian Army Servicemen, ex-Servicemen and their dependents and to look after the welfare of the men and their families in the lines.

5. *The Indian Naval Benevolent (Association) Fund.*—This fund exists to relieve hardship or distress among certain categories of naval officers, ratings and their dependents.

6. *The Indian Navy Amenities Fund.*—This is a non-public fund maintained at Naval Headquarters and administered by:—

(*i*) The Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy.

(*ii*) The Chief of Staff, Indian Navy.

(*iii*) The Chief of Administration, Indian Navy.

(*iv*) The Judge Advocate of the Fleet.

(*v*) The Chief of Personnel, Naval Headquarters.

Its income from investments and any grants made specially for expenditure during the year are utilised to make grants to Ships or Establishments for any welfare project or amenities (whether for officers or ratings) which commend themselves to the Administrators. The Sports Funds of Ships or Establishments are required to make quarterly contributions to the Indian Navy Amenities Fund and such contributions are treated as "Capital" and invested as and when occasion arises.

7. *The Indian Air Force Benevolent (Association) Fund.*—This fund exists to relieve hardship or distress among all ranks, past and present, of the Indian Air Force, and their dependents, especially those disabled by flying.

8. *The Indian Air Force Central Welfare Fund.*—This fund exists:—

(*a*) To assist messes, institutes and clubs both existing and to be formed, by grants and loans.

(*b*) To provide amenities such as indoor and outdoor games, radios, musical instruments, stage material, library books, etc. for Indian airmen.

(*c*) To make grants on behalf of the Indian Air Force charitable and philanthropic organisations which provide assistance to past and present members of the Indian Air Force and their dependents.

(*d*) To provide measures of a permanent nature for

(*i*) Servicemen's Education,

(*ii*) Family Welfare in lines,

(*iii*) Collective care of disabled Airmen, and

(*iv*) Grants to Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Boards.

(*e*) To provide Maternity and Child Welfare facilities and Women's Institutes for families of Royal Indian Air Force Airmen.

(*f*) To provide assistance in the education of Airmen's children.

(*g*) To assist in construction of sports grounds at units, when such grounds are not provided at Government cost.

(*h*) To provide anything considered essential for the welfare and well-being of Indian Air Force personnel which is not provided at Government cost and is considered to be beyond the means of the personnel themselves.

ST. DUNSTAN'S (INDIA) FUND

St. Dunstan's (India) Fund is a charitable fund administered by a trust formed, under the Charitable Endowments Act, 1893, under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Defence Minister. The present assets of the Fund exceed Rs. 10 lakhs.

The predecessor body of this Fund, the Indian St. Dunstan's Committee opened a St. Dunstan's Training Centre in Dehra Dun in 1945 for the training of the war blinded servicemen in order to equip them with some trade of their choice. The main trades taught were knitting, spinning, rope and net making, blanket and cloth weaving, mat, basket and newar making. About 250 men have returned to their homes after receiving training at this institution and a grant for their resettlement. As the number of war blinded trainees was considerably reduced, the institution was made over to the Ministry of Education for the training of the civilian adult blind.

A skeleton After-Care Organisation of St. Dunstan's has been set up at Dehra Dun under the chairmanship of the Commandant, National Defence Academy. This Organisation will continue to render assistance and advice to the war-blinded ex-Servicemen, in their multifarious problems and try to resettle them in the place of their choice and to make them, as far as possible, economically independent.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

THE outstanding feature of the rural economy of India is the appalling poverty of the rural population. The various estimates, official and non-official, that have been made of the income per head of population at various times leaves the matter absolutely in no doubt. The extent of an average holding, which is about 6 acres, for an agricultural family of 5 persons is too inadequate to maintain it in ordinary comfort even with the low standard of living which is so chafacteristic of the rural population. Moreover, cultivation is in a large measure exposed to the vagaries of the monsoon. In every 5 years there is but one good year, one bad year and three indifferent years. These unfavourable conditions might be mitigated to some extent by a well conceived policy of irrigation by the State; but so far, of the total cultivated area in the country, about 16 per cent. only has irrigation facilities from rivers, tanks or wells while the remaining 84 per cent. depends wholly on rainfall. Thus the frequency of failure of crops, owing to drought and floods, frost and pests, coupled with the low vitality and high mortality of the live-stock, render the economic position of the cultivator worse still. The inadequacy of the subsidiary occupation to supplement the slender income from agriculture contributes further to his extreme economic weakness. He has sufficient spare time on his hands to devote himself to subsidiary occupations but he has been exposed to the full blast of the competition of forces from the rest of the world and many of the industries on which he relied in the past have suffered largely from, or been wiped out by the competition of machine-made articles. He is now being drawn steadily into the sphere of influence of markets both national and international and he has neither the organisation nor the credit facilities to help him as in countries like the United States of America or Canada or some of the European countries. Though the recent rise in the prices of agricultural products has benefited him, his position remains essentially weak. In addition to these numerous difficulties, the agriculturist has another serious handicap in that he is largely illiterate. The percentage of literacy in India is still very low being only 13 per cent. and any progress in agriculture is well-nigh impossible without the background of general education. All these factors lead to what is the most outstanding feature of the rural economy of India—the chronic indebtedness of the cultivator.

RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

The Central Banking Enquiry Committee (1931) estimated that the total rural indebtedness of India was about Rs. 900 crores. The great rise in prices during the war and post-war period has lightened this burden and it may be fair to assume that rural indebtedness has come down to Rs. 500 crores. This colossal burden of debt is the root problem which has got to be faced in any attempt towards the economic regeneration of the masses. A peculiar feature of this indebtedness is that the debt which remains unpaid during the lifetime of the cultivator who contracts it passes on as a burden to his heirs, so that many agriculturists start their career with a heavy burden of ancestral debt which they in their turn pass on with some further increase to their successors. Ignorance and improvidence, extravagance and conservatism have further been held as the reasons for the continued growth of this heavy load. A marriage festival in the family tempts the cultivator to launch out into extravagance while funeral ceremonies prove no less costly. All these factors—the uneconomic nature of the agricultural industry, the chronic and heavy indebtedness and illiteracy all form a thoroughly depressing background to the rural economy of the country.

It is no wonder that under the circumstances detailed above the agriculturist has constant recourse to borrowing and that too not only for any permanent improvement that he may contemplate but for his current agricultural needs as also for periodical unproductive purposes such as weddings and funeral ceremonies. The absence of any banking organisation in the country-side has driven him into the arms of the *sowcar* or the *mahajan* who, while proving a very accommodating person, has acquired a grip on him from which the cultivator has found it impossible to extricate himself. The usurious rates of interest charged, coupled with various devices which increase still further the actual rate of interest, and the numerous services which the *sowcar* performs as a retail tradesman and the buyer of the cultivator's produce, make the *sowcar* the dominant force in the village, reducing the agriculturist to a position of absolute serfdom.

In 1883 the Land Improvements Loans Act was passed and this was followed in the next year by the Agriculturists' Loan Act enabling Government to advance loans repayable by easy instalments and at low rates of interest for improvements and also for current agricultural needs. In 1899 a Madras civilian submitted a report to the Madras Government on the possibility of introducing land and agricultural banks and the discussion thus initiated by him was continued by Mr. Dupernex, U.P. civilian in his "Peoples Banks for Northern India" (1900). The caste system of the Hindus and the ideas of common brotherhood among the Moslems were evidences of the peoples' natural aptitude for co-operation and the *nidhis* of Southern India furnished a practical proof of this aptitude. In 1901 the Government of the day appointed a committee to consider the question of the establishment of agricultural banks and the report of this committee resulted in the passing of the Co-operative Credit Societies' Act of 1904. The co-operative movement was thus launched in the country on the 25th March, 1904. The Act aimed at encouraging thrift, self-help and co-operation among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means and the societies that were to be started were intended to be small simple credit societies for small and simple folks with simple needs and requiring small sums only. Knowledge of and confidence in their fellow members which are the keynote of success were ensured by providing that a society should consist of persons residing in the same town or village or group of villages and should be members of the same tribe, class or caste. In order to provide facilities in urban areas for the small man, urban societies were also permitted. The Act introduced the principle of unlimited liability for rural societies. The local Governments were empowered to appoint special officers called Registrars of Co-operative Societies, whose duty it would be to register societies formed under the Act, to get the accounts of such societies audited by a member of their staff and in general to see that the societies worked well. The seed thus sown has grown in the course of 45 years into a fine tree with twigs and branches, spread out in many directions.

Since the launching of the movement in 1904, there have been amendments of the co-operative law and committees and commissions of enquiry to remedy defects and to suggest further lines of action.

GROWTH OF CO-OPERATION

In the first few years of the movement the number of societies grew very slowly but the growth was considerably accelerated from 1910 and the average number of societies from 1910 to 1915 was about 12,000. The pace of growth still further quickened after 1915 and now there are 1,42,677 agricultural societies and 27,273 non-agricultural ones. Progress in different parts has not been uniform. Uttar Pradesh and Madras have large number of societies while other major States like Bombay, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Assam show smaller figures. Punjab with 13,251 societies comes first in the number of societies (105·1) per one lakh inhabitants, while West Bengal comes second in that respect with 63·9. The progress in smaller areas, like Coorg and Ajmer, must be regarded as very satisfactory in view of their small population, since the number of societies per one lakh inhabitants works out in their case at 202·9 and 130·5 respectively. It is satisfactory to note that the co-operative movement has also spread in the B, C and D States. The total number of members of primary societies stands on the 30th of June 1950 at 126 lakhs. Taking the normal family at a little under 5, it is clear, that about 6½ crores of people in India are being served by this movement. There is no single movement rural or urban fraught with such tremendous possibilities for the uplift of the masses as the co-operative movement and other is no other movement which affects such a large percentage of the population. Among the States Bombay and Madras lead in the number of members of societies, 61.3 and 56.4 per one thousand inhabitants respectively, Punjab and West Bengal rank thereafter. This shows that the size of societies varies in different States and that Bombay, while having a smaller number of societies, has a larger average of membership per society as compared with the other States. Of the smaller areas Coorg takes a leading place with 265.2 members per one thousand inhabitants, while Hyderabad has an average of 81.6. Membership is a much better test in many respects of progress than the number of societies and from this point of view, the progress in Madras, Bombay, Coorg and Hyderabad must be regarded as quite satisfactory. There is also a third aspect of the growth of the movement. The number of societies, or the membership in the societies alone is not an index of the work that is being done and of the benefits which are being conferred by the movement. The societies are predominantly credit organisations or rather small banking institutions and the part that they play can be better appreciated from their working capital than from the number of members. In this direction the rapid progress so far achieved by the movement should also be noted. From about Rs. 68 lakhs, which was the average up to 1910, the working capital has advanced very rapidly and stands in 1950 at about Rs. 2,33 crores. It is gratifying to note that this large sum has been derived mostly from non-Government sources. The share capital, reserve fund and deposits together constitute above Rs. 173 crores. The State (Provincial) or Central banks and other societies contribute less —55 crores while the non-members or the outside public contribute about 55 crores. This latter item shows to a remarkable extent the growth of public confidence in co-operative institutions and speaks well in general of the management of the societies and the very useful purpose they serve in the banking organisation of the country. The distribution of the working capital by States gives us a further insight into the progress made in this direction by the co-operative movement in different parts of India. Bombay leads in their respect with 337 annas per head of population. Madras, Punjab and West Bengal come next with 210, 152 and 113. Among the smaller areas, Coorg comes out first with 473 annas per head of population while Ajmer comes second with 169. Of the States B and C Classes Mysore, Pepsu, Madhya Bharat, and Hyderabad have 107, 78, 77 and 76 respectively. Bombay is easily first in the matter of deposits from individuals which amount to more than 31½ crores out of a total working capital of 60 crores and this is one of the best tests of the success of a co-operative society. There has been very rapid progress in the number of societies, in their membership and in the working capital of these societies. Bombay and Madras lead in many respects, Uttar Pradesh showing a spurt in recent years. The smaller areas and the former Princely States have also achieved considerable progress though the movement there started comparatively later. The agricultural societies predominate in all the States while non-agricultural, that is, urban societies show a much slower development.

But before we proceed, we must explain the chief component parts of the structure as it has now been built up.

FINANCIAL STRUCTURE OF THE MOVEMENT

Apart from the comparatively few co-operative societies at present working for non-credit purposes, whether in urban or rural areas, a co-operative society largely means a small bank or a credit institution for providing financial accommodation to its members on a co-operative basis. Of these credit institutions, by far the greater proportion is rural. The rural credit society has, for its main purpose, the financing of the agriculturist and as such it needs funds. The original idea of co-operative credit lies in making available to the needy the surplus of the well-to-do brethren through the medium of the society but in the villages, the well-to-do and the needy rather form distinct groups, the former playing or trying to play the *sowcar*. Thus instead of comprising more or less all sections of the population of the village, a society is very largely made up of the needy section. Even if it was not, the slender savings of the well-to-do would not be enough to meet the wants of the needy and a village society cannot, therefore, be self-sufficient, making available the deposits of its well-to-do members as loans for the needy ones. The heavy load of unproductive debt of the average farmer, his habit of investing his savings, if any, in lands and ornaments, his illiteracy and consequent lack of the banking habit, soon made it apparent that rural credit societies could not be expected to raise the required funds in deposits either from members or locally. The question of funds for the working of a rural co-operative society thus becomes a vital question indeed. Central banks have therefore been brought into existence at the district headquarters in order to raise money from towns and make it available to the primary rural societies. Following up the idea further, it has been found necessary to have a provincial bank at the provincial headquarters to serve as a balancing centre for the central banks and to make available larger funds for the primary societies through the central banking institutions. The financial structure of the co-operative movement is thus largely composed of three parts—(*i*) the Agricultural Credit Primary Society, (*ii*) the Central Financing Agencies, and (*iii*) the State Banks. Obviously one more part in the structure seems possible and desirable, namely, an Apex All-India Co-operative Bank. So far, however, such a bank has not been started but the Reserve Bank of India has of late been giving loans to the State Co-operative Banks, notably in Madras, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

The success of these societies is closely related to their very peculiar constitution. In an ordinary joint-stock company, a member is liable only to the extent of the value of his share holding and his liability is therefore limited; but in the case of agricultural credit societies, the liability is unlimited, that is to say, members are jointly and severally liable to the creditors of the society for the full amount of the debts incurred by it.

Credit is a blessing only if turned to productive account; if used up for unproductive purposes, it is a curse. It would enrich the producer but it would only impoverish the consumer. The agriculturist needs money for productive purposes such as his current agricultural needs, land improvement, purchase of stock and implements, manures and seeds, as also for unproductive purposes, such as repayment of old debts, weddings and funerals. In such circumstances, it is imperative for the management of a rural co-operative society very carefully to scrutinise the loan applications and examine the purpose for which loans have been asked and to see that the loan when sanctioned is used for the specific purpose. And yet it is this very respect that co-operative societies have fallen short in their duty.

THEIR RESOURCES

The funds of an agricultural credit society are raised from entrance fees, share capital, deposits or loans from non-members, loans from Co-operative Institutions, loans from Government and the reserve fund. The income from entrance fees and share capital is small compared with the financial requirements of the members. A large source from which funds are derived is deposits and loans. Loans from central banks in fact furnish the bulk of the working capital of these agricultural credit societies at present.

Low dividends and voluntary services resulting in low cost of management have made it possible to divert a substantial proportion of the profits of these societies to reserve funds, and thereby provide against unforeseen losses, bad debts and losses on the realisation of certain assets such as by investment depreciation. The general practice in regard to the use of the reserve fund in the business of the societies is that it is used as ordinary working capital.

The funds collected by the agricultural credit societies in India are at present by no means negligible. They aggregate to about 35½ crores of rupees. Their financial position as on the 30th of June 1950 stood thus :—

	In thousands of rupees
Share Capital	7,16,67
Reserve and other Funds ..	8,12,66
Deposits	4,09,76
Loans	15,81,66
Total Working Capital ..	35,21,75

The figures show that these tiny agricultural societies work with about Rs. 19 crores of their own capital (including members' deposits in this head) as against their outside borrowed capital of about Rs. 16 crores. The owned capital was thus about 54 per cent. of their total working capital, and this proportion is rising steadily as years pass.

CENTRAL FINANCING AGENCIES

The formation of banks in urban areas on co-operative principles, with the sole object of raising funds for advances to societies having been found necessary to place the financial structure of the movement on a sound basis, the Co-operative Act of 1904 was amended in 1912, and the Co-operative Societies Act II of that year provided for the registration of central banks with the sole object of financing societies.

Thereafter the number of central financing agencies grew rapidly specially in the Punjab, West Bengal and United Provinces. The function of these central societies was not only to supply the required capital to the primary societies but also to make the surplus resources of some societies available to other societies suffering from a deficiency of funds and to provide proper guidance to and inspection over them. On 30th June 1950 the number of central banks was 498.

There are four main sources from which a central bank derives its working capital which stood in 1949-50 at 50 crores: (*a*) Share Capital, (*b*) Reserve, (*c*) Deposits, (*d*) Loans.

The paid-up share capital and reserves of central banks constitute the owned resources of these banks as distinguished from borrowed resources and provide the guarantee fund against which additional funds are raised by them in the shape of deposits or loans. It is usual to prescribe a suitable proportion between the owned and borrowed resources of central banks in each State. The most usual proportion observed in practice between the borrowed and owned resources is 1 to 8. Deposits from members and non-members constitute the bulk of the borrowed capital of central banks. The total amount of deposits held by central banks in the year 1949-50 from individuals and other sources amounted to Rs. 23½ crores and from primary societies to Rs. 11 crores. Deposits in central banks are mainly of two kinds, *viz.*, savings and fixed. Current deposits are not universal but confined only to selected central banks in selected areas. The principle usually observed by these banks is not to grant loans to societies for periods longer than those for which deposits are available, and where loans for long periods are advanced the periods of deposits are also comparatively long. In addition to funds obtained by deposits, central banks raise loans from outside banks, from other central banks, from the local provincial bank and from Government. The total amount of loans held by the central banks in 1949-50 from outside banks, from other co-operative banks and from the provincial banks was Rs. 7 crores and from Government Rs. 98 lakhs. Central Banks ordinarily do not directly borrow loans from Government, but, in recent years, Orissa has held Rs. 5½ lakhs. This practice is more common in the B and C States, where Madhya Bharat, Kashmir, Hyderabad Rajasthan and Travancore-Cochin hold from their Government Rs. 1,19,2, and 2 lakhs respectively. Borrowings from outside banks are generally confined to accommodation obtained from the Reserve Bank against Government Securities or Promissory Notes executed by societies in favour of the Central Bank and endorsed by the latter in favour of the Reserve Bank. This accommodation is, however, limited and advances from other joint-stock banks are also now rare. The main source of loans is therefore, the State bank, and where a State bank exists, the central banks are generally prohibited from having any direct dealings with either the Reserve Bank or any other joint-stock bank or with one another. This rule is, however, not rigidly observed in Punjab and Madras. Several central banks, because of their long standing, possess sufficient resources to be independent of any outside financial assistance but they all continue credit arrangements mainly with the State bank on which they rely for emergencies.

In the initial stages, several central banks developed from ordinary urban societies which granted advances to individual shareholders. A few of such central banks have continued the practice and the amount advanced by central banks to individual members during the year 1949-50 was Rs. 8¾ crores chiefly in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh. Advances are made to individuals on the pledge of agricultural produce, thus combining trading with banking which is against sound banking principles and is thus roughly unco-operative since they finance the very middlemen whom co-operative sale seeks to eliminate. Besides, such advances encroach upon the domain of marketing finance and hamper the growth of co-operative marketing. The total advances made by central banks to societies at the end of the year 1948-49 amounted to about Rs. 67 crores.

After meeting management expenses the profits of central banks are distributed as allocations to reserves and dividends to shareholders. The combined net profits of the 496 central banks of the country during the year 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 52 lakhs on the total working capital of Rs. 50 crores; the rate of dividend paid varied from 3 to 6 per cent. in different parts of the country but the most usual rate paid was 6 per cent. per annum.

PROVINCIAL CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

At present, all the A class States have apex banks functioning in them. There are also apex institutions in Mysore, Hyderabad, Ajmer and Coorg. There are 12 such institutions in the whole country. The constitutions of these institutions vary considerably; but the functions of all these institutions are more or less the same, namely, the co-ordination of the work of the central banks and utilisation of finance in them for the entire state. It is found that in a large majority of the apex banks the constitution is a mixed one, that is, both in the general body of the banks as well as in the directorate, there are individual shareholders as well as representatives of co-operative societies and central banks.

All apex banks in the Union depend for their working capital largely on deposits from the affiliated co-operative societies as also from the public. It is, therefore, thought necessary to insist upon the maintenance of fluid resources on a certain scale and in some States the Government has prescribed definite rules with regard to the maintenance of fluid resources. The period for which deposits are accepted determines the maximum period for which they can lend out these borrowed funds to their clients, and in every State the apex bank has fixed for itself a maximum term, beyond which no loans are, in general, sanctioned.

While accepting deposits from co-operative banks and the general public, most of the apex banks have also dealings in current account with the latter. The Punjab apex bank does not encourage such accounts with individual non-members, as it does not wish to enter into competition with central banks. Apex banks also generally carry on ordinary banking business, such as collecting *hundis* and dividends from companies and collecting pay and pensions. As in every banking institution, these banks are also frequently troubled with surpluses and deficits, though at different times in different institutions. There is therefore interlending of surplus funds between these apex banks, and during the period of shortage of funds, deposits are accepted from surplusing banks, and some of them call for special season deposits allowing favourable rates of interest to tide over the period of shortage.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS

The loans advanced by co-operative societies to their members and by the central financing agencies to their constituent societies are, from the very nature of the source from which they derive the bulk of their finance, for short or intermediate terms only. By concentrating upon the growth and multiplication of rural credit societies and thus upon facilities for short and intermediate term loans, the co-operative movement did not provide for the redemption of old debts or for increasing the earnings of agriculturists which alone would prevent any further increase in their debts and pave the way for the paying off of the old ones. And it is to supply the need for long-term loans to the agriculturists for land improvement and for the redemption of old debts that land mortgage banks have come into existence.

There are three main types of such banks. The strictly co-operative type is an association of borrowers who raise credit by the issue of mortgage bonds bearing interest and made payable to bearer. The commercial type works for profit and declares dividends. The third type—the quasi co-operative—has a mixed membership of borrowers and non-borrowers, operating over fairly large areas and formed with share capital and on a limited liability basis. The banks organised so far in the country are of the co-operative type, though strictly speaking they belong to the quasi co-operative variety, admitting as they do to the membership a few non-borrowing individuals for attracting initial capital as well as business talent, organising capacity and efficient management.

Bombay, for instance, has 19 land mortgage societies and a central Land Mortgage Bank, which have been successfully carrying on their business. Bengal has 2, Assam 2, Madhya Pradesh 26, while Madras has 126 primary land mortgage banks and a central land mortgage bank. Orissa, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin, each has a Central land mortgage bank and Mysore has 79 primary and mortgage societies. It is too early to pronounce on the success or otherwise of these few banks. The bulk of the funds of these banks have to be raised by debentures and for these purposes there will have to be in the States central land mortgage banks as in Madras, Bombay, Orissa and Mysore. Government will have also to render assistance to these institutions for the success of the debenture issue, and its guaranteeing the interest ought to meet all reasonable needs, though in special cases there would not be much harm in the Government's purchasing debentures of a certain value. The recent rise in the value of agricultural lands has tempted the agriculturist to sell one or more of the plots he holds and pay off a large part of his debts to the *sowcar* and to the Land Mortgage Bank from the price realised, so that the business of the land mortgage banks has been decreasing considerably. This factor with the low yield on investments has been causing some anxiety.

The operations of the Land Mortgage Banks and Societies in India during 1949-50 were as under:—

Number of Banks 5, with membership 8,871.

Number of Societies 283 with membership 1,86,330.

	Rs.	Rs.
Share Capital ..	26,67,776	46,05,911
Debentures from the public ..	5,81,75,234	8,75,877
Loans from Government ..	23,03,500	1,62,000
Deposits	8,61,993	3,03,301
Reserve fund ..	21,61,470	10,42,054
Other funds ..	7,39,549	3,46,816
Loans	17,84,189	11,52,343
Working Capital ..	6,86,93,711	5,86,09,316
Loans made to individuals ..	....	1,01,10,789
Loans made to Banks and Societies ..	1,01,08 270	....
Profit	5,48,061	2,18,987

In the initial stages of the movement, it fell on the Registrar to carry on propaganda and organise co-operative societies. For this purpose the assistance of non-official honorary workers was imperative and in the various States a band of such workers was brought into existence, who as honorary organisers of the district or talukas actively co-operated with the officials in carrying on propaganda, organising new societies as a result thereof and looking after the societies so started in some measure. With the rapid growth of co-operative societies, however, it was felt that for the further propagation of the movement it was desirable to carry on work by co-operators themselves in a more organised manner and for that purpose co-operative institutes were started in the various Provinces. In 1930, the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association was established to co-ordinate the activities of the provincial institutes, to formulate non-official co-operative opinion on important co-operative problems from time to time and to encourage the growth of co-operative literature, and has now been merged in the Indian Co-operative Union since May 1949.

NON-CREDIT AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION

For some years past increasing attention has been directed to other forms of co-operation for the benefit of the rural population. Credit is but one of the needs of the cultivator; its organisation through co-operation touches but the fringe of the problem; and different provinces have been experimenting upon the application of co-operative organisation to meet their various non-credit needs. The problems of irrigation, consolidation of holdings, improved sanitation, fencing, cattle insurance, dairying and supply of agricultural requisites, and above all the marketing of agricultural produce have been therefore engaging the attention of co-operators and societies for these purposes have been established here and there and have been working with varying success. In a land of ignorant and illiterate agriculturists, it would appear wiser to adopt the rule of one village, one society; but the complexities of the non-credit forms of co-operation had induced the authorities to avoid the multi-purpose or general society and to favour the single purpose society, and we had the curious spectacle of an agriculturist being viewed as a person with a bundle of several needs, each one of which it was proposed to meet separately. A single society trying to meet all the needs of the agriculturist would attack the *sowcar* on all fronts and would become a live force in the village and tend to promote the ideal embodied in the famous phrase: Better living, better farming and better business. However, co-operative opinion is fast coming to accept the wisdom of this and discard the theory of almost water-tight compartments. The agricultural non-credit societies in India on the 30th June 1950 were 25,860 distributed as under:—

Non-Credit Agricultural Societies, 1949-50.

States	Purchase and sale	Production	Production and sale	Other forms of co-operation	Total
Madras	1,130	853	1,130	5	3,118
Bombay	242	497	293	164	1,196
West Bengal	14	1,053	1,745	719	3,531
Bihar	....	....	4,215	....	4,215
Orissa	43	7	31	....	81
Uttar Pradesh	9	638	1,720	3,026	5,393
Punjab	296	2,675	351	39	3,361
Madhya Pradesh	821	9	97	....	927
Mysore	1,416	10	45	....	1,471
Hyderabad	142	23	....	216	381
Others	1,207	246	247	486	2,186
Total ..	5,320	6,011	9,874	4,655	25,860

MARKETING SOCIETIES

Of these the most important are the marketing societies particularly for the sale of cotton in Bombay, and the consolidation of holdings and better living societies in the Punjab.

Marketing of Agricultural produce is the real crux of the whole question of rural prosperity and betterment, and as group marketing is always more effective than individual marketing especially in India where the individual producer is illiterate and constitutes a small unit, co-operative marketing has been accepted now as one of the most desirable ideals to work for. It is only the complexity of the working of co-operative sale societies, the difficulty of providing marketing finance, the lack of expert knowledge on the part of co-operative officials, and the lack of godown and storage facilities that have prevented the rapid multiplication of sale societies and their efficient working. The jute and paddy sale societies of West Bengal have not met with success, but the cotton grower in Gujarat, Khandesh and the Bombay Karnatak has reaped considerable benefit from the cotton sale societies. A few societies for the sale of other articles have also been organised in Bombay, such as for the sale of jaggery, tobacco, fruits and vegetables, chillies, paddy, onions and arecanut. West Bengal has several jute sale societies with a Jute Wholesale at Calcutta and paddy sale societies with a sale depot in Calcutta. Punjab has several commission shops to provide storage facilities so that the grower could wait for better prices, but which sell to local merchants yet, rather than to the merchants at the port. Madras has a number of sale societies, but their transaction is small and they have not yet made much progress. The United Provinces have organised the sale of sugarcane very effectively through Sugarcane Societies and the Marketing Union. Recently provincial co-operative marketing societies have been started with Government encouragement and assistance in Madras and Bombay the results of the working of which will be watched with great interest by co-operators all over the country. Both these Societies have been rendering useful service to the country by undertaking on behalf of Government work in connection with the distribution of manures, and other agricultural requisites, and rationing. It is indeed high time that Government gave to marketing societies consistent patronage in a fuller measure and linked up Co-operative Credit effectively with marketing.

During 1949-50, the value of goods sold amounted to Rs. 63 crores and the value of goods received amounted to Rs. 61 crores.

Purchase and Sale Societies, 1949-50. (*In lakhs of rupees.*)

State	Value of goods Received		Sold	
	As Owners	As Agents	As Owners	As Agents
Madras	17,43	24	17,37	27
Bombay	11,02	43	11,86	45
West Bengal	50	6	53	6
Uttar Pradesh	16,08	7	16,50	7
Madhya Pradesh	1,50	3	1,64	3
Punjab	50	....	47	....
Bihar	1,23	....	1,35	....
Orissa	1,06	24	1,50	24
Assam	5,70	....	6,03	....
Mysore	1,24	....	1,19	....
Hyderabad	51	....	50	....
Rajasthan	77	....	75	....
Travancore-Cochin	77	....	80	....
Delhi	58	1	61	1
Others	1,07	....	1,02	1
Total	59,96	1,08	62,12	1,14

Even agricultural credit societies and their central banks are doing non-credit work and are competing with marketing societies in a rather unfair way. This tendency is most marked in Bombay, where credit societies received goods worth Rs. 10 crores and sold goods worth Rs. 14 crores.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

One of the main reasons why the achievements of the co-operative movement fall so short of the expectations of the promoters and workers is the extreme backwardness of the rural population, and so the ultimate success or otherwise of the co-operative movement is bound up with general rural development and progress. The co-operative movement itself is a great experiment in rural reconstruction aiming to protect the agriculturist from exploitation by the usurer, the middleman—*dalal* and the merchant. Rural reconstruction has, however, of late years claimed an increasing amount of attention.

The old undivided Punjab was responsible for a very desirable type of co-operative society to promote better living among the members. The societies do not collect any levy from their members, except a small entrance fee and they lay down a programme of work and make rules for carrying it out from year to year, violation of which is punishable with fine under the by-laws. Though these societies in the first instance have for their object the curtailment of ruinous expenditure on marriages and other social occasions, they have also helped in various other matters. Some of these societies have levelled and paved and swept the village lands, some have promoted sanitation, some have induced the villagers to improve ventilation in their houses, some have repaired and roofed the village drinking well, some have arranged that all manure should be pitted, some have discouraged expenditure on jewellery, and some have stopped waste on farms. Thus in a variety of ways these societies generally have been great factors in the improvement of conditions in the life of the village. There were more than 1,080 such societies in the Punjab in 1949-50.

URBAN CREDIT SOCIETIES

While the chief objective of the co-operative movement was from the first to do service to the rural population, it must be remembered that the Act of 1904 permitted two classes of societies—rural and urban, recognising thus the suitability of the co-operative method for solving the problems of urban population also. At present there are in all 27,273 non-agricultural societies with a membership of 46,15,484. Of these, 7,534 are credit societies, the rest being societies for other purposes.

An important class of the urban population is that of the merchants and traders, and though the joint-stock banking system that has so far developed is quite well suited in many respects for them, from the point of view of the small trader, it is co-operative banking that is obviously wanted. The importance of People's Co-operative Banks promoted for the benefit of urban people without any distinction of caste or creed is, therefore, very great, for the financing of small merchants, artisans and craftsmen, and for the stimulation of trade and industries in and around district and taluka towns. The principal business of these banks is short-term credit and in this respect they resemble the ordinary commercial banks. In the absence of any industrial co-operative bank, it is also for the peoples' bank to finance small industrialists and help the development of cottage industries which still play a very considerable part in industrial economy. It is only, however, in Bombay and Madras that we meet with some good institutions functioning as peoples' banks. In Madras there are 1,191 non-agricultural credit societies but most of these are not real peoples' banks. Bombay has 1,496 societies and Punjab has 453 societies. Even here we hardly find any development of real peoples' banks. In West Bengal the societies number 385 and though these societies seem to have won public confidence the more important of them are salary earners' credit societies. Some of the divisions of the State have several big concerns, however, working on sound lines. The question of starting peoples' banks in Bihar and Orissa has not yet been seriously taken in hand. In Bombay, institutions with a working capital of Rs. 20,000 and more are classed as urban banks. Since 1922 co-operators in this State have been very keen on having a full-fledged peoples' bank in every taluka town, for it has been realised that with the proper development of urban co-operative banking, there is no doubt that the various units will come into touch with one another and that mutual settlement of terms and co-ordinated and harmonious work will greatly assist the development of inland trading agencies.

SAVINGS

In Bombay there were 118 urban banks in 1948 most of which were fairly successful. The total membership was 116,379 and the working capital was Rs. 10.15 crores. Urban banking has now been found so successful that de-officialisation and relaxation of departmental control will probably first be introduced with regard to them, supervision and guidance being made available from their own federations.

An important variant of the urban co-operative society is the Thrift Society. The system adopted is to collect regular savings every month for a continuous period of two to four years, invest the collected amount to the best advantage and pay back to the subscriber his amount at the end of the term with interest. Punjab has 171 thrift societies for women. Life Insurance Societies were started in Bombay, Bengal and Madras. The Bombay society started in 1930 largely through the efforts of Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji, has no share capital and works on a mutual basis. Baroda started a Life Insurance Society and the Post Office, Western Rly. and Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie have special societies for their employees so that the 5 Bombay societies have a business in force of nearly 4½ crores. Similarly the 2 Madras societies have a business in force of a little under 4 crores, West Bengal with 10 societies, of about 3 crores and Hyderabad of about 3½ crores.

Madras has also a Co-operative Fire and General Society and a Co-operative Motor Vehicles Insurance Society. Recently a society called the All India Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Society has been registered in Bombay under the guidance of Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kaji.

Housing societies have assumed great importance due to the acute house shortage in big cities. Madras favours the individual house-ownership type, while Bombay favours the co-partnership type. There are 769 such

Production and production sale societies have been developing rapidly in recent years and in 1949-50, the sale of goods amounted to Rs.13 crores and the purchase of goods to Rs. 11 crores. Madras predominated with Rs. 60 and 62 crores respectively, Bombay coming next with Rs. 3¼ and 4 crores respectively.

The Consumer's Co-operative Movement did not achieve any striking success except in isolated cases like the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society in Madras. The World War II changed conditions radically and led to the vigorous promotion of consumers' co-operative societies in India. The following table shows how Madras maintains the lead, with Assam and Bombay following :—

Primary Consumers' Stores, 1949-50

(In lakhs of rupees)

State	No. of societies	Membership (000)	Share capital	Purchases	Sales
Madras	1,743	579	97	23,60	25,59
Bombay	1,113	623	74	12,93	12,91
Assam	1,948	315	41	5,70	6,03
Mysore	811	56	11	95	98
Uttar Pradesh	505	280	26	16,17	16,57
Madhya Pradesh	495	36	6	1,22	1,28
West Bengal	354	45	6	55	59
Travancore Cochin ..	451	53	7	1,05	1,03

Two features of the development of consumers co-operation in Madras deserves special mention. The first is the penetration of stores societies in rural areas. The other feature is the organisation of wholesale or central stores. These last are 24 in number with sales amounting to Rs. 23½ crores. South India generally and Madras in particular have been very suitable areas for the consumers' movement. Whether the success achieved there is due to its being a land of cheapness and efficiency or to other causes, it is hard to discover.

REVIEW

The Co-operative Societies Act of 1904 had limitations which were soon recognised and at a conference of the Registrars, a Bill was drawn up which became the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912. This Act remedied the defects of its predecessor, authorized the registration of societies for purposes other than credit, substituted a scientific classification based on the nature of the liability for the arbitrary one into rural and urban and legalised the registration of Unions and Central Banks.

In 1914 the then Government of India reviewed the situation in a comprehensive resolution and recommended a change in the policy regarding the grant of loans to members, so that they might lend money for domestic purposes as well as for agricultural ones in order that the members might confine their dealings with the Co-operative Societies and be weaned from the *sowcars*. In 1914, the Maclagan Committee on co-operation was appointed and its report in 1915 led to the reorganisation and overhauling of the whole administration of co-operation. Punctual repayment of loans was insisted upon, and all those societies that failed to live up to the ideal of co-operation were sought to be eliminated. From this time onwards the share of co-operators in the movement assumed increasing importance and it came to be realized that for the success of the movement, deofficialising was necessary. The Government of India Act of 1919 made co-operation a State transferred subject and the State Governments were left free to adapt the 1912 Act to their own requirements.

The steady growth of the Central Financing Agencies relieved the Registrars partly of the need for attending to this very important matter in the development of co-operation; but propaganda still remained the function of the Registrar and his staff, paid or honorary, and it was perceived that non-official institutions should be established to take over this function from official hands. Accordingly Co-operative Institutes were started in various States in some cases as unitary societies reaching down to the village through their branches in the divisions and the district, in other cases as a federation or union more or less complete of the primary societies. The part these non-official bodies began to play henceforth became increasingly important, some adding to the primary function of propaganda, others such asco-operative education, supervision over societies and even audit.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEES

The steady progress of the movement—sometimes even too rapid—for nearly 20 years, however, was found hardly to lessen the colossal burden of indebtedness of the ryot, for co-operative credit necessarily confined itself to short-term loans. The first Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank was started at Jhang in the Punjab in 1920. Soon after other States followed suit.

While the movement was developing at a rapid pace it was found that financially the situation was worsening. Defaults in repayment were becoming increasingly common and Co-operative Committees of Enquiry were instituted in various States. Madhya Pradesh thought it necessary to have such a committee in 1922, while Bihar and Orissa followed with a similar committee in 1923. A few years after, the Calden Committee made similar inquiries for United Provinces and the Townsend Committee for Madras. These Committees carefully analysed the position in their respective States and made recommendations for the consolidation and rectification of the co-operative credit organisation and the extension of the non-credit side of agricultural co-operation. The powers conferred upon the State Government by the Act of 1919 to modify the Act of 1912 have been exercised by almost all States, except the East Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Bombay passed the Co-operative Societies Act of 1925 making the object of the movement still wider than that of its predecessor and its preamble refers to "better living, better business and better methods of production" as the aim of the movement. The chief features of the Bombay Act of 1925 are the adoption of a scientific system of classification of societies, the improvement of the procedure for liquidation of cancelled societies, the extension of summary powers of recovery to the awards of arbitrators and the provision of penalties against specified offences. The Madras Act came into force in July 1932. West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa have also similar Co-operative Acts of their own. The progress of the movement in forms other than credit has not been very remarkable and credit societies still predominate, especially the Agricultural Credit Societies.

In 1926, the Royal Commission on Agriculture was appointed and co-operation formed only a part—though an important one—of its extensive enquiry. Since then, in consequence of the appointment of the provincial committees under the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee the co-operative movement in the different States has been further surveyed. But the provincial committees, for obvious reasons, confined their inquiries to banking in relation to agriculture, small industries and trade. Thus only those aspects of the co-operative movement which have an intimate bearing on the credit needs of the population and the development of banking facilities have been examined.

A few years back, the Government of Bombay appointed a small committee to inquire into the co-operative movement and to suggest how effective action could be taken to improve, extend and strengthen the movement. One welcome feature of the suggestions in the report is the adoption of the multi-purpose society as the primary unit in villages advocated strongly by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank.

The growing difficulties of the co-operative movement at a time of unprecedented depression led the Government of India to hold a Co-operative Conference at New Delhi in 1934. In 1936 and 1939, other Conferences of Registrars met at Delhi and discussed the situation further.

As a result, consolidation, rectification and rehabilitation of credit societies were accepted as the policy, whereas expansion and diversification were severely restrained. Official control was strengthened and the movement which was being passed on to the co-operators themselves in the twenties became more officialised than ever before.

It may also be mentioned that the former Princely States were not slow in introducing the co-operative movement in their territory, and the movement in some of the more important of the States, such as Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Gwalior, Indore, Kashmir and Travancore made considerable progress, more or less on the same lines as those followed in the neighbouring Governors' States.

An important landmark in the history of the co-operative movement is the report of the Co-operative Planning Committee issued towards the end of 1946. The Report which is very comprehensive lays down the lines and principles of co-operative development for the next few decades. But the Report gives no indication as to the relative importance of different types of co-operative effort. So it is up to the State Governments now to lay down the priorities and start working quickly towards the goal. Already there is great expansion in the co-operative credit structure and experiments are being undertaken in co-operative farming. Cottage industries are being developed through co-operative industrial associations. The future of co-operation lies, however, in development and expansion of co-operative marketing and the organisation of subsidiary occupations for agriculturists and the vigorous growth of consumers' co-operation in urban areas with strong co-operative wholesales at the chief ports like Bombay, Madras and Calcutta.

Quite recently the U.N.O. and the I.L.O. have begun to evince greater interest in the development of the co-operative movement in Asian countries and an Asian Conference was held at Lucknow in the last week of October 1949, with the Hon'ble Mr. V. L. Mehta as Chairman and Dewan Bahadur H. L. Kajl as leader of the Indian Delegation. A similar Conference held in January 1950 at Newara Eliyah (Ceylon) by the I.L.O. of Geneva also had an important section on co-operation. Such Conferences clearly reveal the strides that India has taken in the development of the movement and establish contacts with other Asian Co-operators, much to the benefit of all concerned. The International Co-operative Alliances of London too is planning to take active steps for the promotion of co-operation in the Asian countries and may hold a Conference in India in 1954.

LABOUR

THE outline of the First Five-Year Plan of the Government of India prepared by the Planning Commission was published during the year. Prominent in the plan is a chapter on Labour and Industrial Relations wherein the Commission have expressed their views on problems relating to industrial relations, wages, working conditions, employment and training and productivity. While conceding to workers the right to strike, it suggests various measures for avoidance of disputes and settling of the disputes internally such as Joint consultation, Works Committees and conciliation and arbitration. In regard to wages, the Commission are of the view that any upward movement of wages is not desirable at this stage except where the existing rates are abnormally low. The Commission have, however, recommended full and effective implementation of the Minimum Wages legislation, profit-sharing in the form of periodic bonuses, establishment of permanent Wage Boards in each State and at the Centre. According to the Commission emphasis during the next five years should be on the effective implementation of existing legislation regulating working conditions in factories, etc. They emphasise the necessity of of increased facilities for technical and vocational training, and suggest improvements in the present system of recruitment.

Important legislative measures adopted during the year for the amelioration of the lot of the working classes are the Plantation Labour Act, the Provident Fund Ordinance (later replaced by an Act of Parliament) and the new Indian Mines Act. Considerable progress has been achieved by the Central and several State Governments in regard to the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act. The Employees' State Insurance scheme has finally been launched in Kanpur and Delhi and plans for its extension to other industrial areas have been completed. The agricultural labour enquiry started by the Government of India has been completed. Over 800 agricultural villages selected on the basis of a stratified random sample were covered by the the enquiry which is the largest of its kind so far conducted in any of the South-East Asian countries. The results of the enquiry are being tabulated and a report on the subject may be available shortly. During the year working class cost of living was on the increase in most centres but industrial unrest was not so much in evidence as compared to previous years. Production in several industries particularly coal, tea, cement, etc., showed definite improvement.

Under the constitution of the Republic of India the legislative relations between the Union and the States have been clearly defined and matters in respect of which laws are to be made have been distributed in three lists, *viz.*, the Union List, Concurrent List and State List.

The following are the principal matters of labour interest enumerated in these lists :

(*i*) *Union List (Union Parliament)* :

Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat; Port quarantine, including hospitals connected therewith; seamen's and marine hospitals; Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields; Industrial disputes concerning Union employees; Union agencies and institutions for:

(*a*) Professional, vocational or technical training; or (*b*) The promotion of special studies or research; Enquiries, surveys and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this list.

(*ii*) *Concurrent List (Union Parliament and State Legislature)* :

Economic and social planning; Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts; Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes; Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment; Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits; and Vocational and technical training of labour; Factories; Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters specified in the Union List and State List.

(*iii*) *State List (State Legislature)* :

Relief of the disabled and unemployable.

The Central co-ordinating authority in India for questions connected with labour legislation is the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India with the Labour Minister in charge. The administration of matters connected with the English and Indian Merchant Shipping Acts, the Mercantile Marine Department and Indian Seamen is with the Ministry of Transport. In respect of all the Railways, the Labour Minister is responsible for the administration of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, Trade Disputes, Hours of Work for employees not covered by the Factories Act and regulation of employment of children. He is also responsible for Regulation of Labour and Safety in respect of mines and oilfields; trade disputes in industries, businesses or undertakings carried on by the Central Government; and Inter-State Migration.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

Among the more important Acts that govern labour conditions and relations in India are the following: 1. Indian Factories Act, 1948; 2. Indian Mines Act; 3. Payment of Wages Act; 4. Minimum Wages Act; 5. Workmen's Compensation Act; 6. Maternity Benefit Acts (States); 7. Indian Trades Union Act; 8. Industrial Disputes Act; Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act; 9. Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act; 10. Shop Assistants Acts (States); 11. Employees' State Insurance Act; and 12. Industrial Statistics Act.

FACTORIES ACT, 1948

The first Factories Act in India was enacted in 1881. The law was amended from time to time, till finally, with a view to consolidating and amending the law regulating labour in factories the Factories Act, 1948, was passed and and its provisions came into operation with effect from 1st April 1949.

Scope. The Act covers all industrial establishments employing 10 or more workers and using power and establishments employing 20 or more workers and not using power. The State Governments have been empowered to apply the provisions of the Act to any premises, irrespective of the number of persons employed, where a manufacturing process is carried on with or without the aid of power, except where the work is done by the worker solely with the aid of his family. The distinction between seasonal and perennial factories no longer exists.

Licensing and Registration. The State Governments may make rules requiring the registration and licensing of factories. The Act lays down that the occupier of a factory shall, at least 15 days before he begins to occupy or use any premises as a factory, send to the Chief Inspector of Factories a written notice containing details regarding the factory such as the name of the factory, name and address of occupier, nature of work, details of power used, etc.

Health. The Act prescribes that every factory should be kept clean and free from effluvia arising from drains, privies, etc., and lays down stipulations regarding sweeping, cleaning, disinfecting, whitewashing, etc. Effective and suitable provision shall be made in every factory for securing and maintaining in every workroom adequate ventilation and such temperature as will secure to the workers therein reasonable conditions of comfort. No room in any factory shall be overcrowded to an extent injurious to the health of the workers and in existing factories 350 cubic feet of space should be provided for every workman. In new factories to be built the space for each workman shall be 500 cubic feet. Provisions relating to lighting, drinking water, latrines and urinals, etc., have also been laid down.

Safety. Elaborate provision regarding safety such as fencing of machinery, casing of new machinery and regulations regarding hoists and lifts, cranes, pressure plant, etc., have been laid down. Women and children are prohibited from employment on certain types of machinery. Precautionary measures against fire, dangerous fumes, explosive or inflammable dust, gas, etc., have been stipulated.

Welfare. Washing facilities for the workers, appliances for first-aid, rest shelters, creches, etc., are prescribed under the Act. In every factory where 500 or more workers are employed the occupier shall employ Welfare Officers. The State Governments may make rules requiring the maintenance of canteens in factories where more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed.

Hours of Work. Weekly hours of work have been fixed at 48 and daily hours at 9. The maximum spreadover allowed is 10½ hours. No worker shall work for more than 5 hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour. Payment for overtime has been prescribed at double ordinary rate of wages. No woman shall be employed in any factory except between the hours of 6 a.m. and 7 p.m. In special cases, however, the State Governments may vary these limits. A weekly day of rest has also been prescribed.

Employment of young persons. No child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory. A child who has completed his fourteenth year or an adolescent (a person who has not completed his eighteenth year) shall not be allowed to work in a factory unless a certificate of fitness by a certifying surgeon is in the custody of the manager of the factory and he carries while at work a token giving reference to such certificate. No 'child' shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory for more than 4½ hours in a day or between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Leave. Every adult worker who has completed a period of 12 months' continuous service in a factory shall be allowed during the subsequent period of 12 months' leave with wages including dearness allowance for a period calculated at the rate of one day for every 20 days of work performed by him during the previous 12 months, subject to a minimum of 10 days. In the case of children the leave should be at the rate of one day for every 15 days of work subject to a minimum of 14 days.

Notifiable Diseases. Where any worker in a factory contracts any disease specified in the schedule appended to the Act, the manager of the factory shall send notice thereof to such authorities, and in such form and within such time, as may be prescribed. Further, if any medical practitioner attends on a person who is, or has been employed in a factory and who is, or is believed to be, suffering from any disease specified in the schedule the medical practitioner shall send a report in writing to the Chief Inspector.

Administration of the Act. The administration of the Act is left to the State Governments. Steps have been taken by most of the State Governments to strengthen the Factory Inspectorates. The Central Government have set up an advisory organisation, namely the Office of the Chief Adviser Factories.

FACTORY STATISTICS

Under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, registered factories submit annual and half yearly returns on employment to the Chief Inspectors of Factories in the various States. All-India figures are compiled by the Labour Bureau and are published in the Indian Labour Gazette. The figures for 1949 are somewhat wider in coverage than those for the previous years, especially on account of the fact that some of the former princely States have merged in the neighbouring States. As a result of such changes, the number of factories on registers increased during 1949 to 19,802, *i.e.*, by about 24 per cent. over the 1948 figure of 15,906.

The following tables set out the statistics of the average daily numbers of persons employed in Government and Local Fund factories and private factories during the years 1948 and 1949. These statistics follow the new industrial classification suggested by the U.N.; comparative figures for previous years are, therefore, not available.

TABLE I

EMPLOYMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND LOCAL FUND FACTORIES.

Industry	Average Daily No. of Workers Employed	
	1948	1949
Clothing	2,819	3,920
Dockyards	9,699	9,214
Electrical Engineering ..	3,503	4,582
Electricity Generating and Transforming Stations ..	3,772	4,786
General Engineering ..	23,061	26,615
Mints	4,292	3,481
Ordnance Factories ..	71,239	84,300
Printing Presses	17,180	15,574
Railway Workshops ..	116,902	106,508
Telegraphs	4,373	5,079
Water Pumping Stations	2,840	3,083
TOTAL	262,680	267,142

TABLE II

EMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE FACTORIES.

Industry	Average Daily No. of Workers Employed	
	1948	1949
Textiles	1,031,044	1,045,140
Engineering	219,837	213,243
Minerals and Metals ..	101,013	108,505
Food, Drink and Tobacco	316,039	344,828
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. ..	112,700	119,851
Paper and Printing ..	62,903	86,461
Wood, Stone and Glass ..	95,570	102,000
Gins and Presses ..	78,949	73,957
Skins and Hides ..	26,848	28,703
Miscellaneous	35,724	41,545
TOTAL	2,080,627	2,146,233

Available information regarding age-sex distribution of factory workers in 1949 shows that 88 per cent were men, 11 per cent women and one per cent adolescents and children.

THE INDIAN MINES ACT

The conditions of employment of labour in Indian Mines are governed by the Indian Mines Act, 1923, as amended by the Amending Acts of 1928 and 1935. The Act of 1923 which came into force from the 1st July 1924 replaced the earlier enactment of 1901.

The Amending Act of 1928 made some minor changes concerning daily limits of the hours of work and regulation of shifts. As a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour and the adoption of the Draft International Labour Convention on Hours of Work in Coal Mines the Act was further amended in 1935. Further minor changes were made by the Amending Acts of 1936, 1937 and 1946 and in the Ordinance of 1945.

The main provisions of the law regarding hours and conditions of work in Indian Mines as it now stands, are as follows :—

(*a*) No person is to be employed in a mine for more than six days in any one week.

(*b*) No person employed above-ground in a mine is to be permitted to work for more than 54 hours in any one week or for more than ten hours in any one day; and the periods of work of any such person are to be so arranged that along with any intervals of rest they shall not on any one day spread over more than twelve hours.

(*c*) The periods of work of a person employed below-ground in a mine are to be reckoned from the time he leaves the surface to the time he returns to the surface and are not in any one day to spread over more than nine hours. No person is to be allowed to remain below-ground except during his periods of work and where work below-ground is carried on by a system of relays, the periods of work of all persons employed in the same relay are to be the same and are to be reckoned from the time the first person of the relay leaves the surface to the time the last person of the relay returns to the surface.

(*d*) The employment in any mine of children under fifteen years of age is prohibited and those below the age of 17 are not permitted to work in mines unless certified medically fit.

(*e*) The Amending Act of 1946 makes it compulsory for the mines to maintain closed shower baths, separately for men and women, at or near the pithead. The Mines (Amendment) Ordinance, 1945, provided for the maintenance of creches in mines. The Ordinance was repealed in 1947 but the provisions of the Ordinance were incorporated in the Act.

(*f*) Accidents which cause bodily injury resulting in the enforced absence from work for more than seven days are to be recorded in the prescribed manner.

The Government of India promulgated regulations under Section 29(*j*) of the Indian Mines Act, 1923, on the 7th March 1929 prohibiting the employment of any woman underground in the coal-mines in West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and the Madhya Pradesh and the salt mines in the Punjab with effect from the 1st July 1939 and in all other mines with effect from the 1st July 1929.

In view, however, of an acute shortage of labour in coal-mining areas this policy was temporarily reversed during the war years. There was considerable agitation both in India and abroad against the lifting of the ban on the employment of women underground. So the Government of India reimposed the ban with effect from 1st February 1946, and there is now no employment of women underground in coal-mines.

With a view to consolidating and amending the law regulating mines the draft of a Bill was prepared by the Government for discussion at the first meeting of the Industrial Committee for coal-mines. The Bill with some modifications was introduced in the Legislature on 8th December 1949. Some of the salient features of the Bill are : (*a*) it reduces the working hours of all adult workers, both surface and underground, to 48 per week; (*b*) it fixes the rate of overtime at 1½ times the ordinary rate for surface workers and twice the ordinary rate for underground workers; (*c*) it raises the age limit of persons employed underground from 17 to 18 and limits the hours of work of persons between 15 and 18 years of age to 4½ per day; (*d*) it provides for compensatory holidays and holidays with pay and (*e*) it makes provision for the health and safety of the workers on the lines of the Factories Act, 1948. The Bill has recently been passed into an Act.

MINING STATISTICS

The collection of statistics in respect of labour employed in mines dates from 1924. These statistics used to be published in the Annual Reports of the Chief Inspector of Mines in India. Commencing from the year 1940, the Government of India have been publishing abridged reports which contain no figures for numbers employed. Statistics for the 16 years from 1923 to 1939 were given in a table at page 480 of the 1942-43 edition of this publication. The Government of India have, however, published figures showing the average daily number of persons employed in all mines in the various States in India in the issues of the *Indian Labour Gazette*. Similar figures are also being published in a Monthly Bulletin which is being issued by the Chief Inspector of Mines. We set out the available figures in the following table :—

EMPLOYMENT IN MINES CLASSIFIED BY STATES.

(Figures for the Indian Union)

State	1939	1948	1949	1950
Bihar	170,384	238,727	232,673	239,994
West Bengal	60,965	89,141	90,231	92,074
Madhya Pradesh	41,666	42,259	53,277	65,335
Madras	14,549	15,612	17,502	15,961
Others	11,086	10,126	27,476	58,397
Total ..	298,650	395,865	421,159	471,761

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT

The Payment of Wages Act was passed in 1936 and brought into operation with effect from 28th March 1937. Although in the first instance the Act applied only to factories and railways, the State Governments were empowered to extend its application to other industries. The Central Government have since extended its application to all mines and several State Governments have extended it to other industries, such as, plantations, omnibus services, etc. The Act applies only to wages and salaries which average below Rs 200 per month.

For purposes of the Act 'wages' means all remuneration capable of being expressed in terms of money and includes any bonus or additional remuneration but does not include travelling allowances, employers' contribution to provident funds, gratuities payable on discharge or the value of housing or other services rendered to the worker.

No wage period is to exceed one month and wages are to be paid within a prescribed time not exceeding 10 days from the end of the wage period. All wages are to be paid in coin and, or currency notes. Stipulations regarding the levy of fines and the manner of utilising the amount collected by way of fines have been laid down. Fines are not to exceed half anna in the rupee. Permissible deductions from wages on account of fines, absence from duty, damage to or loss of goods, housing, income-tax, recovery of advances, etc. have also been specified.

The administration of the Act, as far as factories are concerned, has been entrusted to the Inspectors of Factories in the States. In regard to persons employed in mines and in railways the responsibility of administering the Act rests upon the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central).

MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 received the assent of the Governor-General on 15th March 1948. An amendment to the Act is now under discussion. The original Act of 1948 was designed to provide for the fixation of minimum wages in certain employments wherein sweated labour is prevalent or where there is a chance of exploitation of labour. The Act covers the following industries for types of establishments: Woollen carpet making or shawl weaving; rice, flour or dal mills; tobacco manufactories (including bidi making); plantations; oil mills; employment under any local authority; road construction or building operations; stone breaking or stone crushing; lac manufactories; mica works; public motor transport; tanneries and leather manufactories; and agriculture. The appropriate Governments can extend the application of the Act to any industry wherein, in their opinion, minimum wages should statutorily be fixed.

The Act requires the Central or State Governments, as the case may be, to fix within two years from the passing of the Act minimum rates of wages payable to persons employed in the industries mentioned above. In the case of agriculture, however, minimum wages need be fixed only within three years. Minimum wages need not, however, be fixed in respect of employments in which there are in the whole State less than 1,000 employees. Under the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1950, however, minimum wages were to be fixed within three years in employments coming under both the schedules. A bill has recently been introduced in Parliament extending the time limit by another year in the case of employments in Part I of the Schedule and giving discretion to State Governments in regard to the time and the extent of application of the Act to employment in agriculture.

The Act provides for the fixation of minimum time rates, minimum piece rates, guaranteed time rates and overtime rates appropriate to different occupations, or localities and for adults, adolescents, children and apprentices. The minimum rate may consist of a basic rate and a cost of living allowance and/or cash value of concessions or it may be an all-inclusive rate.

The Act authorises the appropriate Governments to appoint Committees and Sub-Committees to hold inquiries and advise them to fix minimum rates of wages in respect of any scheduled employment or for the revision of these rates. They may also appoint an Advisory Board for co-ordinating the work of various Committees and also to advise Government generally in the matter of fixing or revising minimum rates of wages. The Central Government is to set up a Central Advisory Board for advising the Central and State Governments and for co-ordinating the work of State Advisory Boards. The Committees and Sub-Committees as well as the Central and State Advisory Boards are to consist of equal number of representatives of employers and employees, and of independent persons not exceeding a third of the total number of members.

The Central or the State Governments, as the case may be, can fix the number of hours of work per day, provide for a weekly holiday, etc., in regard to any employment in which minimum wages have been fixed under the Act.

The Central Government has now framed model rules under the Act for the guidance of State Governments. A Central Advisory Board has been constituted with representatives of the Central and State Governments and of employers and employees. The Central Government and several State Governments have already appointed competent authorities as required by the Act to ascertain, from time to time, the cost of living index number applicable to persons employed in the scheduled employments. Under powers conferred under Section 27 of the Act, some Governments have extended the application of the Act to other industries such as cement, potteries, glass industries, etc.

Minimum wages have been fixed under the Act in the following States in respect of the industries mentioned against each. The wages fixed are shown in brackets :

Madras : Tanneries (Re. 1-0-0 for casual labour and Rs. 1-5-0 for others); Dal, Flour and Rice Mills (Re. 0-12-0); Oil Mills (Re. 1-0-0); Tobacco including Bidi Manufacture (for 1,000—Bidis Rs. 1-2-0, Cigars Rs. 2-0-0; and curing Rs. 1-4-0 per day); Mica Mines (Re.1-0-0); Road construction and Building operations (Monthly wage Rs. 30-0-0 per month plus Rs. 40-0-0 Dearness Allowance).

Orissa : Agriculture (Re. 0-10-0 to 0-12-0 for Men and Re. 0-8-0 for Women).

Madhya Pradesh : Oil Mills (Rs. 1-2-0 to 1-4-0); Motor Transport (Rs. 1-4-0); Cement (Rs. 1-6-0 for Men and 1-4-0 for Women); Potteries (Rs. 1-6-0 for Men and 1-2-0 for Women); Tobacco Manufacturing (for 1,000—Re. 0-10-0 to Rs.1-6-0); Rice, Flour and Dal Mills (Re. 0-12-0 to 1-0-0 for Men and Re. 0-8-0 to 0-12-0 for Women); Local Authority (Re. 0-12-0 to 1-0-0 for Men and Re. 0-8-0 to 0-12-0 for Women); Road construction and Building operations (Re. 0-9-0 to 1-0-0 for Men and Re. 0-7-0 to 0-10-0 for Women); Stone breaking and Stone crushing (Re. 0-9-0 to 1-0-0 for Men and Re. 0-7-0 to 0-10-0 for Women); Glass Manufacture (Rs. 1-8-0 to 1-12-0); Lac Manufacture (Re. 0-15-6 for Men and Re. 0-11-6 for Women); Tanneries (Rs. 1-3-0) and Leather Goods Manufacture (Wages fixed on piece rates).

Punjab : Tea plantations (Re. 0-11-0 for Men and 0-8-6 for Women); Oil Mills (Rs.1-12-0); Stone breaking and Stone crushing (Rs. 1-12-0 for Men and Rs. 1-8-0 for Women); Tanneries and Leather Goods Manufacture (Rs. 1-12-0); Shawl weaving (Rs. 1-8-0); Rice, Flour and Dal Mills (Rs. 1-12-0); Local Authority (Rs. 40-0-0 to Rs. 60-0-0 per month); Agriculture (Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 for Men and Re. 0-12-0 to Rs. 1-4-0 for Women).

West Bengal : Rice Mills (Re. 0-13-6 to Rs. 1-2-0 for Men and Re. 0-11-6 to 0-12-0 for Women); Flour Mills (Rs. 1-2-6); Tanneries and Leather Goods Manufacture (Rs. 1-15-6); Oil Mills (Rs. 1-14-9 for Men and Rs. 1-8-7 for Women—including Dearness Allowance); Public Motor Transport (Rs. 2-1-10); Tea plantations (Gardens: Re. 0-15-0 to Rs. 1-3-0 for Men and Re. 0-14-0 to Rs. 1-1-10 for Women; Factory: Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-3-0 for Men and Re. 0-15-0 to Rs. 1-1-0 for Women); Cinchona plantations (Rs. 1-8-9 for Men and Rs.1-2-0 for Women); Local authority (Re. 0-11-1 to Rs. 1-14-9 for Men and Re. 0-8-7 to Rs. 1-1-10 for Women); Road construction and Building operations (Rs. 1-4-0 to 2-0-0 for Men and Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-14-0 for Women).

Bihar : Woollen Carpet making and Shawl weaving (Rs. 1-12-0); Rice, Flour and Dal Mills (Rs.1-6-0); Bidi making (for 1,000—Rs.1-12-0); Oil Mills (Rs. 1-6-0); Road construction and Building operations (Rs. 1-4-0); Stone breaking and Stone crushing (Rs. 1-4-0); Public Motor Transport (Rs. 1-12-0); Tanneries and Leather Goods Manufacture (Rs. 2-6-0); Lac Manufacture (Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-4-0); Mica Mines (Mines: Rs. 1-5-9; Works: Rs. 1-4-6); Tea plantations (Rs. 1-6-0).

Kutch : Agriculture (Re. 0-12-0 for Men and Re. 0-9-0 for Women).

Uttar Pradesh (Wages Proposed): Local Authority (Rs. 1-6-9); Agriculture (Rs. 1-2-0); Road construction and Building operations (Rs. 1-4-0); Tanneries and Leather Manufactories (Rs. 1-2-0); Woollen Carpet and Shawl weaving (Rs. 1-12-0); Rice, Flour and Dal Mills (Rs. 1-2-0); Tobacco including Bidi making (Rs. 1-2-0); Stone breaking and Stone crushing (Rs. 1-2-0); Oil Mills (Rs. 1-2-0); Lac Manufacture (Rs. 1-2-0); Public Motor Transport (Rs. 1-2-0).

Delhi : Flour, Rice and Dal Mills (Rs. 1-12-7 to 2-1-2); Road construction and Building operations (Rs. 1-12-0 for Men and Rs. 1-8-0 for Women); Stone breaking and Stone crushing (Rs. 1-12-0 for Men and Rs. 1-8-0 for Women); Motor Transport (Rs. 2-0-0); Local Authority (Rs. 2-2-6).

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT

The Workmen's Compensation Act was brought into operation with effect from 1st July 1924. The limitations of scope were to a large extent removed by amending Acts passed in 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1933.

Under the Act payment of compensation has been made obligatory on all employers whose employees come within its scope, and injured workmen or the dependents of those killed can obtain compensation in all cases where personal injury has been caused by accident *arising out of and in the course of employment* and where, except in the case of injury resulting in death, the accident is not directly attributable to the workman having been at the time of the accident under the influence of drink or drugs or to wilful disobedience of rules or orders or wilful disregard of safety devices.

Besides bodily injuries the contracting of certain occupational diseases such as anthrax and lead and phosphorus poisoning were deemed and treated for the purposes of compensation, as injuries caused by accident, provided however, that the worker concerned was in the service of the same employer for more than six months. Mercury poisoning was added to the list of original occupational diseases in 1926 in order to bring the Indian law into conformity with a Draft Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference in 1925.

This list was further expanded in 1933 and again in 1938 by the addition of (1) poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelæ of such poisoning; (2) chrome ulceration or its sequelæ; (3) compressed air illness (Caisson Disease) or its sequelæ; (4) arsenical poisoning or its sequelæ; (5) pathological manifestations due to (*a*) radium and other radio-active substances, and (*b*) X-Rays; and (6) Primary epithelomatous cancer of the skin.

Main Provisions.—The main provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act as it stands today are as follows:

Classes of Workmen Covered by the Act.—These have been specified in the definition of the term "workman" contained in section 2(1) (*n*) and in Schedule II. In all cases persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 400 (except Railway Servants) are excluded.

Speaking broadly, the Act covers railways; factories; mines; seamen; docks; persons employed in the construction repair or demolition of buildings designed to be or which are of more than one storey or of twenty feet in height or of dams and embankments, roads, bridges or tunnels; or wharves, quays, sea walls or other marine work; the setting up, repairing, maintaining or taking down any telegraph or telephone line or overhead electric lines or cables; aerial ropeways, canals, pipe lines or sewers; the fire-brigade; railway mail service; persons employed in outdoor work in the postal and telegraphic services; operations for winning natural petroleum or natural gas; blasting operations and excavations; ferry boat services; cinchona, coffee, rubber or tea plantations; electricity or gas generating stations; lighthouses; cinematograph picture producing and exhibiting; divers; elephant and wild animal trainers and keepers and salaried motor drivers and cleaners. Recently persons employed in warehouses in markets employing ten or more persons have also been brought within the scope of the Act. Persons employed through sub-contractors by a person fulfilling a contract with a railway are also covered.

As far as seamen are concerned, those employed on ships registered in India are covered. But if accidents take place within the three mile limit of the territorial waters the Act applies even to those employed on ships not registered in India. But with a view to facilitating the settlement of claims in respect of seamen on ships not registered in India and to avoid litigation, provision has been made in the Lascar's Agreement for the settlement of claims for compensation on the lines of the Indian Act and in default of agreement the Commissioner of the Port where the agreements are signed has been accepted as the final authority to whom these matters should be referred for decision.

Not only workmen employed within the precincts of a factory or a mine but also men engaged in any kind of work incidental to or connected with a factory or any mining operation are entitled to the benefits of the Act. As far as factories are concerned, those using mechanical power and employing more than ten persons or those not using mechanical power and employing more than fifty persons are covered.

The State Governments are empowered to bring within the scope of the Act other classes of workmen whose occupations are considered to be of a hazardous nature.

Any person who is covered by the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, and who is entitled to receive disablement or dependant's benefit from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation is not entitled to claim any compensation from the employer under this Act.

Amount of Compensation.—The amount of compensation payable depends, in the case of death, on the average monthly wages of the deceased workman and in the case of an injured workman both on the average monthly wages and the extent of disablement. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc. After the monthly wages of a worker are calculated the amount of compensation due is decided by a reference to Schedule IV which gives in a tabular form the amounts of compensation for death, permanent total and temporary disablement in respect of each of seventeen wage classes.

The amounts of compensation payable in the case of an injured workman whose monthly wages are not more than Rs. 10 are Rs. 500 for death, Rs. 700 for permanent total and half the monthly wages for temporary disablement. For a workman whose monthly wages are between Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, the corresponding figures are Rs. 1,800, Rs. 2,520 and Rs. 15 respectively. The maxima for persons earning over Rs. 300 per month are Rs. 4,500, Rs. 6,300 and Rs. 30 per month respectively. In the case of minors the amounts of compensation for death and for permanent total disablement are at a uniform rate of Rs. 200 and Rs. 1,200 respectively, and half the monthly wage for temporary disablement.

No compensation is payable in respect of a 'waiting period' of seven days following that on which the injury was caused; but many large firms pay compensation in lieu of wages with effect from the date of injury.

The interests of dependents in cases of fatal accidents have been safeguarded by ensuring that (1) all cases of fatal accidents should be brought to the notice of the Commissioner; (2) in all cases where an employer admits liability the amount of compensation payable is to be promptly deposited with the Commissioner; and (3) in cases where the employer disclaims liability and there are good grounds for believing compensation to be payable, the dependents get the information necessary to enable them to judge if they should make a claim or not.

A contractor has been given the right to be indemnified by his sub-contractor if he has had to pay compensation either to a principal or to a workman.

An employer is permitted to make to any dependent advances on account of compensation not exceeding an aggregate of one hundred rupees and so much of such aggregate as does not exceed the compensation payable to that dependent is to be deducted by the Commissioner from such compensation and repaid to the employer. Further, the Commissioner may deduct a sum up to Rs. 25 from the amount of compensation for the funeral expenses of a deceased workman and pay the same to the person by whom such expenses were incurred.

The Act is administered entirely on a State basis by Commissioners appointed by State Governments.

STATISTICS

All State Governments in India used to publish Annual Administration Reports on the working of the Workmen's Compensation Act. The Government of India summarised these Reports and published an annual survey under the title "Statistics of Workmen's Compensation". The Government of India stopped the publication of these summaries in 1939. An annual note on the working of the Act is being published regularly in the *Indian Labour Gazette* which is being issued by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India.

The latest available statistics on the subject will be found in the following table:—

Year	Total number of cases	Total compensation paid
		Rs.
1940	41,015	19,38,476
1941	39,045	15,84,293
1942	44,443	18,69,359
1943 †	44,826	22,83,991
1944 ¶	31,581	16,96,494
1945	67,390	42,25,339
1946 ‡	55,241	36,25,808
1947 @	53,574	33,26,495
1948	66,776	42,20,068
1949	92,763	44,26,218

† Excludes figures for Bombay.
¶ Excludes figures for Bombay and Madras.
‡ Excluding Punjab and Sind.
@ Excluding figures for Punjab.

Accident Insurance.—Facilities for accident insurance are now being provided by a number of leading insurance companies in the country and the most important of these are the Claims Bureau in Calcutta and Madras. In Bombay insurance companies are now concerned with half the number of cases that come up before the Commissioner. Insurance companies as a rule contest only cases involving questions of law or principle and are of benefit to all concerned.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., Bombay, is an organisation of employers one of whose objects is the mutual insurance of members against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependants for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of or in the course of employment.

MATERNITY BENEFIT

The first Maternity Benefit Act in India was passed by the Government of Bombay in 1929. This was substantially amended by an Amending Act passed in 1935. A similar Act was passed in Madhya Pradesh in 1931. These were the first Acts of their kind in India. Since then, Maternity Benefit Acts have also been passed in the States of Madras, old undivided Bengal, Assam, old undivided Punjab, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The Bombay Act was, with certain modifications extended to Ajmer-Merwara and Delhi. In the year 1948 the West Bengal Legislature passed a separate Act for women employed in tea plantations under the title of the Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estates) Act, 1948. Except for the Assam Maternity Benefit Act which covers women employed in both factories and on plantations and the Bengal Act, all the other Maternity Benefit Acts are applicable to women employed in factories only.

The subject of extending the benefits of such legislation to women employed in Mines was discussed at the Second Conference of Labour Ministers held in January 1941 and as the result of those discussions the Central Legislature passed the Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941, in the same year.

The main principles in all Maternity Benefit Legislation are the same: provision for the payment of a cash benefit to women for specified periods before and after childbirth, a compulsory period of rest after delivery and also before delivery if notice is given; but, in the latter case, the period for which an employer has to pay cash benefit is strictly limited. All Acts specify a qualifying period for the earning of the benefit: this varies from six months to a year. Women are prohibited, under penalty, from accepting employment under another employer during periods for which they are in receipt of cash benefit from the employer with whom this liability rests.

In the Central Act for women employed in Mines and in the U.P. Act additional bonuses of Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 respectively are provided for if the services of a qualified midwife are availed of; but, if such assistance is provided for by or in an institution of an employer, this bonus is not to be paid.

In U.P. and Bihar the Acts lay down that factories employing a certain number of women should maintain creches and appoint health visitors for looking after the welfare of the women workers.

Assam Act.—The Assam Act has certain provisions which are not met with in the other State Acts and the Central Government's Mines Maternity Benefit Act. One such provision is that no employer shall knowingly employ a woman in any job during the four weeks immediately preceding the day of her delivery save upon such suitable light work as may be recommended by a medical practitioner. The other Acts prohibit only the employment of women during the four weeks immediately following childbirth.

By another provision an employer is required either himself to provide upon the premises to which the Act applies free medical treatment and attendance for every woman entitled to maternity benefit, or to make such arrangements with a medical practitioner to provide such treatment and attendance during pregnancy, and at, and after confinement. If a woman declines to accept this free medical attendance and treatment provided by the employer or leaves the service of the employer, she forfeits the maternity benefit which is admissible to her under the Act. No qualifying period is required in the case of an immigrant woman who was pregnant when she first arrived in Assam.

The Act provides for the payment of maternity benefit at weekly rates unlike the daily rates found in the other Act. It provides for payment—(i) on plantations at the rate of Re. 1 per week during the period preceding the day of delivery and Rs.1-4-0 per week during the period following the day of delivery, provided that the total cash payment which the employer shall be required to make on this account shall be Rs. 14; and (ii) in employments other than plantations Rs. 2 per week or the average weekly wage or salary subject to a minimum of Rs. 2 per week. The Assam Government propose to amend the Act so as to raise the rate of benefit to 12 annas per day.

The Indian Tea Association has, however, recommended payment of maternity benefit at the rate of Rs. 5-4-0 a week for eight weeks. Although maternity benefit legislation does not apply to plantations in South India, the employers' associations have recommended payment of benefit on a voluntary basis at the rate of 12 annas per day for a period of eight weeks.

The qualifying period in the Central and in the U.P. Acts is six months and in the Ajmer-Merwara Act twelve months. In all the remaining Acts it is nine months. The maximum period for which maternity benefits can be paid is six weeks under the Ajmer-Merwara Act, seven weeks under the Madras Act, sixty days under the Punjab Act and eight weeks under all the other Acts. The rate of benefit used to be eight annas per day or the average daily wage whichever was less in most Acts but many Acts are now adopting a uniform eight annas a day. The Punjab Act gives average daily earnings or twelve annas per day whichever is greater.

THE TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926

In March, 1921, Mr. N. M. Joshi, successfully moved a resolution in the Central Legislative Assembly recommending that government should introduce legislation for the registration and protection of trade unions. Opposition from employers to the adoption of such a measure was, however, so great that it was not until 1926 that the Indian Trade Unions Act was passed. This Act was brought into operation with effect from 1st June 1927 and was slightly amended in 1928 to facilitate the procedure of appeal against the decision of the Registrar refusing or cancelling the certificate of registration of trade unions by employers.

Apart from the necessary provisions for administration and penalties, the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, makes provision for three matters: (1) conditions governing the registration of trade unions; (2) the obligations to which a trade union is subject after registration; and (3) the rights and privileges accorded to registered unions. 'Trade Union' has been defined in such a way as to cover both combinations of workers and of employers but not of workers and employers. Persons under the age of 15 are debarred from membership of any registered union.

Registration.—The administration of the Act is entirely on a State basis and each State Government is required to appoint a Registrar of Trade Unions. A union is to be registered in the State in which its head office is situated and if this is transferred to another State, the registration has to be transferred to that State. Any seven or more members of a union can apply for registration but no union can be registered unless (1) its rules provide for certain statutory matters which have been laid down in Section 6; and (2) its executive is constituted in accordance with the requirements of Section 22 which lays down that at least fifty per cent. of the executive must consist of members actually engaged in the unit or group of units which the union proposes to cover.

The registration of a union may be cancelled or withdrawn at any time by the Registrar on the application of the union itself, or if the Registrar is satisfied that the certificate has been obtained by fraud or mistake, or that the union has ceased to exist or has wilfully and after notice contravened any provision of the Act, or if it has allowed any rule which is inconsistent with the Act to continue in force or has rescinded any rule which is required by the Act. Any union aggrieved by the refusal of a Registrar to register it or by the cancellation of its registration may prefer an appeal to a judge appointed by the State Government for the purpose; and, in the event of the dismissal of such an appeal, the aggrieved party has the right of a further appeal to the High Court.

Obligations, Rights.—The general funds of registered trade unions cannot be spent on objects other than those specified in Section 15 of the Act nor on political objects; but the Act makes provision for the creation of a separate political fund, subscription to which may be collected from such members as voluntarily desire to contribute to it. All registered unions are required to submit annually to the Registrar duly audited statements of accounts in prescribed forms together with changes in officers and the executive and a copy of the rules corrected up to date. Notices of all changes in the rules or of the registered name or the registered address of the office of the union, of amalgamations with other unions or of dissolution must be submitted to the Registrar in prescribed forms within prescribed periods of their occurrence.

Failure to carry out these obligations may result either in the cancellation of a union's registration or by the imposition of a fine. The Act further requires that the rules of every registered union should make adequate provision for the inspection of books of accounts and lists of members by the officers and members of the union. The Government of Madras have tightened up their regulations in connection with the maintenance, by registered unions of their registers. Among other things, all unions will now be required to maintain files of vouchers and machine-numbered subscription receipt books.

The Act confers on registered unions the right to corporate existence and of perpetual succession with power to acquire and hold both movable and immovable property and to enter into contracts. A registered trade union is immune from prosecution for criminal conspiracy in respect of an agreement, unless it is one to commit an offence, made between its members for the furtherance of a trade dispute or for restraint of trade and from any legal difficulties arising therefrom. It also enjoys immunity from civil suits in certain cases.

Registered unions are empowered to carry on any form of insurance activity without being under any obligation to secure professional advice as to the actuarial soundness of such business. By virtue of Section 118 of The Insurance Act, 1938, insurance business carried on by a trade union is not subject to the provisions of that Act.

One of the most vexed questions in connection with trade unions in India is that of their recognition by the employers. Many Bills aimed at compelling employers to recognise unions of their workers were introduced by private members in State Legislatures but these failed to carry the support of the Governments concerned. The subject was discussed at the Second Session of the Labour Ministers Conference and, as a result of the decisions then reached, the Government of India drafted a Bill intended to add a New Chapter dealing with the Recognition of Trade Unions and Rights and Liabilities of Recognised Trade Unions to the Indian Trade Unions Act. This was circulated to all State Governments for opinion after consultation with the interests concerned. In the light of the criticisms received, the Government of India drafted a new Bill on the subject and this was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly by the Hon'ble the Labour Member on the 13th November 1943, and became law in November 1947.

Besides providing for compulsory recognition of representative trade unions by the employers the Act specifies certain acts as unfair practices on the part of employers and recognised trade unions and provides for punishment of a fine in the case of employers and withdrawal of recognition in the case of trade unions. The Act, however, has not been brought into force and already a bill has been introduced in Parliament for the consolidation of trade union law. This bill is meeting with considerable opposition from certain sections of labour.

STATISTICS OF TRADE UNIONS

One of the Annual Reports which the Government of India stopped publishing during the War and later revived is the one relating to the administration of the Indian Trade Unions Act. These reports contain statistics regarding the number of registered unions and their membership.

No State except Bombay has maintained any records for both registered and unregistered unions. The Labour Office of the Government of Bombay has collected full and complete information regarding all trade unions in the State of Bombay since the year 1922.

All-India Figures.—The following tabular statements show the latest available position in regard to Registered Trade Unions :—

NUMBER AND MEMBERSHIP OF REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS IN EACH STATE FOR THE YEARS 1948-49 AND 1949-50.

State	No. of registered trade unions		No. of unions submitting returns		Membership of unions submitting returns	
	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50
Ajmer	16	15	15	15	5,532	5,684
Assam	71	67	43	39	107,725	118,188
Bihar	315	392	141	197	148,234	183,060
Bombay	410	460	295	390	421,128	417,642
Coorg	21	3	1	3	320	497
Delhi	59	60	48	59	25,486	31,412
Madhya Pradesh ..	88	109	60	74	33,590	48,436
Madras	597	550	296	183	150,180	116,560
Orissa	72	81	27	31	13,407	23,286
Punjab	8	41	8	36	2,866	14,400
U. P.	359	373	292	334	138,403	218,037
West Bengal	1,049*	1,155	534*	545	438,883	489,158
Bhopal	N. A.	3	N. A.	3	N. A.	797
Central Unions ..	105*	56	88*	41	474,353	153,936
Total ..	3,170	3,365	1,848	1,920	1,960,107	1,821,132

* The total number of registered unions (Central and States) in West Bengal was reported to be 1,086, out of which 751 submitted returns. Thirty-seven out of these 751 unions were Central unions. In the case of 515 unions, which failed to submit returns, the break-up into Central and States unions is not available.

The following table shows the number and membership of the Registered Trade Unions submitting returns for the year 1949-50, classified according to industries :—

Industry	Number of Unions Submitting Returns	1949-50		
		Number of members at the end of the year.		
		Men	Women	Total
I. Agriculture and allied activities	53	106,008	36,712	145,093
II. Mining and Quarrying ..	54	101,412	18,995	120,407
III. Manufacturing	803	696,723	51,679	752,404
IV. Construction	25	11,110	176	11,286
V. Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services..	97	24,112	1,138	25,250
VI. Commerce	276	75,025	220	75,329
VII. Transport, Storage and Communication ..	248	545,181	2,230	547,411
VIII. Services	154	45,627	4,869	50,496
IX. Miscellaneous	210	83,689	3,547	93,456
Total ..	1,920	1,688,887	119,566	1,821,132

The important all-India bodies to which trade unions have affiliation and their membership during 1950 are shown below :

	Number of Unions affiliated	Membership
All-India Trade Union Congress	736	758,314
United Trades Union Congress	332	385,827
Indian National Trade Union Congress	1,202	1,538,156
Hind Mazdur Sabha	456	681,592

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT

Recent years have witnessed a great deal of activity both on the part of the Central Government and of the State Governments in considering and enacting measures for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes. Till the year 1929 the only law relating to the settlement of trade disputes was the Employers and Workmen (Disputes) Act of 1860. The Royal Commission on Labour in India referred to the necessity of establishing a permanent statutory machinery to deal with labour disputes. The Government of India in a Bill which they introduced in 1934 to make the 1929 Act permanent included in it some of the suggestions made by the Commission. This Bill was passed in April 1934. In 1936 an amending Bill was introduced which was passed into law in 1938.

The war showed certain inherent defects in this legislation and made it necessary for Government to supplement the Law by the enforcement of Rule 81 (A) of the Defence of India Rules. According to this Rule, the Government could refer any dispute for arbitration and enforce the award. The enforcement of this Rule in the large number of cases proved of great benefit both for labour, industry and the community as it considerably assisted in diminishing industrial strife. The enforcement of this rule was, however, a temporary measure and it was decided therefore, in 1946 to introduce the Industrial Disputes Bill in the Legislative Assembly which was passed into to an Act in March 1947.

The Act provides for setting up of two types of organisations, namely, (1) Works Committees and (2) Industrial Tribunals for the prevention and settlement of disputes. It makes conciliation compulsory in all disputes in public utility services and optional in other cases.

Section 22 of the Act declares any strike or lock-out in a public utility service to be illegal if it is commenced or declared (i) without giving to the employer or employees, as the case may be, a notice of strike or lock-out in a prescribed manner, within six weeks before striking or declaring a lock-out, or (ii) within 14 days of giving such notice, or (iii) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice ; or (iv) during the pendency of any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings, etc. The Act also prohibits certain other strikes and lock-outs and declares them illegal if commenced or declared during the pendency of (i) conciliation proceedings before a Board and 7 days after the conclusion of such proceedings ; (ii) proceedings before a Tribunal and 2 months after the conclusion of such proceedings, or (iii) during any period in which a settlement or award is in operation, in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award.

Government have introduced in Parliament the Industrial Relations Bill with a view to consolidating and amending the various State and Central laws on the subject. The principal object of the bill is to ensure uniformity in the principles underlying the law. This bill has, however, been the subject matter of considerable controversy especially on the part of labour.

Statistics

Statistics of industrial disputes in India have been collected since 1921. The following table sets out the number of disputes in some of the years since 1921, the number of persons affected by these disputes and the total time lost in man-days :

Year.	Number of disputes.	Number of workpeople involved.	Number of working days lost.
1921 ..	396	600,351	6,984,426
1926 ..	128	186,811	1,097,478
1931 ..	166	203,008	2,408,123
1936 ..	157	169,029	2,358,062
1939 ..	406	409,189	4,992,795
1940 ..	322	452,539	7,577,281
1941 ..	359	291,054	3,330,503
1942 ..	694	772,653	5,779,965
1943 ..	716	525,088	2,342,287
1944 ..	658	550,015	3,447,306
1945 ..	820	747,530	4,054,499
1946 ..	1,629	1,961,948	12,717,762
1947 ..	1,811	1,840,784	16,562,666
1948 ..	1,259	1,059,120	7,837,173
1949 ..	920	685,457	6,600,595
1950 ..	814	719,883	12,806,704
1951			
Jan. ..	120	91,045	324,922
Feb. ..	61	44,025	203,660
March ..	79	47,723	317,869
April ..	120	95,747	331,232
May ..	109	47,033	240,588
June ..	146	90,241	435,703
July ..	130	70,312	623,284
Aug. ..	108	62,287	266,996
Sept. ..	83	24,257	92,751
Oct. ..	108	65,178	187,733
Nov. ..	118	62,036	176,250
Dec. ..	109	75,024	361,825*

* Not known in 14 cases.

Statistics presented in this section relate to industrial disputes which have resulted in work-stoppages involving 10 or more workers. The yearly figures relate to the actual number of strikes and lock-outs in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures. The figures for 1949 and 1950 are more comprehensive than the earlier figures as efforts are now being made to secure complete information regarding disputes in the Central sphere.

All the monthly figures are provisional.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950.

The divergent and sometimes conflicting decisions given by the various Tribunals set up in different States under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 created serious anomalies leading to discontent and bitterness among parties to industrial disputes. To meet this situation the Government of India enacted the Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 to enable them to set up a Labour Appellate Tribunal which would hear appeals from awards or decisions of Industrial Tribunals, Industrial Courts, Wage Boards, and other statutory bodies set up by the Central or State Governments to adjudicate on industrial disputes.

The Appellate Tribunal is to consist of a Chairman and such number of other members as the Government may, from time to time, think fit to appoint. The Chairman is authorised to constitute as many benches of the Appellate Tribunal as he may consider necessary. Each bench is to consist of not less than two members, one of whom is to be appointed as the President. The Appellate Tribunal is empowered to hear appeals from any award or decision of an adjudicating authority if (i) the appeal involves any substantial question of law, or (ii) the award or decision relates to wages, bonus or travelling allowance, employers' contribution to any pension or provident fund, gratuity payable on discharge, classification by grades, retrenchment and any other matter which may be prescribed by rules made under the Act. No appeal, however, can be preferred by any party (i) from any award made by the Industrial Tribunal appointed by the Government of India in June 1949 to decide industrial disputes in banking companies, (ii) from any award or decision of a Tribunal made with the consent of parties, (iii) from any settlement arrived at between the parties in the course of conciliation proceedings, or (iv) from any decision of an arbitrator appointed under any law with the consent of parties to settle the dispute.

The Act provides that all appeals should be preferred within 30 days from the date of publication of the award or decision or, where no provision for the publication of the award has been made, within 30 days from the date of making the award. The Appellate Tribunal is entitled to confirm, vary or reverse the award or decision appealed from and to award relief to the appellant. It can also determine and award costs. The decision of the Appellate Tribunal become binding on the expiry of 30 days from the date of their pronouncement. The appropriate Government can, however, reject or modify any decision before the expiry of the period of 30 days, if they feel that it would be inexpedient on public grounds to give effect to the whole or any part of the decision. In all such cases the Government concerned should place the decision together with their reason for rejecting or modifying it before the Legislature concerned.

During the period of 30 days allowed for filing the appeal or during the pendency of an appeal no employer shall alter the conditions of service to the prejudice of the workmen concerned nor shall he discharge or punish any such workman without obtaining the written permission of the Appellate Tribunal.

The Appellate Tribunal was constituted on 8th August 1950 and Mr. J. N. Majumdar was appointed Chairman. At present the Appellate Tribunal has four other members and two benches are functioning, one in Bombay and the other in Calcutta.

TEA DISTRICTS EMIGRANT LABOUR ACT

One of the earliest labour laws in India was the Assam Labour and Emigration Act of 1901 which was designed mainly to regulate the recruitment and engagement of indentured labour for the tea plantations in that State. The Acts was amended in 1908 and 1915. These Acts aimed, among other things, at the abolition of the indentured labour system. The abolition of the system, however, did not become effective till the repeal of the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act, in 1926. The whole question was subjected to a thorough examination by the Royal Commission on Indian Labour in 1929-30.

The Government of India implemented the recommendations of the Commission in the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, which was brought into effect from the 1st October 1933.

The first object of this Act is to make it possible, on the one hand, to exercise all the control over the recruitment and forwarding of assisted emigrants to the Assam tea gardens as may be justified and required by the interests of actual and potential emigrants; and, on the other hand, to ensure that no restrictions are imposed which are not justified. State Governments are empowered, subject to the control of the Government of India to impose control over the forwarding of assisted emigrants (chapter III) or over both their recruitment and their forwarding as occasion may dictate (chapters III and IV).

The forwarding of recruits to Assam must be made through the prescribed routes where arrangements for feeding, rest and medical treatment have been made and by authorised forwarding agents. It is made unlawful to assist persons under 16 to migrate unless they are accompanied by their parents or guardians. A married woman who is living with her husband may only be assisted to emigrate with the consent of the husband.

Repatriation.—Full effect was given to the Royal Commission's recommendations regarding repatriation (sections 7 to 11) and it is further provided that where an employer fails to make all the necessary arrangements for the repatriation of a worker within fifteen days from the date on which a right of repatriation arises to an emigrant labourer, the Controller may direct the employer to despatch such labourer and his family or to pay him such compensation as may be prescribed within such period as the Controller may fix (sections 13 and 15).

Section 3 of the Act makes provision for the appointment of a Controller of Emigrant Labour with some staff and possibly one or more Deputy Controllers for supervising the general administration of the system which the Act seeks to establish. The charges for this establishment are to be met from an annual cess called the Emigrants Labour Cess which is to be levied at such rate not exceeding Rs. 9 per emigrant as the Central Government may determine for each year of levy.

The cess is collected by the Controller by the sale of certificates of emigration. Every assisted emigrant has to be provided by the employing interest on whose behalf he was recruited with such a certificate. All particulars about the emigrant together with a running record of the details of his employment in Assam are given on it. Failure to provide a certificate is punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 500. The rate of cess was reduced by the Government of India from Rs. 5 to Rs. 3 from 1st October 1938. It was subsequently raised to Rs. 4 for the year commencing 1st October 1939. In 1945, the cess was levied at the rate of Rs. 3 per assisted emigrant but was again reduced to Rs. 2 in 1946. For the year 1949-50 the rate of the cess was fixed at Rs. 3 and the same rate has been continued for 1950-51.

The provisions of this Act were intended, in the first instance, to apply only to emigration for work on tea plantations in eight specified districts in Assam, but power is retained to extend its application to other industries and to other districts in Assam if necessary.

The following details taken from the latest available Administration Report of the Controller of Emigrant Labour would be of interest :—

During the year 1949-50, the number of assisted emigrants was 26,468. There were also 6,109 non-assisted emigrants. The *per capita* cost of recruitment was Rs. 142-3-5 as compared with Rs. 124-5-11 during the previous year.

The number of adults and children living on tea estates in Assam was 501,688 and 503,544 respectively making the total of 1,005,232.

The Indian Tea Association have set up a Labour Department to look after the welfare of labour.

SHOPS AND COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

The first laws in India for regulating conditions of work of employees in shops and commercial establishments was passed by the Government of Bombay in 1939. The Governments of the Punjab and Bengal enacted similar legislation in 1940. The Punjab Act was extended to Delhi in 1942. The Governments of Madras, U.P. and Madhya Pradesh passed laws to regulate conditions of work of shops and commercial employees in 1947 and the Government of Assam passed an Act on the subject in 1948. The Central Government have also passed an Act, namely the Weekly Holidays Act, 1942, which applies to those States which notify its application to them. The Bombay Government appointed in 1946 a Committee to enquire into the working of the Bombay Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1939. Based largely on the recommendations of this Committee a new Act was passed in 1949 which repealed the 1939 Act. During 1949 the Madhya Pradesh and U.P. Acts were amended. The provisions of the Acts are briefly described below.

Scope :—Subject to certain exceptions the Acts apply to shops, commercial establishments, restaurants and places of amusement in certain selected urban centres. The Government can extend their application to other concerns and other areas which they consider necessary. Some employees such as those employed in a confidential capacity and those whose work is of an intermittent character are excluded from the scope of the Acts.

Hours of work, rest intervals :—The Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and Assam Acts have fixed daily hours of work at nine. In U.P. and Madras the daily hours are eight while in West Bengal and the Punjab a ten-hour day has been prescribed. Rest intervals, of half an hour are prescribed in the West Bengal, U.P. and the Punjab Acts while an hour's interval has been granted in the Assam, Bombay, U.P. and Madras Acts. Opening and closing hours have also been fixed by the Acts. The Assam and West Bengal Acts, however, prescribe only closing hours. Most of the Acts also fix the maximum overtime work that can be taken from the employees. In some cases slightly different hours of work have been fixed for employees of commercial establishments, restaurants and places of amusement.

Holidays, Leave :—Provision has been made in all the Acts for weekly closure of shops and establishments although in some Acts, for example in Bombay and Assam, theatres, hotels, etc. are exempted from this provision. In addition to the weekly holiday, provision for privilege leave of 12 to 15 days in a year has been made in all the Acts. The Assam, West Bengal, Madras and U.P. Acts make further provision for casual leave and sick leave of 10 to 12 days and 12 to 30 days respectively.

Employment of children, young persons :—All the Acts, except the Bengal Act, have made provision for the regulation of employment of children and young persons. The minimum age for the employment of children in Assam and Madhya Pradesh is 12 while in Madras and U.P., it is 14. The hours of work for children and young persons are 7 per day in the Punjab, Madras and Madhya Pradesh and 6 in Bombay and U.P. Children are not allowed to work after 7 p.m. in Bombay, Madras and the Punjab and after 9 p.m. in Madhya Pradesh.

Payment of Wages :—The Bombay Act empowers the Government to apply the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act to establishments

covered by the Shops and Commercial Establishments Act. In Madras and U.P. the wage period should not exceed one month and in the Punjab it should not exceed a fortnight. The Assam Act fixes the wage period at one month. After they become due wages should be paid within 10 days in Assam and West Bengal, 7 days in U.P. and 5 days in Madras. In the Punjab wages should be paid on demand at the expiry of the wage period. Overtime wages are payable at twice the ordinary rates in Madras, U.P. and the Punjab, at one and a half times in Bombay and Madhya Pradesh and at one and a quarter times the ordinary rate in Bengal. Hotels, restaurants and other eating places in Bombay are, however, required to pay overtime wages at twice the ordinary rate. Fines and deductions are regulated under the Madras and U.P. Acts.

One month's previous notice or one month's wages in lieu of notice before discharge is stipulated in the Acts of U.P., Punjab, Madras and Madhya Pradesh. The Bombay Act provides for only 14 days' notice or pay in lieu thereof. The Madras and Bombay Acts make provisions relating to cleanliness, ventilation, lighting and precautions against fire in establishments covered by the Acts.

The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 provides for a weekly closure of shops and for the grant of a weekly holiday to employees. The Act has been enforced in Bihar, Ajmer, Coorg and Orissa.

INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT

The Act permits the collection of statistics with regard to any of the following matters: (1) prices of commodities; (2) attendance; (3) living conditions including housing, water-supply and sanitation; (4) indebtedness; (5) rents; (6) wages and earnings; (7) provident and other funds provided for labour; (8) benefits and amenities provided for labour; (9) hours of work; (10) employment and unemployment; and (11) industrial and labour disputes. Penalties are provided for persons refusing to supply information or failing to furnish the required returns. State Governments are empowered to appoint an officer to be the Statistics Authority for the purposes of the collection of any statistics under the Act and that Authority, when once appointed, has the power to call upon employers to furnish the information required. Penalties are also provided for in the Act for improper disclosure of information or returns by persons engaged in the collection of the information or the tabulation of the data.

The Act deals with collection of statistics relating to factories, such as production, etc., and matters dealing with labour welfare. The former provisions have already been implemented by the various States and the Director of Industrial Statistics has undertaken censuses of production. Reports on the censuses for the years 1946 and 1947 have now been published. In regard to the clauses of the Act dealing with statistics relating to labour, these are being implemented.

INDIA AND THE I. L. O.

India joined this organisation at the very start and since 1922 has been one of the eight leading industrial countries in the world and as such has been allotted a permanent seat on the Governing Body of the Organisation. India also contributes liberally towards the finances of the Organisation. In 1951 India's contribution amounted to U.S. $275,524·11 which was about 4.43 per cent. of the total contribution of all member States. India's share in the appointments of the office is, however, somewhat inadequate. The number of Indian nationals employed in the Geneva office is 11. The Indian Branch at New Delhi employs a director and three officers with other necessary staff.

India has so far ratified 19 out of the 100 Conventions adopted by the International Labour Organisation but has in addition incorporated into its national legislation the essential features of many other Conventions. Since the International Labour Organisation is essentially a Tripartite Organisation, India's membership of it has resulted in the formation of powerful central organisations both of employers and of labour for purposes of representation, etc., at the conferences.

The last ten years have marked a new development in the policy of the International Labour Organisation, namely, the holding of Regional Labour Conferences of Member States. The first and second such Conferences were held in Santiago de Chile and Havana respectively in 1936 and 1939. The Philadelphia Conference of 1944 passed a resolution recommending that an Asian Regional Conference should be held at an early date. Accordingly, the Government of India invited the International Labour Organisation to hold the Preparatory Asian Regional Conference in India and the invitation was accepted. The session of the Conference in India started on the 27th of October 1947 and lasted for over a week. More than 200 delegates from various countries, including America and some of the European countries, were represented at the Conference.

During the year the I.L.O. held two seminars in India, one dealing with Labour Statistics and the other with Factory Inspection.

The following is a list of Conventions ratified by India:—

1. Hours of Work (Industry), 1919.
2. Night Work (Women), 1919.
3. Night Work (Young Persons), 1919.
4. Right of Association (Agriculture), 1921.
5. Weekly Rest (Industry), 1921.
6. Minimum Age, 1921.
7. Medical examination of Young Persons (Sea), 1921.
8. Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases), 1925.
9. Equality of Treatment, 1925.
10. Inspection of Emigrants, 1926.
11. Seamen's Articles of Agreement, 1926.
12. Marking of Weight, 1929.
13. Night Work (Women) (Revised), 1934.
14. Underground Work (Women), 1935.
15. Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1929, Revised in 1932.
16. Final Articles Revision Convention, 1946.
17. Labour Inspection, 1947.
18. Night Work (Women) (Revised), 1948.
19. Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) (Revised), 1948.

TRIPARTITE MACHINERY

A Plenary Conference of the representatives of workers, employers and Governments met on August 7, 1942 at New Delhi and decided that a collaborative machinery composed of the representatives of Governments, employers and workers in India should be established forthwith for the consideration of all questions relating to the conditions of labour.

It also decided that a Standing Labour Committee should be constituted.

The main function of the Standing Labour Committee is to consider and examine such questions as might be referred to it by the Plenary Conference or by the Central Government taking also into account suggestions made by State Governments, and representative organizations of Employers and Workers. Whereas the Plenary Conference is to meet at least once in every year, the Standing Labour Committee is to meet as often as it might be convened by the Central Government for the consideration of questions that may be before it.

In the light of the experience it was found that the subjects for the Conference or the Committee should be divided into (1) those dealing with general problems and (2) those covering all concrete questions relating to labour welfare and administration of labour laws. The former to be assigned to the Plenary Conference and the latter to be dealt with by a new body called the Labour Welfare Committee. The Standing Committee should cease to be a deliberative body and should act as the agent of the Conference.

Industrial Committees have been set up for important industries, such as plantations, cotton, cement, leather and coal.

The question of re-constituting the tripartite machinery was again placed on the agenda of the eighth Labour Conference held in April 1947. In view of the establishment of Industrial Committees, proposals were also made for the abolition of the Standing Committee but the workers' representatives were opposed to this change.

As there was imperative need after the advent of the Interim Government in September 1946 for a co-ordinated and uniform labour policy throughout the country, it was felt that the co-operation of the State Governments was necessary before giving final effect to Government's programme of amelioration of labour conditions. Separate conferences first with the Provincial Labour Ministers and then with the States Labour Ministers were, therefore, organised. Government's labour programme was discussed in detail at both these Conferences. This Conference was followed by a joint Conference of Provincial and States Labour Ministers. At the end of the year 1946 a special Conference of employers and workers was also held to consider the five-year programme.

Arising out of the adoption of the Industrial Truce Resolution in December 1947 at a conference of representatives of Government and of employers and employees, a Central Advisory Council was set up. Most of the States have also set up tripartite labour organisations. Committees of enquiry appointed by the various State Governments in connection with the implementation of the Minimum Wages Act are also tripartite in character.

WAGES AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT

The last few years have witnessed an almost revolutionary change in the industrial wage structure of India. During the progress of the Second World War Government in their desire to maintain the tempo of production and also to increase it to the maximum took timely action to ensure that production did not suffer as a result of industrial unrest. As will be seen from another section, Central and State Governments tried to avert strikes or to settle them by timely intervention. During the progress of the War, Industrial Tribunals were also appointed to adjudicate in disputes under Rule 81A of the Defence of India Rules. The awards of adjudicators and of Industrial Tribunals and Industrial Courts have resulted in great benefits to labour and, as stated already, almost a revolution has taken place in the wage structure of industrial labour in this country.

No serial statistics of wages and earnings are available in India except for those compiled under the Payment of Wages Act. The returns under the Act, however, relate only to persons in receipt of wages and salaries of Rs. 200 per month. However, these data are of considerable value in showing the trends of earnings of industrial workers and the following table contains the details:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL EARNINGS OF FACTORY EMPLOYEES

State	1939 Rs.	1948 Rs.	1949 Rs.
Ajmer	163·7	527·2	552·0
Assam	263·7	795·8	951·1
Bihar	415·5	943·2	983·9
Bombay	370·4	1,141·9	1,210·1
Madhya Pradesh ..		609·2	841·9
Delhi	369·4	1,047·3	1,028·4
Punjab	296·0	675·9	858·7
Madras	175·9	611·8	726·6
Orissa	161·8	612·6	527·0
U.P.	235·6	887·1	993·0
West Bengal ..	248·7	723·9	839·0
All-India ..	287·5	883·0	985·9

RATES OF WAGES

Until the enforcement of the awards, etc., referred to above basic wages in many industries were abnormally low and in many cases the quantum of dearness allowance was four to five times the basic wage. This situation exists even today in certain centres and industries where wage regulation has not taken place as a result of awards of Industrial Tribunals, etc. However, as a consequence of the implementation of the recommendations of the Central Pay Commission by the Government of India and the enforcement of awards of Industrial Tribunals, a very large body of industrial workers in the country today are in possession of a basic wage which is very much higher than it used to be only a few years ago. The tabular statement below shows the basic wages and earnings of important categories of industrial workers in India.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE BASIC MINIMUM WAGE, DEARNESS ALLOWANCE AND THE MINIMUM MONTHLY EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES (October, 1950).

Industry	Centre	Minimum basic wage	Minimum dearness allowance	Minimum monthly earnings
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Cotton	Bombay City	30 0 0	56 10 0	86 10 0
	Ahmedabad	28 0 0	72 4 9	100 4 9
	Sholapur	26 0 0	58 4 9	84 4 9
	West Bengal	20 2 5	30 0 0	50 2 5
	Madhya Pradesh	26 0 0	43 9 8	69 9 8
	Madras	26 0 0	45 0 0	71 0 0
Jute	West Bengal	26 0 0	37 8 0	63 8 0
Engineering	West Bengal	30 0 0	25 0 0	55 0 0
Dockyards	Bombay (1)	30 0 0	35 0 0	65 0 0
	(2)	26 0 0	56 1 0	82 1 0
	Calcutta	30 0 0	25 0 0	55 0 0

WAGES IN MINES

It will be remembered that in May 1947, as a result of the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation, which were implemented by Government substantial increases in wages were granted to workers in the coalfields. The Chief Inspector of Mines in his Monthly Coal Bulletin publishes figures of average weekly earnings of certain categories of workers in different coalfields. The latest available information is given in the table below:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS IN COAL MINES.
(October, 1951).

—	Assam	Raniganj	Jharia	Madhya Pradesh	Orissa	Hyderabad	Bikaner	Indian Union
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Underground—								
Miners and Loaders ..	16 4 6	11 8 8	11 15 2	10 6 7	7 12 0	14 6 5	10 4 3	11 11 3
Others	16 0 0	11 14 10	11 12 8	8 8 5	13 11 6	14 8 8	9 13 6	11 10 11
Open Workings—								
Miners and Loaders ..	10 6 5	11 5 4	9 11 5	7 9 3	—	—	—	10 1 2
Others	15 2 6	11 11 11	7 15 9	8 2 6	—	—	—	9 4 2
Women	8 14 0	8 10 9	7 11 5	6 7 4	—	—	—	7 13 1
Surface —								
Men	11 4 10	11 4 10	10 8 9	9 0 6	11 0 6	18 1 11	9 1 0	11 2 0
Women	8 6 2	6 9 1	6 8 7	4 11 7	4 1 0	7 4 11	4 2 3	6 6 0
OVERALL	14 0 5	10 13 10	10 7 10	8 13 11	11 0 5	15 1 10	9 2 8	10 11 5

DEARNESS ALLOWANCE

Unlike many other countries in the world, industrial workers in India are being compensated for the rise in the cost of living by the grant of what is known as dearness allowance.

No definite principle has so far been evolved whereby a uniform percentage of dearness allowance could be fixed for the whole country at any given time. The scale of the allowance varies not only from centre to centre and industry to industry, but also, except where these matters are adjudicated upon, from unit to unit in the same industry at the same centre.

In coal mines dearness allowance is paid on the basis of a percentage of basic wages. In Bihar and Bengal the dearness allowance is 150 per cent of basic wages for those earning up to Rs. 30 per month.

In the Engineering industry in West Bengal dearness allowance is graded according to income and ranges from Rs. 25 per month in the case of those getting basic wages up to Rs. 50 per month to Rs. 50 for those getting more than Rs. 200. In Bombay some concerns pay at a flat rate and others on a graded scale. Several Adjudicators have granted dearness allowance either at the Bombay Millowners' Association scale which was Rs. 58-11-0 in December 1951 or at a percentage, varying from 66⅔ per cent to 85 per cent, of that scale. In Madras the rate varies from 8 annas to Re. 1-9-6 per day and in a number of concerns it is paid at a flat rate of Rs. 25 per month. In the tanneries and leather goods industry dearness allowance paid is around Rs. 25 per month in West Bengal and Madras, about Rs. 30 in Bombay and between Rs. 40 and 60 in Kanpur.

The Committee on Fair Wages appointed by the Government of India examined the question of dearness allowance and came to the conclusion that for the lowest categories of employees the target should obviously be compensation to the extent of 100 per cent of the increase in the cost of living, but that in the case of higher categories a lower rate of compensation should apply and that the amount of compensation should be based on salary scales or slabs.

BONUS

As in the case of dearness allowance the practice in regard to the quantum of profit bonus varies from centre to centre and industry to industry. In Bombay City the cotton mill workers received for the year 1950 a bonus equivalent to 15 per cent of basic wages earned. In the Madras and Madura cotton mills the system followed is to pay a bonus related to the dividend which is declared.

No bonus has so far been paid in the jute mill industry in West Bengal. The industrial Tribunal considered the question but deferred its recommendations in the matter pending the results of an investigation by experts and the Government of India.

The dockyards in West Bengal generally pay an annual bonus amounting to a month's wages. Some of the dockyards in Bombay pay two months' wages as bonus.

The Tata Iron and Steel Co. at Jamshedpur pay a good attendance bonus amounting to 10 to 12 per cent of basic wages and a performance bonus of 10 to 50 per cent of basic wages is also given to workers. To the latter, however, only skilled and semi-skilled workers are entitled. Under the Company's revised Profit Sharing Scheme, the employees are entitled to a share of 27½ per cent of the annual net profit of the company and such share is credited to and/or distributed among the employees of the company in proportion to the basic salaries and wages earned or deemed to be earned by such employees respectively during the year in which such net profits were earned by the Company.

All the units under the management of the Associated Cement Companies paid for 1950 a profit bonus equivalent to three months' basic wages. The Andhra Cement Co., Vijayawada, paid a bonus equal to one month's earnings including dearness allowance.

In the paper mill industry the mills in Orissa and Mysore paid for the year 1949-50 bonus equal to one month's wages and ¼th of total earnings respectively. The units in Hyderabad and Ahmedabad paid a month's wages for the years 1947-48 and 1948-49 respectively.

The Board of Conciliation appointed for the coal-mining industry recommended the grant of an annual bonus equal to four months' basic wages, split into two parts. An attendance bonus of two months' basic wages to those fulfilling specified minimum attendance requirements, and a production bonus related to output and basic earnings and subject to their qualifying for it on the basis of a minimum attendance of 66 days per quarter in the case of surface workers and 54 days per quarter in the case of underground workers in the case of collieries in Bihar and West Bengal. Bonus on the above basis is also to be paid, according to the Fact-Finding Committee's recommendations subject to a minimum attendance of 60 and 65 days in a quarter in the case of underground and surface workers respectively in Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Orissa collieries. In Assam, the existing rate of bonus has been raised by fifty per cent. so as to raise the amount of bonus earned to a sum equal to four months' wages per year.

From the latest information available it would appear that during the period April 1950 to March 1951, about 30.1 per cent. of the workers in West Bengal, about 51.3 per cent. in Bihar and about 40 per cent. in Madhya Pradesh qualified for the bonus. Details regarding the number of workers receiving bonus and the amount of bonus paid are not available in respect of many mines nor is the available information uniform. The amount disbursed by way of bonus by collieries submitting returns was Rs. 35.45, Rs. 11.22 and Rs. 9.68 lakhs respectively in West Bengal, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

So far no bonus has been paid to plantation workers but recently bonus equivalent to 6¼ per cent. and 4 per cent. on total cash earnings during the calendar year 1948 was paid to workers employed in plantations in Madras and Travancore respectively. During 1950, nearly 40,000 workers employed in some 212 estates in the different plantation districts in South India were paid annual bonus amounting to Rs. 2,96,800.

PAY PERIODS

The period of wage payment varies from industry to industry and centre to centre and is mostly determined by tradition and custom. Allowing for minor differences in this respect and considering the major industries and the important centres it can be stated that in the jute industry in West Bengal and in the plantations the wages are generally paid weekly. The system of wage payment in the cotton textile industry in Bombay City and Sholapur is monthly. A peculiarity of Ahmedabad is that the wages are paid per *hapta* which varies from 14 to 16 days. The month is the accepted wage period for the railways. In some concerns wages are paid daily to certain types of workers, weekly to others, fortnightly to yet others and monthly generally to the clerical and supervisory staff.

Mining labour is mostly paid on a weekly basis.

HOURS OF WORK

The existing restrictions on hours of work in factories and mines subject to the Indian Factories and Mines Acts have been described in the sections dealing with those Acts. The most important happening in regard to hours of work in factories was the reduction of the weekly hours of work for adults to 48.

Actually, in many industries in this country during the war when three shifts were being worked, the hours of work were not in excess of 8 per day. In the coal-mines in Bihar and West Bengal the workers seldom work for more than five to six hours in the day or for more than four to five days in the week. According to a recent investigation the average weekly attendance of a coal-miner was 4·56 days. The cotton textile industry in almost all centres normally works a uniform 8-hour day. A recent development in the cotton textile industry is to work shifts on the basis of what is known as the Relay System. By this system a unit does not stop work during the noon recess and continues working throughout a whole shift, different batches of workers being given rest intervals by turns and the remainder being asked to do double substitute work for the time being.

In jute mills which are members of the Indian Jute Mills Association the hours of work are regulated according to the recommendation of the Association. On account of the difficulties of getting adequate raw jute, the jute mills in West Bengal were, from December 1949, working 42½ hours per week. Recently the jute mills have resumed working normal hours.

All the dockyards, many of the larger engineering and almost all the railway workshops work a 48-hour week but the daily hours vary according to the number of hours worked on a short Saturday. The hours in many of the mechanic shops of textile mills and in the larger non-engineering factories are usually half an hour to an hour less than those for process workers and approximate more closely to those in large engineering plants. Factories engaged in the production of metalware, however, work the full number of hours permissible under the Factories Act as also do oil and sugar mills.

In all cases where continuous production is necessary such as in electricity generating plants and certain water pumping stations, cement factories, etc., work is arranged on a system of three shifts—the different shifts changing over every week or fortnight. The change-over is so arranged that every workman gets a rest period of at least twenty-four continuous hours once in one week.

As far as railways are concerned, hours of work in railway workshops are controlled by the Indian Factories Act. Most of the larger running sheds have also recently been classified as factories and work in these large sheds is arranged on the basis of three shifts of 8 hours each. In the smaller sheds where work is of a fairly intermittent character, systems of two shifts of 12 hours each obtain but the work of the individual is so arranged as not to work each operative for more than 8 hours.

The question of hours of work of railway servants was one of the points submitted for adjudication to Mr. Justice Rajadhyaksha of the Bombay High Court who made the following recommendations:

The employment of railway servants under the Hours of Employment Regulations should be classified under anyone of the following heads:

(*i*) Intensive.

(*ii*) Continuous.

(*iii*) Essentially Intermittent.

(*iv*) Excluded.

(*i*) The statutory limit of weekly hours for persons whose employment is classified as intensive should be fixed at 75 hours a week on the average in a month;

(*ii*) The statutory maximum limit for the employment of continuous workers should be fixed at 54 hours a week on the average in a month;

(*iii*) The statutory maximum for staff classified as essentially intermittent should be 75 hours a week; and

(*iv*) For excluded workers no statutory minimum limit can be prescribed but this should not absolve the Administrations of their responsibility on humanitarian grounds, of seeing that unreasonable conditions are not imposed. The Government of India accepted these recommendations and by an Order dated 15th June 1948 declared them binding for a period of three years.

In the major municipalities the hours of work vary from department to department but are generally 8 to 10 per day. In the Water Works Department, the Pumping Station and Distribution Department in Madras, there is a regular system of change-over of shifts but such a system is not to be found in other municipalities. Speaking generally, municipal workers get a weekly holiday. Although those in the conservancy department get only half a day off per week, there is a certain amount of discontent among the conservancy staff for not getting a weekly holiday but since they are engaged on essential work most of the municipalities find it difficult to grant such a holiday.

COST OF LIVING

Bombay was the first State in India to compile and publish a price series intended for measuring changes in the cost of living.

In addition to the cost of living index series which the Labour Office of the Government of Bombay compiles for working classes in Bombay City, it also compiles similar cost of living index series for three other centres in the State of Bombay: (1) Ahmedabad; (2) Sholapur; and (3) Jalgaon. Those for Ahmedabad and Sholapur are published regularly in the *Labour Gazette* along with that for Bombay City. The average prices for the year ended July 1927 have been adopted as the basis for the Ahmedabad series while the one for Sholapur is based on the average prices for the year ended January 1928.

Other States in India which compile cost of living index series for working classes are Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, and Bihar, the old undivided Punjab and Orissa. Mysore was the first Princely State to start the compilation of a Cost of Living Index for the City of Bangalore in 1942. The Mysore Government also publish now cost of living figures for Kolar Goldfields and Mysore. Among the other States which publish such figures are Travancore-Cochin and Hyderabad. These figures are reproduced regularly every month in the *Indian Labour Gazette* along with those for India.

The Government of Madras compiles nine series in all: one for Madras City with the average prices for the year ended June 1936 equated to 100 and eight other series for low paid employees at Visakhapatnam, Eluru, Bellary, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Madura, Tiruchirapalli and Kozhikode with the average prices for the twelve months from July 1935 to June 1936 as base.

In Uttar Pradesh, one series with August 1939 as the base is compiled for working classes in Kanpur and five other series with prices at 31st July 1939 equal to 100 are specially compiled for low paid Government employees at Lucknow, Banaras, Bareilly, Meerut and Gorakhpur.

Average prices for five years are also the base for cost of living index for Ludhiana in the Punjab but the base period in the Punjab is the quinquennium ending December 1935.

The Government of Orissa compiles a cost of living series for its headquarters town of Cuttack on the same method and base as those adopted by the Government of Bihar and another with average prices during the year 1939-40 as base for Berhampur.

INDEX FIGURES

Owing to the variations in the method of compilation of these indices, they are not strictly comparable, but the table below shows the movement of cost of living index numbers in selected centres for the twelve months of the year 1951:—

1951	BOMBAY				U.P.	Madhya Pradesh	Madras	TRAVANCORE-COCHIN		MYSORE			HYDERABAD
	Bombay*	Ahmedabad*	Sholapur*	Jalgaon*	Kanpur*	Nagpur*	Madras*	Ernakulam*	Trichur*	Bangalore**	Mysore**	Kolar Goldfields**	Hyderabad @
January	303	327	405	426	440	376	333	377	369	328	322	345	164
February	306	347	403	439	441	388	334	377	367	336	327	351	165
March	316	367	412	438	439	390	336	376	366	341	336	363	166
April	319	370	416	455	440	391	340	382	372	344	349	365	165
May	319	381	420	471	443	394	342	384	376	345	349	365	171
June	321	371	429	487	447	394	344	388	378	345	349	369	174
July	317	370	436	494	454	394	344	389	377	347	351	369	168
August	312	358	441	491	459	392	345	389	378	346	343	371	163
September	310	347	437	462	470	389	347	391	381	352	344	372	162
October	316	348	442	461	469	393	343	389	378	352	343	374	167
November	317	353	445	482	464	397	344	391	379	352	346	376	..
December	315	345	445	500	449	397	344	..	..	350	341	379	..

* Base: Shifted to August, 1939=100. ** Base: Year ending June 1936=100. @ Base: Year ending July 1944=100.

The Royal Commission on Labour in India had commented on the unsatisfactory character of the cost of living index numbers published in India and the Rau Court of Enquiry were also greatly handicapped in their investigations owing to the paucity of reliable data in regard to the cost of living index numbers for industrial workers. The Government of India, therefore, in consultation with the State Governments, decided to launch upon an All-India Scheme for the preparation and maintenance of working class cost of living index numbers for selected centres in the country. This scheme was started in the year 1942 and was completed in 1946. Over 27,000 family budgets were collected in some 28 selected centres.

The main object of these investigations was to obtain weights for compiling and maintaining cost of living index numbers on uniform lines. Accordingly, the Labour Bureau of the Government of India started publishing regularly in the Indian Labour Gazette on base 1944=100 cost of living index numbers for some 15 centres in India and the latest available figures for these centres on base 1944 are given below:—

1951	Delhi	Ajmer	Jamshedpur	Jharia	Dehri-on-Sone	Monghyr and Jamalpur	Cuttack	Berhampur	Gauhati	Silchar	Tinsukia	Ludhiana	Akola	Jabalpur	Khoragpur	Mercara*
January	134	171	158	176	198	192	164	189	127	141	109	169	162	171	133	115
February	138	176	157	176	195	194	165	188	129	140	109	165	164	169	133	115
March	138	174	157	185	198	200	165	188	139	147	121	168	164	166	135	117
April	139	173	159	187	199	195	166	192	140	152	121	166	163	166	134	118
May	140	176	158	190	199	197	172	192	141	158	131	165	163	166	135	117
June	144	178	158	190	199	194	190	194	138	171	130	168	165	169	136	119
July	145	182	155	185	198	190	195	195	140	168	130	171	161	173	138	120
August	146	181	161	183	198	202	201	199	143	167	130	167	162	171	139	120
September	144	179	161	185	201	202	196	186	150	172	127	166	161	170	138	119
October	144	181	165	182	196	208	185	189	145	168	126	168	165	171	140	119
November	147	182	168	182	195	207	189	190	155	163	126	168	171	165	136	121
December	144	181	†	181	186	199	183	183	†	157	127	166	174	158	135	122

* Interim series for plantation workers on base July to December 1948=100. † Returns not received.

STANDARD OF LIVING

The Bombay Labour Office carried out two family budget enquiries for working classes in Bombay City, one in 1921-22 and the other in 1932-33 and the results were published in the years 1923 and 1935 respectively. Similar enquiries were also conducted in Ahmedabad and Sholapur cities and the results of both these enquiries were published in the year 1928. In Madras, the Director of Industries published in 1938 the results of an inquiry into the family budgets of industrial workers in organized and unorganized industries in Madras City conducted under the direction of the Commissioner of Labour. A number of family budgets were also collected at Kanpur in Uttar Pradesh and at Nagpur and Jabalpur in Madhya Pradesh with the object of compiling cost of living indices.

* Reference has already been made in the section dealing with cost of living index numbers to the fact that the Government of India carried out extensive family budget surveys in selected centres in India. The results of these surveys with the exception of the one at Kanpur have now been published. Separate reports on these surveys have been published for each centre and are available to the public. The statement on the next page contains in a tabular form the main results of these surveys.

ABSENTEEISM

One of the commoner complaints of Indian industrialists has been the high percentage of absenteeism and the large turnover in Indian factories, mines, etc. From the available information it is clear that the percentage of absenteeism in Indian industries and particularly in mines and plantations is very high. It amounts to about 10 to 15 per cent. in factories, and to about 25 to 30 per cent. in mines and plantations. The high percentage of absenteeism in mines is due largely to the fact that there is a periodical exodus of miners to their villages for purposes of cultivation. The high percentage of absenteeism in plantations can be attributed to the large amount of sickness which prevails, particularly in the tea plantations in Assam and West Bengal as well as to the fact that the workers are granted leave to attend to private cultivation. It is noteworthy that in factories in which the conditions of work and wages are satisfactory and also where there is a system of granting leave with pay apart from the statutory holidays with pay, the incidence of absenteeism is not so high as is otherwise the case. The available statistical data on absenteeism in certain types of concerns for the years 1948, 1949, 1950 and the twelve months of 1951 are given in the tabular statement below :—

ABSENTEEISM IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN INDIA

(Percentage of man-shifts lost to man-shifts scheduled to work)

Month	Cotton Mill Industry							Woollen Industry	
	Bombay (*b*)	Ahmedabad (*b*)	Sholapur (*b*)	Madras (*a*)	Madura (*a*)	Coimbatore (*a*)	Kanpur (*d*)	Kanpur (*d*)	Dhariwal (*a*)
1948									
Average	13·3	5·9	18·1	9·1	13·9	9·6	16·1	10·6	..
1949									
Average	15·9	7·4	21·3	8·6	13·1	8·1	15·6	11·0	..
1950									
Average	14·5	8·4	20·1	9·5	11·6	9·7	16·1	12·5	9·3
1951									
January	12·1	7·4	18·1	9·1	11·4	9·5	10·3	11·5	8·8
February	12·8	7·8	19·4	8·6	12·5	10·8	11·1	13·7	12·0
March	13·0	9·0	18·7	8·7	13·2	11·8	10·8	13·9	15·5
April	13·6	8·9	20·3	8·8	13·0	10·8	11·5	14·3	20·8
May	14·5	9·4	22·2	8·7	12·2	11·6	14·5	19·3	17·8
June	13·9	8·9	20·0	9·0	12·0	11·0	15·6	19·8	11·2
July	13·4	8·2	17·2	8·1	10·2	8·4	13·6	15·7	8·5
August	11·8	8·0	16·8	7·9	10·4	8·6	11·6	9·9	6·3
September	12·4	8·4	16·7	9·5	10·3	8·9	11·3	7·4	11·6
October	12·2	8·2	18·6	9·8	10·0	8·3	11·6	10·6	16·2
November	11·0	7·0	17·8	9·1	10·7	9·4	12·4	11·1	20·3
December	12·2	7·9	18·6	9·8	9·9	10·5	..	..	24·4

Month	Engineering Industry		Telegraph Workshops	Tramway Workshops	Iron and Steel Industry	Ordnance Factories	Cement Factories	Match Factories	Leather Industry
	Bombay (*b*)	West Bengal (*c*)	All India (*a*)	All India (*a*)	All India (*a*)	All India (*a*)	All India (*a*)	All India (*a*)	Kanpur (*d*)
1948									
Average	13·4	..	..	..	14·3	8·5	10·9	10·9	8·0
1949									
Average	13·6	..	..	..	13·5	8·0	10·1	10·8	11·3
1950									
Average	13·1	11·1	8·1	15·7	12·4	8·9	10·6	11·0	8·4
1951									
January	11·2	8·8	8·0	14·7	10·7	7·7	10·5	7·4	3·9
February	13·0	9·2	7·1	9·6	10·1	8·5	11·3	10·6	4·9
March	14·8	10·1	8·2	13·9	11·5	9·1	14·0	9·9	4·8
April	16·5	10·8	8·7	13·5	11·2	9·9	13·4	11·5	5·6
May	20·3	13·7	10·2	12·6	12·7	11·4	15·0	13·1	8·0
June	15·0	13·3	11·4	13·1	12·6	10·5	12·7	12·7	7·0
July	12·9	10·6	9·5	10·8	11·3	8·6	13·1	11·4	27·2
August	10·8	8·0	6·9	11·7	9·7	7·0	10·6	9·8	11·9
September	12·7	9·3	7·2	11·2	10·9	7·2	10·2	10·0	4·9
October	13·1	9·6	8·6	22·8	10·8	7·3	9·8	9·9	5·7
November	13·0	9·1	9·5	8·7	11·1	8·2	10·7	10·3	5·1
December	13·3	..	9·8	14·5	9·7	8·0	10·6	9·0	..

Sources—(*a*) Government of India : Labour Bureau. (*b*) Government of Bombay : Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Information).
(*c*) Government of West Bengal : Commissioner of Labour. (*d*) Employers' Association of Northern India.

Note.—The series relating to Bombay (columns 2, 3, 4, and 11) covered only the day shift till December 1948. The series now cover all shifts.

SOCIAL SECURITY

A bill incorporating a health insurance scheme was introduced in November 1947 in the Indian Parliament and was passed as the Employees' State Insurance Act on 19th April 1948. The following are its main provisions :

The Act applies to all factories including factories belonging to Government other than seasonal factories and covers employees in receipt of wages or salaries up to Rs. 400 per month. The administration of the Act is entrusted to an autonomous body called the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. A Standing Committee is to act as the executive of the Corporation. There is also to be a Medical Benefit Council to advise the Corporation on matters relating to administration of medical benefit, certification, etc. All these bodies are tripartite in character.

The scheme is contributory but the Central Government is to make an annual grant to the Corporation during the first five years of a sum equivalent to ⅛rds of the administrative expenses of the Corporation. The rates of contribution payable in respect of an employee have been fixed as follows :—

Group of employees	Employees' contribution (recoverable from employees)			Employers' contribution			Total contribution (employees' and employers' contribution)		
	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1. Employees whose average daily wages are below Re. 1	*Nil*			0	7	0	0	7	0
2. Employees whose average daily wages are Re. 1 and above but below Rs. 1-8-0	0	2	0	0	7	0	0	9	0
3. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 1-8-0 and above but below Rs. 2-0-0	0	4	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
4. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 2-0-0 and above but below Rs. 3-0-0	0	6	0	0	12	0	1	2	0
5. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 3-0-0 and above but below Rs. 4-0-0	0	8	0	1	0	0	1	8	0
6. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 4-0-0 and above but below Rs. 6-0-0	0	11	0	1	6	0	2	1	0
7. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 6-0-0 and above but below Rs. 8-0-0	0	15	0	1	14	0	2	13	0
8. Employees whose average daily wages are Rs. 8-0-0 and above	1	4	0	2	8	0	3	12	0

The insured persons are entitled to the following benefits :
(*i*) sickness benefit, (*ii*) maternity benefit, (*iii*) disablement benefit, (*iv*) dependents benefit and (*v*) medical benefit.

The implementation of the scheme throughout the country simultaneously being attended with practical difficulties, a plan of phased application of the scheme in different places was drawn up. Under this plan, it was proposed to introduce the scheme in Kanpur and Delhi in July 1950. The proposal had to be postponed at the last moment owing to objections received from employers in Kanpur that the introduction of the scheme in selected places, without its simultaneous application elsewhere, would place industries in those areas at a competitive disadvantage. To overcome these objections, and to remove a few other lacunæ, the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, was amended in 1951. Under the amended Act, the employers' contribution will be levied from employers throughout the country in a manner which will make the extra cost on all employers as equitable as possible.

The scheme was inaugurated in Kanpur and Delhi on 24th February 1952.

HEALTH, SAFETY

Such statistics of health and mortality as are collected and published relate to the whole community and no statistics are compiled separately for industrial workers alone. In the absence of such data it is not possible to generalise about these matters.

The War witnessed a tremendous drive against the scourge of malaria especially in the coalfields of W. Bengal and Bihar. For a time the whole organisation for fighting malaria by the use of D. D. T. was taken over by the army and deaths from malaria went down to a considerable extent in a couple of years' time. The Welfare Fund as has been pointed out, is also spending large amounts for fighting the scourge of malaria.

In the tea plantations of Assam and West Bengal the Indian Tea Association is spending large sums of money in order to reduce the incidence of malaria. Even so, in many of the industrial towns and in the tea plantations, there is still a considerable amount of illness resulting in absenteeism and loss of production.

Although there is not much evidence of the existence of occupational diseases notified under the Workmen's Compensation Act in the mining and factory industries of India, this may partly be due to the defective arrangements which exist for detecting such diseases. Silicosis on a considerable scale is, however, to be found in the gold mines in Kolar.

As in most things connected with the welfare of labour, the railways are in the forefront in the matter of the provision made for medical aid and relief. All railways maintain fully equipped hospitals with qualified surgeons, physicians and nursing staffs at suitable centres in addition to fully equipped dispensaries in charge of qualified medical officers at all places where there are sufficient numbers of workers to justify them.

The Government of India have provided adequate medical facilities in most of their own establishments such as Indian Naval Dockyard and the various Ordnance and Ammunition Factories. Several of the larger municipalities and public bodies such as the Port Trusts also maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the benefit of their workers.

All railways have undertaken extensive schemes of safety-first propaganda including the putting up of safety posters and safeguards both in English and in the Indian languages at all prominent points and places ; the free issue of illustrated booklets on accident prevention ; publication of special articles with photographs in railway magazines ; addresses and magic-lantern lectures ; and the organisation of special safety-first committees in the larger workshops.

The Millowners' Association, Bombay, has done a considerable amount of good work of a pioneering character in connection with Safety-first measures. Working in conjunction with the Safety-first Association of India, the Association drew up a Safety Code for the Cotton Textile Industry and this Code was published and put into operation from August 1940. It is of interest to note that most cotton mills in Ahmedabad had also established safety-first committees by the end of the year 1939. Factory Departments in all States do all they possibly can in improving safety measures in factories.

The Indian Factories Act requires the manager to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby the person injured is prevented from returning to his work in the factory during the 48 hours next after the occurrence of the accident. All classes of accidents namely, fatal, serious (*i.e.*, accidents which prevent a person returning to work for 21 days or more) and minor are to be reported to the Inspector of Factories and to the District Magistrate and in cases of any accident resulting in death to the officer in charge of the police station in addition.

It is the duty of the Inspector of Factories to make an investigation as soon as possible into the causes of and the responsibility for a fatal or serious accident, and to take steps for the prosecution of the person concerned if it is found that the death or serious injury resulted from any infringement of the provisions of the Act or of the rules framed under the Act. The Act also requires notice to be given of an accident which is due to any cause that has been notified in this behalf by a State Government, even though no injury may have resulted therefrom to any person.

The provisions contained in the Indian Mines Act with regard to the reporting of accidents are somewhat similar to those contained in the Factories Act but with the difference that every accident which occurs in a mine has to be recorded in a special register to be kept for the purpose.

Provision has been made for the training of miners in first-aid. There are also in the mining areas two rescue training centres where training has been given for fighting fires, etc. in coal mines.

In recent years the Government of India have been evincing a very great deal of interest in industrial safety. Sir Wilfrid Garrett, Chief Inspector of Factories in the United Kingdom, was officially invited to India to look into the many questions dealing with factory administration and Industrial safety. A new office called the Office of the Chief Adviser, Factories was started and this office now issues from time to time valuable literature on the subject of industrial safety.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

The table below shows the number of accidents in Indian factories and mines in the years 1939 to 1950 :—

	FACTORIES				MINES			
Year	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total
1939	221	5,837	29,948	36,006	286	1,410	10,584	12,280
1940	236	6,857	33,986	41,079	315	1,442	12,880	14,637
1941	271	8,374	40,091	48,736	303	1,489	10,969	12,761
1942	323	9,111	44,740	54,174	342	1,484	10,871	12,697
1943	361	10,016	48,799	59,176	328	1,509	9,000	10,837
1944	348	10,638	56,336	67,322	365	1,568	8,946	10,879
1945	342	11,006	58,775	70,123	307	1,441	8,724	10,472
1946*	252	8,423	48,460	57,135	328	1,275	9,312	10,915
1947†	214	8,675	49,892	58,781	263	1,450	8,137	9,850
1948†	259	9,132	58,673	68,064	272	1,295	8,518	10,085
1949†	194	6,513	46,902	53,609	271	1,558	16,529	18,358
1950@	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	*N.A.*	273	2,033	15,616	17,922

* Excluding the Punjab and the N.W.F.P. in the case of factories.
† The figures relate to 12 States of the Indian Union, formerly known as Provinces whereas the previous figures relate to the pre-partition British India.
@ Excluding Punjab and West Bengal in the case of factories.
N.A. Not available.

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY, THE AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE AND THE ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT IMPORTANT GROUPS

Centres	Average number of persons in the family	Average number of earners in the family	Average monthly income per family	Average monthly family expenditure on: Food — Actual	Food — Percentage	Fuel and Lighting — Actual	Fuel and Lighting — Percentage	House rent — Actual	House rent — Percentage	Clothing and Footwear — Actual	Clothing and Footwear — Percentage	Bedding & H. Requisites — Actual	Bedding & H. Requisites — Percentage	Miscellaneous — Actual	Miscellaneous — Percentage	Total family expenditure
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
I. W. BENGAL—																
1. Calcutta ..	4·09	1·43	70 8 4	47 1 6	65·66	5 3 3	7·28	4 13 2	6·71	5 8 10	7·74	0 1 0	0·06	8 15 11	12·55	71 11 8
2. Howrah & Bally ..	4·83	1·63	80 4 6	59 13 11	71·49	6 6 8	7·68	4 12 5	5·72	5 5 5	6·39	0 9 1	0·67	6 12 1	8·05	83 11 7
3. Kharagpur.	5·62	1·57	120 5 8	68 12 7	69·18	5 13 8	5·89	3 5 4	3·35	10 2 8	10·23	0 6 4	0·40	10 14 5	10·95	99 7 0
II. BOMBAY—																
1. Ahmedabad	4·33	1·56	134 5 8	50 9 9	52·74	8 10 1	9·99	5 2 11	5·40	12 0 2	12·04	2 0 4	2·11	17 7 11	18·25	95 1 2
2. Bombay ..	3·96	1·53	97 2 3	44 15 2	51·96	5 12 8	10·16	6 3 9	7·20	10 2 2	11·72	0 6 10	0·50	15 15 5	18·46	86 8 0
3. Jalgaon ..	5·58	1·66	60 2 5	34 5 10	56·57	5 4 4	8·68	2 5 2	3·82	10 9 6	17·44	0 4 3	0·45	7 14 9	13·04	60 11 10
4. Sholapur ..	5·39	1·85	66 15 0	37 12 2	48·75	9 7 3	12·20	2 13 2	3·64	11 4 6	14·57	0 11 11	0·96	15 6 4	19·88	77 7 4
III. BIHAR—																
1. Dehri-on-Sone ..	6·07	1·64	59 6 0	38 12 10	69·62	2 9 0	4·59	1 1 5	1·96	6 8 10	11·75	1 3 6	2·19	5 8 2	9·89	55 11 9
2. Jamshedpur	4·42	1·33	92 13 3	44 11 2	65·76	3 11 0	5·43	3 3 0	4·69	6 13 6	10·07	0 3 11	0·36	9 4 11	13·69	67 15 6
3. Jharia ..	3·62	2·02	52 0 0	33 2 6	77·70	0 3 8	0·47	..	..	2 12 11	6·560	4 2	0·63	6 4 01	4·64	42 11 3
4. Monghyr ..	6·80	1·57	78 5 1	51 9 0	69·75	4 2 4	5·61	1 4 3	1·71	7 9 5	10·27	1 2 2	1·54	8 3 6	11·12	73 14 8
IV. MADHYA PRADESH—																
1. Akola ..	5·08	1·84	60 3 3	34 0 8	58·61	4 3 5	7·25	1 3 3	2·07	7 8 1	12·93	0 10 0	1·08	10 7 11	18·06	58 1 4
2. Jabalpur ..	4·06	1·56	64 10 9	37 1 2	58·24	4 9 7	7·22	1 11 6	2·70	7 6 5	11·62	1 1 11	1·76	11 11 11	18·46	63 10 6
V. ORISSA—																
1. Berhampur.	5·50	2·05	59 12 8	48 10 6	62·42	5 13 4	7·48	2 9 0	3·28	7 15 5	10·22	0 14 6	1·17	12 0 5	15·43	77 15 2
2. Cuttack ..	5·54	1·45	43 8 0	39 10 5	67·15	5 3 9	8·86	1 12 0	2·97	4 1 0	6·88	0 15 7	1·64	7 6 0	12·50	59 0 9
VI. PUNJAB—																
Ludhiana ..	4·56	1·34	74 10 2	47 7 1	61·25	7 1 10	9·18	2 13 4	3·66	8 4 9	10·71	0 0 11	0·07	11 11 5	15·13	77 7 4
VII. ASSAM—																
1. Gauhati ..	5·05	1·32	96 3 8	50 3 2	63·36	6 13 7	8·64	3 8 10	4·48	2 13 4	3·58	2 1 2	2·61	13 11 7	17·33	79 3 8
2. Silchar ..	5·91	1·40	86 5 0	57 9 0	71·69	5 11 2	7·10	3 7 11	4·35	5 0 7	6·27	0 7 4	0·57	8 0 10	10·02	80 4 10
3. Tinsukia ..	4·11	1·21	83 14 5	44 1 5	68·65	4 11 7	7·35	2 1 4	3·24	4 9 11	7·19	1 4 9	2·02	7 6 9	11·55	64 3 9
VIII. DELHI—																
Delhi ..	3·80	1·34	66 4 11	36 15 2	60·98	5 5 8	8·84	3 13 7	6·35	5 8 6	9·13	1 15 9	3·27	6 14 10	11·43	60 9 6
IX. AJMER—																
Ajmer ..	5·18	1·16	62 12 8	38 4 6	63·74	4 14 7	8·17	1 12 7	2·97	4 11 11	7·90	0 4 8	0·50	10 0 8	16·72	60 0 11

For the first time we have also now available in this country family living studies for plantation workers. These were conducted in the year 1947 by the Government of India and the results of these surveys have been incorporated in two separate reports. The tabular statement below contains details regarding the main findings of these enquiries in the plantations in north, east and south India.

COMPOSITION OF THE FAMILY, AVERAGE WEEKLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE FAMILY AND THE ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DIFFERENT GROUPS.

Plantations	No. of budgets	Average number of persons in the family	Average number of wage earners in the family	Average weekly income per family	Average weekly family expenditure on: Food — Actual	Food — Percentage	Lighting — Actual	Lighting — Percentage	Clothing and footwear — Actual	Clothing and footwear — Percentage	Bedding and household requisites — Actual	Bedding and household requisites — Percentage	Miscellaneous — Actual	Miscellaneous — Percentage	Total weekly family expenditure
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
North India															
1. Surma Valley ..	200	4·57	2·29	11 3 7	8 8 8	77·07	0 2 9	1·55	0 12 3	6·90	0 2 0	1·13	1 7 8	13·35	11 1 4
2. Assam Valley ..	560	4·15	2·44	10 13 1	7 11 8	71·55	0 3 5	1·98	1 0 4	9·45	0 3 1	1·78	1 10 4	15·24	10 12 10
3. Bengal ..	297	4·16	2·52	13 5 2	9 8 4	77·42	0 4 1	2·08	0 14 11	7·58	0 2 6	1·27	1 6 11	11·65	12 4 9
South India															
1. Madras—Tea ..	274	3·80	2·41	11 13 1	8 10 5	73·79	0 2 7	1·38	0 15 0	7·99	0 4 1	2·18	1 11 6	14·66	11 11 7
2. Madras & Coorg —Coffee ..	122	3·40	2·38	8 12 1	6 2 3	71·24	0 2 0	1·45	0 13 0	9·43	0 4 2	3·02	1 4 6	14·86	8 9 11
3. Madras & Coorg —Rubber ..	15	2·86	1·40	8 15 4	7 8 5	78 11	0 2 11	1·88	0 11 4	7·34	0 1 10	1·17	1 1 9	11·50	9 10 3

RECRUITMENT

Until recently, recruitment of labour in almost all industrial undertakings with the possible exception of Railway workshops, was effected through the medium of a recruiting agent, a *Sardar*, a *Mukkadam*, a *Mistri* or a jobber. As a result, however, of the recommendations made on the subject by various committees—notably the Royal Commission on Labour in India and the Bombay Textile Labour Inquiry Committee which have condemned this method of recruitment owing to the abuses which have come to be associated with it—many of the larger and more progressive concerns have appointed Labour Officers who are directly responsible for all new recruitment.

The evils in connection with recruitment were most marked in the case of casual or substitute labour. The Millowners' Association, Bombay, have dealt with the problem by establishing what is known as the "Badli Control System." Daily casual vacancies are filled only from card holders and whenever there is a permanent vacancy it is filled from these card holders. The evil influence of the jobber is thus eliminated. The system has been highly commended by the Textile Labour Inquiry Committee and the Government of Bombay have recommended its adoption by all mills in the other centres of the cotton textile industry of the State. A recent development in this matter is the 'decasualization' scheme of the Government of Bombay which has been introduced in some of the textile centres.

In the jute mill industry during recent years, many of the mills have established what are known as Labour Bureaux one of whose functions is to recruit labour. The Industrial Tribunal appointed by the Government of Bengal have stated in their award that despite the establishment of Labour Bureaux a considerable amount of recruitment was being done by the supervisory staff and have recommended that each jute mill should have a Labour Bureau and that all recruitment should be done through such Bureaux.

In this connection mention might also be made of the Employment Exchange started by the Northern India Employers' Association in Kanpur. Some progressive cotton mills in the South have also opened special Labour offices through which only recruitment is made.

LABOUR OFFICERS

The Millowners' Association, Bombay conducts special classes for the training of Mill Labour Officers and actively supervises and controls the work done by all such Officers where they have been appointed through the Association. Following the example of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the University of Calcutta, in co-operation with the Indian Jute Mills Association, has recently inaugurated a special course of social work for giving suitable training to Labour Welfare Officers engaged in jute mills. The course covers both theoretical training and intensive practical work in the field, *i.e.*, the jute mills themselves. Among other institutions imparting training for Labour Officers mention may be made of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay; Institute of Social Sciences, Banaras; Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur; Department of Labour and Social Welfare, Patna University; J. K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations, Lucknow University, and the training course conducted by the Madhya Bharat Millowners' Association, Indore.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

About the end of the year 1940, the Government of India instituted a Technical Training Scheme designed to provide for the intensive training of a large number of skilled technicians required for the technical branches of the Defence Services and for ordnance and munitions factories. When the scheme was first initiated the number of persons to be trained was fixed at 15,000. This was later increased to 44,600.

The number of technicians trained under the scheme and supplied to the Defence Services up to 31st October 1945 was 83,867. More than 100,000 trained men have passed through the Training Centres during the five years of the operation of the scheme. With the termination of the war, however, the recruitment of trainees under the Scheme ceased.

Meanwhile the Government of India appointed a Special Committee with N. R. Sarkar as Chairman to consider the question of the establishment of a high grade technological institute in India possibly on the lines of the M.T.T. to provide advanced instruction and training in technology to meet the demands of industry.

The Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment set up by the Government of India in July 1945 also organised several training schemes, such as, technical and vocational training, apprenticeship and vocational training for ex-Servicemen, etc. In 1947 schemes for technical and vocational training for displaced persons were also taken up.

The training schemes for displaced persons came to an end in March 1950 except in U.P. The training schemes for ex-Servicemen finally closed on 31st July 1950. In place of these a training scheme for adult civilians was started with effect from March 1950. For the present, 10,000 seats have been sanctioned under this scheme.

There were 208 training centres in November 1951 and the number of persons undergoing training in these centres was as follows:—

Technical training	7,309
Vocational training	1,568
Apprenticeship training..	813
Vocational training	358
TOTAL ..	10,048

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The following table contains particulars regarding registrations and placements by Employment Exchanges for the twelve months of the year 1951:—

WORKING OF THE EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES IN INDIA

1951	No. of exchanges at the end of the period	No. of registrations during the period	No. of applicants placed in employment during the period	No. of applicants on the live registers at the end of the period	No. of employers using the exchanges during the period	No. of vacancies notified during the period	No. of vacancies outstanding at the end of the period
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
January	122	120,059	34,631	345,159	6,048	39,282	26,987
February	122	107,963	32,978	343,748	6,011	39,625	26,728
March	122	112,904	38,253	337,092	6,857	44,202	25,590
April	122	113,437	35,396	331,372	6,387	41,813	24,547
May	124	115,685	35,719	328,837	7,020	43,089	26,186
June	124	119,464	34,540	330,369	6,719	39,872	25,429
July	124	131,846	35,233	343,730	6,458	42,014	25,468
August	124	126,320	36,563	358,814	6,216	40,473	23,073
September	124	115,491	34,271	354,136	6,471	39,527	22,480
October	124	88,616	28,494	331,192	5,667	35,177	23,697
November	126	116,708	36,235	327,660	6,437	41,927	23,615
December	126	106,768	35,545	328,719	6,079	39,533	21,776

WELFARE ACTIVITIES

The Reports of the Labour Investigation Committee on labour conditions in 36 industries as also their Main Report as well as the issues of the Indian Labour Year Book published by the Labour Bureau of the Government of India contain detailed and comprehensive information regarding labour welfare undertaken in various States and industries. The following paragraphs briefly refer to the more salient features of welfare work that is being done in the country.

Until recently the Government of India had not undertaken any activities to promote the welfare of industrial labour employed in Central concerns. Recently, however, they have done a great deal in this respect. Reference has already been made to the institution of the Coal Mines and Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund. Proposals for levying a cess to create a welfare fund for tea plantations is also under consideration. The Central Government have issued directives to all employing departments to constitute Labour Welfare Funds in all Government undertakings. The Fund is to be utilised for providing indoor and outdoor recreation, reading rooms, etc., to workmen employed in the undertakings. The Fund will be financed partly by Government grants.

The State Governments have also given up their policy of *laissez faire* in regard to welfare work. The first big step in this direction was taken during the regime of the Congress Ministries during the years 1937-39 when the Bombay Government instituted a large Welfare Department and undertook welfare activities themselves for all industrial workers in the principal industrial towns in Bombay. During wartime the Bombay Government and U. P. Government directly embarked on a policy of providing welfare measures and West Bengal followed suit.

Welfare work is now directly undertaken by the Governments of Bihar, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin.

HOUSING

In the past the policy of Government as well as of industrial employers was to leave the matter of housing more or less in the hands of private enterprise. Only where accommodation provided by private enterprise was not available or where it was inadequate did employers step in and build houses for their employees. Even then housing of the employees was not given the importance it deserved and construction of houses was undertaken only when funds were available. In industries situated in out of the way places where private houses were not normally available as in mines and plantations the employers had perforce to provide some sort of living accommodation for their employees. The rapid growth in industrial employment made the housing problem serious and the influx of large numbers of workers to urban centres during the war further aggravated the situation.

The subject of industrial housing was thoroughly discussed at the seventh meeting of the Standing Labour Committee in August 1945 and a sub-committee was appointed to report on various aspects of the problem of industrial housing. The Committee recommended certain minimum standards for workers' houses. Industrial housing figured in the Industrial Truce Resolution adopted in December 1947. In April 1948 the Government of India announced as part of their industrial policy a scheme for the construction of a million workers' houses to be completed within a period of ten years but on account of financial stringency much headway could not be made in the furtherance of the scheme. The Government of India are now considering a new scheme for industrial housing under which it is proposed to grant subsidies to employers providing houses for their workers according to approved standards.

The subject of industrial housing has also been engaging the attention of several State Governments in recent years. The Governments of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, have in hand schemes of industrial housing and some of the States, as for instance Bombay, have made substantial progress in regard to the construction of new houses.

As regards housing accommodation provided by employers, the standards vary widely. In the cotton mill industry only a small proportion of the workers are provided with houses. Some of the notable cases where good types of houses are provided for cotton mill workers are the Empress Mills, Nagpur, the Jiyajee Rao Cotton Mills, Gwalior, the Binny Mills at Madras and Bangalore and the Madura Mills. The jute mills in and around Calcutta have provided housing for about a third of their workers but the standards of housing provided leave much to be desired. In the engineering industry only the larger units generally provide housing for their employees. The Tata Iron and Steel Co. for instance, have provided 11,900 houses at Jamshedpur. In the dockyards, ports, paper mills, leather goods factories, etc. only the larger units of the industry generally provide houses and that too only to a small portion of their employees. The cement industry in India is much ahead of other factory industries in regard to the proportion of workers housed as well as the standards of housing provided.

In the coal mines up to 80 per cent. of the workers are housed in dhowrahs free of rent. The housing scheme of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund constituted by the Government of India envisages the building of 50,000 houses for coal miners and already over 1,500 houses have been completed. The mining companies in the Kolar Gold Fields in Mysore have provided over 12,000 houses for their employers.

In the plantations nearly all the settled labour force have been provided with housing but the scale and standard of houses provided are far from adequate. However, in recent years the industry has become keenly alive to the urgency of the problem and at a recent Tripartite Conference the planting interests have agreed to replace the existing sub-standard houses by stages spread over 12 years. The members of the Indian Tea Association had completed by September 1950 about 10,000 new houses in Assam. From September 1950 to March 1951 another 13,364 houses were put up in Assam and 10,449 in Bengal. In South India 844 new houses were completed by employers in the membership of the United Planters' Association of Southern India during the period September 1950 to September 1951.

The Government Railways have provided more than 2,00,000 units of residential quarters for their employees. Over 9,000 new quarters were built by the railways during 1949-50.

Several co-operative housing societies have recently been formed in Ahmedabad through the efforts of the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association.

SHELTERS, CANTEENS

Section 47 of the Factories Act, 1948 makes it obligatory for all factories employing more than 150 workers to provide adequate shelters and a suitable lunch room for the use of workers during periods of rest. Almost all large industrial establishments had provided tiffin rooms and rest shelters for their workmen. Most concerns had also permitted the establishment of tea stalls on the premises but apart from this, little effort had been made to run co-operative canteens on the lines of those which are associated with most of the large factories in the West.

About the middle of the year 1943, the Government of India recommended to all employers, through the Employers' Federation of India and the All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, the opening up of more canteens for workers. In October 1943, the Central Board of Revenue issued instructions to all Income-Tax authorities stating that any loss incurred by employers in running canteens for workers should be allowed as a revenue loss in assessing income and excess profits tax while cost of building and equipment of canteens would be chargeable as capital expenditure. Some progress was made though not very much. Till 1945 there were only 37 canteens in Uttar Pradesh, 130 in Bombay, 70 in Madras and 13 in the Bengal area.

Pioneer work in this direction was done by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. in Bombay. This Company had established large canteens in all their mills. The management in each case bore the salaries of staff and the on-cost for equipment; and hot meals were supplied to the workmen at actual cost. The Company had also established a hostel for boarding and lodging its poor women workers.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company maintain a number of restaurants inside their works at Jamshedpur which ensure wholesome meals and refreshments to the workmen at cost price. A Women's Rest House has also been provided where women employees can wash and change and leave their babies to be looked after in their absence, these babies being served with milk and biscuits free of charge.

The Indian Tea Market Expansion Board which maintains four working centres in India at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Kanpur organises new canteens in industrial establishments. It has a large trained staff for this purpose.

The war witnessed a very large expansion in the provision of canteens in Indian industry from north to south.

The Act of 1948 also provides for the setting up of creches in factories that employ more than 50 women.

Trade Unions.—Except for the Ahmedabad Textile Labour Association, the Railwaymen's Unions, and the Mazdoor Sabha of Kanpur labour unions have not done much by way of labour welfare. This has been due largely to lack of funds. Some of the Railwaymen's Unions have organised co-operative societies, and various kinds of funds for the provision of specific benefits, such as, legal defence, death and retirement benefits, unemployment and sickness benefits and life insurance, etc.

States.—In 1939, the Bombay Government first organised model welfare centres. The expenditure sanctioned in that year was Rs. 1,20,000 but it went up to nearly 11 lakhs during 1949-50. In all, there are now 50 centres classified under four classes—'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D'. At Bombay there are 3 'A' class, 13 'C' class and 2 'D' class centres, located in various parts of the city; at Ahmedabad, 1 'A' class and 7 'C' class centres; at Sholapur there are 1 'A' class and 8 'C' class centres; at Khandesh there are 2 'B' class and 4 'C' class centres and at Hubli 1 'B' class and 1 'C' class centre. There is one 'B' class centre each at Poona, Gadag, Barsi, Viramgaum, Broach, Surat and Nadiad. 'A' class centres have a full-time nursery school for children; a women's section providing literacy, sewing and embroidery classes and suitable games; outdoor games and gymnasium with all facilities for men; and separate arrangements for water-taps and shower baths for both men and women. Static as well as circulating libraries are attached to these centres; radio sets are provided; monthly cinema shows are arranged; and well-equipped dispensaries are attached. 'B' class centres are intended to be a replica of 'A' class centres but on a very much smaller scale. 'C' class centres provide indoor recreation and educational facilities, static and circulating libraries and dispensaries. 'D' class centres provide only outdoor recreation, such as games and sports. The centres have been very popular and the response from workers has been quite encouraging.

Welfare centres have also been opened in Bihar (2), in U.P. (33), in West Bengal (18), Mysore (2), Saurashtra (15) and Travancore-Cochin (3).

MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical facilities provided by employers range from first-aid posts and dispensaries to first-class hospitals. In many of the factories there are not enough drugs and appliances, nor a qualified full-time medical man appointed. Some factories employ a part-time doctor who visits the factory premises once or twice a fortnight, or more often, just for an hour or so. Sometimes factories arrange to send their workers to private practitioners under an agreement. There are some examples, however, in which first rate medical facilities are provided. For example the Tata Iron and Steel Co. maintain a large well-equipped hospital with 400 beds, and also 8 outdoor dispensaries. Recently a Dental Clinic, an Ear, Nose and Throat Department and a Tuberculosis Clinic have also been opened. The Delhi Cloth Mills maintain a hospital which is fully equipped with X-ray apparatus and other modern appliances, and which gives free medical aid to both mill workers and their families and free food to indoor patients. The hospital at the Kolar Goldfield is a model of its kind. The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills of Madras and the three important groups of employers of the Assam Oil Co. at Digboi and many other employers have also provided adequate medical facilities. In all Class I railways in India there are medical departments under the control of chief medical and health officers with divisional medical officers seconded by a number of assistants.

Although the Factories Act requires that provision should be made for washing especially in factories where workers come into contact with injurious or obnoxious substances, very little effective provision exists in this regard because most factories only provide water for washing but not soap, soda, towels, etc. As for bathing facilities, extremely few employers provide this amenity. Section 42 of the Factories Act 1948 provides for the maintenance of such facilities in every factory.

Other types of welfare work done by factories relate to the provision of recreational facilities, amenities for the education of workers and their children, the provision of cost price grain shops, the establishment of co-operative societies, etc.

On Class I railways there are educational facilities to the children of the employees mostly free of charge. Staff Benefit Funds have also been created by certain railway companies which give monetary help to the children and widows of the deceased employees.

COAL MINES WELFARE FUND

This Fund was constituted under the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act of 1947. The principal objects for which this fund is to be utilised are defined in the Act. These are: (1) the improvement of standards of living including housing and nutrition, the amelioration of social conditions and the provision of recreational facilities for the benefit of the labour employed in the coal mining industry; (2) the provision of transport to and from work; (3) the improvement of educational facilities; (4) the provision of improvement of supplies of water; and (5) the improvement of public health and sanitation, the prevention of disease, the provision of medical facilities and the improvement of existing medical facilities. The Act makes provision for the appointment of an Advisory Committee consisting of Government Officers and an equal number of members representing colliery owners and workers employed in the coal mining industry of whom one has to be a woman.

The Act also contemplates the appointment of Welfare Administrators, Inspectors and other officers to supervise or carry out the activities financed by the fund. The functions of the Advisory Committee are to advise the Central Government on all matters which the Act requires Government to consult it and on any other matters arising out of the administration of the Act and the fund. Both the cost of administration of the fund and the salaries and allowances of the officers appointed in connection therewith are to be defrayed from the fund itself.

At present a cess of six annas per ton of coal or coke has been levied for being credited to the welfare fund. The principal activities of the fund which are financed out of this cess may be considered under the following heads:—

(*i*) Housing
(*ii*) Hospitals
(*iii*) Prevention of disease
(*iv*) Water supply
(*v*) Pit-head baths and creches and others.

The cess is now being apportioned between the Housing Account and the General Welfare Account of the fund in the ratio 2 : 1. A Coal Mines Labour Housing Board consisting of eight members has been set up. For the coalfields in Madhya Bharat a separate Housing Sub-Committee has also been appointed. The proposal is to build 50,000 houses for the miners: 31,000 in Bihar, 15,500 in West Bengal and 3,500 in Madhya Pradesh. Of these 1,500 are completed. Certain difficulties have been experienced in rapidly carrying out the programme and the progress made so far has, therefore, been somewhat slow. To speed it up a new scheme has been drawn up by Government. Under this scheme a subsidy of up to 50 per cent. of the cost of construction of houses built by colliery owners in accordance with the specifications prescribed by the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund will be paid by the Fund.

The fund gives certain grants and subsidies to various other funds such as the Leper Fund.

Special measures are being taken for the welfare of women and children and 20 women's welfare centres in the different coalfields have been started.

The regional hospitals and maternity child welfare centres at Katras and Tisra in the Jharia coalfield and Chora and Searosole in the Raniganj coalfield were opened. The work in regard to the central hospital for Jharia coalfield has been completed and plans and estimates for a Central Hospital for the Raniganj Coalfield have been prepared.

For the prevention of disease, grants are being made to the Mines Boards of Health and a scheme for the treatment of tuberculosis has been drawn up. Anti-malaria work is also in full progress.

The construction of pit-head baths and of creches has now been made compulsory. A few pit-head baths and creche buildings have been completed.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund.—The Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, which was designed to constitute a similar fund for the benefit of mica workers, provides for the levy of an *ad valorem* duty not exceeding 6¼ per cent. on all mica exported from India. The Act provides also for the constitution of two Advisory Committees, one for Madras and one for Bihar.

The Committees appointed to look after the welfare of workers in mica mines have commenced work. It has decided to select suitable places in mica areas for sinking wells and for the construction of dispensaries. Certain beds are being reserved in the existing hospitals formica workers. A scheme for starting 4 multi-purpose Welfare Centres in Bihar has been sanctioned. In Madras three dispensaries have been started for use by mica miners and five radio sets have been installed in selected mica mining centres.

PENSIONS, GRATUITIES

The subjects which we deal with under this section are pensions, gratuities, profit sharing, provident funds, co-operative societies, grain and cloth shops, advances and loans.

All monthly and time-rated workmen in the industrial establishments of Government are entitled to pensions on retirement provided that a minimum of ten years' service has been put in. Outside Government concerns, pensions on retirement are almost non-existent although some concerns give small pensions to old employees who have put in long periods of trusted and faithful service but these are mostly *ex gratia* and cannot be claimed as of right.

All railway employees and the employees of local and public bodies and a few of the larger public companies receive gratuities on retirement. Gratuities are also paid to non-pensionable workers who have put in not less than thirty years' service in Government concerns.

In all cases specified periods of qualifying service have to be put in before gratuities can be earned. The rules of individual administrations vary widely but the most generally accepted principle is half a month's pay for each year of service limited to fifteen months' pay in all. Permanent Government servants who have put in less than ten years' active service are entitled to gratuity if they are compelled to retire on medical certificate.

A few large industrial establishments in India have started Retirement Benefit schemes where an account is opened for every individual worker to which a fortnight's or 13 days' pay is credited every year; interest is allowed and the amount standing to a worker's credit is paid to him on retirement.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company has instituted a gratuity scheme under which every permanent employee who has put in 20 years' service and whose salary does not exceed Rs. 500 per month is eligible for gratuity equal to half a month's pay for every completed year of service subject to a maximum of 12 months' pay. In certain specified cases, employees with less than 20 years' service also become eligible for gratuity.

Provident funds are of two kinds: (1) contributory, and (2) non-contributory. The Provident Fund Rules of different State Governments in India are by no means uniform. The Government of Bombay, by a notification dated 20th March 1941, made it compulsory for all Government servants in receipt of a monthly income of Rs. 50 per month who joined Government service before that date or of Rs. 25 per month who joined after that date to subscribe to the Government Provident Fund. Pensionable Government servants can only join the non-contributory section of the Fund.

State Railways and Ordnance factories have their own rules. Whereas it is obligatory for most categories of permanent non-workshop railway staffs with monthly pay over specified limits to join the provident fund, workshop employees with monthly and daily rates over specified limits are permitted to exercise an option. Once the option to join has been exercised, no withdrawal is permitted.

Compulsory Schemes.—Compulsory contributory schemes are provided for all permanent workmen in the factories owned by certain public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust; whilst both compulsory and optional non-contributory and contributory schemes obtain for permanent workmen in the factories owned by most municipalities. Most of the larger public utility companies and corporations such as the Tata electricity generating and distributing plants, the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Ltd., and the Burmah-Shell Corporation, to mention only a few of many, provide contributory schemes for the benefit of the majority of their workmen. Several others have schemes for their supervisory and clerical establishments but not for their workmen.

The most usual amount of deduction from pay is one-twelfth of the monthly pay but the amount contributed by employers varies from 50 per cent. to 100 per cent. of the amount put in by the employee.

All provident fund rules make provision for loans to subscribers from the balances standing at the credit of their accounts in respect of their own subscriptions, and for the compulsory repayment of these loans. Subscribers are entitled to

withdraw their own subscriptions at any time on retirement or on relinquishing their posts but the payment of that share of a contributory provident fund account which represents the employer's subscriptions depends on the putting in of specified periods of qualifying service-periods which show considerable variation.

As a result of the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation appointed by the Government of India, workers in coal mines are now entitled to a contributory provident fund.

Up to the end of September, 1951, the total membership of the Provident Fund was 3,83,000 and the total amount of contributions realised was about Rs. 243 lakhs.

On 15th November 1951 an Ordinance to provide for compulsory provident funds for employees in Cement, Cigarettes, Engineering, Iron and Steel, Paper and Textile industries was promulgated. Recently the Ordinance has been replaced by an Act of Parliament. The necessary scheme under the Act is being drafted by the Government.

Profit sharing in this country has mostly taken the form of payment of bonuses according to the profit making ability of a concern. The question of bonus has already been dealt with elsewhere.

The co-operative movement has made considerable progress in industrial establishment all over the country notably in the south during recent years. Almost all railway systems have co-operative banks and savings banks in addition to credit societies.

HOLIDAYS AND LEAVE

Under the Factories Act, 1948, the factory employees are entitled to a minimum of 10 days holidays with pay in the year. However the recent tendency for many units particularly in South India, has been to allow holidays with pay in excess of this limit. In many of the recent awards of Adjudicators, leave with pay up to 14 days has been awarded. It is noticed generally that in the south the provision of holidays with pay is much more generous than in Bombay or in the north.

Employees of the Central Government, including those working in railways, Government owned and managed factories and Government owned mines enjoy leave facilities to a much greater extent than do private employees.

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

Apart from dealing with labour legislation and labour conditions and attempting and bringing about uniformity of standards in the different States the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India has recently undertaken additional responsibilities for the placement of civil and military demobilized personnel, refugees, etc. It has continued active co-operation with organized employers and labour organizations through the Tripartite Labour Conference and Standing Labour Committee.

Prior to the year 1920 there was little co-ordination between the Centre and the States in matters connected with Labour. The participation by India in the First Session of the International Labour Conference held at Washington in 1919 and the increasing interest taken by the Indian public in questions connected with labour made it necessary, however, both for the Government of India and the Governments of the more industrialised States not only to consider the question of the representation of labour in the Central and States legislatures but also to allocate to special departments or offices the administration of labour questions.

Since the War and the creation of the Tripartite Labour Conference the Ministry of Labour of the Government of India has considerably expanded its staff and it now deals with a much wider range of subjects than it did before the War.

Apart from the main Secretariat of the Ministry of Labour it has several attached and subordinate officers. The activities of some of these have been described in the relevant sections, such as Employment Exchanges and Resettlement, Miners' Welfare Fund, etc., but of some others are briefly given below.

Labour Bureau.—To meet the ever growing needs of Government, industry and labour for accurate and reliable information relating to labour conditions, labour legislation, etc., the Central Government established on 1st October 1946, a Labour Bureau with the following functions :—

(*a*) The collection of statistics relating to labour, etc.

(*b*) To maintain the cost of Living Index Numbers compiled under the Government of India's Scheme for the preparation of Cost of Living Index Numbers on uniform lines.

(*c*) To keep up-to-date the factual data relating to working conditions collected by the Labour Investigation Committee.

(*d*) To conduct research into specific problems with a view to furnishing data required for the formulation of policy.

(*e*) To edit the *Indian Labour Gazette*, and

(*f*) To edit a Labour Code of various Legislative enactments and the statutory rules made thereunder and a Year Book giving authoritative description of labour affairs in the country.

The Bureau has now been in existence for over five years. It has so far issued the following twelve publications :—

1. "Elements of Industrial Well-Being" by Sir Wilfrid Garrett, formerly Chief Inspector of Factories, U.K.

2. "Problems of Indian Labour—A Symposium".

3. Report on an enquiry into the Cost and Standard of Living of Plantation workers in South India, by Director, Labour Bureau.

4. Report on an enquiry into the Cost and Standard of Living of Plantation Workers in Assam and Bengal by Mr. S. R. Deshpande, Director, Labour Bureau.

5. Working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, during 1946-47.

6. Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, during 1947.

7. Working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, during 1947-48.

8. Working of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, during 1948.

9. Industrial Awards in India—An Analysis.

10. Statistics of Factories, 1947.

11. Working of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, during 1948-49.

12. The Indian Labour Year Book, 1946, 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 issues.

Chief Labour Commissioner.—The Central Government, in the Ministry of Labour, have also appointed a Chief Labour Commissioner. This officer is in charge of industrial relations and conciliation, labour welfare, operation of labour laws, and maintenance of information regarding wage rates and conditions of work in Central undertakings. There are a number of deputies working under him known as Regional Commissioners. The Chief Commissioner of Labour and his deputies also intervene in disputes arising between Government and employees in the various central undertakings.

Chief Adviser of Factories.—In order to ensure uniformity in the administration of the Indian Factories Act and to improve conditions generally in Indian factories, the Government of India have appointed an officer designated the Chief Adviser of Factories. The first incumbent to the post was Sir Wilfrid Garrett, a distinguished officer of the Ministry of Labour in the United Kingdom. The Chief Adviser of Factories has a number of deputies, including deputies who attend to matters relating to the health of the workers and the sanitation and cleanliness of factories.

FORESTS

STATE Forests : 1,82,539 sq. miles ; Forests owned by corporate bodies : 1,369 sq. miles ; Private Forests : 58,196 sq. miles ; Total Forests : 2,42,104 sq. miles ; Total Land area : 12,66,892 sq. miles ; Percentage of Forests to Land : 19.190.

Even in the earliest days of the British occupation the destruction of the forests in many parts of the country indicated the necessity for a strong forest policy, but, whether or not our early administrators realised the importance of the forests to the economic and physical welfare of the whole country, the fact remains that little or nothing was done to check uncontrolled destruction with its inevitable results in erosion and sterilisation of the fertility of the land.

The years between 1850 and 1857 witnessed the first beginnings of forest conservancy in Southern India. It was a Memorandum of the Government of India issued in 1855, arising as it chanced out of the annexation of the Province of Pegu in Burma which first laid down the outline of a permanent policy for forest conservancy in India. Exploration, demarcation and settlement, followed by efforts to introduce protection and some form of organised management, were long and laborious tasks, which are even yet not completed. Nevertheless, large tracts of forest were saved from ruin and were gradually brought under increasingly efficient management. It was in 1862 that the Government of India submitted to the British Secretary of State detailed proposals for the administration of forests as a public estate for the welfare of the country as a whole. With the appointment of Brandis (later Sir Dietrich Brandis) as the first Inspector-General of Forests in 1863 commenced the scientific management of India's forest estate. Whatever may have been the opinions held in the past in some quarters regarding restrictions imposed by forest policy, there can now no longer be any doubt regarding the very substantial benefits which have accrued to the country through the formation of an extensive forest estate and that in her forests India now possesses a property of great value.

TYPES OF FOREST

More than one-tenth of the total area of the country is under the control of the Forest Departments. These areas are classified as reserved, protected or unclassed State forests. In the reserved forests rights of user in favour of individuals and the public are carefully recorded and limited at settlement while the boundaries are defined and demarcated ; in the protected forests the record of rights is not so complete, the accrual of rights after settlement not being prohibited, and the boundaries are not always demarcated ; while in the unclassed forests no systematic management is attempted, and as a rule the control amounts to nothing more than the collection of revenue until the areas are taken up for cultivation or are converted into reserved or protected forests. The total forest area of India and Pakistan under the control of the old Forest Department on 31st March, 1941, was 98,258 square miles or 11.4 of the total area. This was classed as follows : Reserved 72,936 ; Protected 6,772 ; Unclassed State 18,550.

Throughout this vast forest area, scattered over the length and breadth of the whole country from the Himalayan snows to Cape Comorin, and from the arid Rajasthan deserts to the eastern limits of the Assam hills, there is an infinite variety in the types of forest vegetation, depending on climate, topography, soil and other local factors. Vegetationally, the greater part of the country, including the Indo-Gangetic Plain, must be considered as in the tropics, but wherever there are mountains, such as the Nilgiris in the south, and the Himalayas and Assam-Burma hills in the north, subtropical, temperate and, in the north, alpine zones must be distinguished, each supporting its own forest types.

Next to the major altitudinal effects, rainfall is the most important factor in the determination of the nature of the forests, and within each of the main zones, tropical, subtropical, temperate and alpine, there can be distinguished wet, moist and dry forest types. In addition, various edaphic and seral types occur, dependent on local conditions, such as littoral (beach), tidal, fresh-water swamp, and riverain forests.

The following is a brief description of the main forest types :—

I.—TROPICAL FORESTS

1. Tropical Wet Evergreen Forests.—These are dense forests, with a large number of tree species all mixed together, but according to their heights forming several canopies or layers. The upper canopy trees, among which Dipterocarps are usually characteristic, are often 150 to 200 feet high, and they very often have clear stems of 100 feet before the first branch is reached. These forests are found in the areas with the heaviest rainfall. In the southern or Peninsular region, they occur along the Western Ghats from a little south of Bombay to Tirunelveli, *i.e.*, in the western parts of Bombay, Madras, Coorg, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. In the northern or Indo-Gangetic region, the type is to be found in the wetter parts of West Bengal extending into the damper parts of the coastal strip of Orissa, and intermingled with the next two types over almost the whole of Assam. The type also occurs extensively in the Andamans.

2. Tropical Semi-Evergreen Forests.—These form an intermediate type between the wet and the moist types. They are fairly widely distributed in the northern region, occurring all over upper Assam and in north and south of West Bengal (Buxa, Jalpaiguri, Kurseong, Kalimpong), and in Orissa (Puri, Angul). In the south, however, the type is not extensive, owing to the steep rainfall gradient in the Western Ghats, and it is limited to narrow strips just north of Bombay, near Goa, south Cochin and part of Coorg. Forming a dense forest of several canopies, there are again numerous evergreen species, but mixed with them are many deciduous species, such as the Terminalias, and the general height is somewhat less than in the wet evergreen forests.

3. Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests.—In these forests the trees are leafless for part of the year, and although the canopy is complete, the forests are not so dense, nor are the trees so tall as in the preceding types. The height of the dominant trees varies from 100 to 150 feet. In the southern region, Teak is the chief tree, mixed with Terminalias and many other species. The type is widely distributed all over the centre and south of India, in Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Coorg, Travancore-Cochin. In the north, Sal (*Shorea robusta*) is the dominant species, and the type extends extensively through West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, and Uttar Pradesh up to the eastern border of East Punjab.

4. Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests.—This type is found throughout the Peninsula, in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras, and in the Indo-Gangetic Plain, from Orissa, through Bihar and Uttar Pradesh to East Punjab, wherever the annual rainfall is from about 30 to 50 inches. In the south, the most important tree is again Teak, but there are many associates, which often become the dominant species. In the north, the forest is typically mixed, with Sal occurring only locally.

5. Tropical Thorn Forests.—The dry tract throughout the Peninsula, to the lee of the Western Ghats, from the extreme south to Indore and Bhopal, with a rainfall of only 20 to 35 inches per year, is characterised by a low open forest of thorny trees, of which various species of Acacia are especially common. The corresponding area in the north has an even lower rainfall, 10 to 30 inches per year. It lies chiefly in the drier parts of Uttar Pradesh, especially on unfavourable soils. Acacias are again characteristic, although less prominent than in the south and the related tree *Prosopis spicigera* is also generally distributed.

6. Tropical Dry Evergreen Forests.—A special type is met on the Carnatic coast, where the rainfall is 30 to 50 inches per year, largely from the retreating (north-east) monsoon in October and November. Here there is a low forest 30 to 40 feet high, consisting of small thick leaved evergreen trees, such as *Mimusops hexandra* and *Memecylon edule*.

II.—SOUTHERN SUBTROPICAL AND TEMPERATE FORESTS

These are represented only by wet types on the higher hills, such as the Nilgiris and Palni hills, where the rainfall is relatively high. The subtropical zone, from about 3,000 feet to 5,500 feet, has a dense evergreen forest of medium height (60 feet) in which *Eugenia* is a characteristic genus, with *Lauraceæ* and other families also well represented. Above this, in the temperate zone, rolling grassy downs are characteristic, as round Ootacamund, with patches of forest, known as sholas, occupying the sheltered folds in the hills. These forests, probably the relics of former much more extensive forests which have been reduced by burning, felling and grazing, are typically a relatively low but fairly dense evergreen type, 50 to 60 feet high, with a great variety of trees, among which *Ternstroemia*, *Eugenia* and *Meliosma* are typical genera.

III.—NORTHERN SUBTROPICAL FORESTS

1. Subtropical Wet Hill Forests.—This type occurs on the lower slopes of the Eastern Himalayas and in the Assam-Burma hills, from a little under 3,000 feet to 6,000 feet. The forests are mostly of good height (up to 150 feet) and density, characterised by many species of evergreen Oaks and Chestnuts, with many other temperate trees, such as Alder and Birch, which are deciduous for short periods. Pines are typically absent, or are confined to drier sandy soils or well drained ridges, while Dipterocarps sometimes extend upwards from the tropical wet evergreen forests.

2. Subtropical Moist Hill Forests.—These extend to the whole length of the Western and Central Himalayas, from East Punjab to Bhutan, mostly between 3,000 and 6,000 feet but descending in places to 2,000 feet, and ascending on southerly aspects to 7,500 feet.

The principal tree is the Chir or Chil pine (*Pinus longifolia*), which forms almost pure forests over extensive areas. Oaks, Rhododendrons and other trees mix with or replace the Chir at the higher levels and in damper situations.

The type extends eastwards into the Khasi, Naga, Manipur hills, but instead of the Chir the dominant tree is the Khasi pine (*Pinus khasya*).

3. Subtropical Dry Evergreen Forests.—These are open low scrub forests of evergreen trees and thorny shrubs, in which the chief species is the Olive (*Olea cuspidata*). They occur from about 1,500 feet to 5,000 feet in the Himalayan foothills and Kashmir extending westwards into Pakistan and other countries. The forests have mostly been considerably impoverished by grazing, lopping and felling and with protection the general density becomes much better.

IV.—NORTHERN TEMPERATE FORESTS

1. Wet Temperate Forests.—These are found in the Eastern Himalayas from Nepal eastwards, extending through West Bengal into the higher hills of Assam from about 6,000 feet to 9,500 feet. They are typically fairly dense evergreen forests, in which several species of Oaks and Chestnuts predominate, but many other species are also present, including typically deciduous trees such as Maple, Elm and Prunus.

2. Moist Temperate Forests.—Along the Himalayas in Uttar Pradesh, Kashmir, East Punjab, Nepal and the Darjeeling district, and Sikkim and Bhutan, at altitudes from 5,000 to 11,000 feet, and with a rainfall from 40 to 100 inches per year, are to be found extensive coniferous forests similar to the temperate forests of Europe and North America. The chief trees are Spruce, Silver Fir, Cedar (Deodar), Blue Pine (*Pinus excelsa*), and Tsuga. Cypress and Yew also occur to a less extent. Often these trees are mixed together, but pure crops of one or the other are generally more frequent, depending on the altitude, aspect and other conditions. Evergreen Oaks are also often present, particularly on southern aspects, while in the damper situations are often many broad leaved trees, also typical of European forests, such as Maples, Hornbeam, Horse Chestnut, Birch, Elm, etc.

3. Dry Temperate Forests.—In the inner ranges of the Himalayas, where the south-west monsoon is feeble, and the rainfall is usually less than 40 inches a year, and that is mostly in the form of winter snow, is to be found extending from 5,000 to 10,000 feet a drier and more open type of temperate forest. It consists chiefly of the conifers Cedar (Deodar), *Pinus gerardiana* and juniper (*J. macropoda*), with some Silver Fir and Blue Pine at higher elevations. Broad leaved trees, such as Maple, Ash and the Holm Oak, occur scattered or in pure patches, while the Olive spreads up from the dry subtropical zone. The type occurs in Kashmir, Chamba, Inner Garhwal and Sikkim. Among the herbs and shrubs present are many medicinal plants, such as *Artemisia* and *Ephedra*.

V.—ALPINE FORESTS

The uppermost forests of the Himalayas, from about 9,500 to 12,000 feet, consist of a dense growth of small trees and large shrubs, chiefly birch, Rhododendron and dwarf Juniper with patches of coniferous overwood of high level Silver Fir and Blue Pine.

This gives place to an alpine scrub above, consisting of dwarf Rhododendrons, Junipers and other shrubs, interspersed with patches of grassland, which form excellent grazing areas in summer, when they are covered with a great variety of beautiful alpine flowers.

VI.—SPECIAL FOREST TYPES

Among various special edaphic and seral forest types, the following may be mentioned :—

1. Beach Forests.—All round the coast, wherever a fair width of sandy beach occurs, there is a fringe of forest in which *Casuarina*, originally introduced from Australia, is now often the most characteristic species. Elsewhere, all evergreen and deciduous trees form a low but fairly dense fringe along the shore.

2. Tidal Forests.—In the Sunderbans of the Ganges-Brahmaputra delta, and along the mouths of other large rivers, such as the Mahanadi and Godaveri are to be found Mangrove (*Rhizophra*, *Brouguiera*, etc.) and Sundri (*Heritiera*) forests, typical of salt water swamps. Many of the trees have stilt roots for support, and knees " or pneumatophores projecting upwards from the swamps to provide aeration for the roots.

3. Fresh-water Swamp Forests.—These are very extensive, but are to be found above the salt water limit in the deltas of the large rivers, and also in depressions, often old river beds, in parts of Assam, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh and Madras. They are subject to prolonged annual flooding and have various species according to the locality. The delta type in Bengal supports the best of the Sundri forests, often over 100 feet high.

4. Riverain Forests.—Along all the larger rivers on the banks of new alluvium are to be found stretches of moisture-loving trees, such as *Lagerstræmia flos-reginæ*, *Terminalia myriocarpa* and *Salix tetrasperma*. On recently deposited levels and sand, extensive stretches of which occur along many river courses both in the north and the south, are often to be found forests in various stages of succession, depending on how new or old is the deposit, on the rainfall and other local factors. Perhaps the most characteristic are the Khair (*Acacia catechu*), Sissoo (*Dalbergia sissoo*) and Tamarix forests found throughout the north from Assam to East Punjab. These forests are usually characterised by heavy grass, and with protection they slowly change to a more miscellaneous type of forest by the gradual colonising of other species.

VII.—THE BAMBOOS

No account of the forests of the country would be complete without a reference to the Bamboos, of which there are very many species occurring in the tropical, subtropical and temperate zones. Tall bamboos, such as *Bambusa arundinacea* and *Dendrocalamus hamiltonii*, often form a very dense undergrowth in the tropical semi-evergreen and moist deciduous forests, while *Dendrocalamus strictus* is locally abundant and economically important in the drier parts of the tropical moist deciduous forests and in some of the tropical dry deciduous forests. One of the important results of forest research is the utilisation of bamboos for the making of paper, but there are still extensive areas of forests with a dense undergrowth of bamboos, which are not at present economically exploitable and which often greatly hinder other forest operations.

FOREST POLICY

The general policy of the Government in relation to forests was definitely laid down in 1894 by the classification of the areas under the control of the Department into four broad classes, namely :—

(*a*) Forests the preservation of which is essential on climatic or physical grounds. These are usually situated in hilly country where the retention of forest growth is of vital importance on account of its influence on the storage of the rainfall and on the prevention of erosion and sudden floods.

(*b*) Forests which afford a supply of valuable timbers for commercial purposes, such, for example, as the teak forests of the centre and the south, the sal forests of the north, the centre and the north-east and the deodar and pine forests of the north-western Himalayas.

(*c*) Minor Forests, containing somewhat inferior kinds of timber and managed for the production of wood, fodder, grazing and other produce for local consumption; these forests are of great importance in agricultural districts.

(*d*) Pasture lands.—These are not "forests" in the generally understood sense of the term but grazing grounds managed by the Forest Department merely as a matter of convenience.

These four classes of forest are not always sharply divided from each other, and one and the same tract may to a certain extent be managed with more than one object.

Administration.—The forest business of the Government of India is carried out in their Departments of Agriculture. The Inspector-General of Forests is the technical adviser to the Government in forest matters. Under the Constitution of 1919 Forests were made a transferred subject in Bombay where they had long been administered by the Provincial Governments, and in 1924 the Reforms Inquiry Committee presided over by Sir Alexander Muddiman, the then Home Member of the Government of India, recommended that they be transferred to other provinces too unless any local Government on examination of the position could make out a convincing case against the transfer in its own province. After the Constitution of 1935 Forests were included in the schedule of Provincial subjects throughout India. And in the Constitution Act of 1950 they remain on the State list.

Territorial Charges.—The various States are divided into one or more Forest Circles, each in charge of a Conservator of Forests; usually States containing three or more circles also have a Chief Conservator who is the head of the Department for his State. Circles are divided into a number of Forest Divisions, in charge of members of the superior Forest Service. Each Division contains a number of Ranges in charge of Forest Rangers or Deputy Rangers; heavy Divisions are also sometimes divided into Subdivisions. The Ranges are further subdivided into a number of rounds and beats. These are protective as well as administrative subdivisions held by Foresters and Forest Guards.

Apart from territorial charges there are various important posts of a non-territorial nature connected with Forest Research and Education, Silviculture, Utilisation and the preparation of Forest Working Plans.

The training of Forest Rangers for India is concentrated at the Indian Forest Ranger College, Dehra Dun and the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, both under the Government of India. Bombay and Mysore States have institutions of their own to train their Rangers.

The training of subordinates below the rank of Rangers is carried out in various local forest schools and training classes.

FOREST EDUCATION

Forest education in India first started with the founding in 1878, of a Forest School at Dehra Dun, for the training of forest rangers. Direct training for the Provincial Service officers started in 1912, and continued upto 1928, when it was closed, with the cessation of direct recruitment to the old Provincial Services. From the 1st November 1926, the training of Indian probationers for the Indian Forest Service was commenced, a separate Indian Forest Service College being established in the old Forest Research Institute buildings at Chandbagh, Dehra Dun. This College, however, had to be closed in November 1932, owing to the cessation of recruitment to the Indian Forest Service.

Following the constitutional changes since 1935, the old Indian Forest Service is slowly disappearing, and in its place each State is building up its own Superior Forest Service. For the training of officers for the Forest Services of the States, the Indian Forest College has been established at New Forest in conjunction with the Forest Research Institute. It was opened in May 1938.

Admission to the Colleges is confined entirely to nominees of the State Governments but candidates from adjacent countries such as Nepal, Persia and Ceylon have also been accepted from time to time. Recently the Government of India have offered to reserve a few seats for candidates of the South-East Asia region to encourage cultural relations and the Institute has been accepted by the F.A.O. as a recognised centre for training and advanced studies for forest officers and technicians of this entire region.

The Director of Forest Education though under the administrative control of the President is the Head of the Forest Colleges at Dehra Dun and Coimbatore. The Colleges are :—

(*i*) Indian Forest College with a Principal as the Head;

(*ii*) Indian Forest Rangers' College with a Director as the Head; and

(*iii*) Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, with a Principal as the Head.

Research.—The Ranger College became also a recognised centre of forest research in 1906.

In 1914 the first Forest Research Institute was opened on the Chandbagh Estate, Dehra Dun. Within a few years the war demand for forest produce emphasised the scope and need for extensive research far beyond that for which accommodation had been provided. Plans were therefore made for a new Forest Research Institute on the Kaulagarh (New Forest) estate a few miles out of Dehra Dun. The Institute was opened in November 1929.

It is under the administrative control of the President. There are the following branches, *viz* :—

(A) (*i*) Silviculture; (*ii*) Botany; (*iii*) Mycology; (*iv*) Statistical; (*v*) Entomology.

(B) (*i*) Chemistry of Forest Products; (*ii*) Minor Forest Products; (*iii*) Timber Mechanics; (*iv*) Service Branch; (*v*) Wood Preservation; (*vi*) Composite Wood; (*vii*) Wood Seasoning; (*viii*) Cellulose and Paper; (*ix*) Wood Anatomy.

In addition there is a Publicity & Liaison Branch under the Director of Forest Education which functions as a liaison office between the enquirers both of Government and commercial interest and the activities of the Institute in research, training and conference, etc.

No regular courses of training are conducted but limited facilities are available for training in research methods and for the training of technical personnel for related industries. Facilities for post-graduate degree for graduates of Indian and foreign universities, who already hold the first post-graduate research degree (of M.Sc. or Ph.D.) are available in Silviculture, including Forest Ecology and Forest Soils, Statistics, Forest Botany, Forest Mycology and Pathology, Forest Entomology, Minor Forest Products, Wood Anatomy, Timber Mechanics, Timber Physics, Wood Preservation, Cellulose and Paper, Composite Wood including plywood and adhesives, Chemistry of Forest Products and Wood Working. Normally research students are admitted on 15th July.

Silviculture, which deals with all the production side of forestry, is under the direction of a Silviculturist. Much of the actual research work is, however, decentralised and done by local State silviculturists in the States, but the Central Silviculturist co-ordinates their work, does all the statistical computing and acts as an information bureau on silvicultural matters for the whole of India.

Forest Products.—Forest produce is divided into two main heads—(1) Major produce, *i.e.*, timber and firewood, and (2) Minor produce, comprising all other products, such as bamboos, canes, leaves, fruits, fibres, grasses, gums, resins, essential oils, medicinal and poisonous plants, fatty oils and fats, dyes, tans and animal and mineral products. All aspects of research on the minor forest produce, such as survey, methods of exploitation and cultivation, are dealt with by the Minor Forest Products Branch, and their Chemistry and processing into articles of trade and industrial use by the Chemistry of Forest Products Branch.

The annual out-turn of timber and fuel from all sources averages about 306 million cubic feet.

In the Andamans notable developments have taken place. In the past, extraction of timber was done by elephant dragging with the result that only a fringe of the forests could be touched. Attempts were made in employing American methods of mechanical logging, for which machinery was bought and an American expert employed to take charge of the work. The costs of extraction, however, by these means proved too high. Recently the problem has been solved by means of light tramways, the trains of trucks being drawn by elephants which have been superannuated from ordinary work, and it has been found possible in this way to work large, hitherto inaccessible areas of forest very cheaply. Elsewhere in the country a great part of the trade in timber lies in the hands of contractors who are, on the whole, regarded trustworthy if sufficient control over their operations is exercised.

Forest Industries.—The important role which the forests of a country play in its general commercial welfare and in providing employment for its population is not always fully recognised. If accurate estimates were available for the country they would no doubt show that apart from the jungle population which is directly dependent on the forests and the large numbers of wood-cutters, sawyers, carters, carriers, craftsmen and others working in and near them, employment on an enormous scale is provided to persons engaged in working up the raw products. Among these latter may be mentioned carpenters, wheelwrights, coopers, boat-builders, tanners, drug manufacturers, rope-makers, lac-manufacturers, perfumers, gum and resin collectors, basketmakers, and many other classes of skilled labourers. The census shows nearly a million people and their dependents so employed in the country and nearly a further half million in the States, but these are probably below the actuals, as much forest labour is not whole-time labour, devoting seven or eight months in the year to forest work and the rest to agriculture. With the opening up of the forests, the extension of systematic working, the wider use of known products, and the possible discovery of new products, a steady and extensive development of industries dependent on the forests of the country may be confidently anticipated in the future.

Agencies.—The general practice of the Forest Departments in the Government of India and the various States is to conduct their own sales direct with timber dealers or large consumers though there are notable exceptions. Indian timber marketing in England (especially Andaman timbers) is now done under the direction of a Timber Adviser who is attached to the Office of the High Commissioner for India. Sales of Indian timbers and especially timbers from the Andamans are steadily increasing.

A large number of bulletins and other publications are issued by the Forest Research Institute. Of these a list can be obtained from the Publicity and Liaison Officer, Forest Research Institute, New Forest, Dehra Dun, who maintains close liaison with trade and industry.

FORESTS IN INDIA (1947-48)

(Rupees in lakhs)

State	Revenue	Expenditure	Surplus
Assam	61·79	30·17	31·62
Bihar	32·31	23·73	8·58
Bombay	2,49·54	1,02·15	1,47·39
Madhya Pradesh	1,51·81	77·45	74·36
Madras	1,80·35	85·75	94·60
Orissa	21·90	12·22	9·68
Punjab	46·90	38·01	8·89
Uttar Pradesh	2,11·74	71·76	1,39·98
West Bengal	37·13	21·95(*a*)	15·17
TOTAL	9,93·47	4,63·20	5,30·27
Hyderabad	82·70	21·92	60·78
Jammu and Kashmir	28·14	18·35	9·79
Mysore	63·57	21·60	41·97
PEPSU	2·12	0·63	1·49
Saurashtra	3·65	1·70	1·95
Travancore-Cochin	1,14·52	50·85	63·67
TOTAL	2,94·70	1,15·05	1,79·65
Ajmer	2·13	1·18	0·95
Bhopal	6·62	1·26	5·36
Bilaspur	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Coorg	15·51	5·69	9·82
Himachal Pradesh	44·21	18·27	25·94
Kutch	0·05	0·07	(—)0·02
Tripura	9·77	1·54	8·23
Vindhya Pradesh	37·99	6·62	31·37
TOTAL	1,16·28	34·63	81·65
Andamans	39·73	32·65	7·08
Forest Research Institute and College	5·16	15·55	(—)10·39
GRAND TOTAL	14,49·34	6,61·08	7,88·20

N.A. Not available.

(*a*) Excludes a sum of Rs. 8·39 lakhs spent under special development programme.

Notes :—(*i*) Bombay includes data in respect of Baroda and Kolhapur units.

(*ii*) Uttar Pradesh includes data in respect of Banaras and Tehri Garhwal Units.

(*iii*) West Bengal includes data in respect of Cooch Bihar Unit.

(*iv*) Figures in case of Saurashtra relate to Junagadh Unit only.

(*v*) Figures in case of PEPSU relate to Patiala Unit only.

Forest Research Institute Dehra Dun 162459

TABLE 2.

State	Forest Area in Sq. Miles.			Total
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed State	
Assam	6,582	93	14,273	20,948
Bihar	1,364	881	136(*d*)	2,381
Bombay	11,658(*b*)	160(*c*)	..	11,818
Madhya Pradesh	19,422	..	..	19,422(*e*)
Madras	15,860	46	..	15,906
Orissa	1,396	1,478(*f*)	..	2,874(*g*)
Punjab	486	3,139	253	3,878
Uttar Pradesh	8,933	885	391	10,209
West Bengal	2,672	1	..	2,673
TOTAL	68,373	6,683	15,053	90,109
Hyderabad	4,792	4,080	594	9,466
Jammu and Kashmir	10,171	754	133	11,058
Mysore	3,867	487	89	4,443
PEPSU	60	39	139	238
Saurashtra	565	..	66	631
Travancore-Cochin	2,988	77	..	3,065
TOTAL	22,443	5,437	1,021	28,901
Ajmer	73	..	..	73
Bhopal	1,217	..	..	1,217
Bilaspur	Negligible	48	152	200
Coorg	517	26	291	834
Himachal Pradesh	634	704	1,524	2,862
Kutch	156	..	..	156
Tripura	1,020	..	2,590	3,610
Vindhya Pradesh	3,545	1,061	3,394	8,000
TOTAL	7,162	1,839	7,951	16,952
The Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,498	554	137	2,189
GRAND TOTAL	99,476	14,513	24,162	138,151

(*b*) Excludes 9 sq. miles not under the Control of Forest Department.

(*c*) Excludes 254 sq. miles not under the Control of Forest Department.

(*d*) Excludes the following: (*i*) Private Protected 9,797 sq. miles, (*ii*) Unclassed Forests under B.P.F. Act, 500 sq. miles, (*iii*) Covered by Roads and Buildings 2 sq. miles.

(*e*) Includes 5 sq. miles owned by Corporate Bodies, 169 sq. miles owned by Private individuals and excludes 2,153 sq. miles under the Control of Revenue Department.

(*f*) Represents Reserved Lands and Leased Forests.

(*g*) Includes 458 sq. miles of Panchayat Forests (Class III) transferred to the Control of Forest Department but excludes 2,903 sq. miles under Panchayat management and 7 sq. miles under the management of other departments.

CLIMBING IN THE HIMALAYAS

THE results of mountaineering in the Himalayas which has now a history of nearly a hundred years behind it, may be summed up as follows: The highest mountains so far climbed are Annapurna in Nepal (26,000 ft.) by M. Hertog in 1950; Nanda Devi (25,660 ft.) by W. H. Tilman in 1936; and Kamet (25,447 ft.) by F. S. Symthe in 1931. Nanda Devi and Kamet are in the central Himalayas. Among the more important of the lesser peaks climbed are Siniolchu (22,610 ft.), Tent Peak (24,165 ft.). The higher peaks in the Himalayas on which attempts have been made are Mt. Everest (29,002 ft.), Mt. Godwin Austen or K2 (28,250 ft.), Mt. Kanchenjunga (28,146 ft.), and Nanga Parbat. Five attempts were made to climb Mt. Everest, the first in 1922 and the last in 1938. There were also two reconnaissance expeditions in 1921 and 1925. All the attempts made to get to the top failed, some of them disastrously. Two among the best known men who were killed were G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine both of whom died in the second attempt on Everest in 1924. The highest point ever reached in these expeditions is 28,100 ft. a height which was reached twice, first in 1924 and second in 1933. This is also the greatest height ever reached in any of the expeditions to the whole range. Mention may also be made of the air expedition which flew over Mt. Everest in 1933 and took many useful photographs of the peak. The results of the expedition on other peaks may be quickly summarized. Two attempts were made on Mt. Godwin Austen (1938, 1939) both of which were unsuccessful. On Kanchenjunga no less than five attempts were made (1905, two in 1929, 1930, 1931) but all of them ended in failure. Nanga Parbat was a German target, and saw four expeditions (1934, 1937, 1938, 1939) none of which succeeded in scaling the heights.

Some of the great names associated with Himalayan mountaineering are G. L. Mallory, A. C. Irvine, Hugh Ruttledge, F. S. Smythe, E. E. Shipton, N. E. Odell, W. H. Tilman, Dr. Merkl, Dr. Wien, Dr. Paul Baur and Dudley Wolf.

1951 EXPEDITIONS

The following are the major expeditions in the Himalayas in 1951.

A party of 8 climbers led by Eric Shipton explored the south-western approaches to Everest through Nepal, during August to November. Full accounts of the activities of this expedition were given in articles by Mr. Eric Shipton published in the "Times" of London and the Calcutta "Statesman." The party discovered a way through the difficult icefall to the Western CWN (glacier basin embedded between Everest, Nuptse and Lhotse). This opens a possible approach to the South Col. between Everest and Lhotse and an ascent on Everest from the South-east Col.

A New Zealand party of 4 climbers led by E. Riddiford went to Garhwal and made the first ascent of Mukut Parbat and 5 other peaks, two of which were over 20,000 ft. They also made two unsuccessful attempts on Nilkanta.

A French party of Club Alpin Francais, Section Lyonnaise made a successful ascent of Nanda Devi, first climbed in 1936. Unfortunately, two members who attempted to traverse the ridge leading from Nanda Devi West to Nanda Devi East Peak lost their lives.

A party of 4 members of the Himalayan Club—Gurdial Singh, Roy Greenwood, Nalini Jayal and Surendra Lall—climbed Trisul, only twice climbed before in 1907 and 1933. Subsequently the party carried out a reconnaissance of Hathi Parbat and later Greenwood and two sherpas climbed Rataban.

Incidentally G. Frey, Assistant Swiss Trade Commissioner in Bombay and a member of the H.C. was accidentally killed while climbing on the Sikkim-Nepal border on October 29, 1951.

Plans for 1952 are as follows: A Japanese mountaineering team will attempt to climb Kanchenjunga in the summer. This will be the first Japanese expedition since 1936. A British expedition will have a training exercise on the Everest group of Himalayas in April. The party consists of nine mountaineers and will be led by Eric Shipton. They will make an attempt on Mount Cho-oyu (26,750 feet) west of Mount Everest in preparation for an assault on Everest itself in 1953. A Swiss expedition organized by the Swiss Foundation of Alpine Research will try to climb Mount Everest. The party will consist of 12 members and will be led by Dr. Wyss-Dunant. An Italian expedition led by Mr. Ghigione will climb Gangotri glacier, while yet another expedition under the leadership of Mr. Tyson will also operate in the same area.

Below is given a detailed account of some of the more important of the past expeditions to the Himalayas.

A HISTORY

Owing to their immensity and the time and cost involved in undertaking expeditions into the Himalayas a great deal of mountaineering and exploration remains to be done in the world's highest mountain range. There are over fifty summits of 25,000 ft. and of these only two, Kamet (25,447 ft.) and Nanda Devi, (25,660 ft.) have been scaled, while there are innumerable lesser summits of such formidable difficulty, owing to the comparatively recent geological formation of the range, that judged by modern mountaineering standards the majority are inaccessible. The highest peak is Mount Everest (which by some measurements is 29,141 ft.). Next come Godwin Austen (K2), 28,250 ft. and Kanchenjunga 28,146 ft.

Pioneer Climbers.—Mountaineering in the Himalayas began some hundred years ago when surveyors crossed high passes and scaled peaks in the course of their work. Among these pioneers must be mentioned the Schlagintweit brothers, who in 1855 reached a height of 22,329 ft. on the Eastern Ibi Gamin, one of the subsidiary peaks of Kamet, while I. S. Pocock of the Survey of India set up a plane table at 22,040 ft. in the same district. Another notable early explorer was the famous botanist Sir Joseph Hooker who, in 1849, explored the Sikkim valleys of Kanchenjunga and made attempts to climb Kangchenjau, 22,700 ft. and Pauhunri, 23,180 ft. Some remarkable explorations were also carried out by the Pandits of the Survey of India. Among these men was Babu Sarat Chandra Das who traversed the Jonsong La, 20,200 ft.

Later in the nineteenth century came Lord Conway who, in 1892, made explorations in the Karakoram Himalayas, in the region of the Baltoro Glacier, one of the greatest of Himalayan glaciers, and climbed a peak of 23,000 ft. Sir Francis Younghusband also made explorations in the Karakorams and accomplished the first crossing of the Karakoram Pass. The Duke of Abruzzi also made a number of expeditions into this range and reached a height of 25,000 ft. on the Bride Peak. Mountaineering developed rapidly in the nineties, and a bold attempt was made by A. F. Mummery, Professor N. Collie and Brigadier-General the Hon. C. G. Bruce to climb Nanga Parbat. In a final attempt on the mountain, Mummery and his two Gurkhas were lost. In 1899 D. W. Freshfield made the first circuit of Kanchenjunga and explored the Nepal side of the mountain.

MOUNT KAMET

Meanwhile, thanks to Brigadier-General Bruce, Gurkhas, and later Sherpas and Bhotias were trained for mountaineering and, with the advent of first-class porterage, Himalayan mountaineering entered on a new phase. Dr. and Mrs. Bullock Workman made a number of expeditions into the Karakorams and W. W. Graham made a number of remarkable ascents, with Swiss guides, including an ascent of Kabru, 24,000 ft., which has been the subject of much controversy. Kabru was later attempted by two Norwegians, Messrs. Rubenstein and Monrad Aas, who got within a few feet of the top.

The present century opened with a number of remarkable ascents by Dr. A. M. Kellas, who died during the 1921 Everest expedition. He climbed several great peaks including Kangchenjau, Pauhunri and Chomiomo and made expeditions to the Central Himalayas where, with Colonel H. T. Morshead he reached in 1920 an altitude of 23,500 ft. on Kamet.

In 1907 Brigadier-General Bruce, Dr. T. G. Longstaff and A. L. Mumm explored the Garhwal Himalayas and reconnoitred Kamet. After this Longstaff, with the Swiss guides Alexis and Henri Brocherel, ascended Trisul, 23,406 ft. which, until the Jonsong Peak, 24,344 ft., was climbed in 1930 remained the highest summit reached at the time. In 1911 and 1912 attempts were made to climb Kamet by C. F. Meade and his Swiss guides and a height of 23,500 ft. was gained. Captain Morris Slingby also attempted Kamet at this time.

At last in the summer of 1931 a party of young British climbers led by F. S. Smythe succeeded in reaching the summit of Mount Kamet (25,447 ft.), the first peak over 25,000 ft. to be climbed.

MOUNT KANCHENJUNGA

The first attempt on Kanchenjunga was made in 1905 but ended in disaster, Lieut. Pache and three porters being killed by an avalanche. The second attempt in 1929 was made by a solitary American, E. F. Farmer, who also lost his life. In the same year a determined attempt was made by a party of Bavarian mountaineers led by Paul Bauer. A height of over 24,000 ft. was reached on the north-east spur before bad weather forced the party to retreat.

In 1930 a fourth attempt was made by an international expedition led by Professor G. Dyhrenfurth. The party attempted the mountain from the Nepal side, but were repulsed by an ice avalanche which killed one of the porters. Subsequently, they ascended a number of peaks including the Ramthang Peak, 23,200 ft. and the Jonsong Peak 24,344 ft.

The fifth attempt in 1931 was made by Bauer and his party, but failed at a slightly greater elevation than was attained in 1929. One of the party H. Schaller and a porter were killed by a fall during the expedition.

MOUNT EVEREST

There have been seven expeditions to Mount Everest of which those in 1921 and 1935 were reconnaissances and those in 1922, 1924, 1933, 1936 and 1938 attempts to reach the summit.

The preliminary expedition for the reconnaissance of the approaches to Mt. Everest carried out its work in the most complete manner under the leadership of Lt.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury. The approaches to Mt. Everest on all its northern faces were thoroughly examined, and relations were established with the local authorities. On the information and experience of the reconnaissance expedition the second expedition to Everest was organised and set off the following year (1922) under Brig.-Gen. the Hon. C. G. Bruce. Capt. G. I. Finch and Capt. J. G. Bruce succeeded with the help of oxygen in reaching the height of 27,300 ft. During this expedition seven men were killed when an avalanche swept them over an ice cliff some 60 feet high.

The 1924 expedition was again commanded by Brig.-Gen. Bruce. But owing to his ill health Lt.-Colonel E. F. Norton took on the command. Lt.-Col. E. F. Norton and Dr. T. H. Somervell reached a height of 28,100

feet. Then a final attempt was made by G. L. Mallory and A. C. Irvine. They were assisted by a supporting party consisting of N. E. Odell and J. de V. Hazard. On June 6th they left the 25,000 feet camp with three porters who carried loads for them up to 26,800 ft. On June 8th they left camp for their attempt and were never seen again. On June 10th for the third time Odell climbed up to the 26,800 feet camp but could find no sign of Mallory and Irvine, and communicating with Norton evacuated the mountain.

The expedition of 1933 followed a successful effort by Lt.-Col. J. L. R. Weir, Political Officer in Sikkim, to obtain the permission of the Tibetan Government for a further attempt to climb the mountain. An Everest Committee was formed under the ægis of the Royal Geographical Society and the Alpine Club, and Mr. Hugh Ruttledge, formerly of the I.C.S., accepted an invitation to take charge of the expedition. Included in it as members were Mr. F.S. Smythe, leader of the successful Kamet Expedition of 1931, and Capt. E. St. J. Birnie, E. E. Shipton and Dr. C. R. Greene who climbed with Mr. Smythe in 1931. The expedition reached Calcutta in February and forthwith proceeded to its main task.

The 1933 expedition established its base in the Rongbuk Valley on April 17th and on April 21st. Camp I was established. Thenceforward the expedition was dogged by exceptionally bad pre-monsoon weather which greatly hindered the establishment of camps and made the ascent to the North Col. 23,000 ft. prolonged and arduous work. Camp IV, 22,800 ft. was not established until the middle of May after a 40 feet ice wall on the North Col. slopes had been climbed. The expedition was equipped with wireless which enabled weather reports to be received from the meteorological authorities at Alipore. One installation was at Darjeeling, one at the base camp and a third at Camp III, 21,000 ft. Camp III was linked to the North Col. by field telephone so that messages could be received up to 23,000 ft. from the plains of India in a short space of time.

Owing to a series of blizzards and high winds Camp V was not established until May 22nd. But it was pitched at 25,500 ft. several hundred feet higher than previously. The party was then cut off for three days by a furious blizzard and eventually had to retreat to Camp IV. The Camp was re-established on May 28th and on May 29th. Wyn Harris, L. Wager and J. L. Longland continued the ascent and finally pitched Camp VI at 27,400 ft., 600 ft. higher than in 1924, after a magnificent effort on the part of the porters. Longland then brought the porters down but had a terrible time in a blizzard and only by exercising great mountaineering skill steered them down to Camp V. The following morning Wyn Harris and Wager made a reconnaissance of the route to the summit and failing to discover a route along the crest of the north-east ridge finally followed the same route as Norton in 1924. They were stopped by dangerous conditions at 28,100 ft. and returned to Camp VI where they met Shipton and Smythe who had come up from Camp V, after which they descended to Camp V. The following morning Shipton and Smythe were unable to leave Camp VI owing to a high wind but on June 1st they made their attempt on the summit.

An hour and a half after leaving the Camp Shipton had to return owing to some internal trouble. Smythe carried on alone and reached approximately the same point as Wyn Harris and Wager before he was forced to retreat owing to the deep powdery snow resting on the steep slabs. Shipton descended to Camp V the same day in very bad weather and Smythe spent a third night at Camp VI descending to Camp IV next day in a blizzard. Owing to frost-bites, strained hearts, and high altitude deterioration the party had to retire to the base camp. A week later they returned to Camp III to make another attempt. Owing, however, to the breaking of the monsoon this had to be abandoned and the expedition returned to Darjeeling.

An extraordinary attempt to climb Everest was made in 1934 by Maurice Wilson, a young airman. Having penetrated Tibet in disguise he marched to Everest and with a few porters went on in reaching 21,000 feet. He then proceeded alone and nothing more was heard of him, until his body was discovered near the site of Camp III, 21,000 feet, by Shipton's party in 1935.

Early in 1935 the Tibetan Government granted permission for a further attempt to take place from June 1935 to June 1936 inclusive.

As there was no time to organise an attempt on the summit it was decided to send out a small party under the leadership of Mr. E. E. Shipton. This had as its objects: Collection of data as to monsoon snow and weather conditions; examination of alternative routes from the west, the trying out of new men for the summit attempt; physiological observations; a stereo-photogrammetric survey; examination of ice formations on the North Col.

This expedition proved that Everest cannot be ascended during the monsoon and that the only hope of an ascent is during the period immediately before the monsoon.

Conditions during the monsoon are extremely dangerous and the party had a narrow escape from an enormous avalanche that fell from the slopes of the North Col.

During the course of this reconnaissance two dozen peaks over 20,000 feet high were ascended.

1936 Expedition—The 1936 expedition was led by Mr. Hugh Ruttledge and included three of the 1933 climbers Messrs. Shipton, Smythe and Wyn Harris, and one of the 1933 Signals Officers Lieut. Smith Windham. It encountered exceptionally bad weather and unusual conditions. Before the monsoon, snowstorms rendered the mountain unclimbable and the usual pre-monsoon north-west wind was lacking to clear the snow away. However, Camp IV on the North Col. was established to schedule and the party were in position to attack the summit when the weather broke and two feet of snow forced them to retreat down the dangerous slopes of the North Col. To cap their discomfiture the monsoon arrived on the exceptionally early date of May 24th. Two attempts were made to re-open the route to the North Col. but on both occasions the party were in great danger and the attempt had to be abandoned when Shipton and Wyn Harris were carried down by an avalanche and nearly lost their lives. Subsequently reconnaissance parties ascended the main Rongbuk Glacier and examined the west side of the North Col. which, in spite of Mallory's unfavourable verdict, was found to be not only practicable but less dangerous in monsoon conditions than the east side.

The 1938 expedition consisted of seven climbers, H. W. Tilman, E. E. Shipton, F. S. Smythe, N. E. Odell, Dr. C. B. M. Warren, P. Lloyd and Capt. P. R. Oliver and was led by Tilman. It was considerably smaller than previous expeditions owing to economic reasons and because experience has shown that the small light expedition has as good and perhaps better chance of achieving its object than a large cumbersome expedition rendered comparatively immobile by its transport and tied down to a fixed plan. Though the expedition failed to reach the summit of Mount Everest it fully justified these beliefs and cost only £2,500 as against the £10,000 or more of previous Everest expeditions.

The expedition reached Rongbuk on April 6th and established Camp 3 on April 26th. Wind and cold made further advance impossible and the party descended to the Kharta valley for a rest and to recuperate from influenza, chills and sore throats. They returned in the middle of May during the commencement of the monsoon which broke on the unprecedented date of May 5th, one month to six weeks earlier than usual. The route up the North Col. was forced in dangerous snow conditions and the party had a narrow escape from an avalanche. Camp 4 was established on May 24th but snowstorms drove the party down. It was then decided to regain the North Col. from the west *via* the Main Rongbuk Glacier and Camp 4 was re-established after a difficult ice climb on June 5th. On June 8th Camp 6 was established by Shipton and Smythe with seven porters and the following day an attempt was made to reach the summit. Conditions, however, proved impossible owing to deep monsoon snow, and the party was forced to retreat after reaching a height of 27,300 ft. A further attempt by Tilman and Lloyd on June 11th met with no more success and the expedition had to be abandoned.

Aerial Expedition.—An interesting side to the exploration of Everest was an aerial expedition undertaken in 1933 for the purpose of photographing the mountain from the air. This venture was financed by Lady Houston. Major L. V. S. Blacker, formerly of the Guides, was its leader and in charge of its survey work, Lord Clydesdale chief pilot, Flt. Lt. A. McIntyre second pilot and Major P. T. Etherton, its London manager. Two specially equipped aeroplanes, adaptations of the well-known Wapiti, were provided. A special point in their equipment was the provision of compressed oxygen for supply through gas masks to the aviators at high altitudes. The expedition was not permitted to fly across the Tibetan frontier, so as to circle Mt. Everest, but both machines successfully flew over the peak and several good photographs were taken of it. By permission of the Nepal Government a line of flight from Purnea, the base of the expedition, across Nepal territory to Mt. Everest, was taken and along this route some good survey photographs were obtained as far as the poor visibility at the time of the flight in April, permitted.

An interesting mountainflight of which details were published in 1933 was one from Risalpur to Gilgit and back, undertaken by the R.A.F. at Risalpur in the course of its routine duties in October, 1932. The expedition was commanded by Flt. Lt. Isaac and was made by five of the machines ordinarily in use by the Force. The distance from Risalpur by way of the Indus Valley and past Nanga Parbat to Gilgit is 286 miles. It was covered in 2 hrs. 20 mins. on the outward flight and in 2 hrs. 5 mins. on the return journey. From Gilgit the machines further proceeded upon flights over the Hunza, Nagar and Rakjot areas. Brilliant photographs of Nanga Parbat and Rakaposhi, as well as of other places of importance or interest, were taken. Such flights were frequently made by the R.A.F.

NANGA PARBAT

The year 1932 saw a well organised expedition to Mount Nanga Parbat. It was conducted by Dr. Merkl, of Munich, and included Lt. R. N. Frier, of the Gilgit Scouts, who acted as transport officer, an American Mr. Rand Herron and Miss E. Knowlton, of Boston, U.S.A. Several determined attempts to reach the summit of the mountain in August were brought to an end by the break-up of the weather before they attained success.

The Disaster of 1934.—In 1934 Herr Merkl returned to the attack with an even stronger party, which included a number of well-known German and Austrian mountaineers and Captains Frier and Sangster of the Indian Army as transport officers. Fatality early overtook the expedition, Herr Drexel dying of pneumonia. Owing to various delays, Camp IV was not established until the end of June. The party then proceeded to rush to the peak leaving only skeleton camps behind. Finally, after a height of 25,600 feet had been reached, and Camp VIII established at 24,800 feet, a terrible blizzard broke. The party retreated, but owing to the storm and ill-equipped camps retreat became a rout during which no fewer than nine lives were lost, Herren Merkl, Welzenbach and Wieland and six Darjeeling porters—men who had accompanied the 1933 Everest Expedition. Of the Europeans only the two Austrians Herren Schneider and Aschenbrenner escaped whilst of the surviving porters, all of whom were frost-bitten, one or two spent a week without food or shelter.

In May 1937, another attempt was made to climb Nanga Parbat by a German expedition, headed by Dr. Wien. News reached Simla on June 20 that disaster had overtaken the expedition and subsequently it was learned that the entire party of climbers with the exception of one survivor, Dr. Luft, had perished. Eight of the nine members of the expedition were killed along with nine Sherpa porters. Mountaineering experts are of the opinion that the season was not very propitious for the ascent of the peak, which is considered to be more accessible in the autumn.

A further German attempt to climb Nanga Parbat was made in 1938 under the leadership of Dr. Paul Bauer. During the second half of July the party succeeding in reaching a height of over 23,000 ft. but were forced to retreat by bad weather. During the climb the bodies of Herr Willy Merkl and the porter Gay Lay, who perished in 1934 were discovered.

In 1939 another German expedition led by Herr Peter Aufshnaiter explored the Diamirai flank of Nanga Parbat.

Another expedition to the Karakorams took place in 1934 under the leadership of Dr. G. Dyhrenfurth. All four peaks of "Queen Mary" were climbed. The highest of these has been triangulated as 24,350 feet, but the party, state it to be more than 1,000 feet higher.

NANDA DEVI

In 1934 E. E. Shipton and H. W. Tilman, by a magnificent piece of exploration and mountaineering, succeeded in penetrating the hitherto impracticable Rishi Ganga to the glacier basin of Nanda Devi, thereby solving a problem that had exercised the minds of Himalayan mountaineers for many years and completing the work of pioneers such as Dr. T. G. Longstaff and Hugh Ruttledge. Shipton and Tilman also crossed from Badrinath to Gangotri *via* the Satopanth Pass and explored the head of the Gangotri Glacier. Profiting by the discovery of the route to the Nanda Devi basin an Anglo-American party, the leader of which was Tilman, successfully scaled Nanda Devi *via* its south-west ridge, on 29th August, 1936, Tilman and Odell being the climbers to reach the summit. This expedition was remarkable in that owing to the sickness of the porters the climbers had to carry their own camps up the mountain. This is the finest and most difficult peak yet climbed in the Himalayas.

In 1939 the first Polish expedition to visit the Himalayas succeeded in making the ascent of the East Peak of Nanda Devi. Unfortunately an accident led to the death of M. M. A. Karpinski and S. Bernadzikiewicz on Trisul above the Milam Glacier.

Lt.-Col. C. F. Stoehr, R.E., and Lt. D. M. Burn, R.E. lost their lives on 12th August 1932, while climbing on Panjtarni, near Pahlgam in Kashmir.

In 1935 an attempt to scale Peak 3 in the Karakoram Himalayas 25,400 ft. was made by Lieut. J. Waller, Lieut. J. Hunt, Dr. J. S. Carslaw and W. R. Brotherhood, R.A.F. A series of blizzards were experienced but the party reached a height estimated at 24,500 feet. There is no great difficulty between this point and the summit.

In the Autumn of 1935 the summit of Kabru was reached by Mr. C. R. Cooke who was accompanied to the foot of the final rocks by G. Schoberth who was forced to give up owing to a high altitude, cough and the risk of frost-bite. This ascent was made on November 18th, an unusually late date and is of great interest as proving that high Himalayan peaks can be climbed in early winter at least.

The 1936 French expedition to the Karakorams, like the Everest expedition, encountered very bad weather and accomplished little.

EAST HIMALAYAS

After Nanda Devi the most remarkable ascent of 1936 was that of Sinolchu (22,610 ft.), a peak once designated as the "embodiment of inaccessibility", in the Kanchenjunga range. This was made by a small German party under the leadership of Herr Paul Bauer. Siniolchu is one of the most beautiful peaks in the Himalayas.

In 1939, a party of Munich mountaineers, consisting of Herren Grob, Paidar and Sehmaderer, made the first ascent of the Tent Peak (24,165 ft.), in the Kangchenjunga range and attempted the Twins Peak (24,115 ft.) but were defeated by bad weather.

Other ascents in Sikkim were made by Marco Pallis's party who attempted Simvu unsuccessfully and by C. R. Cooke and F. Spencer Chapman who ascended several peaks of over 20,000 feet including the Fluted Peak.

During the summer of 1937 a number of peaks were climbed, the most notable being Chomolhari 23,997 ft. by F. Spencer Chapman with one porter, and the Mana Peak 23,860 ft. by Captain P. R. Oliver and F. S. Smythe, the latter completing the ascent alone as Capt. Oliver was insufficiently acclimatised. Three other peaks of 21,400 ft., 21,500 ft. and 22,481 ft. were also climbed by Oliver and Smythe and attempts made on Nilkanta and Dunagiri which were frustrated by bad weather. They also explored a remarkable plateau above the Banke Glacier, discovered in May 1937 by Lieut. R. A. Gardiner of the Survey of India. In addition, Smythe with three Tibetan porters climbed seven peaks of the Zaskar Range among them the very difficult peak of Nilgiri Parbat, 21,264 ft. in July 1937. During this expedition Smythe came upon some remarkable tracks in the snow which the Tibetan porters believed were made by a Mirka or *Abominable Snow Man*. These tracks were afterwards identified as bear tracks by the natural history authorities in London.

Garhwal was visited in 1939 by a Swiss expedition led by M. Andre Roch and two fine peaks were scaled, Dunagiri and the Wedge Peak.

GODWIN AUSTEN (K2)

In 1938 C. S. Houston led an expedition to the Karakoram during the course of which a bold and determined attempt was made to climb K2, 28,250 ft. After failure to obtain a footing on the n. w. ridge, the party, which included several veteran Sherpa porters, ascended the n. e. ridge to a height of 26,000 ft.

A further attempt on K2 was made by an American party in 1939 but ended in disaster, Dudley Wolfe, and three Sherpa porters losing their lives in stormy weather high up the mountain.

Another expedition to the Karakorams was that undertaken by Capt. J. B. Harrison, Lieut. J. O. M. Roberts, R. A. Hodgkin, Dr. T. Graham Brown and Lieut. J. Waller together with Dr. G. A. J. Teasdale and Dr. Elizabeth Teasdale. The principal objective was Masherbrum, 25,660 ft., After establishing Camp 7 at 24,600 ft. Harrison and Hodgkin reached a height of about 25,000 ft. before being forced to retreat by bad weather. In descending to Camp 6 they were overtaken by a blizzard and forced to spend a night in the open as a result of which they were seriously frost-bitten. The devotion of the Sherpa porters prevented a more serious disaster.

Further exploration of the Badrinath, Kedarnath ranges at the sources of the Ganges as well as various ascents were made by a German expedition under the leadership of Dr. R. Schwarzgruber in the autumn of 1938. A little less than 10 years later (August, 1947) a Swiss party claimed that it had ascended Kedarnath.

The Survey of India has been very active and much work has been accomplished during the re-survey of Garhwal and Kumaon under the direction of Major Gordon Osmaston, whilst several thousand square miles of country have been mapped by Shipton and Tilman during their expeditions to the Shaksgam in 1937 and by Shipton during his expedition to the Karakoram in 1939.

The Himalayan Club was founded in 1928, at New Delhi with the object of encouraging and assisting Himalayan travel and exploration, and extending knowledge of the Himalayas through science, art, literature and sport. The initiation of this Club was due to Sir Geoffrey Corbett, one-time Secretary, Commerce Department of the Government of India, and to Major Kenneth Mason, M.C., R.E., one-time Assistant Surveyor-General. The headquarters of this club has now shifted to Calcutta, and most of the members have left the country.

1949 EXPEDITIONS

There were no notable expeditions during 1940-48 because of the war.

A party of four Swiss made an expedition into the Himalayas in 1949. The party consisted of Dr. Edward Wyss-Dunant, a biologist who was to make scientific observations; Adolf Ruby and Jacob Bargetzi, two Alpine guides; and Anne Liese Lohnar famous woman Alpinist who lead the party. They were later joined by Rene Dittert, veteran mountaineer and author. The expedition was organized by the Zurich headquarters of the Swiss Foundation for Alpine Research and was to spend six months in the unexplored wastes to the north of Kanchenjunga.

Mr. Tilman led a three-month expedition to the Nepal Himalayas. He was accompanied by Mr. Peter Lloyd, a well-known Everest climber. The object of the expedition was partly mountaineering and partly scientific. The scientific section which was financed by a number of British scientific societies consisted of a geologist Mr. C. S. Scott, and a botanist Mr. O. Polunin. The object of the expedition was to explore the Langtang Himal range, of which the highest peak is Langtang Lirung, 23,771 feet high.

A Norwegian group originally formed for an attempt on Nanga Parbat tried unsuccessfully to climb Tirach Mir in Chitral (Pakistan) in 1949 July.

A Sikkim Himalayan expedition sponsored by the Hikers' Club of Bombay made a trip of the 18,000 foot high Sebula Pass in Sikkim in May 1948. The party was under the leadership of Mr. R. P. Ghandhy.

This party covered a distance of 160 miles in three weeks and had some interesting mountaineering experiences. This was the second venture of the Hikers' Club, undertaken not so much to discover mysteries of the Himalayan heights, as to give training in mountaineering to youth.

1950 EXPEDITIONS

In 1950 there were four important expeditions. A Norwegian expedition led by Prof. Arne Naess made the first ascent of the Tirch Mir in the Chitral range of the Himalayas. A Scottish expedition under the leadership of W. H. Murray traversed the Gharwal range from west to east. It also successfully made the first ascent of Uja Tirch which has a height of about 21,000 ft. But by far the most important event of the year was the ascent of Annapurna in Nepal by a French expedition led by M. Hertog. Annapurna which has a height of 26,000 ft., is the highest peak in the world so far climbed. A British expedition to Nepal under W. H. Tilman also tried to climb Annapurna unsuccessfully. The main purpose of this expedition however was scientific.

A French Himalayan expedition has been planned for 1951 by the Lyons section of the French Alpine Club and the Lyons Himalaya Committee.

It will climb in the Garhwal Himalayas, where though the highest peaks have been conquered there are objectives which lure a mountaineer.

"Our aim," said M. Roger Duplat, the leader, "is not so much to attack a summit as to conduct a three months' Himalayan campaign. Doubtless we shall make some ascents and reconquer, by a new path, a summit approaching an altitude of 8,750 yards."

The other members of the team were M. L. Gevril (35), M. A. Barbezat (28), M. L. Dubost (25), M. G. Vignes (24), M. L. Payan (30) and M. J. J. Languepin. M. Vignes and M. Languepin are the doctor and cine-cameraman, respectively, of the expedition.

SCIENTIFIC SURVEYS

THE **Botanical Survey** Department of the Government of India is awaiting reorganisation. Pending a new appointment the duties of the Director are distributed among (*i*) Dr. K. P. Biswas, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., F.N.I., Superintendent, Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta and (*ii*) K. S. Srinivasan, B.Sc., M.Sc. (C. gr.), Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum. There is a staff at headquarters of one officer for systematic work and at the Indian Museum a Curator who is engaged in the development and maintenance of the Industrial Section.

The existence of the Botanical Survey, like that of the Geological Survey, has both a cultural and an economic justification. On general grounds it is obvious that a progressive Government should acquaint itself with the vegetable resources of the area it administers. The activities of the survey have much economic applicability—consisting as they do of investigations and researches into the systematics, limnology, distribution of plants, ecology and economic botany of plant life—the work accomplished in pure and applied botany at the Indian Botanic Garden during the last century and a half has exercised a profound and far-reaching influence upon the development of Agricultural Sciences and Forestry in India. The irreplaceable dried plant materials obtained by botanical explorations and preserved for more than one hundred and fifty-six years at the Herbarium of the Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta, and more than 15,000 indigenous and exotic trees, shrubs and herbs cultivated in the open, prove to be most useful in dealing with such questions of considerable State importance as naturalisation of useful plants, introduction of new vegetable products into the country, the adaptation of raw produce to the requirements of manufacturing industry, land utilisation, preservation of rural areas, provision of national parks, drainage, sanitation and public health.

The Industrial Section of the Indian Museum was founded for the exhibition of the economic resources of India (economic plants and plant products) and for serving as a Bureau of public information by diffusion of knowledge on economic Botany. The section maintains a public gallery, where plants and plant-products, such as food, fodder, spices, crude drugs and pharmaceutical products, vegetables, fibres, dyes and tans, oil and oil-seeds, gums and resins are displayed with descriptive labels.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Geological Survey of India is one of the oldest Geological Surveys in the world. The present department, now under the Government of India, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, was founded in 1851. Its primary function is the preparation of a geological map of India, the basis on which all geological work, including an appraisal of the mineral deposits of the country, must rest.

Up to the beginning of the present century, most of the geological maps prepared were on the small scale of 1" = 4 miles, many of the surveys being rather in the nature of geological reconnaissances with the object of obtaining a broad view of the geology of the country as a whole. During the last 40 or 50 years mapping has, wherever possible, been on a standard scale of 1" = 1 mile, and in certain areas of special economic importance on even larger scales.

The importance of geological work in connection with India's industrial development is now widely realised and, to meet enhanced demands, the gazetted cadre of the Department is being increased as rapidly as possible. The present sanctioned strength is 1 Director, 9 Superintending Geologists (including 1 Deputy Director), 32 Geologists, 1 Petroleum Geologist, 75 Assistant Geologists, 1 Chief Geophysicist, 2 Geophysicists, 5 Assistant Geophysicists, 1 Geophysical Technician, 1 Chemist, 10 Assistant Chemists, 1 Mining Engineer, 1 Deputy Mining Engineer, 3 Assistant Mining Engineers, 1 Drilling Foreman, 4 Drillers, 1 Administrative Officer, 1 Artist and 1 Registrar. This staff is divided into (*i*) Headquarters Division, and (*ii*) Field Staff. The Headquarters Division, with its office in Calcutta, includes 1 Deputy Director and 1 Assistant Director, who are in charge of general administration, 1 Petrologist and 1 Curator with assistant who identify rocks and minerals submitted for examination by the public and superintend the Museum collections, 1 Palæontologist with assistants who is responsible for the identification of fossils and supervision of the fossil collections, and a chemical staff working in the Headquarters Laboratory. The office sections include, in addition to the general administrative sections, a Library section, a Publication section and a Drawing office, including map and process sections. Geological maps are prepared in the Drawing office and smaller maps are also printed there. The departmental Library is well-equipped with books and publications on geological and allied subjects. These may be consulted by the general public and in certain circumstances may be issued on loan.

The Field Staff, who spend about half of the year on geological fieldwork in any part of the Indian Union and the remaining 6 months at headquarters, are deputed to work either in the Field Circles or in the Specialist Sections, the former consisting at present of 6 Circles, *viz.*, (1) Western Circle for Bombay, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Kutch and Ajmer; (2) Northern Circle for Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU, Delhi, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Bhopal; (3) Central Circle for Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad; (4) Eastern Circle for West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa; (5) Southern Circle for Madras, Mysore, United States of Travancore and Cochin, and Coorg; and (6) North Eastern Circle for Assam, Sikkim, Manipur and Tripura. The Specialist Sections consist of 5 Specialist Sections, *viz.*, (1) Mineral Development Section; (2) Engineering Geology and Ground Water Section; (3) Geophysical Section; (4) Drilling Section; and (5) Exploratory Mining Section. The Field Circles each embrace one or several States, while the activities of the 5 Specialist Sections cover the whole of the Indian Union. Each Field Circle is under the supervision of a superintending geologist.

The object of the Field Circles is to continue the detailed geological mapping of the Indian Union. The Survey works in close co-operation with the Public Works Deptt. of the various State Governments. The Geophysical Section is at present working mainly on water-supply and engineering geology problems, and on the location of small mineral deposits.

Every year, before the programme of the field surveys is decided upon, the State Governments are asked to give details of geological investigations, mineral surveys or engineering enquiries which they desire to have carried out.

Recently a Mineral Information Bureau has been organised within the Geological Survey of India with the object of assisting and advising the public on the development and utilisation of mineral resources. The Bureau publishes a quarterly journal called *Indian Minerals* in which information is given in language which can be easily understood by the general public.

The results of the investigations and researches of the Department are published in—

(*i*) *Records* of the Geological Survey of India, which include the Annual Reports, Annual Mineral Review, and short papers. One volume of 4 parts is published annually. Every 5 years, a Quinquennial Review of the Mineral Production of India, is published as a separate volume of the *Records*.

(*ii*) *Memoirs* of the Geological Survey of India; in general each volume deals in detail with a *particular area or a particular mineral.*

(*iii*) *Palæontologia Indica*, which deals entirely with palæontological matters.

As a part of the *Records*, a series of Bulletins on particular minerals have been published in recent years. These Bulletins are intended to summarise the geological information available in India on commercial minerals. As each edition goes out of print, these Bulletins are revised and reprinted.

The advice of the Geological Survey of India is taken by the Central Government and others on all questions of mineral policy including grant of mineral concessions. To encourage and assist the teaching of geology in classes and colleges, the Department presents collections of minerals, rocks and fossils and gives lectures to students and at times to the public with a view to popularising the study of geology.

SURVEY OF INDIA

The first authoritative map of India was published by D'Anville in 1752, when the exploration of the then unknown India was still largely in French hands. It was compiled from routes of solitary travellers and rough charts of the coast.

The Survey of India may be said to have been founded in 1767—ten years after the battle of Plassey—when Lord Clive formally appointed Major James Rennell, the first Surveyor General of Bengal, at that time the most important of the East India Company's possessions.

From these beginnings, this department has gradually become primarily responsible for all topographical surveys, explorations and the maintenance of geographical maps of the greater part of Southern Asia, and also for geodetic work.

A geodetic framework is essential in any large survey, but there are a number of other activities, all of them ultimately utilitarian which can be suitably combined with its execution, and the following are some of those which have been carried out in India:

Precise levelling for the determination of heights;

Tidal predictions and publication of Tide Tables for thirty-nine ports between Suez and Singapore;

The Magnetic survey;

Observation of the direction and force of Gravity;

Astronomical observations to determine latitude, longitude and time;

Seismographic and meteorological observations at Dehra Dun.

Indian geodesy has disclosed widespread anomalies in the gravitational attraction in the earth's crust, which have recently led to a reconsideration of the whole theory of isostasy. Systematic gravity investigation, which may be said to have been initiated in India by the Survey of India, are now being carried out intensively in all civilised countries.

Though revenue survey is primarily a record of individual property boundaries and is unconcerned with the surface features, ground levels and exact geographical position essential to a topographical survey, it was on the whole found economical to carry out both surveys together.

By 1905 however, the small scale topographical surveys compiled from the large scale revenue maps had fallen seriously in arrears, owing to the relatively slower pace and incompleteness of the latter, on which non-revenue-paying areas are normally shown blank.

An authoritative Survey Committee appointed by the Government of India considered the position in 1905. It was feared that a separation of the topographical and revenue surveys might result in a wasteful duplication of work and two overlapping but mutually discrepant systems of mapping. These objections were met by a ruling that the basis of both systems of survey should be identical and provided either by the Survey of India or under its supervision.

Subject to this principle, the remaining revenue surveys were handed over to the Provinces, which had always paid for them as part of the overhead charges of revenue collection, and the Survey of India was enabled to concentrate its energies on a complete new series of modern topographical maps in several colours on the 1-inch to 1-mile scale.

This new series had been rendered necessary by the natural demand for more detailed information to be shown on maps, especially as regards the portrayal of hill features by contours and proper classification of communications.

It was intended that the survey begun in 1905 should be completed in twenty-five years, and then revised periodically every thirty years. Owing however to the First World War and later retrenchments, only about three fourths of the programme had been completed by 1939, in spite of a reduction of scale for the less important areas.

Although from 1905 to 1939 new surveys were carried out every year, covering from thirty to sixty thousand square miles, an area roughly that of England, the maps of a large part of the country are still over 50 years old, printed mostly in black only, and have hill features shown by roughly sketched form lines or hachures; such changes in town sites, canals and communications as have been embodied in them have not been surveyed, but are entered from data gathered from outside sources.

Surveys and records of international and State boundaries have always formed an important item of topographical work, and in recent years numerous Guide Maps have been published of important cities and military stations usually on scales of about 3 inches to the mile, where the 1-inch to 1-mile scale is inadequate.

The use of air photographs for survey purposes has become a normal practice and air survey is employed wherever it is considered advantageous to do so. The Survey of India has arranged with a company in India for the supply, on contract rates, of such photographs as it may require for survey purposes.

Air photographs in pairs for stereoscopic examination or made up in the form of mosaics are very often of value in inspecting sites prior to undertaking detailed survey operations, or may sometimes render these unnecessary.

So far as work for the Central Government will permit, this department is prepared to undertake local surveys on payment for States, municipal and other local authorities and private firms; and will give advice as to the methods to be employed on such work. Surveys of the above description include:—

Forest and cantonment surveys;

Riverain and irrigation surveys;

Railway and city surveys;

Surveys of tea gardens and mining areas.

The department is also equipped to carry out lithographic printing and can undertake such work on payment.

With the establishment of an International Civil Aviation Organization, India will be required to keep up its share of certain international series of civil aviation maps and charts.

The administration of the Survey of India is in the hands of the Surveyor General of India under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. The headquarters office of the Surveyor General of India is at Dehra Dun, U.P. and is under the administrative control of the Deputy Surveyor General.

There are three regional Directors of Survey Circles with their headquarters at Shillong, Dehra Dun and Bangalore and a Director of Map Publication with his headquarters at Dehra Dun.

The more purely geophysical and mathematical activities of the department are dealt with by the Director, Geodetic and Training Circle, Dehra Dun.

There are map printing offices at Dehra Dun and Calcutta, the resources of which may be made use of by Government Departments and the public for printing special maps, illustrations for reports, patents, diagrams, etc.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY

The Zoological Survey of India was founded in 1916 on the basis of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum which itself is a descendant of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal. The extensive zoological collections cared for and maintained by the Zoological Survey of India partly belong to the Asiatic Society and the Trustees of the Indian Museum and partly to the Central Government. Besides the collections, which are rich in types and unique specimens of Indian fauna, the greatest asset of the Survey is its extensive zoological library, probably the second best in the Commonwealth and certainly the best in Asia. Under certain rules and regulations, the books are sent out to *bona fide* research students thereby encouraging zoological research even in the remotest corners of India.

In recent years, it has supplied staff for the development and research in fisheries and for the Plant Protection Bureau of the Central Government. Even from a purely utilitarian aspect the potentialities and resources of the Survey are very much under-exploited.

The objects for which the Zoological Survey of India was founded are (*i*) to undertake faunistic studies so as to acquire all possible information on the geographical distribution of Indian animals, (*ii*) to maintain and add to the national zoological collections started nearly a century and a half ago by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, (*iii*) to maintain and develop the public exhibits in the zoological galleries of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, (*iv*) to identify specimens as required by investigators in any part of the country and (*v*) to advise the Government on zoological matters.

The Zoological Survey of India publishes *Records* and *Memoirs of the Indian Museum* which are journals of Indian Zoology and recently the publication of the *Fauna of India* has also been transferred to the Survey. The Reports of the Zoological Survey of India published triennially are highly informative.

The Anthropological Section of the Survey was budded off in December 1945 and formed the nucleus of the Department of Anthropology, Government of India, under the Ministry of Education. With it the publication of "Anthropological Bulletins" was also transferred to that Department.

In 1948, the Government of India decided to transfer the Survey to Calcutta but as sufficient accommodation for housing the collections and offices could not be found in the compound of the Indian Museum, a large rented building (Jabakusum House, 34, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 12) was placed at its disposal. Library, Birds and Mammals Section and the office of the Curator, Zoological Galleries, are located in the Indian Museum while all other Sections and the main office are in the rented building. The Government proposes as and when funds permit to put up a fire proof building for the Department which has no building of its own.

Director.—Dr. S. L. Hora, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

THE CURRENCY SYSTEM

THE history of Indian currency is fully summarised in the Reports of the Herschell, Fowler and Babington-Smith Committees, and the Chamberlain and Hilton Young Commissions. This historical retrospect is confined to a brief review of the facts and events of the past which chiefly influence the present and serve as a guide to the future.

By the Act of 1818 the East India Company made the silver rupee of 180 grains 11/12ths fine unlimited legal tender for South India. However the various Presidencies under the East India Company had rupees of different weights and fineness and the rupee of one Presidency was not legal tender in another. A uniform system of coinage was, therefore, found necessary which was obtained by the Act of 1835. The 1835 Gold and Silver Coinage Act was enacted so as to make the rupee unlimited legal tender and deprive the gold coins of their legal tender character throughout British India. But in order to avoid the embarrassing fluctuations in the rate of exchange with gold standard countries consequent on the severe slump in the silver market from 1872 onwards, it was decided in 1893, in accordance with the recommendations of the Herschell Committee, to close the mints to the free coinage of silver. The stoppage of silver coinage was followed by an appreciation of the rupee, and by 1898 it had reached the level of 1*s.* 4*d.*

Though the Fowler Committee recommended in 1898 that the British Sovereign should be a current coin in India, gold never became a substantial part of the currency circulation with the result that what was known as gold exchange standard was in fact the sterling exchange standard.

The Chamberlain Commission, appointed in April 1913 abandoned the ideal of a gold standard based on a gold currency and accepted in its place an exchange standard with an exchange currency of sovereigns not essential to the working of the system. As the First World War broke out soon after no action was taken on these recommendations. The war of 1914-18 put the currency system of India, in common with those of other countries, to a severe test.

The Babington-Smith Committee was appointed in 1919 when the rate was 1*s.* 8*d.* The Committee recommended the stabilisation of exchange at 2*s.* gold. An important member of the Committee, Mr. Dadiba Dalal of Bombay, differed from the majority and submitted a minority report.

The majority's recommendations were accepted by the Secretary of State and the Indian Coinage Act was amended in order to make the Sovereign a legal tender at Rs. 10. The attempt to hold the ratio at 2*s.* gold, however, failed owing to the keen demand for remittances to London despite the heavy sale of reverse councils at rates ranging between 2*s.* 3 29/32*d.* and 2*s.* 10 27/32*d.* With effect from June 24, 1920, the Government of India tried to maintain the rupee at 2*s.* sterling; but its inability to contract Indian currency at the rate at which commodity prices were falling depressed the exchange which fell below 1*s.* 3*d.* sterling and 1*s.* gold early in 1921. The 2*s.* ratio thus remained ineffective though Government incurred a loss of Rs. 35 crores by selling £ 55 million reverse councils.

Government, however, pursued a deflationary policy and the Government exchange recovered to 1*s.* 4*d.* sterling by January 1923 and showed a general tendency to move upward. It reached the level of 1*s.* 6*d.* sterling in October 1924 at which time it was equivalent to about 1*s.* 4*d.* gold. From that time till March 1926, the upward tendency of exchange continued, but it was prevented from rising above 1*s.* 6*d.* by free purchases of sterling on the part of Government. Meanwhile sterling was restored to parity with gold about the middle of 1925 and the rupee was in the neighbourhood of 1*s.* 6*d.* gold when the Hilton Young Commission was appointed in 1926.

GOLD BULLION STANDARD

The Hilton Young Commission held the view that "the currency of the country must be linked with gold in a manner that is real and conspicuously visible." It, therefore, recommended a gold bullion standard whereby an obligation should be imposed by statute on the currency authority to buy and sell gold without limits at rates determined with reference to a fixed gold parity of the rupee but in quantities of not less than 400 fine ounces, no limitation being imposed as to the purpose for which the gold is required. It would establish the principle that gold is the standard of Indian currency at a fixed ratio. Simultaneously it recommended that the legal tender quality of the sovereign and the half-sovereign should be removed.

In a minute of dissent, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas said that it was not possible to improve upon the ideal of a gold standard based on gold reserves. He warned that the recommendation of his colleagues to stabilise the rupee at 1*s.* 6*d.*, if accepted, would disturb the country's economy and expressed his view that the Executive had already made up its mind to work up to 1*s.* 6*d.* ratio long before the appointment of the Commission.

The monetary standard created by the Act of 1927 was a sterling exchange standard with the proviso that it was like the gold exchange standard so long as sterling did not go off the gold parity. While it retained most of the old features condemned by the Commission namely the conversion of silver rupee into paper currency, the duplication of reserves and the separation of currency from credit control, it represented an improvement over the pre-1916 standard by ensuring a statutory gold parity for the rupee and a statutory obligation on Government with regard to the purchase of gold and sale of gold or sterling.

The main controversy in the following years centred on the exchange ratio. From the beginning, however, Government were finding it necessary to take special measures to maintain the ratio of 1*s.* 6*d.* owing to its weakness. On February 10, 1927 when the Imperial Bank desired to borrow Rs. 2 crores from Government, it was charged seven per cent. as against the bank rate of six per cent. The position deteriorated further by November 1930 owing to rumours about the change in the ratio, and sterling to the tune of £5,650,000 was sold between November 1930 and March 1931 on speculative account. The weakness of the exchange was followed by contraction of currency during the same period. The net contraction of note currency during the five years ending 1931 was Rs. 102¼ crores.

THE CRISIS OF 1931

By 1931 the situation had become critical owing to the economic depression. The ways and means position was attempted to be buttressed by short term loans in the form of treasury bills which mounted upto Rs. 83.4 crores by August 1931 and thereafter by taxation and retrenchment. The flight of capital from India could not be checked and Government had to sell £11 million sterling to maintain the ratio at the lower exchange point between August and September 19, 1931.

On September 21, 1931, the pound sterling was divorced from gold; India had a Currency Ordinance; and the Secretary of State announced Government's currency policy in terms which were not in conformity with the Currency Ordinance. The confusion thus created necessitated the declaration of moratorium for three days in respect of banks and this unprecedented event was followed by the issue on September 24 of the Gold and Sterling Regulation Ordinance of 1931.

The Indian Gold and Sterling Sales Regulation Ordinance of 1931 had the object of maintaining the sterling paper standard by strict regulation of dealings in foreign exchange and the prevention thereby of the export of capital by nationals. The Imperial Bank of India was authorised to allocate exchange for certain definite purposes such as normal trade needs, excluding the import of silver and gold, contracts done before September 21 and for reasonable personal and domestic purposes. The linking of the rupee with sterling involving the loss of its freedom was strongly opposed by the public. The change ensured the flow of trade between India and the British Empire while placing India at a disadvantage in respect of her trade with countries having a gold standard. An outstanding feature of our trade thereafter was the unusual exports of gold.

Rupee Unlinked.—Consequent on India's membership of the International Monetary Fund and the fixing of par values in accordance with the Articles of the Fund Agreement, sterling ceased to be the sole determinant of the external value of the rupee. The convertibility of the rupee into other currencies was therefore provided for, by the enactment of the Reserve Bank of India (Second Amendment) Act, 1947, which was passed by the Central Legislature in April, 1947. The amendment repealed Sections 40 and 41 of the Reserve Bank of India Act which had obliged the Bank to buy and sell foreign exchange at such rates and on such terms and conditions as the Central Government may determine from time to time in conformity with their obligations as a member of the Fund.

DEVALUATION

Closely following the decision of Britain to devalue sterling in terms of the U.S. dollar, the Government of India announced on September 20, 1949 the devaluation of the rupee to the same extent, thereby changing the par value of the rupee in terms of the U.S. currency from 30·225 cents to 21 cents and in terms of gold from 0·268601 to 0·186621 grammes of fine gold to the rupee. The stock, bullion and commodity markets, banks, Government treasuries and other financial institutions were officially closed on September 19, 20, and 21 and the new exchange rates, therefore, came into force only after the end of the holidays.

Pakistan, although a member of the sterling area, decided not to devalue her currency with the result that her currency appreciated both in terms of the Indian rupee and the pound sterling and her trade with India came consequently to a standstill. On February 27, 1951, however, India recognised the Par Value of the Pakistani rupee under the Indo-Pakistani trade pact.

MONEY SUPPLY

The rate of wartime expansion in money supply in undivided India, after reaching its peak in 1942-43, witnessed a progressive decline during the subsequent war years. Money supply stood at Rs. 2,179 crores at the end of 1945-46. In the following year it improved to Rs. 2,210 crores and jumped up to Rs. 2,316 crores by the end of March 1948 following the aggravation of inflation resulting from decontrol.

The downward trend in money supply with the public in the Indian Union noticed in 1948-49 continued in the following year. It showed a net contraction of Rs. 18.4 crores during the year as against a net contraction of Rs. 43.3 crores in 1948-49.

During 1950-51 money supply with the public showed a pronounced rise of Rs. 99.2 crores. Of this, 84 per cent was accounted for by currency with the public and the balance of Rs. 15.5 crores by deposit money. The trends in money supply during 1950-51 passed through three phases: first, a continuation of the 1949-50 busy season up-trend during April 1950; second, a continuous fall from May to September and third, a sharp rise during the busy season from October 1950 to March 1951. The decline from May to September 1950 amounted to Rs. 95.8 crores as against a contraction of Rs. 119.6 crores in the corresponding period of 1949. The latter half of the year, however, saw a steep rise in money supply amounting to Rs. 188.8 crores, the bulk of which occurred during the last four months.

In the year under review (1950-51), a significant primary source of monetary expansion was the substantial payment surplus which was reflected in a net accrual of sterling of Rs. 37.6 crores to the Reserve Bank. Unlike the previous year, there were no additions to money supply on account of Government drawings on their balances. The main factors contributing to higher money supply would appear to be the unusually large seasonal expansion of bank credit amounting to Rs. 141.5 crores between December and March as against Rs. 67 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year and the large net addition to rupee securities held by the Reserve Bank amounting to Rs. 64.5 crores during the period of October 1950 to March 1951 as against a net addition of only Rs. 6.3 crores in the corresponding period of 1949-50.

NOTE CIRCULATION

Broadly speaking, in pre-war years, the two principal constituents of money supply, namely, notes in circulation and demand deposits, tended to move in opposite directions in the busy and slack seasons; notes in circulation fell and deposits rose in the slack season, while in the busy season note circulation rose and deposits fell. During war years these trends were submerged in the continued inflationary expansion of money.

With the termination of the war, the normal seasonal trends in note circulation re-emerged, while the trends in demand deposits showed some departures from the usual pattern. Thus in the years 1948-49 and 1949-50, deposits showed net declines both in the slack and busy seasons, the unseasonal contraction in the slack seasons probably reflecting drafts on deposits to meet the import surpluses of the pre-devaluation period.

During the slack season of 1950-51, notes in circulation fell by Rs. 99.76 crores and deposits rose by Rs. 12.93 crores. In the busy season, however, while note circulation went up by Rs. 206.88 crores, demand deposits registered a further net rise of Rs. 8.75 crores.

Absorption of Currency.—During the war and post-war years upto 1947-48, there was continuous absorption of currency, the total amounting to Rs. 1,363 crores (undivided India), comprising Rs. 1,144 crores of notes, Rs. 139 crores of rupee coin and Rs. 81 crores of subsidiary coin. This was followed by two years of contraction during 1948-49 and 1949-50, when Rs. 17.62 crores of legal tender currency were returned from circulation in the Indian Union. During the year under review, however, a renewed sharp expansion of Rs. 86.51 crores in the Indian Union took place, this being the highest absorption of currency in any of the post-war years. This gives a net absorption in the Indian Union of Rs. 68.89 crores during the three years 1948-49 to 1950-51. As against this trend, it is interesting to note that, following a total absorption of Rs. 254.46 crores in the quinquennium ended 1919-20, there was a continuous return of currency of Rs. 38.65 crores during the period 1920-21 to 1922-23.

In the pre-war years, however, the busy season, with its absorption of currency, usually began in August, September or October—mostly in September,—and ended with December, January or February, with an average duration of five to six months; the slack season, when currency returns, began usually in January, February or March and extended upto July, August or September, the average duration being six or seven months. In the post-war years, however, a tendency has been noticed for the busy season to prolong upto the end of April or even the middle of May, as during the years 1947-48 to 1950-51, thus extending its duration to seven or eight months and making the slack season of a comparatively shorter duration of four or five months.

During the war years, the tide of currency expansion resulting from steadily growing governmental outlays largely submerged the usual seasonal ebb and flow of currency. With the termination of the war, the rate of currency expansion slackened appreciably, and the seasonal pattern became increasingly evident in a process of adjustment to normal conditions, with the seasonal trends reasserting themselves by 1947-48. Other factors have also influenced the amplitude of seasonal fluctuations in the post-war years. The large absorption of notes of Rs. 130.77 crores during the busy season of 1947-48 (October to March) partially reflected also the effect of governmental deficit financing, particularly after the Partition and the policy of progressive decontrol adopted in December 1947. The return of notes of Rs. 124.86 crores during the slack season of 1949-50 (mid-May to October-end 1949), which is the largest seasonal contraction on record, was due, in part to the heavy payments deficits in that period. Owing partly to the difficulties, which arose in regard to the trade with Pakistan following devaluation, the busy season of 1949-50 began later than usual, *i.e.*, in November 1949 and continued upto mid-May 1950, the total absorption of notes during the period being Rs. 122.06 crores. This comparatively large absorption also reflected, in addition to the seasonal demand, the effect of export surpluses leading to the sizable accruals of sterling to the Reserve Bank, which followed the devaluation of the Indian Rupee in September 1949.

During 1950-51, the slack season lasted from mid-May to September-end; the net contraction in notes in circulation over the period at Rs. 99.76 crores was appreciably lower as compared with the absorption in the preceding busy season. Also, the seasonal fall in bank credit, amounting to Rs. 62.00 crores, during the period, was somewhat smaller than the expansion in the busy season immediately preceding. The contraction in the slack season of 1950-51 was accompanied by a net loss of sterling to the Reserve Bank of India following the emergence of a short-lived import surplus, sales of securities by the Bank and by a net inflow of funds on Government account reflected in accretions to the Central Government's balances with the Reserve Bank.

The busy season uptrend commenced with the beginning of October 1950 and was prolonged beyond the end of the financial year; it lasted as in the case of the preceding busy seasons upto about the middle of May. This prolongation of the busy season is partly attributable to the resumption of trade with Pakistan late in the season in terms of the Indo-Pakistan Trade Agreement of 25 February 1951.

During the period from 29 September 1950 to 11 May 1951, notes in circulation rose substantially by Rs. 206.88 crores to Rs. 1,302 crores, as against a rise of Rs. 122.06 crores in the preceding busy season. This seasonal expansion is the largest on record for peace-time conditions and compares with the war-time absorption of Rs. 215.01 crores in respect of undivided India noticed in the busy season period August 1944 to June 1945. The busy season witnessed an unprecedented expansion in scheduled bank credit amounting to Rs. 180.29 crores during the period from 24 November 1950 to 11 May 1951. The exceptionally heavy incidence of the busy season was attributable to the need to finance trade and movement of commodities at rising prices, to the continued high level of exports as well as to a degree of speculative holding of commodities. The busy season expansion in currency was also accompanied by a sizable increase in the Reserve Bank's rupee investment portfolio.

In the slack season of the following year, the note circulation was contracted from the peak level of Rs. 1,302 crores on May 11, 1951 to Rs. 1,134½ crores by the middle of November when the Reserve Bank raised the bank rate to 3½ per cent in order to tighten the credit during the forthcoming busy season. As a result from the low level of Rs. 1,128¼ crores at the end of November 1951, notes in circulation rose to Rs. 1,139¼ crores at the end of February 1952 as against a rise of Rs. 97 crores in the same period the previous season at Rs. 1,217 crores.

Circulation and Absorption.—In contrast to the declines, respectively, of Rs. 7.84 crores and Rs. 5.84 crores noticed in the preceding two years 1948-49 and 1949-50, notes in circulation registered a sharp expansion of Rs. 83.89 crores during the year under review. The rise in notes in circulation during 1950-51 is the largest during any year since 1945-46, and was the net result of (1) an absorption of Rs. 21.07 crores in April 1950, (2) a return of Rs. 89.00 crores during the slack season months, May to September 1950 and (3) an absorption of Rs. 151.82 crores during the busy season months, October 1950 to March 1951. As usual, the maximum monthly return of notes took place in the slack season month of July, when there was a return of Rs. 36.16 crores. This compared with a record return in the corresponding month of 1949 at Rs. 45.48 crores. The highest monthly absorption during 1950-51 was, as usual, in December, when it reached the record level of Rs. 49.47 crores as against Rs. 31.07 crores in December 1949.

During the year 1950, with the notable exception of Rs. 100 notes, all the other current denominations of notes in circulation registered a decline. The gross circulation of the Rs. 100 denomination, which had fallen from Rs. 540 crores at the end of 1947 to Rs. 426 crores at the end of 1949, showed a substantial rise of Rs. 75 crores to Rs. 501 crores at the end of 1950. The proportionate share of these notes in the total issues of all current denominations also correspondingly rose over the year from 38.1 per cent to 42.6 per cent. This denomination had constituted the largest proportion of the total notes during the years 1944 and 1945, but its proportion fell from 45.5 per cent at the close of 1945 to 38.9 per cent at the close of 1946, mainly on public apprehensions of possible demonetisation of this denomination following the demonetisation in January 1946 of notes of the denominations of Rs. 500 and above. During the years 1946 to 1949, Rs. 10 denomination had accounted for the largest percentage of total notes, although its share had shown a decline from 44.5 per cent at the end of 1948 to 43.5 per cent at the end of 1949. The proportion of Rs. 10 notes fell further during the year and stood lower at 41.1 per cent at the end of 1950 as compared to 42.6 per cent in the case of Rs. 100 denomination. The Rs. 5 and Rs. 2 denominations also showed a decrease during the year from 16.1 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively, to 14.1 per cent and 2.1 per cent.

Rupee Coin.—Since November 1, 1943, when the standard silver rupee coin of eleven-twelfths fineness ceased to be legal tender, the 'rupee coin' in circulation in India has comprised (1) the Government of India one rupee notes issued from July 1940, which in terms of the Government of India's currency Ordinance of July 24, 1940 (No. IV of 1940), are deemed to be included in the expression 'rupee coin' for all purposes of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, (2) the quaternary silver rupees (of one-half fineness) issued between December 1940 and June 1946, which continue to be legal tender and (3) the nickel rupees issued from June 1947. These

coins (as well as current India small coins) were also in circulation in Pakistan at the time of the termination of the Joint Monetary Arrangements with Pakistan on June 30, 1948. In terms of Section 3 of Part IV of the Pakistan (Monetary System and Reserve Bank) Order, 1947 (as amended), the India coins, including one rupee notes are being withdrawn from circulation by the State Bank of Pakistan and certain categories of them, as specified in the Order, returned and adjusted during 1950-51 was Rs. 30 lakhs, the total amount adjusted up to the end of March 1951 being Rs. 4.22 crores.

During the year under review, rupee coin circulation, in the Indian Union, rose further by Rs. 5.82 crores, as against an increase of Rs. 2.29 crores in 1949-50. This was brought about by a total absorption of Rs. 10.50 crores during April and May 1950, and October 1950 to March 1951, which was partially offset by a total return of Rs. 4.68 crores during the remaining four months of the year, namely June to September 1950. On April 6, 1950, the Reserve Bank received from the Government of India one rupee notes and coin of the value of Rs. 5 crores, in terms of Section 36 (2) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, against payment of legal tender value.

Small Coin.—Since 1944-45, when the war-time demand for small coin had carried the figure of absorption to the record level of Rs. 19.20 crores, there has been a progressive falling-off in the demand for this form of currency, and during 1949-50 there was actually a net return of small coin amounting to Rs. 2.16 crores, this being the first year since 1930-31 to show a net return. The year under review witnessed a larger return of Rs. 3.20 crores, which was the net result of a total return of Rs. 3.40 crores between June 1950 and March 1951 and a total absorption of Rs. 0.20 crore during April and May 1950. It will be noticed that small coin is normally absorbed, irrespective of the trends in notes and rupee coin in circulation. Over the period 1915-16 to 1950-51 there has been only 5 years of return, namely, two years of return after World War I in 1920-21 and 1921-22, two years after World War II in 1949-50 and 1950-51 and the depression year 1930-31. The return of small coin during recent years is presumably the result of the unusually heavy absorption noticed during the war and immediate post-war years.

Denomination-wise, all the denominations showed returns excepting the single pice and pie pieces, which recorded absorptions.

Agreement with Foreign Countries

When the Financial Agreement with the United Kingdom was extended in July 1948 for a period of three years, it was agreed that the amount of £80 million lying at that time to the credit of No. 1 Account would be available for current expenditure during the year ended June 30, 1949 and that a sum of £40 million should be released in each of the subsequent twelve-month periods. But as a result of unexpectedly heavy imports there was a considerable running down of the balances in No. 1 Account. The United Kingdom, therefore, agreed to permit advance transfers of releases for subsequent periods and also additional releases to enable India to meet her outstanding commitments under O. G. L. XI which was cancelled in May 1949. The agreement provided for a release of £81 million for the year ended June 1949 for which there was no provision in the previous agreement and a further release of a sum not exceeding £50 million to meet the liabilities entered into under the old O. G. L. XI prior to its cancellation. The annual releases for each of the twelve-month periods ending June 1950 and June 1951 were raised from £40 million to £50 million.

The previous year's agreement had fixed a limit of $60 million for India's drawings on the Sterling Area Central Reserves during the year ended June 1949. It was assumed that the hard currency deficit for the year would amount to $160 million and that $100 million would be raised by purchases from the I.M.F. Actually the deficit was higher and as a result of negotiations, which were merged with the discussions of the Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, no quantitative limitation was imposed in the Financial Agreement of August 1949 on India's drawings on Central Reserves and India was re-admitted to full membership of the sterling area. An obligation which India assumed in common with other member countries as a result was to reduce her expenditure on dollar imports in the year July 1949-June 1950 to 75 per cent of that in 1948.

In 1951 an understanding was reached between the two Governments over the broad outlines of a new long-term arrangement. This was confirmed in February 1952. Under the agreement, the U.K. Government have agreed to release during the six years ending June 1957 a sum of £35 million a year from these balances. They have also agreed to transfer £310 million from Account No. 2 to Account No. 1, to be held by the Reserve Bank of India as part of the Currency Reserve, to be drawn upon only in an emergency. Provision has been made for the carry over of undrawn amounts from one year to another and for consultations between the two Governments in case it is found necessary in any year to make a call on a subsequent year's allocation in excess of £5 million. At the end of the period it is expected that the balances would have reached the amount normally required as a currency reserve; but if any excess is left, it will be transferred to No. 1 Account.

The circumstances under which normal commercial relations between India and Pakistan came to be suspended from September 1949 were reviewed in the last issue. On April 21, 1950 the two Governments agreed on a short-term arrangement for resuming trade upto July 31, 1950. The basis was a deal for the sale by Pakistan of 8 lakh bales of raw jute in terms of Indian rupees against which Pakistan could buy specified quantities of commodities which would be made available in the following quantum: jute goods (20,000 tons), cotton textiles (45,000 bales), mustard oil (7,000 tons), and steel (5,000 tons). Besides, several other commodities were allowed to be freely traded between the two countries with either Government undertaking to provide the foreign exchange. Despite the difficulties, the total value of trade in the six months ended September totalled Rs. 43 crores of which imports were Rs. 24 crores.

This agreement expired on September 30. In the meantime Pakistan had been accepted as a member of the International Monetary Fund and had communicated the initial par value of its rupee. Then followed the Korean war which created a boom in raw materials. India, on the other hand, experienced an acute shortage of raw jute at a time when the demand for jute goods was at its peak. On February 25, 1951 a satisfactory agreement was concluded with Pakistan on India's initiative. Under this pact, India instituted exchange control with Pakistan and the Reserve Bank of India simultaneously announced that it would buy and sell Pakistan rupees at the rates of Rs. 69-8-3 and Rs. 69-6-6 respectively for 100 Indian rupees and the corresponding rates in Pakistan were fixed at Rs. 144-0-0 and Rs. 143-13-3 respectively. On March 19, 1951 the Fund accepted the par value of the Pakistan rupee and the two Governments agreed upon a mode of settlement of transactions according to which the rupee balances accumulated by the respective central banks on account of current transactions would be convertible into sterling without any restrictions. This agreement is valid up to June 30, 1952.

EXCHANGE CONTROL

During 1950-51 sterling transactions resulted in net purchases of £235.56 million (Rs. 313.95 crores) as against £139.55 million (Rs. 185.98 crores) in the previous year. The Reserve Bank continued to buy sterling T.T. from banks for delivery within six months at 1*s.* 6*d.* and to sell for ready delivery at 1*s.* 5-63/64*d.* The Bank also sold sterling for delivery upto six months forward at 1*s.* 5-31/32*d.* but the demand was negligible.

There was no change in the basic system of exchange control in 1950-51 but certain minor changes did take place. On April 20, 1950 the transfer of a company from residents of India to residents of the U.K. and the granting of loans and advances to persons resident in the U.K. and to companies excepting banks controlled directly or indirectly by residents of the U.K. was disallowed without the permission of the Reserve Bank. The sterling accounts of residents in Paraguay with banks in the U.K. were designated as Paraguayan Accounts, sterling held therein was available for making payments to residents in scheduled territories and for transfer to other Paraguayan Accounts and pdyments for exports from India to Paraguay could be received in sterling from these Accounts or in rupees from the account of a bank in Paraguay. Denmark, Greece and Austria joined the 'Transferable Account' group. The Dutch East Indies guilder was removed by the U.K. Control from the list of specified currencies from December 6, 1950 and the method of payment for exports to Indonesia and the Dutch New Guinea thereafter was sterling from an appropriate account or rupees from the account of a bank in these territories.

The list of hard currency countries underwent considerable changes during the year under review. On May 10, 1950 Paraguay was removed from the list and Liberia was added to it from May 20. Following the inception of the EPU, Belgian Monetary Area, Western Germany and Switzerland came to be treated as soft currency countries and Jordan was included in scheduled territories with effect from July 1, 1950.

Consequent on the decision of the Canadian Government to permit, as from October 2, 1950, the exchange rate for the Canadian dollar to fluctuate, the Bank of England fixed a daily rate of exchange for Canadian dollars and authorised dealers in India were advised by the Reserve Bank to book all their transactions in this currency on the basis of London Control rates advised to them from time to time. After a fortnight, however, business was left for mutual negotiation with London and Canada subject to normal exchange control regulations.

The basic travel allowance to the sterling area and soft currency countries for personal convenience remained unchanged at £450 per adult and £225 per minor for three years plus allowance for return fares. The scale of exchange facilities, namely, Rs. 2,000 per adult and Rs. 1,000 per minor once in three years available for travel to Iran, Iraq, Persian Gulf ports, Saudi Arabia, Ceylon, Burma, Malaya and Indonesia also remained unchanged.

The repatriation of capital owned by residents of the sterling area had always been freely allowed. From May 1, 1950 the Scandinavian countries were treated on par with the sterling area for all capital transfers. In respect of other countries, Government decreed that (1) capital invested from January 1, 1950 in projects approved by the Government of India might be repatriated at any time thereafter, (2) any part of the profits derived from investments and ploughed back into projects with the approval of Government would be treated as investment for this purpose, (3) appreciation of any capital under the above would not, however, qualify for repatriation, and (4) such repatriation facilities would not apply to purchase of shares on the stock market unless it was an integral part of an approved investment project.

Trends.—There was a decline in the proportion of exports financed by sterling bills on London and that there was a gradual rise in the proportion of trade financed by bills drawn in the currency of the country of destination of the goods. There was also a tendency for a larger proportion of the trade to be financed in rupees. The proportion of exports to other non-sterling area countries financed by sterling bills drawn on London fluctuated throughout the year but the variations were small. Exports financed in rupees on the whole accounted for a lesser proportion of total exports than in the previous year.

Recent Developments.—With effect from June 8, 1951 the Bank of England raised the limit on import and export of Bank of England notes from £5 to £10 per person. Consequently the limit of import and export of pound notes has been raised to £10. In the following month sterling area nationals intending to emigrate to the U.S. and other American Account countries were granted an additional allowance of £250 per dependent subject to a ceiling of £1,000. The U.K. Control concluded a new payments agreement with Japan in September which dispensed with the settlement of trade transactions with Japan through the accounts opened in the name of the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers or any account of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Tokyo. Simultaneously, the personal travel allowance was raised from £150 to £600 per adult.

Towards the end of 1951 an Ordinance was issued to amend the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 to make it obligatory for a foreign company to furnish information relating to its assets and business arising out of dealings in foreign exchange including dividends. On December 15, 1951, the Bank of England announced that from December 17 onwards the London foreign exchange market which had been closed since 1939 would be re-opened. While the arrangements for export and import licensing or the exchange restrictions are left undisturbed, the changes cover (1) discontinuance by the Bank of England of its practice to quote forward rates and permission to authorised dealers to transact forward business at rates determined by supply and demand within the limits officially fixed and (2) the spread of the rates for spot business. The new dealing limit for the U.S. dollar is 2.78 to 2.82, for the French franc 972 to 988 and for the Dutch guilder 10.56 to 10.72. Greater freedom has also been given to the authorised banks to carry open positions.

Sterling Area Reserves.—Thanks to the devaluation of sterling in September 1949, followed by a boom in raw materials due to the Korean War, the sterling a ea was able to replenish its gold and dollar reserves substantially, the gain in 1950 being to the tune of $1.612 million against a loss of $168 million. The improvement continued in the following six months, the rise in the first and the second quarter amounting to $458 million and $112 million respectively. Thus at the end of June 1950 the reserves stood at the high level of $3,870 million.

The situation changed radically in the latter half of 1951 and the sterling area consequently lost $1,500 million from its gold and dollar reserves. The three main factors are: (1) current deficits of the U.K. and the rest of the sterling area with the dollar area, (2) capital outflow caused by a weakening of confidence in sterling and (3) deficits with non-dollar countries. In a sense all currencies are now hard but the dollar is the hardest. To arrest this trend, the United Kingdom announced a drastic cut of 10 per cent in imports, pushed up the Bank rate from 2 per cent to 2½ per cent in November and to 4 per cent in March, decided to cut capital investment and pledged to export £250 million more worth of goods. The budget was also framed with the sole objective of salvaging the pound sterling. Simultaneously a Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference was convened to chalk out a determined policy for defending the sterling and pave the way for its multilateral convertibility ultimately.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Deficits in India's balance of payments were very rare occurrences in the pre-war period but they have become chronic during the post-war years. During 1946 and 1947 the deficits for undivided India were Rs. 28.3 crores and Rs. 39.5 crores respectively. In 1948 the deficit for India without Pakistan amounted to Rs. 143 crores and reached the peak of Rs. 156.8 crores in 1949 and this too, after taking into account the improved conditions which came to prevail during the last quarter of the year, *i.e.* after devaluation. The large deficits for recent years, however, have to be interpreted with caution. A part of this deficit was necessary to enable absorption of the release of sterling balances; but the presence of an element of disequilibrium in the situation was indicated by the fact that since the middle of 1948 the deficits exceeded the limit of releases earmarked for the period July 1948-June 1949.

Thus on the eve of devaluation, the position was that though the demand for India's exports including that from the hard currency areas was showing some signs of revival, speculative anticipations of devaluation were working in the opposite direction. Balance in the international accounts was being sought to be achieved by a combination of export promotion policy and a restricted import of goods both for the dollar and the soft currency areas.

Following devaluation, the rupee prices of approximately 25 per cent of India's imports from the hard currency areas were put up by 43.5 per cent leading to a deterioration in the overall terms of trade by about 10 per cent. On the side of exports, buyers from the non-devalued countries obtained a price advantage of 30.5 per cent over their competitors in the devalued countries.

The year 1950 saw a striking improvement in India's balance of payments. Excluding transactions with Pakistan, the year showed a surplus on current account of Rs. 61.5 crores compared to a deficit of Rs. 169.3 crores in 1949. There was a slight deterioration in the invisible account from Rs. +33.2 crores in 1949 to Rs. +31 crores; but this was more than made up by the mercantile transactions. Exports over the year rose by Rs. 114 crores reaching an all-time high at Rs. 540 crores, while imports declined substantially from the peak-level of Rs. 628 crores reached in 1949 to Rs. 510 crores in the following year. Government expenditure on food and stores was considerably less primarily on account of the lower food imports of 2.1 million tons in 1950 as compared to 3.7 million tons in 1949.

The surplus in India's balance of payments for 1950 was unevenly distributed between the two half years. That the bulk of the surplus was achieved in the latter half of the year was an indication of the assistance India's balance of payments derived from the international situation.

The foreign exchange assets of the official and banking institutions rose by Rs. 22 crores in 1950, the liabilities (excluding liability to I.B.R.D.) to the foreign official and banking institutions also declining at the same time by Rs. 11 crores. In 1949 a large current account deficit had caused a fall of Rs. 151 crores in foreign exchange assets and in addition the country had incurred liabilities to foreign official institutions (excluding I.B.R.D.) amounting to Rs. 2 crores.

The largest part of the improvement in India's balance of payments for 1950 was in the transactions with the sterling area, the deficit of Rs. 46 crores in 1949 being converted into a surplus of Rs. 59.7 crores. The payments position with the hard currency area changed from a deficit of Rs. 53 crores in 1949 to a surplus of Rs. 29 crores in 1950. The main contributory factor was the Korean war. Part of the explanation is, however, change in the currency area classification involving the transfer of Belgium, West Germany and Switzerland to the soft currency group in the second half of the year. The adverse balances with the "other area" amounted to Rs. 27.1 crores against Rs. 70.3 crores in 1949.

India's transactions on current account with Pakistan in 1950 were approximately in balance, the deficit being of Rs. 2 crores as compared with a deficit of Rs. 34.1 crores in the year ended July 1949. Transactions on capital account indicated a net transfer of Rs. 3.2 crores to Pakistan.

The following is the summary of India's balance of payments:—

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—CURRENT ACCOUNT

(Rs. in crores)

	January—June 1949			July—December 1949			January—June 1950			July—December 1950		
	Receipts	Payments	Net	Receipts	Payments	Net	Receipts	Payments	Net	Receipts	Payments	Net
A. STERLING AREA (excluding Pakistan)												
Merchandise												
(a) Private	98·5	131·1	—32·6	129·6	97·9	+31·7	128·1	90·3	+37·8	163·5	104·0	+59·5
(b) Government	—	56·1	—56·1	0·2	39·1	—38·9	—	32·5	—32·5	—	43·7	—43·7
Other Items	59·0	38·3	+20·7	56·1	38·8	+17·3	58·1	38·3	+19·8	54·7	35·9	+18·8
Total	157·5	225·5	—68·0	185·9	175·8	+10·1	186·2	161·1	+25·1	218·2	183·6	+34·6
B. HARD CURRENCY												
Merchandise												
(a) Private	49·3	65·2	—15·9	69·7	44·0	+25·7	81·0	68·7	+12·3	89·7	32·3	+57·4
(b) Government	6·5	46·0	—39·5	0·1	17·0	—16·9	—	19·8	—19·8	—	19·4	—19·4
Other Items	5·9	9·6	— 3·7	6·9	9·7	— 2·8	7·6	8·9	— 1·3	8·4	8·6	— 0·2
Total	61·7	120·8	—59·1	76·7	70·7	+ 6·0	88·6	97·4	— 8·8	98·1	60·3	+37·8

year arrangements had to be completed with a Swiss Banking syndicate for the first public offering of the bank bonds in Switzerland for 50 million Swiss francs for 12 years on a 3½ per cent. basis. The year also saw the broadening of the market for the Bank's bonds.

The basic character of the Bank's lending is governed by the Articles of Agreement which lay down that (1) loans made or guaranteed by the Bank shall, except in special circumstances, be utilised for specific projects, (2) the Bank's resources should be used to finance those projects most needed for increasing the country's productive resources, and (3) except in special circumstances Bank loans should be designed to meet foreign exchange expenditure rather than local currency expenditure. The Bank is, however, willing to make loans for local currency expenditures if the domestic savings of the borrowing country are reasonably fully employed in productive investment. Late in 1951 clause (1) was amended so as to permit the grant of a composite loan.

The two principal charges are interest and commission. The interest rate is calculated to exceed the cost at which the Bank can borrow in the market for a comparable period by a small margin which, together with the income from its capital, should be sufficient to cover the Bank's operating expenses and to yield a modest amount for its reserve fund. It also charges a commission of one per cent. per annum which is the minimum charge under the Articles of Agreement for the first ten years of the Bank's operation.

Under the Articles of Agreement, loans to non-governmental borrowers must be guaranteed by the "member or the central bank or some comparable agency of the Bank which is acceptable to the member." The Bank continues to study the various techniques needed in different countries. It also maintains a close relationship with its borrowers throughout the duration of each loan. In the normal course of its loan operations, it renders technical assistance to members in a variety of ways.

India's Foreign Liabilities & Assets

With a view to assessing more accurately the current status of the balance of payments and investment, the Reserve Bank of India was directed to undertake a comprehensive inquiry and frame a kind of international balance sheet of the foreign liabilities and assets of India as on June 30, 1948. The results of this inquiry were published recently as a report. The summary is given below :—

On the basis of overall figures, India appeared to be a creditor by over Rs. 1,300 crores; but after making adjustments for transfers to Pakistan already made and to be made and the deficits in the country's balance of payments during the 21 months subsequent to the date of the census and certain other extraordinary items as well as for the difference between the book value and the market value of liabilities, the excess of assets over liabilities is reduced by Rs. 680 crores. The adjusted international investment position of India thus seems to be one of surplus by about Rs. 664 crores taking into account the inter-governmental debt owed by Pakistan (Rs. 300 crores) and Burma (Rs. 53 crores). In assessing the significance of this figure, the need for maintaining a certain minimum amount of sterling assets as currency reserve must be taken into account. There are further considerations that the income account indicates a debtor position and that there has been a substantial reduction in the foreign assets since the date of the census.

India's foreign liabilities in the official sector amounted to Rs. 648 crores of which Rs. 426 crores were long-term, *i.e.*, maturing beyond June 1949 and Rs. 222 crores short-term. The liabilities of the non-official sector were composed of Rs. 144 crores by way of 'portfolio' obligations and Rs. 254 crores as 'direct' obligations. The total number of companies, shares of which were owned abroad and for which information was made available was about 2,300. There were 210 companies with a total invested capital of Rs. 44 crores, the value of the shares of the controlling interests amounting to about Rs. 28 crores and forming 68 per cent. of the total. Out of this, the United Kingdom accounted for Rs. 21.87 crores. The next group consisted of 150 companies with total capital resources of Rs. 47 crores of which about 95 per cent. was owned by foreign organisations. Here again, the United Kingdom accounted for 69.7 per cent. In the category of direct investments, the number of companies under the management of foreign controlled 'managing agency and companies' was 334. Of the total value of shares in these companies, the part owned by the managing agents amounted only to Rs. 13 crores or 14.6 per cent. Of this almost the entire control was shared between the United Kingdom (86.6 per cent.) and Malaya (13.1 per cent.). Controlled Indian companies numbered 32 with total capital resources of Rs. 6 crores of which the share of the controlling companies worked out to Rs. 1.59 crores.

Thus of the total value of ordinary shares of all the Indian joint stock companies amounting to Rs. 156 crores, the value of the foreign-held portion of the capital conferring control worked out to Rs. 85 crores or 54 per cent. composed of manufacturing groups (Rs. 22.96 crores), trading (Rs. 19.39 crores) and miscellaneous (Rs. 17.47 crores). Financial companies consisted mainly of investment companies and accounted for Rs. 13.86 crores.

Of the total foreign business investments in India amounting to Rs. 320.42 crores, Britain's share was Rs. 230 crores representing 72 per cent. of the total. Tea plantations accounted for Rs. 52 crores of which 80 per cent. was direct. Foreign resources in companies trading in mineral oils and engaged in the distribution of electricity stood at Rs. 22.57 crores and Rs. 19.35 crores respectively. Concerns specialising in investments with foreign-held obligations at Rs. 16.4 crores occupied the fourth place in order of importance, followed by the jute and cotton manufacturing companies, with a total foreign investment of Rs. 15.74 crores and Rs. 11.70 crores respectively.

The compilation of accurate information on India's investments abroad is rendered difficult by certain features relating to the ownership of those investments. Besides, the valuation of the properties left by migrant owners in Pakistan and Muslim evacuees in India have been left out. The valuation figures of real property in Malaya may also be over-estimated. After making allowance for certain other factors, the following picture is available :—

	Rs.
Deposits abroad owned by residents in India ..	65·98 crores
Unexpired letters of credit ..	15·16 ,,
Inter-branch and inter-company balances ..	22·47 ,,
Loans due from outside ..	15·79 ,,
Insurance claims abroad ..	2·48 ,,
Land and estate abroad ..	48·12 ,,
Buildings	17·64 ,,
Factories and Mines ..	12·39 ,,
Residual items	618·24 ,,
Foreign Government securities (includes sterling balances)	1,570·45 ,,
Proprietary interest ..	3·69 ,,
Shares and Debentures ..	26·17 ,,
Total	2,418·58 ,,

COINAGE

THE history of coinage in modern times dates back to August 29, 1757 when the first Indian Rupee was struck in Calcutta consequent upon the treaty of the East India Company with Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula who allowed the company the rights to establish a mint in this country. The coins produced were crude specimens struck between dies with a hammer and were really counterfeits of the Mughal coins then in circulation. The Act of 1818, however, marked the beginning of the Indian coinage system when the silver rupee of 180 grains troy 11/12ths fine was made unlimited legal tender by the East India Company for South India where gold coins had been in circulation. The foundation of a proper mint in the modern sense was laid six years later.

Since 1914 India has been undertaking orders for the coinage of foreign countries. Australia, Bhutan, Ceylon, Egypt, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Straits Settlements have already received coins minted at Calcutta. Portuguese India and British East Africa have also occasionally placed orders. A new phase was entered in 1952 by the opening of the new Government of India mint at Alipore, Calcutta which is capable of accepting large orders from abroad.

On August 15, 1950, a new series of coins was issued comprising the denominations of one rupee, half rupee, quarter rupee, two annas, one anna, half anna and single pice, with the Republic's distinct design of the Asoka emblem. The existing coins, which are gradually being withdrawn from circulation continue to be legal tender. The weight, shape and composition of the new coins, excepting the single pice, are identical with the existing coins, while an entirely new single pice coin minted in bronze and of the standard weight of 60 grains (reduced to 45 grains in February 1951) was introduced to replace the "washer" type coin.

The efforts started in 1906 to avoid the wasteful use of metal of a high value like silver for coinage achieved their objective in 1947 when the Indian Coinage Act was amended further in order to authorise the Government to issue all coins including the rupee in any metal.

Of late, silver has given way to base metals such as copper, nickel, and zinc chiefly for economic reasons such as (*a*) the supply and cost, (*b*) the ease with which the alloy can be processed, (*c*) the wearing properties of the alloy, (*d*) its appearance and resistance to discolouration and (*e*) its security against counterfeiting. The use of pure nickel is a recent innovation to this country.

SILVER

Mintage of silver rupees was undertaken in this country in 1835. It continued till June 26, 1893 when the Indian Coinage Act of 1870 was amended with a view to closing the mints for the unrestricted coinage of silver for the public. For four years, no Government rupees were coined with the object of attaching higher value to it as coin than bullion; but recoinage was again undertaken in 1897 and 1898 following the conclusion of arrangements with Bhopal and Kashmir for replacing the State currency by Government rupees. In 1899 there was again no coinage of rupees; but the need for it in the following year resulted in resuming its mintage which continued almost uninterruptedly till 1922 when it was suspended. The Currency Act of 1927 made the silver rupee and the silver half-rupee legal tender without limit, but open to issue at the will of Government.

In 1940 the then Government of India decided, as a measure of conserving silver resources, to adopt the fineness of one-half silver and one-half alloy for all three coins. Incorporated in the new rupee was a new security edge device consisting of the insertion of a shallow re-entrant in the centre of the milled edge which was considered to be a virtually absolute safeguard against counterfeiting.

All Victoria and King Edward VII rupee and half rupee coins of the old fineness were withdrawn with effect from April 1, 1941 and May 31, 1942, respectively and King George V and King George VI standard silver rupees were called back with effect from May 1, 1943. These announcements marked the end of the policy which originated over 50 years ago of converting the rupee which had previously been a full value silver coin into a token.

Under the Indian Coinage Amendment Act, 1918, silver two anna pieces are no longer coined and issued, but coins previously issued continue to be legal tender.

In April 1947, the Government of India enacted the Indian Coinage (Amendment) Act, 1947. Under the authority thus taken, the Government issued on May 24, 1947, two notifications, authorising the minting of rupee coin of pure nickel and prescribing its (standard) weight, dimensions, design, etc. The new coins, which were first issued from the Reserve Bank on June 2, 1947, were similar in design to the pure nickel half and quarter rupees, bearing on the obverse the King's effigy with the words, "George VI King Emperor", and on the reverse a tiger, the word "India", the year of issue and the denomination in English, Urdu, and Devanagari scripts. The issue of quaternary (silver) rupee coin was discontinued from the end of May, 1946 when the reform for the introduction of the nickel rupee was launched.

The total rupees minted in India since 1835 to the end of 1950 number 778,10,91,130. The details are given below :—

William IV Standard ..	16,39,78,572
Victoria Standard ..	352,13,80,138
Edward VII ,, ..	98,28,53,552
George V ,, ..	180,74,83,517
George VI ,, ..	98,02,178
George VI Quaternary ..	106,74,92,173
George VI Nickel ..	21,42,01,000
Asok Pillar ,, ..	1,39,00,000

On March 11, 1940, Section 5 of the Indian Coinage Act of 1906 was modified by an Amending Act. The amendment reduced the silver content of the four-anna coin from 11/12 or 41¼ grains of fine silver to 50 per cent. or 22½ grains. This brought the silver four anna coin into line with the British subsidiary coinage. With a view to preventing counterfeiting, the Government of India directed on July 15, 1943, that the quarter-rupee coin minted during and after August 1943 should have the same security edge as quaternary rupees and half rupees.

In 1941-42, the design of the half-rupee coin of 1941 and after was altered so as to make it conform to that of the quaternary rupee coin. The minting of the quaternary half and quarter rupee silver coins was, however, suspended by a notification in May 1946 in order to enable the Government to discharge the obligation to return in kind, within five years of the end of the war, the 226 million ounces of silver borrowed from the U. S. Government between 1943 and 1945.

NICKEL

The Act of 1906 also provided for the coinage of a nickel coin. It was directed that the nickel one-anna piece should thenceforth be coined at the Mint and issued. The notification also prescribed the design of the coin, which has a waved edge with twelve scollops, the greatest diameter of the coin being 21 millimetres and least diameter 19.8 millimetres. The advisability of issuing a half-anna nickel coin was considered by the Government of India in 1909 but after consultation with Local Governments it was decided not to take action in this direction until the people had become thoroughly familiar with the present one-anna coin. The two-anna nickel coin was introduced in 1917-18; and the four-anna and eight-anna nickel coins in 1919. The eight-anna nickel was withdrawn from circulation in 1924 but is still being received at Issue Offices only.

On account of the war, the demand for small coin greatly increased and in January 1942 the Government of India issued a new half-anna coin which economized metal and was convenient to the public. Further with a view to economising the use of nickel, it was decided to mint new half-anna pieces and the one-anna coin and the later two-anna coin in a nickel-brass alloy instead of the cupro-nickel alloy. The notification of January 24, 1942, provided for the mintage of the new half-anna coin of a square shape and equal to three-fourths the weight of one-anna piece. According to this notification, the half-anna and one-anna pieces were minted in nickel-brass composed of 79 per cent. copper, 20 per cent. zinc and 1 per cent. nickel. A similar change in the metallic contents of the two-anna piece was announced on March 21, 1942.

Towards the end of November 1945, the Government of India decided that further requirements of two-anna and one-anna pieces should be minted in the cupro-nickel alloy instead of nickel-brass alloy which had been adopted as a wartime expedient and later found unsatisfactory.

In May 1946 the Central Government authorised the minting and issue of half and quarter rupee coins in pure nickel owing to "inadequate supplies of silver in the open market and the prevailing high prices in India." These new coins were exactly the same size and weight as the early silver coins with designs usually adopted for decimal coins of 50 cents and 25 cents respectively. The new coins have no security edge and have been designed with the margin lettering and head of the King on one side and the name of the country, the denomination in three languages, English, Devanagari and Urdu, with the figure of an Indian tiger on the reverse.

Eight-anna cupro-nickel coins were withdrawn with effect from October 1, 1924 and are now received at the Issue Offices only.

COPPER AND BRONZE

Copper coinage was introduced into the Bengal Presidency (now East and West Bengal) by Act XVII of 1835 and into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Act XXII of 1844. The weight of the copper coins struck under Act XXIII of 1870 remained the same as it was in 1835. It was as follows :—

	Grains troy.
Double pice or half-anna	200
Pice or quarter-anna	100
Half-pice or one-eighth of an anna ..	50
Pie being one-third of a pice or one-twelfth of an anna	33⅓

The weight and dimensions of bronze coins were as follows :—

	Standard weight in grains troy.	Diameter in millimetres.
Pice	75	25·4
Half-pice	37½	21·15
Pie	25	17·45

Since 1924 double pice coin has been and is being withdrawn from circulation but it is still received at Treasuries and Issue Offices.

The Finance Department notification, dated February 23, 1943, provided for the mintage of the new pice with a smaller diameter and a circular hole in the centre, reduced in weight from 75 grains to 35 grains and with a metallic composition of 97 per cent. copper, 2½ per cent. zinc and one-half per cent. tin instead of the former fineness of 95½ per cent. copper, 3 per

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—CURRENT ACCOUNT—*Contd.*

(Rs. in crores)

—	January—June 1949			July—December 1949			January—June 1950			July—December 1950		
	Receipts	Pay-ments	Net	Receipts	Pay-ments	Net	Receipts	Pay-ments	Net	Receipts	Pay-ments	Net
C. OTHER AREAS												
Merchandise												
(a) Private	35·7	65·5	—29·8	34·8	40·0	— 5·2	33·0	33·7	— 0·7	44·9	48·7	— 3·8
(b) Government	0·5	29·0	—28·5	1·1	9·3	— 8·2	—	7·1	— 7·1	—	9·0	— 9·0
Other Items	5·0	5·2	— 0·2	5·5	3·9	+ 1·6	4·5	5·9	— 1·4	4·8	9·9	— 5·1
Total	41·2	99·7	—58·5	41·4	53·2	—11·8	37·5	46·7	— 9·2	49·7	67·6	—17·9
GRAND TOTAL:												
Merchandise												
(a) Private	183·5	261·8	—78·3	234·1	181·9	+52·2	242·1	192·7	+49·4	298·1	185·0	+113·1
(b) Government ..	7·0	131·1	—124·1	1·4	65·4	—64·0	—	59·4	—59·4	—	72·1	—72·1
Other Items ..	69·9	53·1	+16·8	68·5	52·4	+16·1	70·2	53·1	+17·1	67·9	54·4	+13·5
	260·4	446·0	—185·6	304·0	299·7	+ 4·3	312·3	305·2	+ 7·1	366·0	311·5	+54·5

The White Paper on the Budget narrates the story for 1951. Although the final figures for that year are not available, it observes, it is certain that there will be a substantial deficit. An indication of the size of this deficit is given by the reduction of the sterling balances held by the Reserve Bank which show a drop of Rs. 53 crores for the year as a whole. This deficit was due to two main causes, namely a fall in exports and an increase in the volume of imports as well as a rise in their prices. Although, owing to a rise in overseas prices, the country's foreign exchange earnings in 1951 were higher than in the previous year, this was more than offset by the heavier payments for the imports. There was also some deterioration in the dollar position during 1951. Against a contribution of $71 million in 1950, there may be a net withdrawal of $14 million from the Central Reserves in 1951.

A loan of $62.5 million has already been obtained from the World Bank for certain railway, agricultural and thermal schemes. The final figure of this loan is expected to be $59.8 million of which $45 million have been drawn. Repayment of the railway loan commenced in 1950 while that of the loan for agricultural schemes will start in June 1952. During 1951 the Government of India were also greatly assisted by the loan of $190 million from the U.S. Government for buying two million tons of food. This loan carries interest at 2½ per cent per annum and is repayable in semi-annual instalments over a period of 30 years commencing in June 1957.

A forecast of the balance of payments position during 1952 can at best be only a conjecture. Such data as are non-available do not, however, give any hope of an appreciable improvement in the position.

BRETTONWOODS ORGANISATIONS

The history of the Brettonwoods Organisations, the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has been given in the previous editions.

The deficit of the rest of the world with the United States in 1947 had reached a post-war peak of $11.3 billion. In the following year it fell to $6.3 billion; and in the last quarter of 1948 the gold and dollar assets of the rest of the world increased by $192 million for the first time in the post-war period. In the first quarter of 1949 there was a further rise of $28 million in the reserves. The second quarter of 1949, however, witnessed a drastic reversal, the reserves declining by $ 330 million and the loss of dollars from the reserves continued in the third quarter in spite of a drastic fall in imports of goods and services from the U. S.

The widespread devaluation of currencies that took place in September 1949 was the most far-reaching in any comparable period in recent times. Thirteen members agreed to new par values with the Fund, most of them involving a devaluation of approximately 30.5 per cent. in relation to the U. S. dollar. Six member countries with which the Fund had no agreed par value also depreciated their exchange rates, and similar action was taken by ten other countries that are not members of the Fund. The countries that devalued their currencies in September accounted for approximately 65 per cent. of total world trade as measured by world imports in 1948.

Par Values

On 18th December, 1946, the schedule of par values of the currencies of member countries was announced by the Fund. On September 20, 1949 this was revised by a large number of countries following devaluation of sterling in terms of the U.S. dollar. The following table gives par values of the more important currencies in terms of U.S. cents before September 1, 1949 and on December 31, 1949:—

	Pre-September 1949.	Dec. 1, 1951.
Australian pound	322·400	224·000
Belgian franc	2·281 67	2·000 00
Brazilian cruzeiro	5·405 41	5·405 41
Canadian dollar	100·000	Free Rate
Chile's peso	3·225 81	3·225 81
Cuban peso	100·000	100·000
Czechoslovakia's koruna	2·000 00	2·000 00
Denmark's krone	20·83 76	14·477 8
Egyptian pound	413·300	287·156
Ethiopian dollar	40·250 0	40·250 0
Finnish markka	Not established.	0·434 783
French franc	Since January 26, 1948 no agreed par value.	
Indian rupee	30·225 0	21·000 0
Iranian rial	3·100 78	3·100 78
Iraqi dinar	403·000	280·000
Italian lira	Par value not yet established.	
Lebanon's pound	45·631 3	45·631 3
Luxembourg's franc	2·281 67	2·0000 0
Mexican peso	20·597 3	11·560 7
Dutch guilder	37·6953	26·315 8
Norwegian krone	20·150 0	14·000 0
British pound	403·000	280·000
Pakistani rupee	Not Fixed	30·225 0

India was called upon to pay to the Fund its subscription of $400 million by 1st March, 1947. This had to be paid partly in the form of gold and partly in the form of rupees. Under the rules of the Fund, the gold subscription had either to be 25 per cent. of a country's quota or 10 per cent. of its net official holdings of gold and U.S. dollars whichever was less. As 10 per cent. of India's gold and dollar holdings was the lower figure, gold of this value was transferred to the Fund. Of the rupee subscriptions, a certain amount was credited to the Fund's account in the books of the Reserve Bank and the balance was paid in the form of non-negotiable non-interest-bearing promissory notes convertible on demand into rupees by crediting the par value to the account of the Fund.

The balance due on account of 2 per cent. of India's subscription amounting to $8,000,000 of which $40,000, was paid on 27th December, 1945, was paid in U.S. dollars on 12th August, 1946. In 1947 India paid $60,000,000 to the Bank (15 per cent. of its capital subscription), of which $52,000,000 were paid in Indian currency. A further sum of Rs. 79 crores was handed over to the two organisations in the form of non-negotiable non-interest-bearing securities in payment of the additional sum due to them following the devaluation of the rupee.

I.M.F.'s REPORT

The annual report of the International Monetary Fund for the year ended April 30, 1951 points out that 1950 was the first post-war year to show more progress towards general balance of payments equilibrium. Most European countries showed improvement in their payments position with the rest of the world and particularly with the U.S. The dollar deficit of the members of the O.E.E.C. which was $7.5 billion in 1947 was reduced to an annual rate of $2.0 billion in the first half of 1950. These improvements were made possible by increased output accompanied by decrease of inflationary pressures. Other factors were the policy of trade liberalisation of the O.E.E.C. and the facilities for intra-European credit and for currency transferability afforded by the European Payments Union. The payments position of the Latin-American countries also improved, their overall surplus in 1950 being $300 million as against a deficit of $500 million in 1947. Canada's surplus with non-U.S. countries of about C$800 million in 1949 nearly disappeared in 1950. In the Far East the majority of countries improved their payments position.

After stating that the devaluation played an important role in reversing the outflow of capital from Europe, the report says that the gold holdings of the U.S. dropped from $24.7 billion in September 1949 to $21.9 billion in March 1951, while the dollar holdings of other countries rose by $1.0 billion during the period. Taking into account the additions of newly-mined gold to reserves, the gold and dollar reserves of countries other than the U.S. increased by about $5 billion in the 18-month period and the share of the U.S. in the world's total monetary stock of gold (outside the U.S.S.R.), fell from nearly 70 per cent. in 1948 to about 60 per cent. in March 1951. The larger increases in gold and

dollar holdings in 1950 were in the sterling area as a whole and in Canada. There was a decline of nearly £300 million in the sterling holdings of countries outside the sterling area between 1946 and 1950, while those of sterling area countries increased by roughly the same amount.

After stating that the general structure of par values established in September 1949 has been maintained through an initial testing period of nine months followed by more than a year of drastic changes in trade resulting from accelerated rearmament, the report points out that "the great majority of countries do not have strong and persistently favourable balance of payments maintained without the help of restrictions." During the year under review, the fund agreed to adjustments in established par values with Ecuador and Paraguay and to an initial par value for Pakistan. An initial par value for the Finnish Markka was established on June 28, 1951. On September 30, 1950 the Government of Canada suspended its fixed rate of exchange and floated the dollar. The report also discusses the noticeable progress in relaxing exchange restrictions and increasing imports made in 1950-51.

Gold Policy.—In the articles of agreement of the I.M.F. gold has an important place, and the par values of member currencies are fixed in terms of either gold or the U.S. dollar of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944 (*i.e.*, $35 per fine oz.). The rates at which members should deal in gold are laid down in article IV, section 2 which reads as follows:—

> "The Fund shall prescribe a margin above and below par value for transactions in gold by members and no member shall buy gold at a price above par value plus the prescribed margin or sell gold at a price below par value minus the prescribed margin."

The margin prescribed by the Fund is one-fourth of 1 per cent.

Although most of the world's important gold-producers excluding Russia are members of the Fund, several very important gold-consuming countries, particularly the Middle Eastern countries, are not members of the Fund. Mainly because of their demand for gold at premium prices and the anxiety of the gold-producing countries to realise a higher price for gold, free markets in gold developed all over the world. On September 7, 1948, South Africa submitted to the Fund a proposal to export for dollars a considerable amount of semi-processed gold at a price above $35 per fine oz. Early in 1949, the Fund approved the proposal provided certain methods are adopted to ensure that it was sold to meet the needs of genuine manufacturers. Since then other gold-producing countries have joined South Africa in the agitation for raising the official price for gold or, alternately, to allow them to sell gold in the free market.

Throughout 1948 and 1949, the premium markets continued to expand but the Fund resisted the South African demand for relaxing the Fund's directives. Meantime, several other countries consulted the fund about a change in their subsidy schemes. In 1950 despite the Fund's opposition more than half the world production of gold went into monetary reserves. On September 28, 1951, the executive board of the fund passed a new resolution on Board's policy in which it emphasised the continued need for a sound gold and exchange policy and added: "the Fund's continuous study of the situation in gold producing and consuming countries shows that their positions vary so widely as to make it impracticable to expect all members to take uniform measures in order to achieve the objective of the premium gold statement of 1947." While, therefore, reaffirming its belief in the economic principles, stated the resolution, "the Fund leaves to its members the practical operating decisions involved in their implementation subject to the provisions of article IV, section 2 and other relevant articles of the agreement of the I.M.F."

Recent Developments.—By September 1951, the boom following the Korean war flattened and external disequilibrium cropped up in many countries led by the sterling area under the pressure of rearmament drive. The United Kingdom was the first country to reimpose import restrictions to defend the pound sterling. The whole of the sterling area fell in line with the British lead and France had also to follow suit because of the aggravation of domestic inflation.

As a result of a series of discussions the Executive Board of the I.M.F. decided on March 3, 1952 that a policy aimed at limiting the operations of the Fund should be ended. The declaration has been kept a secret but the document suggests, according to reports, that applications for drawings of dollars and gold by membernations be considered more realistically on the basis of the borrowing country's ability to repay. The new policy does not require the borrower to re-purchase its gold or dollar drawing in three to five years. This means that a member country having deposited 25 per cent. of its quota in gold or dollars can withdraw it with the minimum of difficulties. As for those countries with lesser quota paid in gold or dollar an opportunity to borrow up to 25 per cent. in gold or dollar is now provided.

Under article 5, section 8 (c) of its Articles of Agreement, the Fund levies charges on the excess of its holdings of the currency of the purchasing member over its quota. In addition a member buying the currency of another member from the Fund has to pay a Service charge of ¾ per cent. The Executive Board of the Fund approved on November 19, 1951 a new Schedule of charges for such transactions with its members to be effective from December 1, 1951. Since these will apply to future transactions, the Fund's excess holdings of Indian rupee remain unaffected. The changes bring down the Service charges from ¾ per cent. to ½ per cent. thereby providing more favourable terms for short term use of the Fund's resources, but its value as a source of long-term loans has definitely decreased as a result of the raise.

GOLD RESERVES OF CENTRAL BANKS

(Million of Fine Ounces)

Average of months	United States	United Kingdom	Canada	France	Switzerland	South Africa	Belgium	Netherlands	Sweden	India
1938–39	—	—	5	69	20	6	15	28	9	8*
1948–49	—	—	11	16	39	8	18	5	2	7
1949–50	702	48	13	15	42	4	20	5	2	7
1950–51	668	87	16	15	43	5	18	7	2	7
April 1951 ..	626	—	18	16	41	6	17	9	4	7
May	625	—	18	16	42	6	17	9	4	7
June	625	110	19	16	41	6	17	9	4	7
July	624	—	19	16	42	6	17	9	4	7
August	628	—	19	16	41	6	17	9	4	7
September ..	633	93	20	16	41	6	18	9	4	7
October	640	—	—	—	41	6	18	—	4	7
November ..	645	—	—	—	—	6	18	—	4	7
December ..										

* Including Pakistan.

WORLD BANK

The sixth annual report of the International Bank for Reconstruction and development for the year ended June 30, 1951 states that the Bank made twenty-one loans totalling the equivalent of $297.1 million for developmental projects in eleven countries. The forty-eight loans made by the bank since its inception totalled $1,114 million; of this, $691.7 million have been disbursed and $17 million have been cancelled at the request of the borrowers.

In earlier years the bank's lending operations were almost exclusively confined to loans in U.S. dollars. During the past year, the direct and indirect dollar earnings of many countries have improved and the bank has obtained currencies other than U.S. dollars both through releases of 18 per cent. funds and through borrowing operations. The currencies thus made available include mainly Canadian dollars and European currencies.

Out of an aggregate advance of $1,114 million, loans made to four European countries for reconstruction purposes before the advent of the E.R.P. composed slightly less than half of this total or $497 million. Out of the balance, $271 million are for electric power, $149 million for transport and communications, $92 million for agriculture and forestry, $67 million for industry and $21 million for local financial institutions. Virtually all the latter loans have been granted to less developed countries.

During the five years of the bank's operations, a total equivalent to $26.2 million in non-dollar 18 per cent. funds has been released. In addition, many other member countries have expressed a willingness to consider releases of 18 per cent. funds at such time as borrowing countries need goods which can be purchased with such funds. There was evidence of a broadening of the market for the bank securities in the U.S. On February 28, 1951, the Bank offered in the United States a new issue of $50 million 3 per cent. bonds repayable in 1976. The Bank concluded its first financing with member nations other than the U.S. when it sold an issue of £5 million 3½ per cent. stock, 1976-81, to a London Syndicate and the reception of the issue was highly favourable. At the close of the fiscal

cent. tin, and 2½ per cent. zinc. The notification also provided for the discontinuance of the coinage of half-pice and pie pieces. The new pice was issued from the Bombay office of the Reserve Bank on February 1, 1943.

GOLD

Since 1870 there has been no coinage of double mohurs in India and the last coinage of single mohurs suspended as from 1891-92 was undertaken for a short period in 1918 only. The Currency Act of 1927 provided that "gold coins whether coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint or at any Mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty's Royal Mint, shall not be legal tender in British India but such coins shall be received at any Government Currency Office.....at the rate of 8,47,512 grains troy of fine gold per rupee."

DECIMALISATION

With a view to simplifying accounting and facilitating calculations the Government of India had under consideration the introduction of a decimal system of coinage in India. The occasion, calling for a huge recoinage programme necessitated by the unpopularity of the nickel brass coin introduced in 1942 as a wartime measure, was considered to be most opportune for the proposed reform. The proposals under this system were that the rupee would remain unaltered and the half-rupee and the quarter-rupee, while retaining their present shape, size and weight, would be issued as 50 cents and 25 cents coins. The existing lower denominations of small coin would, however, be discarded and, instead, cupro-nickel coins of 10 cents, 5 cents and 2 cents and bronze coins of 1 cent and, if necessary ½ cent would be issued. A bill incorporating the above changes was introduced in the Central Legislative Assembly on the 18th February 1946 and circularised to elicit public opinion. The matter was, however, allowed to rest due to the great changes which followed in August 1947.

COINS IN CIRCULATION (END OF MARCH 1951).

Denomination	Gross weight (Grains)	Composition (Proportion of Metals)
Standard Silver Quarter Rupee ..	45	Silver 916.6 per mille. and the rest base metal.
,, ,, One-eighth Rupee.	22·5	,, ,, ,,
Quaternary Alloy Rupee	180	Silver 50 per cent. and the rest base metal.
,, ,, Half Rupee ..	90	,, ,, ,,
,, ,, Quarter Rupee ..	45	,, ,, ,,
Pure Nickel Rupee	180	Nickel 100 per cent.
,, ,, Half Rupee	90	,, ,,
,, ,, Quarter Rupee ..	45	,, ,,
Cupro-Nickel Four-anna	105	75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.
,, ,, Two-anna	90	,, ,, ,,
,, ,, Two-anna (George V).	90	,, ,, ,,
,, ,, One-anna	60	,, ,, ,,
,, ,, Half-anna	45	,, ,, ,,
Nickel-Brass Two-anna	90	79 per cent. copper, 1 per cent. nickel and 20 per cent. zinc.
,, ,, One-anna	60	,, ,, ,,
,, ,, Half-anna	45	,, ,, ,,
Copper Single Pice	100	100 per cent. copper.
,, Half Pice	50	,, ,,
,, Pie Pieces	33·333	,, ,,
Bronze Single Pice	75	97 per cent. copper, 2½ per cent. zinc and ½ per cent. tin.
,, ,, ,, ...	30	,, ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ...	60	,, ,, ,,
,, ,, ,, ...	45	,, ,, ,,
,, Half Pice	37·5	,, ,, ,,
,, Pie Pieces	25	,, ,, ,,

BANKING

MODERN banking in India owes its origin to the British agency houses operating in Bombay and Calcutta in the eighteenth century. The banks in those days were connected with the introduction of their notes. The crisis that overtook the agency houses in the first half of nineteenth century had an adverse effect on this type of banking. Broadly, the history of Indian banking may be divided into three sections, one connected with the influence of the Presidency Banks, second following the establishment of the Imperial Bank of India in 1921, and third under the guidance of the Reserve Bank of India.

The Indian banking system embraces the Imperial Bank of India, exchange banks, joint-stock commercial banks registered in India and co-operative banks with the Reserve Bank of India as its friend, guide and philosopher. The following table gives its position at the end of 1950 :—

Liabilities and Assets of Banking Companies at the end of 1950.

(In crores of rupees.)

Liabilities—	1,044
Paid-up Capital	40
Reserves	27
Demand Deposits	581
Time Deposits	303
Total Deposits	884
Due to other banks	22
Other Liabilities	71
Assets—	1,025
Cash in hand and balances with the Reserve Bank	107
Percentage to Deposits ..	12·1
Balances with other banks ..	20
Investments in Government Securities	367
Other Investments	26
Total Investments	393
Percentage to Deposits ..	44·5
Loans, Overdrafts, etc. (*a*) ..	444
Due from Banks (*b*)	18
Percentage of (*a*) & (*b*) to Deposits	52·3
Fixed Assets	11
Capital Expenses	2
Other Tangible Assets	30
No. of reporting banks	430

The history of the Presidency Banks again falls into three well-defined stages. The Bank of Bengal was started in 1806, and it took 34 years more before the Bank of Bombay came into existence. The Bank of Madras however came only three years later in 1843. Prior to 1862, these Banks had the right of note issue and their main activity was to facilitate the borrowing operations of the East India Company and the financing of the trade of British merchants. Naturally, they were subject to Government control and their business was restricted by the terms of their charter.

In 1862, these banks were deprived of the right of note issue and were authorised to transact paper currency business as agents of Government. As compensation for the loss of their right of issue, they were given use of the Government balances and the management of the treasury work in the cities and towns where they had their branches. Four years later, however, they were deprived of the paper currency business and by the Act of 1876 severe restrictions were imposed on their business. This system continued till 1920 when the Presidency Banks were merged into the Imperial Bank of India.

IMPERIAL BANK

Under the Imperial Bank of India Act of 1920, as amended by the Amendment Act of 1934, the control of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors with Local Boards at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and such other places as the Central Board may determine. A more detailed reference to the salient provisions in the Act will be found in the earlier editions of the Year Book; but it may be mentioned here that under the agreement with the Reserve Bank of India, the Imperial Bank continues to be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank at all places in the Indian Union where there was a branch of the Imperial Bank and no branch of the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank of India before 1934.

The Imperial Bank has at present over 194 branches and over 200 sub-offices in India and Pakistan and is also the sole agent of the State Bank of Pakistan at places where the latter has no office.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

The idea of a central banking institution for the Indian sub-continent was mooted as early as in 1836 and was the subject of discussion and controversies for over seven decades. The White Paper on Indian reforms carried the matter a step further when it laid it down as a condition that before responsibility in respect of finance was introduced at the centre a Reserve Bank free from political influence should be set up.

The Reserve Bank of India Act was passed by the Legislative Assembly and received the assent of the Governor-General on 6th March 1934 and the Bank began to function on 1st April 1935. From this date, the Reserve Bank took over the management of the Currency Department of the Government of India by the creation of a special department known as the Issue Department. The assets of the Gold Standard Reserve were transferred to the Bank and were combined with the assets of the Currency Department. On July 1st the Banking Department was opened and the scheduled banks deposited the required percentage of their demand and time liabilities. The Clearing House was transferred from the Imperial Bank to the Reserve Bank as from this date.

Prior to its nationalisation as from January 1, 1949, the share capital of the Reserve Bank was 5 crores of Rupees in shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid up. The Reserve Fund of Rupees five crores was provided by Government to the Bank in the form of Government Rupee Securities.

The Bank has offices of the Banking Department at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and London. At Kanpur it has a branch.

Management.—The general superintendence and direction of the affairs and business of the Bank is entrusted to a Central Board of Directors which exercises all powers and does all acts and things which may be exercised and done by the Bank. The Board is composed of :—

(*a*) A Governor and two Deputy Governors appointed by the Central Government after consideration of the recommendations made by the Board.

(*b*) Ten Directors nominated by the Central Government.

(*c*) One Government official nominated by the Central Government.

The Governor and Deputy Governors are the executive heads, and hold office for such term not exceeding five years as the Central Government may fix when appointing them, and are eligible for re-appointment. A Local Board is constituted for each of the five areas.

Functions

The Bank is authorised to carry on and transact the following commercial business, *viz.*,—the accepting of money on deposit without interest; the purchase, sale and rediscount of bills of exchange and promissory notes with certain restrictions; the making of loans and advances, repayable on demand but no exceeding 90 days, against the security of stocks, funds and securities (other than immovable property) against gold coin or bullion or documents of title to the same and such bills of exchange and promissory notes as are eligible for purchase or rediscount by the Bank; the purchase from and sale to scheduled Banks of sterling in amounts of not less than the equivalent of Rs. 1 lakh; the making of advances to the Central Government and to State Governments repayable in each case not later than three months from the date of making the advance; the purchase and sale of Government securities of the United Kingdom maturing within ten years from the date of purchase; the purchase and sale of securities of the Government of India or of a State Government of any maturity or of a local authority in India and Pakistan.

The Bank is authorised to act as Agent for the Central Government or any State Government in India, for the purchase and sale of gold and silver; for the purchase, sale, transfer and custody of bills of exchange, securities or shares; for the collection of the proceeds, whether principal, interest or dividends, of any securities or shares; for the remittance of such proceeds by bill of exchange payable either in India or elsewhere, and for the management of public debt.

Bank Notes.—The sole right to issue bank notes in India is vested in the Reserve Bank and at commencement the Bank shall issue currency notes of the Government of India supplied to it by the Central Government and on and from the date of such transfer the Central Government shall not issue any currency notes. The issue of bank notes shall be conducted by the Bank in an Issue Department which shall be separated and kept wholly distinct from the Banking Department.

The Bank shall sell to or buy from any person who makes a demand in that behalf at its office in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras or Rangoon, sterling for immediate delivery in London at a rate not lower than 1*sh.* 5 49/64*d.* and not higher than 1*sh.* 6 3/16*d.* respectively; provided that no person shall be entitled to demand to buy or sell an amount of sterling less than ten thousand pounds. In April 1947 the Reserve Bank Act was amended consequent on India's membership of the International Monetary Fund and the fixing of the par value of the rupee. The amended Sections 40 and 41 of the Act now require the Reserve Bank to buy and sell foreign exchange at such rates and on such terms as the Central Government may determine from time to time.

The Bank shall make public from time to time the standard rate at which it is prepared to buy or re-discount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Act.

The Bank will publish the accounts of both the Issue and Banking Departments weekly in the *Gazette of India*.

Every bank included in the Second Schedule shall maintain with the Bank a balance the amount of which shall not at the close of business on any day be less than five per cent. of the demand liabilities and two per cent. of the time liabilities of such bank in India as shown in the return referred to in sub-section (2).

Agricultural Credit Department.—The Bank shall create a special Agricultural Credit Department the functions of which shall be—

(*a*) to maintain an expert staff to study all questions of agricultural credit and be available for consultation by the Central Government [State Governments], provincial co-operative banks, and other banking organisations;

(*b*) to co-ordinate the operations of the Bank in connection with agricultural credit and its relations with provincial co-operative banks, and any other banks or organisations engaged in the business of agricultural credit.

The Bank shall, at the earliest practicable date and in any case within three years from the date on which this Chapter comes into force, make to the Central Government a report, with proposals, if it thinks fit, for legislation, on the following matters, namely:—

(*a*) the extension of the provisions of this Act relating to scheduled banks to persons and firms, not being scheduled banks, engaged in India in the business of banking and

(*b*) the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and methods for effecting a closer connection between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank.

When the Bank is of opinion that the international monetary position has become sufficiently clear and stable to make it possible to determine what will be suitable as a permanent basis for the Indian monetary system and to frame permanent measures for a monetary standard it shall report its views to the Central Government.

The Reserve Bank of India Amendment Act, 1951, which became effective on November 1, 1951 introduces certain changes consequential on the new constitutional set-up as well as others to make good certain deficiencies experienced in the working of the Act. The Act is now extended to cover the whole of the Indian Union except the State of Jammu and Kashmir, removes the restrictions on the amount and maturity of the holdings of Government Securities in the Banking Department, permits the Reserve Bank to transact Government business in Part B States and to act, with the approval of the Central Government, as an agent for Foreign Governments. It also confines the right of the Imperial Bank to be the sole agent of the Reserve Bank to Part A and Part C States. The more important amendments relate to the extension of agricultural finance. Besides extending the period of accommodation to 15 months to finance agricultural operations or the marketing of crops, the Act now authorises the Reserve Bank to accept for purchase, sale and rediscount the signature of a State Co-operative Bank as one of two or more good signatures on bills of exchange and promissory notes.

In the matter of issue of remittances other than demand drafts, and purchase of telegraphic transfers, the sale and purchase by the Reserve Bank have been facilitated. Another important amendment relates to the revision of the form of weekly returns to be filed by banks so as to have a clearer picture of the financial position of banks.

Central Board of Directors

Governor.—Sir Benegal Rama Rau.

Deputy Governors.—N. Sundaresan and Ram Nath.

The following have been appointed as Directors of the Central Board :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas (Bombay); B. M. Birla (Calcutta); Sir Shri Ram (New Delhi); C. R. Srinivasan (Madras); Sir Rustom P. Masani (Bombay); Sir Manilal B. Nanavati (Bombay); D. N. Sen (Calcutta); Sahu Jagdish Prasad (U. P.); C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar (Coimbatore); R. M. Deshmukh (Amravati); and K. G Ambegaokar (Government Official).

The first four Directors have been appointed under clause (*b*) and the next six, under clause (*c*) of sub-section one of section 8, of the Reserve Bank Act, 1934, as amended by the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948.

Agreement between the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank.—The Imperial Bank of India is the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India for Government Treasury business in Part A and C States where it has a branch and the Reserve Bank of India has no branch of the Banking Department. The remuneration payable by the Reserve Bank to the Imperial Bank in consideration of the performance of this function is governed by an Agreement between them made on April 5, 1935. It provides that during the first ten years the commission payable was to be calculated at 1/16th of one per cent. on the first Rs. 250 crores and 1/32nd of one per cent. on the remainder of the total of the receipts and disbursements dealt with annually on Government account by the Imperial Bank on behalf of the Reserve Bank.

The original agreement further provided that at the close of the said ten years, the remuneration payable was to be revised and it was to be determined at the end of each period of five years on the basis of the actual cost to the Imperial Bank of performing the functions as ascertained by expert accounting investigation. Accordingly, on May 2, 1945 a new agreement was effected for the quinquennium April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1950. The agreement was again revised on October 18, 1951 for the quinquennium ending March 31, 1955. The terms of remuneration effective for the above two periods are set out below :—

April 1, 1945–March 31, 1950.	April 1, 1950–March 31, 1951.
On the first 150 crores at 1/16th of one per cent.	On the first 150 crores at 1/16th of one per cent.
On the next 150 crores at 1/32nd of one per cent.	On the next 300 crores at 1/32nd of one per cent.
On the next 300 crores at 1/64th of one per cent.	....
On the remainder at 1/128th of one per cent.	On the remainder at 1/64th of one per cent. subject to the turnover in excess of Rs. 1,200 crores being paid at 1/128th of one per cent.

Report for 1950-51.—The report of the Central Board of Directors of the Reserve Bank of India for the year ended June 30, 1951 stated that the Bank's income for the year was Rs. 11.40 crores and the net profit Rs. 8.34 crores as against Rs. 9.91 crores in the preceding year. The fall in the net profit was mainly due to the heavy depreciation of securities in the Bank's investment account partially offset by higher earnings under 'discount' and exchange.

The Department of Banking Development was created in October 1950 mainly with the object of giving concentrated attention to the expansion of banking facilities to semi-urban areas and to the problems of rural finance. The Central Board approved proposals for an extension of remittance facilities at reduced rates, for the provision of better facilities for exchange of notes and coin, for the removal of impediments in the way of the expansion of commercial banks in rural areas, for the improvement of the machinery of rural finance and for the development of warehousing.

The primary function of the Department of Banking Operations is the supervision of the Indian banking system. For the adequate discharge of the important functions and the exercise of the comprehensive powers of supervision and control, an effective organisation for the periodical and systematic inspection of all banks is essential. It then refers to the amalgamation of the banking business of the Bharat Bank with the Punjab National and of four scheduled banks in West Bengal and says that the Reserve Bank has, however, no statutory power to direct banks to amalgamate.

Statement of the Affairs of the Reserve Bank of India

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Year.		Notes held in the Banking Department.	Notes in Circulation.		Total Notes Issued.	Gold Coin and Bullion.		Foreign Securities.	Total Gold Coin and Bullion and Sterling Securities.	Rupee Coin.	Govt. of India Rupee Securities.	Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion and Sterling Securities to Total Liabilities.
			Legal Tender in India.	Legal Tender in Burma.		Held in India.	Held outside India.					
31st Dec.	1936 ..	11,87	192,00	..	203,87	41,55	2,87	71,31	115,73	64,76	23,38	56·768%
,, ,,	1937 ..	29,33	180,60	4,77	214,70	41,55	2,87	80,30	124,72	62,57	27,41	58·092%
,, ,,	1938 ..	18,43	180,26	7,74	206,43	41,55	2,87	59,50	103,92	70,19	32,32	50·339%
,, ,,	1939 ..	17,67	225,20	11,43	254,30	41,55	2,87	107,50	151,92	64,04	38,34	59·739%
30th June	1940 ..	11,09	235,04	12,70	258,83	41,54	2,87	131,50	175,91	33,32	49,60	67·966%
,, ,,	1941 ..	13,07	260,01	18,26	291,34	44,41	*Nil*	118,80	163,21	36,81	91,32	56·022%
,, ,,	1942 ..	14,33	447,23	*Nil*	461,56	44,42	*Nil*	266,85	311,27	28,00	122,29	67·439%
,, ,,	1943 ..	13,68	732,48	*Nil*	746,16	44,41	*Nil*	567,79	612,20	15,55	118,41	82·047%
,, ,,	1944 ..	12,02	931,38	*Nil*	943,40	44,41	*Nil*	828,33	872,74	12,82	57,84	92·511%
,, ,,	1945 ..	14,31	1,137,48	*Nil*	1,151,79	44,42	*Nil*	1,034,33	1,078,75	15,20	57,84	93·658%
,, ,,	1946 ..	17,21	1,236,87	*Nil*	1,254,08	44,41	*Nil*	1,135,33	1,179,74	16,50	57,84	94·072%
,, ,,	1947 ..	41,76	1,223,55	*Nil*	1,265,31	44,41	*Nil*	1,135,33	1,179,74	27,73	57,84	93·237%
,, ,,	1948 ..	30,66	1,320,43	*Nil*	1,351,09 (51,57)	44,41	*Nil*	1,135,33	1,179,74	43,51	127,84	87·318%
,, ,,	1949 ..	32,69	1,153,75	*Nil*	1,186,44	40,02	*Nil*	685,34	725,36	47,36	413,72	61·138%
,, ,,	1950 ..	36,61	1,168,53	*Nil*	1,205,14	40,02	*Nil*	638,15	678,17	55,30	471,67	56·273%
,, ,,	1951 ..	34,84	1,257,48	*Nil*	1,292,32	40,02	*Nil*	678,15	718,17	57,52	516,63	55·572%

BANKING DEPARTMENT

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year.	Paid-up Capital and Reserves.	Deposits.						Bills payable.	Other liabilities.	Total liabilities and Assets.	Cash.	Bills purchased & discounted.	Balances held abroad.	Loans and Advances.		Investments.	Other Assets.
		Central Government	Government of Burma.	Other Government Accounts.	Banks.	Others.	Total.							To Governments.	To others.		
31st Dec.																	
1936 ..	10,00	7,14	..	..	15,87	27	23,28	9	70	34,07	11,97	*Nil*	14,86	*Nil*	*Nil*	6,16	1,08
1937 ..	10,00	9,76	..	..	20,16	1,27	31,19	12	56	41,87	29,41	*Nil*	3,64	2,06	2	6,24	56
1938 ..	10,00	4,87	1,95	4,36	12,18	84	24,20	9	87	35,16	18,54	8,26	1,14	1,06	11	5,26	79
1939 ..	10,00	6,73	1,54	4,58	18,87	1,16	32,88	9	54	43,51	17,74	10,11	6,98	1,20	*Nil*	6,42	1,06
30th June																	
1940 ..	10,00	6,20	1,45	4,42	20,98	1,46	34,51	9	49	45,09	11,21	4,09	20,20	10	15	7,70	1,64
1941 ..	10,00	15,03	3,26	4,17	30,02	2,37	54,85	39	2,07	67,31	13,19	*Nil*	47,33	15	*Nil*	5,27	1,37
1942 ..	10,00	14,11	34	7,56	64,63	2,01	88,65	3,33	2,38	104,36	14,44	6	80,39	*Nil*	*Nil*	8,24	1,23
1943 ..	10,00	8,42	63	9,98	58,24	3,05	80,32	1,60	7,19	99,11	13,84	51	75,88	*Nil*	22	7,38	1,28
1944 ..	10,00	65,25	79	16,79	94,35	3,45	180,63	2,97	8,09	201,69	12,31	2,59	173,74	72	10	11,11	1,12
1945 ..	10,00	277,97	71	22,96	80,19	17,93	399,76	3,78	12,35	425,89	14,49	*Nil*	388,13	70	*Nil*	21.44	1,13
1946 ..	10,00	457,43	87	18,56	109,47	6,47	592,80	2,88	12,26	617,94	17,49	*Nil*	559,06	*Nil*	6	30,79	1,05
1947 ..	10,00	390,70	..	18,00	88,91	30,96	528,57	1,92	7,92	548,41	41,86	*Nil*	430,82	5,11	3	66,94	1,21
1948 ..	10,00	284,30	..	25,02	103,21	47,95	460,47	4,02	12,34	486,83	30,75	1,76	401,34	11	*Nil*	50,86	2,04
1949 ..	10,00	128,39	..	16,97	67,45	61,29	274,10	3,27	7,50	294,88	32,83	57	135,68	10,72	7,32	103,45	2,03
1950 ..	10,00	140,67	..	15,20	52,44	63,58	271,89	3,81	12,14	297,83	36,74	1,09	189,25	93	10,01	57,05	2,10
1951 ..	10,00	162,79	..	17,05	58,74	71,43	310,00	2,37	9,82	332,19	34,98	2,02	178,35	7,50	18,71	88,12	2,44

EXCHANGE BANKS

The banks carrying on exchange business in India are merely branch agencies of banks having their head offices in London, on the Continent, in the Far East or the U. S. A. Originally their business was confined almost exclusively to the financing of the external trade of India; but in recent years, most of them, while continuing to play their main role, have also taken an active part in the financing of internal trade. Before the Great War, these banks used to do their business in India with money borrowed elsewhere; but the development of the money market in this country in the past three decades has enabled them to depend on internal deposits. Their investments consist to a great extent of the purchase of bills drawn against imports and exports to and from India.

The financing of the import trade originated and is carried through however for the most part by branches outside India, the Indian Branches' share in the business consisting principally in collecting the amount of the bills at maturity and in furnishing their other branches with information as to the means and standing of the drawees of the bills, and it is as regards the export business that the Indian branches are more immediately concerned. The Exchange Banks have practically a monopoly of the export finance in India and in view of the dimensions of the trade which has to be dealt with the Banks would under ordinary circumstances require to utilise a very large proportion of their resources in carrying through the business. They are able, however, by a system of rediscount in London to limit the employment of their own resources to a comparatively small figure in relation to the business they actually put through.

The bills against exports are largely drawn at three months' sight and may either be "clean" or be accompanied by the documents relating to the goods in respect of which they are drawn. Most of them are drawn on well-known firms at home or against credits opened by Banks or financial houses in England and bearing as they do an Exchange Bank endorsement they are readily taken up by the discount houses and Banks in London. Any bills purchased in India are sent home by the first possible mail so that presuming they are rediscounted as soon as they reach London the Exchange Banks are able to secure the return of their money in about 16 or 17 days instead of having to wait for three months which would be the case if they were unable to rediscount. It must not be assumed however that all bills are rediscounted as soon as they reach London as at times it suits the Banks to hold up the bills in anticipation of a fall in the London discount rate while on occasions also the Banks prefer to hold the bills on their own account as an investment until maturity.

The Banks place their funds in India and Pakistan for the purpose of purchasing export bills in a variety of ways of which the following are the principal:—

(1) Proceeds of import bills as they mature.

(2) Sale of drafts and telegraphic transfers payable in London and elsewhere out of India or Pakistan.

(3) Purchase of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers payable in India from the Secretary of State.

(4) Imports of bar gold and silver, bullion.

(5) Imports of sovereigns from London, Egypt or Australia.

Besides the British Exchange Banks, there are a few foreign banks operating in India. The earlier progress of Exchange Banks has been tabulated in the previous editions. The more recent trends are summed up below:—

Liabilities and Assets of Foreign Banks in India

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Year	No. of Banks	Deposits					Cash		Bills Discounted and Purchased	Loans and Advances	Investments		No. of Offices
		Fixed	Savings	Current	Others	Total	In Hand	At Banks			Govt. Securities	Others	
Exchange Banks													
1946	15	16,17	7,63	139,23	6,45	169,49	4,70	16,86	6,94	62,05	..	..	58
1947	15	20,66	8,32	128,96	5,74	163,67	5,16	22,03	9,92	81,51	..	..	60
1948	15	27,49	9,60	118,38	4,72	160,19	4,53	12,20	10,09	103,92	..	..	62
1949	15	30,01	9,74	117,17	5,11	162,03	2,18	16,69	16,32	104,79	46,27	1,11	64
1950	15	33,32	10,21	119,68	8,79	172,00	3,17	15,58	22,82	111,83	46,19	1,17	62
Other Foreign Banks													
1946	13	1,72	88	8,92	55	12,08	90	1,41	65	2,03	..	..	51
1947	8	1,25	94	8,06	25	10,50	67	3,40	76	5,58	..	..	36
1948	5	66	1,01	5,32	20	7,18	30	83	29	1,37	..	..	16
1949	6	56	80	3,45	1	4,82	16	48	17	89	2,91	4	18
1950	6	49	60	2,94	5	4,08	14	38	9	98	2,17	2	10

GROWTH OF BANKING

The credit for giving an impetus to joint stock banking in India goes to the Indian Companies Act of 1860 which accepted the principle of limited liability, a factor indispensable to the raising of large amounts of capital. Till 1906 however, there were few banks in the country and their resources being meagre, the sphere of activity was also restricted. The *swadeshi* movement gave an impetus to indigenous banking activity in the country and between 1906 and 1913, the number of banks with capital and reserves in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs doubled and their deposits increased from Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 18 crores. The year 1913, however, was a rude shock when several banks led by the People's Bank of India and the Indian Specie Bank went into liquidation; and though the First World War did give a fresh impetus, and the share of Indian joint stock banks in the aggregate deposits of banks in the country increased from 21 per cent. in 1914 to as much as 32 per cent. in 1920, it is a fact that between 1913 and 1924 as many as 161 banks failed.

In the following seven years the joint stock banks in the country were adversely hit by the world depression; but the economic recovery that followed resulted in increasing the share of deposits of these banks. The increase was mainly achieved at the cost of the Imperial Bank of India and the Exchange Banks. Since then there was a steady development till the outbreak of the Second World War excepting for a minor set-back in 1938 as the result of the closing down of the Travancore National and Quilon Bank, Ltd. The pace of expansion accelerated during the war period and continued till August 1947 when the disturbances completely dislocated the banking system in the affected areas. Nevertheless, commercial banking in India as a whole presented an encouraging picture and even recorded further expansion.

The following statements give details about the position of Indian banking :—

Liabilities and Assets of Indian Joint Stock Banks Relating to Their Business in the Indian Union and Total Business

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Deposits		Cash				Bills Discounted and Purchased		Loans and Advances		No. of Offices	
			In Hand		At Banks							
	I.U.	Total	I.U.	Total	I.U.	Total	I.U.	Total	I.U.	Total	I.U.	Total
1946	844,59	986,91	56,32	76,96	96,03	109,37	40,33	45,26	355,21	413,79	4,777	5,588
1947	877,92	989,78	53,41	75,44	101,77	106,19	40,53	42,47	346,42	390,46	4,723	5,254
1948	842,91	950,85	53,27	69,65	85,61	102,64	39,14	41,35	351,23	386,76	4,596	4,868
1949	756,26	831,11	46,29	68,62	81,96	102,60	30,80	32,75	338,89	362,74	4,359	4,534
1950	770,59	828,01	50,42	53,62	64,22	76,97	37,77	44,05	334,94	374,62	4,281	4,432

Consolidated Position of Scheduled Banks In India

(In Crores of Rupees)

Particulars	1939	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number of reporting banks	58	93	97	98	95	95
Demand Liabilities	135	722	698	680	611 (28)	594 (21)
Percentage to Total Deposits	56	70	67	69	69	69
Time Liabilities	106	310	344	311	278 (—)	273 (1)
Percentage to Total Deposits	44	30	33	31	31	31
Total Liabilities	241	1,032	1,042	991	889 (28)	867 (22)
Cash	7	41	40	38	35	35
Balances with the Reserve Bank	16	85	96	*N.A.*	66	61
Percentage of both to Total Deposits	10	12	13	*N.A.*	11	11
Excess balances with the Reserve Bank	7	43	54	*N.A.*	31	26
Advances	117	373	428	418	435	428
Bills Discounted	5	20	18	17	16	13
Total Advances	122	393	446	435	451	441
Percentage to Total Liabilities	51	38	43	44	51	51

Note :—The figures represent annual averages.
Borrowings from other banks are shown in brackets since 1949.

N.A. Not available.

Liabilities and Assets of Indian Joint Stock Banks

(In Lakhs of Rupees)

End of	No. of Reporting Banks	Paid-up Capital	Reserves	Deposits		Bills Discounted and Purchased	Loans and Advances	Investments		Cash		Total Liabilities or Assets	Net Profit	No. of Offices*
				Fixed	Savings			Government Securities	Others	In Hand	At Banks			
IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA														
1947	1	5,63	6,25	49,12	28,55	169,87	77,07	155,53	8,67	22,62	20,27	299,40	1,23	362 (80)
1948	1	5,63	6,28	41,94	31,44	173,49	85,74	150,82	10,43	19,96	23,72	306,15	1,20	367 (84)
1949	1	5,63	6,30	40,00	30,98	167,82	86,12	96,06	10,79	25,62	41,27	268,64	1,23	377 (36)
1950	1	5,63	6,33	41,46	30,47	145,76	94,44	107,15	14,40	7,17	21,01	254,99	1,25	382 (36)
OTHER INDIAN SCHEDULED BANKS														
1947	80	30,76	15,81	178,23	108,27	295,72	261,29	252,99	31,85	43,97	77,51	744,95	5,96	2,545(377)
1948	78	31,30	19,48	148,52	105,47	299,90	251,10	245,37	34,27	42,03	73,30	730,21	4,87	2,522(142)
1949	77	31,06	20,05	134,02	100,50	240,70	226,09	212,89	28,97	35,94	56,55	635,83	4,32	2,399(108)
1950	75	30,38	20,04	137,32	101,52	243,83	233,16	209,07	30,89	39,68	51,51	673,23	4,11	2,331 (80)
NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—CLASS A2														
1947	68	5,22	1,79	22,07	6,10	19,32	27,90	13,33	4,24	5,36	5,14	62,10	44	556 (35)
1948	72	5,18	2,32	18,82	6,87	18,95	27,61	12,83	3,88	4,62	3,35	57,92	25	567 (38)
1949	78	5,73	2,62	20,40	6,84	17,34	30,29	12,43	3,10	4,54	3,08	59,41	28	516 (23)
1950	74	6,38	2,63	21,36	8,70	15,40	26,47	18,99	2,96	3,82	2,43	60,57	23	488 (18)
NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—CLASS B														
1947	185	2,99	88	15,50	4,52	5,99	18,65	6,09	1,57	2,80	2,64	35,09	36	743 (18)
1948	191	3,13	94	13,72	4,01	4,85	17,46	5,31	1,29	2,47	1,90	31,67	26	693 (5)
1949	190	3,06	99	11,90	3,63	3,80	15,74	4,79	1,08	2,04	1,27	27,64	26	658 (5)
1950	192	3,06	1,10	12,41	3,84	4,19	16,21	4,99	1,15	2,32	1,58	29,04	29	663 (3)
NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—CLASS C														
1947	121	68	17	2,25	48	83	3,43	46	33	40	37	5,50	6	244 (4)
1948	119	67	18	2,08	35	60	3,24	26	22	37	24	4,84	5	211 (2)
1949	124	72	18	2,01	38	58	3,13	31	23	35	26	4,75	6	224 (3)
1950	129	74	18	2,20	48	62	3,20	36	24	48	35	5,21	5	241 (8)
NON-SCHEDULED BANKS—CLASS D														
1947	170	26	10	1,45	33	59	2,12	9	20	30	26	3,50	2	273 (11)
1948	158	25	9	1,19	19	29	1,61	15	12	19	13	2,70	2	236 (1)
1949	129	21	8	1,00	19	23	1,37	6	10	13	7	2,00	2	185 (2)
1950	124	22	7	81	16	18	1,14	7	7	15	9	1,80	2	176 (2)
TOTAL INDIAN SCHEDULED BANKS														
1947	81	38,39	22,06	227,35	136,82	465,60	338,36	408,52	40,52	66,58	97,78	1044,35	7,19	2,907(463)
1948	79	39,33	25,76	190,46	136,91	473,39	336,84	396,19	44,70	61,99	97,02	1036,36	6,07	2,889(226)
1949	78	38,69	26,35	174,02	131,48	408,52	312,21	308,95	39,76	61,56	97,82	904,47	5,55	2,776(144)
1950	76	38,01	26,37	178,78	131,99	389,59	327,60	316,22	45,29	66,85	72,52	928,22	5,36	2,713(125)
NON-SCHEDULED BANKS														
1947	544	9,15	2,94	*41,27	11,43	26,73	52,10	19,97	6,34	8,86	8,41	106,19	88	1,816 (68)
1948	540	9,23	3,53	35,81	11,42	24,69	49,92	18,57	5,51	7,65	5,62	97,13	58	1,707 (46)
1949	521	9,72	3,87	35,31	11,04	21,95	50,53	17,59	4,51	7,06	4,78	93,80	62	1,583 (31)
1950	519	10,40	3,98	36,78	13,18	20,39	47,02	24,41	4,41	6,77	4,45	96,63	60	1,568 (26)
TOTAL NON-SCHEDULED BANKS														
1947	625	45,54	25,00	268,62	148,26	492,33	390,46	428,49	46,86	75,44	106,19	1150,54	8,07	4,723(531)
1948	619	46,16	29,29	226,27	148,33	498,08	386,76	414,76	50,21	69,65	102,64	1133,49	6,65	4,596(272)
1949	599	46,41	30,22	209,33	142,52	430,47	362,74	326,54	44,27	68,62	102,60	998,27	6,17	4,359(175)
1950	595	46,41	30,35	215,56	145,17	409,98	374,62	340,63	49,70	76,97	76,97	1024,84	5,96	4,281(151)
ALL-INDIAN JOINT STOCK BANKS														
1947	625	45,54	25,00	268,62	148,26	492,33	390,46	428,49	46,86	75,44	106,19	1150,54	8,07	4,723(531)
1948	619	46,16	29,29	226,27	148,33	498,08	386,76	414,76	50,21	69,65	102,64	1133,49	6,65	4,596(272)
1949	599	46,41	30,22	209,33	142,52	430,47	362,74	326,54	44,27	68,62	102,60	998,27	6,17	4,359(175)
1950	595	46,41	30,35	215,56	145,17	409,98	374,62	340,63	49,70	76,97	76,97	1024,84	5,96	4,281(151)

* No. of offices outside the Indian Union are shown in brackets.

REVIEW FOR 1951

The year 1951 may be divided into two periods with November 15 as the dividing line, when the Reserve Bank of India raised the Bank rate by half per cent. to 3½ per cent. The way for the decision has, however, been paved much earlier. The call rate amongst the larger scheduled banks, which had been quoted at ½ per cent. since June 9, 1950, spurted upto one per cent. on January 5, 1951 and further to 1¼ per cent. on January 17. Term money rates were also quoted higher, while some banks put up their discount rates, the Imperial Bank of India stepping up its *Hundi* rate, which had remained unchanged at 3½ per cent. since January 18, 1949, to 4 per cent. on January 11. This was followed by the Government of India announcing on January 22 its decision to receive from February 1, 1951 Ten-year Treasury Savings Deposits repayable at par and carrying interest at 3½ per cent. per annum.

The busy season continued till May 11, and recorded the largest absorption of notes for any of the post-war years. Yet the monetary stringency was so heavy that the Imperial Bank of India stepped up its rate for advances against Government Securities for borrowings of Rs. 5 lakhs and more to 3 per cent. on March 14 and that for advances below Rs. 5 lakhs to 3½ per cent. on April 24. After May 11, however, the money market tended to be easy and a fall in the money rates was noted in the middle of July. Also, the fall in note circulation was larger in the current slack season than in any of the post-war years. At the same time the contraction of bank credit was slow accounting for 48 per cent. of the expansion in the busy season as against 90 per cent. a year ago.

It was in this background that the Reserve Bank decided to raise the Bank rate. It was explained that the change was a disinflationary measure. Simultaneously the Reserve Bank announced that during the busy season, 1951-52 it would, save in exceptional cases, refrain from buying Government Securities to meet the requirements of scheduled banks but would make loans and advances at the prevailing Bank rate against securities specified in Section 17(4) (*a*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

Immediatey after the rise in the Bank rate the Imperial Bank announced a general increase in its lending rates. Its rate for advances was stepped up from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent., its *Hundi* rate from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. and its call rate for loans to scheduled banks against Government Securities for Rs. 5 lakhs and above and for less than this sum by ½ per cent. to 3 per cent. and 3½ per cent. respectively. Short-term money rates also tended to harden. Apart from the growing needs of crop finance, the demand for funds continued to rise because of heavy imports of U.S. cotton and the Imperial Bank stepped up its call rates by a further ½ per cent. on December 17. This was followed by the Exchange banks and other scheduled banks and thus brought into effective operation the enhanced Bank rate. This tendency became more pronounced in the last week of 1951 and, with the increasing resort by banks to the Reserve Bank for accommodation, the call rate amongst the larger scheduled banks was pushed up further from 2½ per cent. on December 29 to 2½ per cent. on January 4 and further to 2¾ per cent. on January 17. Term money rates were also placed higher at 3 per cent. as against 2½-2¾ per cent. at the close of 1951.

Bill Market.—With a view to relieving seasonal stringency, and as a first step towards building up an organised bill market, the Reserve Bank announced on January 16, 1952 its decision to make, at a concessional rate of 3 per cent. (*i.e.*, ½ per cent. below the Bank rate), advances to scheduled banks against the security of usance bills and notes eligible under Section 17(2) (*a*) of the Reserve Bank of India Act. As a further inducement to banks to help create a bill market the Reserve Bank offered to bear half the cost of the stamp duty incurred in converting demand bills into time bills. The proposed market, however, tries to segregate the one already built up by indigenous bankers.

Banking Progress.—At the end of 1951 there were 95 scheduled banks including 15 Exchange banks as against 98 at the end of 1950. In the year under review two scheduled banks were merged and the third one handed over its banking business to another scheduled bank. The process of weeding out uneconomic branches gained fresh momentum in the year under review and the number of banking offices of scheduled banks fell from 2,825 at the end of 1950 to 2,676 on September 30, 1951. Five leading joint stock banks had 753 offices as against 697 at the end of 1950, those of Exchange banks remained unchanged at 65; but there was a reduction of 10 offices in the case of the Imperial Bank of India at 392, while those of other scheduled banks dropped from 1,682 to 1,466.

The following table gives the consolidated position of scheduled banks :—

	(In crores of rupees) 29-12-1950	28-12-1951
No. of Scheduled banks	94	94
Total Liabilities in India	882	869
Demand Liabilities in India	598	576
Percentage to Total Liabilities ..	67·78	66·27
Time Liabilities in India	284	293
Percentage to Total Liabilities ..	32·22	33·73
Cash and Balances with Reserve Bank.	95	90
Percentage to Total Liabilities ..	10·72	10·30
Balances with other banks and money at call (*a*)	N.A.	26
Investments in India in Government Securities (*b*)	N.A.	307
Percentage of (*a*) & (*b*) to Total Liabilities	N.A.	38·38
Advances and Bills Discounted in India.	445	543
Percentage to Total Liabilities ..	50·45	62·41

Recent Trend of Banking

(Scheduled & Non-Scheduled.) (In crores of rupees)

	December 1950	January 1951	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
No. of banks	430	422	427	422	417	412	418	408	394	409
Capital & Reserves ..	67·4	67·1	65·8	66·8	66·8	66	66·1	65·8	65·8	67·3
Demand Deposits	581	584	573	597	589	583	586	604	597	580
Time Deposits	303	304	305	306	311	310	305	305	302	305
Total Deposits	884	888	878	904	900	893	891	909	900	885
Due to other banks ..	22	31	30	39	38	34	30	21	28	25
Total Liabilities	1,044	1,057	1,052	1,074	1,072	1,061	1,059	1,063	1,069	1,055
Cash in hand and with Reserve Bank	107	85	93	99	92	90	112	115	117	124
Percentage of Deposits ..	12·1	9·6	10·6	10·9	10·2	10·1	12·5	12·7	13·0	14·0
Balances with other banks, and money at short notice (*a*)	20	24	23	22	21	20	24	24	32	29
Investments (*b*)—										
Government Securities..	317	350	328	325	314	306	304	308	323	322
Others	26	24	24	23	23	23	23	23	24	24
Percentage of (*a*) & (*b*) to Deposits ..	44·5	43·1	40·0	38·5	37·4	36·8	36·8	36·5	38·5	39·1
Loans and Advances ..	444	441	465	501	524	569	551	531	509	493
Percentage of Deposits..	50·3	49·7	53·0	55·4	58·2	63·8	61·8	58·4	56·6	55·7
Total Assets ..	1,025	1,038	1,031	1,069	1,075	1,066	1,078	1,055	1,058	1,046

BANKING LAW

Ever since 1913 when the banking crisis in this country stressed the need for separate legislation to govern the working of banks, this problem has been confronting the authorities.

On February 17, 1949 the Indian Parliament passed the Banking Companies Act and brought into effect from March 16. The legislation, called the **Banking Companies Act, 1949, marks the culmination of the long and chequered career of the proposal for a Banking Companies Bill, first mooted in 1939. It attempts to consolidate with certain modifications the relevant provisions concerning banking companies, contained in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and various *ad hoc* measures taken by issuing ordinances.**

The detailed provisions have appeared in the previous editions. These include (1) definition of a banking company, (2) introduction of the licensing system, (3) minimum requirements regarding paid up capital of a bank incorporated in India, (4) obligation on the part of scheduled banks to keep minimum reserves with the Reserve Bank and submit weekly returns, (5) obligations on the part of non-scheduled banks, (6) compulsory maintenance after March 1951 of 20 per cent. of time and demand liabilities in India in cash, gold or unencumbered approved securities at a price not exceeding the current market value, (7) ban on interlocking directorates, employment of managing agents and making unsecured advances to directors or firms in which the directors are interested, (8) wide powers of supervision, inspection and direction for the Reserve Bank and (9) provision for opening of branches only with the permission of the Reserve Bank.

The Act was amended on March 10, 1950. The changes came into force from March 18, 1950.

The report on the administration of the law throws light on the extent of violations and the measures taken to prevent their occurrence. The Reserve Bank received in 1950 120 applications from 39 banking companies for permission to open new branches or to change the location of the existing ones. Of these as many as 103 were for the opening of new offices in India. 27 applications were rejected. Permission was granted for opening offices in Burma, Indonesia, Japan, Malaya and Nepal in respect of six applications.

During 1950 four banking companies from the Calcutta area, three scheduled and one non-scheduled, applied to the Court for a moratorium. On the Reserve Bank's report, one scheduled bank was ordered to be wound up, another withdrew its application and the remaining two concluded schemes of arrangement. 11 banks, eight of which were from the Madras area, went into voluntary liquidation, while 16 including three scheduled were ordered to be compulsorily wound up by the Court. Of these, six each belonged to the Madras and Calcutta areas.

Rural Finance

The Reserve Bank of India Act enacted in 1934 made it obligatory on the Bank to submit to the Government within three years proposals for the improvement of the machinery for dealing with agricultural finance and for an effective liaison between agricultural enterprise and the operations of the Bank. The report submitted about the end of 1937 pointed out certain fundamental difficulties in regard to agricultural finance and emphasised that the question of agricultural finance is closely linked up with the question of the improvement of agriculture. Before credit can become freely available to the farmer, he must be made creditworthy. The agency most suitable must have an educative as well as a purely business side. The report, therefore, concludes that the agency which satisfies the requisite conditions for agricultural finance is the co-operative society.

Apart from a more liberal use of the provisions of the Act, the Reserve Bank took the initiative in the formulation of a forward policy in regard to rural finance. The Rural Banking Inquiry Committee was appointed to inquire into the question of the extension of banking facilities in semi-urban and rural areas. The main recommendations have appeared in the previous edition.

The Reserve Bank convened a conference in the middle of 1951 to review its role in the sphere of rural finance. As a result, a standing advisory committee has been associated, as an expert body, with the working of the Bank's Agricultural Credit Department. A factual inquiry into the actual conditions prevailing in India in respect of rural finance has been undertaken with a view to formulating a long-term policy. The Reserve Bank of India Act has been amended with a view to making co-operative banks' paper eligible for re-discount and extending the period of accommodation from nine months to 15 months.

Indigenous Bankers

Long before the establishment of joint-stock banking companies in India or Pakistan indigenous bankers or *shroffs* flourished. Even at present they form an important credit agency in the banking system and are the only source of credit in many parts of the sub-continent. The difference between *shroffs* and money-lenders is that while the latter work generally with their own capital, the former use borrowed capital also either in the form of deposits from the public or by drawing and rediscounting *hundies*. A certain number of indigenous *shroffs* work on modern lines and transact all kinds of business which the ordinary joint-stock banks transact, including the issue of pass books and cheque books. They do not, however, publish balance sheets and their management is entirely in the hands of a single proprietor or a firm of proprietors.

No reliable estimates of the capital employed by indigenous bankers are available; but it is recognised that amongst the agencies financing agriculture, internal trade and small industries, they occupy a prominent position. Their operations are not attended with formalities and delay, and the majority of them combine banking with some form of trade and the capital employed in banking is not distinguished from that employed in trade.

In Bombay indigenous bankers on the approved lists of joint-stock banks get advances from these banks upto their respective limits. Banks also make advances against *shroffs' hundies*, the period for which is usually 60 days. In all Provinces, the indigenous bankers get remittance facilities from the Imperial Bank on the same terms as the general public do.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Central Banking Inquiry Committee for linking indigenous bankers with the country's central banking institution, the Reserve Bank of India, on its formation, opened negotiations; but no agreement materialised since the indigenous bankers felt that the conditions laid down were rather irksome. The question was brought up for discussion again in 1946 when the Central Assembly considered the Banking Bill.

In his inaugural address before the All-India Shroffs' Conference in July 1951 the Governor of the Reserve Bank indicated that the primary responsibility of producing a constructive scheme for the linking of indigenous bankers with the Reserve Bank must rest on them. For this purpose, a change in their traditional outlook and practices was necessary.

The Interest Structure

Recent monetary theory looks on money rates as the basic influence at work in respect of a country's economy. Banks work within the conditions set by interest rates which, in turn, are regulated, under the modern monetary technique, by the central banking institution of a country. In this country, the yield on a non-terminable Government security is generally looked upon as a barometer of long-term interest rates, while the rate of the Imperial Bank on demand loans represents earnings on short-term investments. The Imperial Bank's *hundi* rate is the rate at which the Bank discounts first class trade bills. The call money rate is the rate for surplus money seeking investment and repayable at the option of the borrower or the lender subject to a minimum period of 24 hours. Bazaar Bill rates are the highest rates in the Indian money market and they are the rates charged by *shroffs*.

In the monetary history of the sub-continent the normal relationship between the short-term money rates and the long-term money rates is that the former stands higher than the latter. For three decades in the last century, the excess ranged between one and two per cent.; but since then, the difference has narrowed down and the recent tendency was that the short-term loan rates were actually lower than the long-term interest rates. This is mainly due to the exceptional demand of Government for loans.

Formerly each Presidency Bank fixed its own Bank rate which was not uniform. After the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks the Imperial Bank fixed the rate for the whole of the sub-continent until July 4, 1935 when the right to fix the official Bank rate was exercised by the Reserve Bank every Wednesday. The rate fixed represents the rate charged by the banks on demand loans against Government securities and is the standard rate at which the Reserve Bank is prepared to buy or rediscount bills of exchange or other commercial paper eligible for purchase under the Reserve Bank of India Act. This rate enables the Reserve Bank to have direct contact with short-term rates and the money market and to encourage or discourage scheduled banks to obtain more cash.

With the end of the first phase of the post-war period it became clear that the inflationary pressures were worsening throughout the world while capital was getting scarce. Country after country, therefore, resorted to credit restrictions. Following the aggravation of world-wide inflation after the Korean War the need for monetary discipline became all the more urgent and the United Kingdom followed the lead given by some of the European countries by raising the Bank rate from two per cent. to 2½ per cent. in the first week of November 1951 and to 4 per cent. on March 11, 1952.

Since the beginning of the Indian busy season in October 1948 the money market began to display a hardening tendency though borrowing by Government on the old basis of interest had become difficult much earlier. The tendency hardened in the following two seasons. For the first time in March 1951, the Government of India indicated that the policy of expanding the bank credit by supporting the gilt-edged market had reached the limit and, on November 15, 1951, the Bank rate was raised to 3½ per cent.

Money Rates.—The following is the trend of the short-term money rates in the country since 1938-39 :—

Year.	Bank Rate.	Imperial Bank *Hundi* Rate.		Call Money Bombay.		Bazar Bill Bombay.		Average Treasury Bill Rate.	Annual Deposits.	
		High.	Low.	Highest.	Lowest.	H.	L.		H.	L.
1938-39	3	3	3	2½	½	5½	3	1·63	2	1½
1939-40	3	3½	3	2½	½	6½	5½	1·86	2	1½
1940-41	3	3½	3	1½	½	6½	5½	0·89	2	1½
1941-42	3	3	3	½	½	6½	4½	0·82	2	1½
1942-43	3	3	3	½	½	6½	5	0·87	2	1½
1943-44	3	3	3	½	½	6	4½	0·90	1½	1
1944-45	3	3	3	½	½	5½	4½	0·49	1½	1
1945-46	3	3	3	1	½	5½	5½	0·38	1½	1½
1946-47	3	3	3	¾	½	7½	5½	0·43	1½	1½
1947-48	3	3	3	½	½	7½	7½	0·45	2	1½
1948-49	3	3	3	1	½	8½	7½	0·49	2	1½
1949-50	3	3½	3	1½	½	8½	7½	0·51	2	1½
1950-51	3	4	3½	1¼	½	9	8½	*Nil*	2	1½
1951-52	3 & 3½	..	..	1 1/16	½	..	..	*Nil*	2½–3	1½

Relative Rates.—The relationship between the long-term interest rates as represented by the yield on non-terminable Government loan and the short-term interest rates is established in the following table :—

Year.	Yield on 3½ p.c. Rupee Security.	Average Bank rate.	Excess or Deficit of 2 over 1.
1870 ..	4·3	5·16	+ 0·86
1880 ..	4·3	5·01	+ 0·71
1890 ..	4·0	5·92	+ 2·07
1900 ..	3·64	5·51	+ 1·87
1910 ..	3·72	5·47	+ 1·74
1920 ..	5·9	6·20	+ 0·07
1930 ..	5·1	5·88	+ 0·78
1931 ..	5·5	7·04	+ 1·54
1932 ..	5·7	5·02	— 0·70
1933 ..	4·3	3·56	— 0·74
1934 ..	3·9	3·50	— 0·40
1935 ..	..	3·46	..
1936 ..	3·52	3·00	— 0·52
1937 ..	3·63	3·00	— 0·63
1938 ..	3·55	3·00	— 0·55

Year.	Yield on 3 p.c. Rupee Security.	Average Bank rate.	Excess or Deficit of 2 over 1.
1940-41 ..	3·79	3·0	— 0·79
1941-42 ..	3·69	3·0	— 0·69
1942-43 ..	3·77	3·0	— 0·77
1943-44 ..	3·57	3·0	— 0·57
1944-45 ..	3·33	3·0	— 0·33
1945-46 ..	3·14	3·0	— 0·14
1946-47 ..	2·90	3·0	+ 0·10
1947-48 ..	3·03	3·0	— 0·03
1948-49 ..	3·03	3·0	— 0·03
1949-50 ..	3·07	3·0	— 0·07
1950-51 ..	3·15	3·0	— 0·15
1951-Oct. ..	3·24	3·0	— 0·24
1951-Dec. ..	3·73	3·5	— 0·23

Clearing Houses.—The Principal Clearing Houses in India are those of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and of these the first two are by far the most important. In 1946-47 Clearing Houses were opened at Alleppey, Rajkot and Gaya and are being managed by the Imperial Bank of India. This brings the total number of Clearing Houses under the management of the Imperial Bank to 19. In Bombay, a Metropolitan Clearing Association was formed and registered in October 1946 to arrange for clearing for non-scheduled banks as the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House decided to restrict its membership and sub-membership only to scheduled banks.

Cheque clearances in the Indian Union declined to Rs. 6,198 crores in 1949-50 from Rs. 6,687 crores in the previous year which was incidentally a record year for cheque clearances. In 1950-51 there was, however, a sharp recovery owing to the broadening of business activity and the rise in prices following the outbreak of the Korean War and the rearmament drive and the total cheque clearances amounted to Rs. 6,577½ crores. Of the increase amounting to Rs. 379½ crores, Bombay alone accounted for Rs. 277¾ crores at Rs. 2,877½ crores. The year 1951-52, however, broke all previous records.

CLEARING HOUSE STATISTICS (In crores of rupees)

Year	Bombay	Calcutta	Delhi	Kanpur	Madras	Other Centres	Total
1918-19	569	741	..	..	25	..	1,358
1928-29	652	1,094	..	7	66	..	1,856
1938-39	786	935	19	12	99	28	1,921
1947-48	2,453	2,600	126	110	348	519	6,480
1948-49	2,739	2,655	149	140	402	602	6,687
1949-50	2,600	2,356	140	129	375	598	6,198
1950-51	2,878	2,386	150	136	432	596	6,578
April 1951	276	283	15	13	40	62	688
May	306	299	15	15	40	77	753
June	254	273	14	12	39	67	659
July	255	275	13	13	41	72	668
August	239	263	12	11	39	56	621
September	217	276	14	11	38	60	616
October	233	249	12	11	40	67	612
November	260	266	14	12	38	70	659
December	246	245	14	13	40	63	621

STOCK EXCHANGE

THE earliest reference to stock broking in India dates back to the end of the 18th century when transactions in Government securities and the shares of the East India Company used to take place in Calcutta under a *neem* tree. Similar references are also available about business in shares in Bombay before 1840. The boom following the American Civil war gave a great impetus to this business.

The Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay was formally constituted by an indenture dated December 3, 1887. It has now about 450 members on its roll who carry on business in the Brokers' Hall bought in 1887 from the funds of the Association. Trading is governed by the rules framed by the Governing Board. The value of a broker's card fluctuated according to the volume of business in the market. Prior to 1939 it fluctuated between Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 20,000; in 1946 when business was brisk and the share market was in the best form, the sale of a card fetched Rs. 66,000; and at present it is around Rs. 20,000.

This is the only share market where forward business used to be conducted in an organised way. This business is governed by separate rules approved by the Government of Bombay under powers vested in them by the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act. This legislation was enacted in 1925 in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Stock Exchange Inquiry Committee in 1923, with Sir Wilfrid Atlay as President.

Thirteen years later, the Government of Bombay appointed a Committee, with Mr. W. B. Morison as Chairman, "to examine and report on the organisation and methods of working of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, to consider whether any modifications are desirable in the interests of the investing public and to make recommendations."

The wild orgy of speculation that started in the share markets all over the country in 1943 called for Governmental action. On September 11, 1943, the Government of India issued Rule 94-C under the Defence of India Rules, prohibiting with effect from the 24th of that month all stock exchanges in India from permitting or affording facilities for *badla* transactions or for the making of any contracts other than for ready delivery contracts. In December 1945, this rule expired following the termination of the War and trading in shares was conducted on a ready delivery basis, the account being settled every fortnight. In 1951 the High Court ruled in a suit that any contract, where delivery is specified for a date, is other than a ready delivery contract. Consequently, the Board re-introduced the pre-war pattern of forward trading.

Besides the premier share market in Bombay, occasional attempts were made in the city to have an additional share market. In 1917 the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. was registered, but it ceased to function after a brief period. A new stock market was opened in 1938 under the name of the Indian Stock Exchange, Ltd.

Calcutta Association.—The Calcutta Stock Exchange Association was founded at No. 2, New China Bazar Road (now known as 2, Royal Exchange Place), Calcutta, with 150 founder members in 1908. Fifteen years later, it was registered as a limited liability concern. The Association is controlled and managed by a Committee and has a membership of 232 brokers.

The only registered institution in South India of brokers dealing in shares and securities is the Madras Stock Exchange Association, Ltd., registered in 1937.

During the boom period several stock markets were started at other industrial centres. These include Delhi and Kanpur.

The Ahmedabad Stock Exchange is also a registered body and recognised by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Securities Contract Control Act.

Among the former States Hyderabad has a stock market of its own.

CAPITAL MARKET

Until the beginning of the Second World War the capital market had made a slow but steady progress; but its pace quickly accelerated during the War period when the monetary inflation and the rising trend of industrial profits served as a first class stimulant to its growth which was spectacular. The post-war period has, however, served mainly towards consolidating the early gains. A broad idea of the expansion of the market can be had from the fact that between 1938-39 and 1946-47, the interest-bearing obligations of the Government of India increased by Rs. 1,176 crores, while consent for the issue of capital was granted to the tune of Rs. 640¼ crores from May 17, 1943 to March 31, 1947.

Following the budget proposals for 1947-48, the capital market received a rude shock. The political conditions, the economic malaise, and mismanagement in certain industries led to loss of confidence in investment values and the share markets are now mainly in the hands of professional operators.

Following the partition of the country, the newly constituted Government of India decided to continue the taxation at a high level. They also announced their views on nationalisation of industries and undertook legislation to limit the dividends which curtailed the purchasing power of the investor. On the labour front awards of industrial courts and arbitrators created serious misgivings and wage costs increased while output per worker fell. There were several bank failures also and abuses of company management and floatation of new companies without due regard to sound principles accentuated the situation in the capital market.

There were signs of a return of public confidence in the capital market since September 1949. The flow of savings was, however, still small as a result of the reduced capacity to save on the part of the income groups who, in the past, had been the main support of the investment market and the post-war redistribution of national income in favour of the rural and lower income groups. On Government loan account there was a net outgo of Rs. 20 crores in 1949-50. The respective figures for 1948-49 and 1947-48 being Rs. 42 crores and Rs. 16 crores. The response to private issues in 1949-50 was small and where they were successful, the interest offered was higher.

The improvement in the capital market signs of which were visible in the previous year was maintained during 1950-51. Equity prices maintained the uptrend which had commenced in July 1949 and rose further following the outbreak of the Korean war, assisted by internal developments. The Reserve Bank's all-India index of variable dividend industrial securities (base 1938=100), which had fallen to 110 in July 1949 from the peak of 286 in August 1946, stood at 133 in March 1951 as against 115 a year before. For the year as a whole, the index rose by eight per cent. as against a fall of 16 per cent. in the previous year. Between April 1951 and June 1951 the index stood around 138.5 and sagged thereafter until it reached 121.7 in December 1951.

On the other hand, the gilt-edged market was throughout downward mainly on account of apprehensions about the future trend of interest rates. The Reserve Bank's index of Government and semi-Government securities, which stood at 100.9 in March 1950, fell to 98.6 in March 1951. The floatation in June 1950 of the 3 per cent. Government of India Loan, 1964 and in July of three ten-year State Government loans at below par was interpreted as official recognition of a hardening of interest rates. To stem the tide, the Reserve Bank had to purchase Government securities on a larger scale than in 1949-50 and the limitation of open market operation having been indicated by the Finance Minister on March 14, 1951, the market interpreted it bearishly.

The flow of savings whether to the market or through small savings was meagre; but the market responded to fresh issues more favourably than the year before though at slightly higher rates. The 3 per cent. cash-cum-conversion loan of the Government of India for Rs. 30 crores and the three State Governments loans amounting to Rs. 8 crores were fully subscribed. Small savings brought in about Rs. 25 crores in 1950-51 as against Rs. 26 crores in 1949-50. Private issues appeared to have been more successful than in 1949-50. The available data shows that the paid-up capital of joint stock companies quoted on the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras stock exchanges rose by Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 286 crores during 1950-51 in comparison with an increase of Rs. 3 crores in the previous year.

In view of the maturity of the 3 per cent. 1951-54 loan amounting to Rs. 86 crores, the Government of India had hoped to raise Rs. 100 crores from market borrowing; but it was possible to borrow only Rs. 50 crores by the issue of 3 per cent. loan, 1958, at Rs. 100 on August 22, 1951. Thus once again the actual borrowing fell short of the estimate. On the other hand, the total investment in Treasury Savings Deposits amounted to Rs. 15 crores in 1951-52. The Deposits introduced on February 1, 1951 bear three and a half per cent. interest. According to the Budget memorandum, Government have placed the receipts under small savings at Rs. 40.52 crores for 1951-52.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES

To canalise the resources of the capital market in Government loans, the Government of India introduced on May 17, 1943 control over capital issues. The control passed through several forms, namely, (1) discouragement of long-range schemes till April 1944, (2) relaxation in regard to long-range schemes from April 1944 onwards, (3) exemption of companies other than banking and insurance companies for capital not exceeding Rs. one lakh with effect from August 1945 and (4) the raising of this exemption limit further to Rs. 5 lakhs in December 1945.

The Government of India introduced in March 1947 a Bill "to secure a balanced investment of the country's resources in industry, agriculture and the social services". The law, which was finally passed, was for a period of three years. It imposed on the Central Government an obligation to communicate to the applicant the reasons for refusal of permission and provided for the machinery of an advisory committee.

Control over capital issues continued during 1949-50 and the Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act passed in March 1950 extended the control upto March 1952. The amount sanctioned in 1949 was Rs. 63.03 crores in respect of 326 companies or half of that sanctioned in the previous year (Rs. 125.57 crores) and one-fourth of that in 1946 (Rs. 240.47 crores). As in the previous years, immediate schemes predominated, and group-wise, a majority of the schemes related to industrial ventures.

following the expected lapse of the Dividend Limitation Act. The reaction to the budget proposals was slight, the market having discounted the concessions that were granted. During March the share market was dominated by the tension in Indo-Pakistan relations and stock prices showed sizeable declines with Tata Deferred and Bombay Dyeing winding up the year ended March 31, 1950 at Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 1,041-4-0.

The recovery that began in July 1949 was sustained although the market tended to be unsteady at times. Professional activity, however, continued to predominate. Helped by the Indo-Pakistan Interim Trade Agreement of April 1950, the market generally ruled firm in the first quarter of 1950-51. Sentiment was also aided by Government's decision not to revalue the Indian rupee and the market turned distinctly bullish after the outbreak of the Korean war. In August the textile strike in Bombay introduced an element of uncertainty which was prolonged by the failure of Sir Owen Dixon's Mission in Kashmir, the publication of the Bank Tribunal's Award and the postponement by the International Monetary Fund of a decision on the par value of the Pakistani rupee. The market, however, looked up again about the middle of October being assisted, among other factors, by the failure of the textile strike in Bombay, the prolongation of the Korean war, the expected implications of the Colombo Plan, the Prime Minister's assurance on October 2, 1950 that a capital levy would not be imposed and the postponement by Parliament of the Industries (Development and Control) Bill. The firmness continued for the rest of the year following the Indo-Pakistan Trade Pact on February 25, 1951 and the budget proposals which did not contain any major levies on industry.

The above factors, together with the satisfactory working in 1949-50, sent up Tata Deferred to Rs. 1,867-8 on August 31; but Bombay Dyeing remained neglected around Rs. 950. In December 1950, both the shares advanced to Rs. 1,922-8 and Rs. Rs. 1,060, the special factor for the latter being the decision to issue bonus shares. In the last quarter of the year, the quotations advanced further to Rs. 2,007-8 and Rs. 1,073-12 respectively, Bombay Dyeing being quoted ex-right at Rs. 481-4 at the end of March 1951.

The table below, based on data collected by the Reserve Bank, indicates the trend in regard to paid-up capital and market value of share capital of companies quoted on the stock exchanges of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras :—

	31-3-1949	31-3-1950	31-3-1951
Ordinary Share Capital :			
Number of Companies	833	829	827
Paid-up Capital (Rs. in crores)	227·14	230·15	238·08
Market Value (Rs. in crores)	379·33	354·00	433·67
Preference Share Capital :			
Number of Companies	291	292	291
Paid-up Capital (Rs. in crores)	44·56	44·94	47·77
Market Value (Rs. in crores)	51·86	48·92	52·38

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

During 1951-52 the Stock Exchange turned downward following the evaporation of inflationary pressures and the debacle reached its nadir in March 1952 when the crash on the market, preceded by a heavy slump in commodities, resulted in the closing down of the market until March 27 in order to enable the authorities to arrange for the smooth settlement of all outstanding business.

The initiative was seized by the gilt-edged market following the dearer money conditions and the statement of the Finance Minister on the limitations of the open market operations of the Reserve Bank. The average index number of Government and semi-Government securities steadily sagged from 98.4 in April 1951 to 97·9 in October. In the middle of November, the Reserve Bank raised its bank rate by ½ per cent. and consequently in its anxiety to adjust itself to the basic change in the interest rate, the index number for the gilt-edged market came to 92.1 in December. Thereafter the tight money conditions resulting in a sharp increase in bank advances reduced the index to 91.5 in January 1952. Around this level the market was fairly stabilised during February, but on March 11 the market received a rude shock from the decision of the British Government to raise the bank rate from 2½ per cent. to 4 per cent. and the 3 per cent. paper dropped from Rs. 80-12 to Rs. 80-2. It might be noted that its average price in 1949-50 and 1950-51 was Rs. 97-12 and Rs. 95-3.

In the industrial share market, the upward movement continued from the closing quarter of the preceding year till May when the index number for variable dividend securities touched 138.8. Thereafter the market was given a downward twist and closed at 121.5 in the last month of 1951. In January, the opening of the new year witnessed a mild recovery with Tata Deferred crossing Rs. 1,900. February, however, brought in its train seasonal apprehensions which deepened following the downward trend of commodity markets. Till February 9, the market ruled fairly steady, but thereafter there was heavy profit-taking and with heavy bear sales in the last week of the month, Tata Deferred dropped to Rs. 1,680 when the market was officially closed owing to a crisis.

INDEX NUMBER OF SECURITY PRICES

In view of the fact that a good many changes have occurred both in the number and in the relative importance of the scrips quoted on the stock markets, the Reserve Bank of India has started constructing a new series of General Purpose Index Numbers of Security Prices making it as broad-based as possible by selecting a large representative set of scrips from important stock markets. Altogether 398 scrips have been selected for the purpose and the year 1938 has been taken as the base period for calculating index numbers to facilitate comparison of the trends in the post-war period with the pre-war. The following is the trend of index numbers of security prices constructed by the Reserve Bank since December 1946 :—

1938=100

Average of Weeks	Government & Semi-Government Securities	Industrial Securities		Banks	Insurance	Investment Trusts	Electricity Tramways	Shipping and other Transport	Railways	Plantations	Cotton, Woollen and Silk Mills	Jute Mills	Coal	Mining and Oil	Iron and Steel	General Engineering	Sugar	Breweries	Chemicals	Paper	Cement
		Fixed Dividend	Variable Dividend																		
1946–47	104·7	140·6	252·5	195·0	292·0	297·0	137·0	295·0	105·0	284·0	437·0	276·0	283·0	198·0	278·0	324·0	219·0	331·0	282·0	367·0	208·0
1947–48	103·3	120·2	181·5	152·0	206·0	229·0	104·0	194·0	95·0	223·0	298·0	184·0	188·0	116·0	189·0	236·0	161·0	183·0	203·0	254·0	147·0
1948–49	102·0	109·4	136·5	138·0	159·0	193·0	87·0	144·0	90·0	157·0	202·0	112·0	129·0	82·0	150·0	192·0	138·0	117·0	176·0	125·0	134·0
1949–50	101·2	101·9	115·4	121·6	123·0	172·8	84·2	99·1	90·6	123·7	154·8	84·0	107·8	61·1	134·5	154·2	116·1	104·9	157·0	99·4	120·4
1950–51	100·0	101·0	124·2	122·8	123·5	163·1	89·1	94·5	91·7	152·9	157·5	93·3	120·9	71·8	159·6	176·3	101·1	101·9	173·3	114·3	135·8
1951 January	98·8	100·3	130·9	123·3	126·8	165·2	92·0	102·0	91·5	165·6	166·1	99·3	127·5	83·1	177·1	189·0	96·6	104·3	187·6	120·7	145·2
February	98·7	100·7	129·8	122·7	116·6	162·2	92·2	101·0	90·1	172·6	164·6	98·4	130·3	80·7	174·7	182·8	96·1	104·1	184·2	124·5	135·5
March	98·6	100·7	132·8	121·8	117·5	159·8	93·4	105·6	90·4	176·9	164·0	107·4	135·7	87·9	176·2	188·6	97·0	107·6	181·4	132·9	136·2
April	98·4	100·7	138·0	122·1	119·3	166·2	95·1	111·4	92·2	182·1	174·8	117·9	145·3	88·4	194·5	200·1	102·8	111·5	184·4	140·0	138·5
May	98·3	100·4	138·8	120·9	121·1	163·4	94·2	113·5	91·8	192·4	184·1	114·3	143·7	86·8	195·4	202·1	103·0	95·8	192·6	141·0	139·9
June	98·2	100·4	138·6	120·1	118·7	159·4	93·8	110·6	92·6	195·7	186·3	112·0	142·6	86·6	191·9	198·8	103·2	87·9	193·5	141·1	142·8
July	98·2	99·5	131·9	118·7	114·6	151·8	93·0	102·3	91·3	186·5	176·8	100·8	134·9	79·1	174·4	176·3	96·2	86·6	186·8	125·8	142·0
August	98·3	99·1	127·0	117·9	114·9	146·7	92·9	95·6	90·3	179·8	169·9	95·8	127·2	74·5	159·8	167·6	93·9	89·2	175·2	122·6	146·2
September	98·1	98·4	127·0	117·5	114·7	145·2	92·5	96·2	89·1	178·3	167·1	97·9	127·4	75·5	160·7	168·5	95·8	90·1	174·6	124·8	147·3
October	97·9	97·4	126·7	117·1	114·2	146·0	90·5	95·3	87·0	175·7	164·3	97·9	126·8	76·1	158·5	163·2	97·6	86·9	172·4	125·9	144·5
November	96·7	97·0	124·5	116·4	110·5	145·4	88·9	92·6	86·1	175·0	163·5	93·4	122·0	75·1	149·9	161·0	97·0	83·9	172·4	123·3	144·1
December	92·1	94·1	121·5	112·4	102·9	143·5	86·2	89·1	84·6	168·4	161·7	93·8	115·5	73·1	144·9	157·5	94·7	72·6	167·4	122·2	144·9
1952 January	91·5	93·5	121·6	111·9	104·8	141·8	86·0	92·3	81·4	166·7	164·6	94·1	113·2	72·0	146·1	157·9	95·7	70·8	170·8	123·6	150·1
February	91·4	93·3	121·6	111·6	106·2	142·6	85·8	95·6	83·1	168·7	163·9	93·3	102·9	70·9	154·3	161·7	94·2	69·4	173·6	124·8	144·9

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ASSOCIATED Chambers of Commerce of India, Royal Exchange, 6, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta. Registered in 1920 under Act VII, 1913 (Indian Companies' Act, 1913).

The object is to promote and protect the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of the country.

In all there are three classes of members, *viz.*, Original, Additional and Associate, there are 11 Chambers of Commerce from different parts of the country as members of the association. Annual subscription of each member whether Original, Additional or Associate is Rs. 150 per vote.

OFFICE BEARERS FOR 1951-52 :—*President :* C. A. Innes ; *Dy. Presidents ;*—H. I. Wonfor, R. K. Jain.

Secretary :—D. C. Fairbairn, M.A., C.I.E.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.—The Bengal Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1834 at Calcutta. The Bengal Chamber is registered with a declaration of membership of 330. Its objects are the usual purposes connected with the protection of trade in particular in Calcutta. There are three classes of members, Chamber, Associate and Honorary.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the year 1951-52 :—

President :—A. R. Eliott Lockhart, C.I.E.

Secretary:—D. C. Fairbairn, C.I.E.; *Deputy Secretary :* J. J. B. Sutherland, M. B. E.; *Assistant Secretaries :* W. D. Bryden, T. R. Crook and J. J. Rattray.

The following are the public bodies (among others) to which the Chamber has the right of returning representatives, and the representatives returned, for the current year.

The West Bengal Legislative Assembly.—J. R. Walker, F.T.I.

The Calcutta Port Commission.—R. J. Clough ; E. J. Pakes ; G. A. S. Sim.

The Board of Trustees for the Improvement of Calcutta.—T. Godley.

Regional Posts and Telegraphs Advisory Committee.—C. I. M. Arnold, M.B.E.

Calcutta Telephone Advisory Committee.—P. J. K. Parsons.

The W. Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission.—R. J. Oliver ; R. Fraser.

The following are the recognised associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—

Calcutta Grain, Oilseed and Rice Association ; Indian Jute Mills Association ; Indian Tea Association ; Calcutta Tea Traders' Association ; Calcutta Import Trade Association ; The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India ; Indian Mining Association ; Calcutta Baled Jute Association ; Indian Paper Makers' Association ; Indian Engineering Association ; Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association ; Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association ; Jute Fabrics Brokers' Association ; Calcutta Baled Jute Shippers' Association ; Calcutta Jute Brokers' and Dealers' Association ; Calcutta Hides and Skins Shippers' Association ; Calcutta Flour Mills' Association ; Calcutta River Transport Association ; The Master Stevedores' Association and the Paint Federation ; Calcutta Freight Brokers' Association ; European Mofussil Jute Balers' Association ; Port Said, Eastern Mediterranean and North African Freight Rate Agreement ; Calcutta Liners Conference ; Calcutta Continental Conference.

The Chamber does not assist in the preparation of official statistical returns. It publishes weekly the *Calcutta Prices Current*, and also publishes a large number of statistical circulars of various descriptions in addition to a monthly abstract of proceedings and many other circulars on matters under discussion.

The Chamber maintains a Tribunal of Arbitration for the determination, settlement and adjustment of disputes and differences relating to trade, business, manufactures, and to customs of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta or elsewhere in India, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted. The Secretary of the Chamber acts as the Registrar of the Tribunal, which consists of such members or assistants to members as may from time to time, annually or otherwise be selected by the Registrar and willing to serve on the Tribunal. The Registrar from time to time makes a list of such members and assistants.

The Licensed Measurers Department of the Chamber was instituted in 1883 and is the only officially recognised concern of this nature in Calcutta. Its functions are mainly the weighment and/or measurement of cargo for freight purposes and for confirmation of invoice weights, and to act as arbitrator in cases of disputes over weights. Certificates issued for these purposes are accepted universally.

The Department is controlled by a special Committee and is supervised by a Superintendent, Head Office Manager and four Assistant Superintendents. A Staff of 129 Inspectors and Officers carry out the work of measurement and weighment at the Calcutta Docks and Jetties and on vessels loading at river moorings.

Address :—Royal Exchange, Post Box No. 280, Calcutta 1.

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.—The Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the premier institution of the Indian Commercial Community in W. Bengal, was founded in 1887. The objects of the Chamber are to aid and stimulate the development of commercial, agricultural and industrial enterprises in W. Bengal and Assam and to protect the commercial interest of all persons trading therein.

The constitution of the Chamber extends the facilities of Associate and Honorary Membership to the entire trading community in Bengal. The number of Ordinary members on the roll is about 500.

List of Associations Affiliated to the Chamber.—All-India Jute Mill Bobbin Manufacturers' Association ; All-Bengal Electrical Contractors Association ; Association of Engineers ; Bengal Motion Pictures Association ; Bengal Hosiery Manufacturers' Association ; Bengal Glass Manufacturers' Association ; Bengal Banks' Association ; Belgachia Jute Aratdars' Association ; Radio and Gramophone Trades Association of India ; National Small Tools and Cutlery Manufacturers' Association ; Bengal Industries Association ; Bengal Stationers' Association ; Bengal Bus Syndicate ; Bengal Trades' Association ; Bengal Oil Mills' Association ; Brickfield Association, Kotrung ; Bengali Jute Dealers' & Brokers' Association ; Calcutta Retail Cloth Shops Association ; Calcutta Electric Traders' Association ; Calcutta Iron Merchants' Association ; Calcutta Paper Traders' Association ; Calcutta Timber Merchants' Association ; Calcutta Salt Association, Ltd. ; Calcutta Rice Mills' Association ; Calcutta Stevedores' Association ; East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd. ; Indian Insurance Institute ; India Society of Engineers ; Indian Lamp Factories' Association ; Indian Mining Federation ; Indian Soap & Toiletries Makers' Association ; Plywood Manufacturers' Association of India ; Tea Chest and Plywood Trades Association ; Indian Tea Chest Batten Manufacturers' Association ; India Battery Manufacturers' Association ; North Bengal Timber Merchants' Associations ; Radio Industries Association ; Tripura Tea Association ; Retail Textile Dealers' Association ; West Bengal Iron & Sheet Merchants' Association ; West Bengal Saw Mills, Association.

The Chamber enjoys the privilege of electing representatives to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly, the Calcutta Port Trust, the Calcutta Improvement Trust, W. Bengal Industries Board, Economic Enquiry Board, W. Bengal Board of Examiners for Boiler Attendants Appellate Authority under West Bengal Boilers Rules 1950, Indian Central Jute Committee, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Indian Coal Grading Board, Calcutta Corporation, State Sugar Board, West Bengal Electricity Licensing Board, West Bengal Boiler Commission, Calcutta Telephone Advisory Committee, P. & T. Regional Advisory Committee at Calcutta, State Transport Authority and other important bodies.

The headquarters of the Chamber are at Calcutta and its affairs are administered by a committee of 32 members in addition to the President, two Vice-Presidents, and the Honorary Treasurer, with the help of the Secretary and a number of Departmental Committees.

LIST OF OFFICE-BEARERS FOR THE YEAR, 1952-53.

President :—Dr. N. N. Law, M.A., Ph.D. ; *Vice-Presidents :*—P. Mukerjee, G. Basu, B.A. ; *Hony. Treasurer :*—Dr. Satya Charan Law, M.A., Ph.D.

Secretary.—S. R. Biswas, M.A.

Sr. Asstt. Secretary :—A. R. Dutta Gupta, M.A.

Office :—P-11, Mission Row Extension, 1st & 2nd Floors, Calcutta 1.

Telephone : Calcutta City, 3381 (2 lines).

Telegram : 'Conjoint.'

The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce (Orissa).—The Berhampur Chamber of Commerce was established soon after the formation of the State of Orissa. It is registered under the Indian Companies' Act and is recognised by the Government of Orissa. It maintains a library and an information service, arranges commercial arbitration and makes commercial opinion available to Government. It has nearly 60 members on its roll.

President :—P. Narayana Rao, B.A., B.L. ; *Vice-President:*—The Agent of Messrs. Haji Jamal Nur Mohamad ; *Hon. Secretary :*—I. Rama Murty. *Address.*—Berhampur, Ganjam Dist., B. N. Rly.

Bharat Chamber of Commerce.—(Established 1900). The main object of this Chamber is to foster the growth of commerce and industry in the country, to safeguard the interests of the commercial communities, to protect and promote the trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture and industries of West Bengal, to watch over and protect the general commercial interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce, manufactures, agriculture or industries in India. It arbitrates in disputes arising out of commercial transactions and also issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods. The Chamber is generally consulted by Government on questions of public interest and commercial matters. It undertakes special enquiries and action for securing redress of legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry. It handles more than 80 per cent of distributive trade in cotton textiles and a good number of members are interested in export and import trade.

President :—I. P. Goenka.

Vice-Presidents :—P. L. Saraogi and G. L. Mehta.

Secretary :—B. N. Sengupta.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber :—Kalimpong Chamber of Commerce, Kalimpong ; Bogra Cloth & Yarn Merchants' Association, Bogra ; B.T.A. Unit Holders' Association, Calcutta ; Darjeeling District Marwari Merchants' Association, Darjeeling ; Merchants' Association, Khargpur, B.N. Rly. ; The Calcutta Wheat and Seeds Association, Calcutta ; Sonada Merchants' Association, Sonada ; The Indian Jute & Cotton Association Ltd., Calcutta ; Assam Marwari Chamber of Commerce ; Calcutta Salt Association, Calcutta ; Cloth Merchants' Association, Siliguri ; Upper Assam Marwari

New issues (of 263 companies) sanctioned for the calendar year 1950 amounted to Rs. 74.75 crores as compared with Rs. 63 03 crores (326 companies) in 1949 and Rs. 125.57 crores (375 companies) in 1948. This brings the grand total since the introduction of the control on May 17, 1943 (subject to the fact that the figures up to August 15, 1947 are for undivided India) to 6,233 companies for Rs. 1,024·85 crores. No data is available of the actual number of companies floated or capital raised; but there was some revival of new issue activity in 1950-51 and many leading companies floated debentures at rates of interest ranging up to six per cent.

By an amendment, Parliament extended the Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act for another four years ending March 31, 1956. The Finance Minister said during the debate that in 1951, 16 per cent. of the applications in the industrial group and 21.5 per cent. in non-industrial group were rejected, the corresponding figure for 1950 being 9 and 20 respectively. Consent for new ventures in banking and insurance which were adequate was generally withheld. The industrial projects were turned down mainly because they did not fall within the pattern of Government planning or were of a speculative character or were immature. He also revealed that Rs. 8.18 crores were involved in unsuccessful applications for the issue of bonus shares. During 1951 out of 94 companies which applied for a total foreign investment of Rs. 15.03 crores, 81 companies were granted consent while 13 companies involving foreign capital to the extent of Rs. 22 lakhs were refused permission.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION

Under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, a Corporation was established on July 1, 1948 to provide medium and long-term finance to public limited companies and co-operative societies registered in India, including the acceding States, and engaged in the manufacture or processing of goods or in mining or in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power. Individuals, partnership firms or private limited companies are thus excluded from the purview of the Corporation's operations. The authorised share capital is Rs. 10 crores, divided into 20,000 shares of Rs. 5,000 each, the paid up capital being Rs. 5 crores in respect of 10,000 shares issued. To this issue, the Central Government and the Reserve Bank of India subscribed Rupees one crore each, the scheduled banks and financial institutions like insurance companies and investment trusts, Rs. 1½ crores each, and co-operative banks Rs. ½ crore. The paid-up value of the share capital and dividends on it at the minimum rate of 2½ per cent. per annum are guaranteed by the Government. The Board of Directors consists of twelve members, of whom four are nominated by the Central Government and two by the Reserve Bank of India, and six are representatives of scheduled banks, insurance companies, investment trusts and other financial institutions.

The Corporation is authorised to borrow up to five times the amount of its paid-up capital and reserve fund. When the Reserve Fund equals the authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores, the borrowing capacity of the Corporation will be Rs. 100 crores. The Corporation may also accept deposits for periods of not less than five years, but the total deposits accepted may not exceed Rs. 10 crores. It is empowered to provide financial assistance in the following ways:

(*i*) grant loans or subscribe to debentures of industrial concerns repayable within a period of 25 years secured by sufficient pledge, hypothecation or mortgage of tangible assets; (*ii*) underwrite the issue of stocks, shares and debentures; and (*iii*) guarantee loans floated in the market repayable within a period not exceeding 25 years.

The Corporation is prohibited from subscribing directly to the shares or stocks of companies and is primarily a lender and not a partner in industry. Its policy is to finance the acquisition of fixed assets and thereby supplement rather than compete with the activities of commercial banks.

In September 1948 the Corporation started functioning with Mr. Shri Ram as Chairman and Mr. Ram Nath as Managing Director. In August 1949 the Corporation decided to augment its resources by issuing 3½ per cent. bonds repayable in 1964. The Corporation thus raised Rs. 580.5 lakhs by the end of 1951.

The nature of assistance that the Industrial Finance Corporation can render to the Industries is governed by the Act which permits help to be given only to public limited companies or co-operatives registered in India and engaged in the manufacture of goods, processing of goods, mining and generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power.

Up to the end of 1951 the Corporation sanctioned a total loan of Rs. 10.45 crores to various industries the breakdown of which is given below:—

Textile machinery Rs. 58 lakhs, Mechanical engineering Rs. 49 lakhs, Electrical engineering Rs. 104½ lakhs, Cotton textiles Rs. 176 lakhs, Woollen textiles Rs. 35 lakhs, Rayon industry Rs. 50 lakhs, Chemicals Rs. 85½ lakhs, Cement Rs. 90 lakhs, Ceramics and glass Rs. 102 lakhs, Oil mills Rs. 2½ lakhs, Electric power Rs. 17½ lakhs, Metallurgical industries Rs. 35 lakhs, Iron and steel Rs. 42½ lakhs, Aluminium Rs. 59 lakhs, Sugar Rs. 20 lakhs, Mining Rs. 30 lakhs, Paper industry Rs. 12 lakhs, Automobile and tractor industry Rs. 50 lakhs and other miscellaneous industries Rs. 35.7 lakhs.

The annual report of the Corporation for the year ended June 30, 1951 showed a net profit of Rs. 7,93,637. After transferring Rs. 1,00,000 to the reserve fund, the balance was used to pay the guaranteed dividend of 2½ per cent. after calling upon Government to contribute Rs. 4,31,363 to make up the deficiency in the required amount. The distribution of shares of the Corporation on the date of closing of the account was as under:—Central Government 2,000; Reserve Bank 2,054; Scheduled Banks 2,475; Insurance Companies, Investment Trusts and other like financial institutions 2,528; and Co-operative Banks 943.

With the passing of the Part B States (Laws) Act, 1950, which came into force on April 1, 1951, the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948, now extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir. On account of the conditions prevailing in the money market and the stock exchange, the Corporation did not consider it advisable to undertake underwriting commitments.

The rate of interest usually charged by the Corporation continued to be 5½ per cent. with a rebate of ½ per cent. for regular payments.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

An Act to provide for the establishment of State Financial Corporations was passed in October 1951. The Act enables the State Government to establish a Financial Corporation for the State under a name to be specified by notification and the State Government concerned, the Reserve Bank, scheduled banks, insurance companies, investment trusts, co-operative banks and other financial institutions will be entitled to subscribe to the share capital. Parties other than these can also be shareholders; but their aggregate holding will not exceed one fourth of the total capital. The shares allocated will not be transferable except to the State Government, the Reserve Bank or any other recognised financial institution.

The shares of the Corporation will be a trustee security under the Indian Trusts Act and an approved security under the Insurance and Banking Acts. The shares shall be guaranteed by the State Government in regard to the repayment of principal and the payment of annual dividend at such minimum rate as the State Government may, with the approval of the Central Government, fix by notification. The Corporation may issue bonds and debentures for increasing its working capital and accept deposits of not less than five years' maturity.

The management of the Corporation will vest in a Board of Directors composed of three nominated by the State Government, one by the Central Board of the Reserve Bank, one by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India, one each by scheduled banks, co-operative banks and other financial institutions and one to represent other shareholders. The Managing Director will be an ex-officio member of the Board. The first Board will be constituted by nominating the representatives of the various interests by the State Government.

The Corporation may transact the following business:—(*a*) the guaranteeing of loans raised by industrial concerns in the public market for not more than 20 years; (*b*) the underwriting of the issue of stocks, shares, bonds or debentures by industrial concerns; (*c*) the granting of loans or subscribing to debentures of industrial concerns repayable within 20 years; and (*d*) other business arising or ancillary to the above. The limit of accommodation to any industrial concern will be up to a maximum of one-tenth of the Corporation's share capital subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

All-India Legislation.—At present there is no legislation for the regulation and control of "stock exchanges except in the State of Bombay. The Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act of 1925 has also not proved particularly effective mainly because transactions outside a recognised stock exchange are, under the Act, merely void and not illegal. The Act does not also make a clear distinction between ready and forward business. To improve upon the Contracts Control Act the Bombay Government enacted in 1947 the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act; but this Act has not been applied to securities presumably because central legislation on this subject has been in contemplation for the past seven years. Under the Constitution, Parliament can now enact legislation on this subject for the whole of India, thus ensuring uniformity in the law and rules governing stock exchanges as well as in the administrative machinery for the enforcement of regulations.

In 1950 the Government of India published their draft proposals to regulate stock exchanges on an all-India basis and later appointed a committee, with Mr. A. D. Gorwala as Chairman, to submit a revised draft bill. The main recommendations of the Committee are given below:—

(1) There should be only one recognised exchange in any one area. (2) Government must have powers to amend the rules and bye-laws of the recognised stock exchanges. These should cover the right of nominating their representatives on the Governing Board of the exchange, suspension of business and superseding governing body. (3) Each stock exchange must have a clearing house. (4) The settlement of account should be every fortnight. (5) A Stock Exchange Commission should be appointed to advise Government on matters affecting the control. (6) Government should have powers to compel any company to list its share on a recognised stock exchange.

The Committee was divided on the question of blank transfers—whether to abolish the practice or just restrain it.

COMPANY LAW

In 1951 the Government of India appointed an expert committee, with Mr. C. H. Bhabha as Chairman, to suggest an overhaul of the Company Law. But trafficking in managing rights and cornering of shares in the open market with a view to acquiring control over the management of well-established and reputable companies for anti-social purposes had reached such proportions that Government decided to promulgate an Ordinance on July 21, 1951. On September 14, the Indian Companies Act was amended. The main features of the changes are given below:—

(1) Any Amendment in the articles or agreement relating to the appointment of a Managing Director and the increase in the remuneration will be void unless approved by the Central Government.

(2) The Central Government, after an inquiry into the complaint made by the Managing Agent, Managing Director or any other director of a company that the change in the board of directors would prejudice the affairs of the company direct that the resolution will be effective only after it is confirmed by Government.

(3) Any change in the term of a Managing Agent after July 21, 1951 shall be void unless approved by the Central Government.

(4) A Managing Agent can transfer his office only with the approval of Government.

(5) A change in the Constitution of the Managing Agent will require prior approval of Government.

(6) When the affairs of a Company are managed in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the company or oppressive to some part of the members, a member can apply to the court for an order to wind up the Company. Government can also apply for a similar order.

(7) The Central Government may constitute an advisory commission to advise them on company affairs.

WAR AND POST-WAR TRENDS

Stimulated by the widespread belief that the war would bring about soaring prices, profits and dividends, the stock market developed a veritable boom and Tata Deferred were lifted from Rs. 1,300 on July 25, 1939 to Rs. 2,332-8 on January 1, 1940. Fresh taxation and war reverses pressed down the quotation for a time to Rs. 1,210 by April 7, 1942; but the continued doses of inflationary measures gradually recovered the rate to Rs. 2,252-8 on March 20, 1944. Then followed a mild recession on fears about the end of the war and budget jitters; but by the time Germany capitulated, the market had recovered from the shock. The Indian Government's post-war budget for 1946-47 surpassed the most optimistic expectations and this, together with the conversion of the three and a half per cent. Government Paper into three per cent. non-terminable loan or the 2½ per cent. 1976 loan, ushered in an orgy of speculation which literally lifted the market to an all time record level, Tata Deferred touching Rs. 3,640 in August 1946. An idea of the boom can be had from the following table about shares quoted on the stock markets:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

——	August 1939	July 1946
No. of Companies	628	758
Paid up Capital	Rs. 12,939	Rs. 17,330
Market Value	Rs. 20,441	Rs. 72,629

It was clear by the beginning of August 1946 that the rise in equities was artificial. The outbreak of communal rioting, the declaration of a series of strikes, the budget proposals of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan aimed at redistribution of wealth, the partition of the country and its aftermath were the depressants in the following twelve months. They naturally broke the back of the stock market, Tata Deferred slumping from the peak of Rs. 3,640 in August 1946 to Rs. 1,550 in September 1947. It was at this stage that the economic malaise became a major factor in shaping the destiny of the equity market. Uncertain economic policies of Government, wild statements about nationalisation by Government spokesmen, industrial awards pushing up the wage costs irrespective of considerations of output, expansionist policy of Government and several other factors rendered a definite market trend impossible during 1947-48 which was finally wound up with a slightly pessimistic note, Tata Deferred closing at Rs. 1,517-8 on March 31, 1948.

For the first time, the Government of India felt the need for providing economic incentives for production and props for sustaining the investment markets. This was done through the budget proposals for 1948-49; but by that time another adverse factor had crept in. Several new companies had been started with inadequate resources and since the cost of imported capital goods had risen very high, it became difficult for many of them to continue. The freezing of capital in these companies scared away the middle class. Besides, the general economic uncertainty, the developments in Kashmir and Hyderabad, doubts regarding Government's attitude to private enterprise, anti-inflationary measures of the Government of India and the likely institution of profit sharing scheme and control over futures trading were some of the other adverse influences at work. Genuine investment interest consequently began to shrink and what little remained was withdrawn following the promulgation of the Dividend Limitation Ordinance issued on October 29, 1948 and the notification relating to the restrictions on future bonus issues of companies. Share values sank rapidly and reached practically the bottom by October 1948. The following table gives an idea of the capital depreciation between the end of the boom in July 1946 and October 1948:—

(Rupees in lakhs)

——	July 1946	October 1948
No. of Companies	758	779
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 17,330	Rs. 20,596
Market Value	Rs. 20,441	Rs. 40,563

In the following two months, trading was at a low ebb, operators showing disinclination to enter into larger commitments owing to the prevailing uncertainties in regard to labour, industrial earnings and, above all, Government's anti-inflationary proposals. In the following month, the threat of communism in South-East Asia and apprehensions of foreign competition and liberal imports hit the sentiment. A mild recovery was, however, noted as the year came to an end following the promulgation of the Ordinance empowering the Income-Tax Investigation Commission to compound cases arising from tax evasion and improved railway transport.

INDIAN SECURITIES

The following table indicates the broad trend of the prices of Indian securities during the war period and thereafter on the basis of the index numbers prepared in the office of the Economic Adviser to the Government of India with 1927-28 as the base for the index:—

	Government Securities	Fixed yield Industrial Securities	Variable Yield Industrial Securities									General Index
			Cotton (22 shares)	Jute (20 shares)	Coal (13 shares)	Iron and Steel (3 shares)	Tea (19 shares)	Sugar (3 shares)	Cement (1 Share)	Paper (2 Shares)	Banking (8 Shares)	
August 1939	117·6	137·7	59·4	117·7	131·7	369·5	57·8	74·7	149·6	174·0	119·2	98·5
1939-40	111·2	134·5	85·1	64·3	164·5	539·3	69·0	97·2	162·8	346·7	116·6	120·5
1940-41	114·6	147·5	85·5	54·6	149·0	507·1	67·5	86·2	159·4	299·4	123·8	117·4
1941-42	115·9	155·9	111·0	57·2	152·5	504·3	77·7	107·2	193·9	323·9	133·3	129·0
1942-43	115·0	144·9	146·6	53·9	161·3	441·5	86·9	141·7	235·9	359·9	144·9	138·6
1943-44	117·2	164·3	198·8	65·6	227·2	555·9	118·0	211·4	278·4	488·0	190·9	182·2
1944-45	118·0	176·2	185·2	79·3	298·1	557·5	120·3	220·0	294·0	510·1	194·1	197·3
1945-46	118·6	187·0	199·0	100·9	356·4	651·1	131·8	215·3	287·6	599·2	217·6	220·8
1946-47	120·4	197·8	267·1	133·3	408·8	787·2	170·5	236·6	303·4	888·1	286·7	268·6

POST-PARTITION TRENDS

Industrial share prices witnessed a continuation of the downward movement which had commenced in August 1946 till about the middle of July 1949 when many equities touched their lowest for the post-war period. Since then there has been a gradual and almost continuous recovery. With a market mainly confined to professional activity, the continued deterioration in India's payments position, a drop in silver prices and the fall in foreign stock markets had the effect of pressing down Tata Deferred and Bombay Dyeing to their lowest post-war levels of Rs. 1,091-4-0 and Rs. 902-8-0 respectively on July 8 and June 28, 1949. Thereafter, except for a few temporary set-backs, share prices tended to be generally upward. This enabled the authorities of the Calcutta Stock Exchange to withdraw with effect from August 5 and 12 respectively the floor prices they had fixed for the miscellaneous and jute sections. A liberalisation of depreciation allowance to industry, reports of higher production, the announcement of September 10 of a twelve-point official programme to overcome the textile crisis, the favourable reception to the scheme for financial integration of States and the Finance Minister's statement in Parliament on the need to revise the structure of direct taxation helped to sustain the improvement.

Devaluation brought about a spurt in equity prices; but Pakistan's decision not to devalue its rupee led to nervous liquidation. The sentiment was further depressed by a voluntary cut in the controlled prices of manufactured goods and the tentative proposals for amending the company law. By the middle of November the market resumed its upward trend and evinced a substantial improvement during the next 3½ months mainly on expectations of tax concessions in the Central Budget, other contributory factors being the fixation of higher targets of output, a reduction in coal prices and coal freights, and prospects of higher dividends

(v) And generally to do all that may be necessary in the interests of the realisation of the above objects of the Chamber directly or indirectly.

The Chamber has also the right to elect six representatives on the Bombay Port Trust, and one representative on the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1952.

President.—Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee.

Vice-President.—Ambalal Kilachand.

Representatives of the Chamber on various public bodies :—

Bombay Port Trust.—M. A. Master; Ramdas Kilachand; Tulsidas Mulji Vishram; Vallabhdas V. Mariwala; P. M. Chinai; Murarji J. Vaidya.

Bombay Development Dept. Advisory Committee.—Manu Subedar.

University of Bombay.—Ratilal M. Gandhi.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Committee.—C. H. Bhabha.

Central Rly. Local Advisory Committee.—Mahomed Husein Hasham Premji.

Western Rly. Local Advisory Committee.—Prof. M. P. Gandhi.

Indian Central Cotton Committee.—Chimanlal B. Parikh.

Trustees of the Chamber.—Seth Chatrabhuj Gordhandas; Seth Pranlal Devkaran Nanji; Gordhandas G. Morarji; Bhawanji A. Khimji; Sir Behram N. Karanjia.

Bombay Board of Communications.—Keshavprasad C. Desai.

Institute of Science Advisory Committee.—Dr. K. A. Hamied.

Traffic Advisory Committee.—Navin H. Mapara.

Indian Sailors' Home Committee.—Vijaysinh Govindji; Vikramsinhji Shoorji Vallabhdas.

Hony. Adviser.—J. K. Mehta.

Secretary.—A. C. Ramalingam.

Asstt. Secretaries.—K. P. Daru; C. L. Gheewala.

Address :—Lalji Naranji Memorial, Indian Merchants' Chamber Building, Back Bay Reclamation, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Phones.—26265, 26266.

Grams.—"Inchambu."

International Chamber of Commerce, Indian National Committee.—The Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce was established for the following purposes in the year 1929 :—

To participate in the promotion of the objects for which the International Chamber of Commerce, hereinafter called the "International Chamber," is established, namely :

(i) To facilitate the commercial intercourse of countries.

(ii) To secure harmony of action on all international questions affecting finance, industry and commerce.

(iii) To encourage progress and to promote peace and cordial relations among countries and their citizens by the co-operation of businessmen and organisations devoted to the development of commerce and industry.

The Indian National Committee has on its roll 28 commercial bodies as Organisation Members and 51 commercial firms as Associate Members.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1951-52.

President.—C. M. Kothari, Madras.

Vice-President.—Shanti Prasad Jain, Calcutta.

Honorary Treasurer.—D. N. Sen, Calcutta.

Secretary.—G. L. Bansal.

Office.—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Madras Chamber of Commerce.—The Madras Chamber of Commerce was founded in 1836. Any person or firm, interested in the general trade, commerce, or manufactures of the Madras State is eligible for Chamber membership. Distinguished persons, members of kindred associations, and officials interested in trade, commerce or industry in the Madras State may be elected Honorary Members of the Chamber. Honorary Members do not have to pay any subscription and are not entitled to exercise the privileges of Ordinary Members except to speak at any ordinary meeting of the Chamber. Other Chambers of Commerce may be Affiliated Members. Election for membership is by ballot. Every member other than an Honorary Member pays an entrance fee of Rs. 100, provided that banks, corporate bodies and mercantile firms may be represented on the Chamber by one or more members and are liable for an entrance fee of Rs. 100 once in every 10 years. The subscription shall not exceed Rs. 860 per annum, payable quarterly in advance, for each representative. Each Affiliated Member shall pay an annual subscription of Rs. 50 payable at the beginning of the calendar year.

The Chamber undertakes arbitrations and survey, and the granting of certificates of origin.

There are 82 Firms, who are Members of the Chamber; and there are 5 Affiliated Members and 7 Honorary Members of the Chamber in 1951. The officers of the Chamber are as follows :—

Chairman : H. I. Wonfor. *Vice-Chairman :* D. D. H. Thomas. *Secretary and Adviser :* G. T. B. Harvey, C.I.E. *Asstt. Secretary :* F. W. A. Morris, O.B.E.

The following are the Chamber's representatives on various public bodies :—

Corporation of Madras : A. Sinclair Rose. *Madras Port Trust :* J. R. Galloway, R. E. Castell. *Southern Railway Advisory Committee :* S. S. T. Chari. *Board of Communications :* W. A. Griffiths. *Senate of the University of Madras :* S. S. T. Chari, D. J. Jigyasu. *Senate of the Annamalai University :* R. Madhavachari. *East Indian Tanned Kips and Skins Sub-Committee :* K. H. Chambers. *Telephone Advisory Committee :* H. L. Forbes-Leith. *Board of State Aid to Industries :* S. G. H. Davis. *Madras State Cotton Committee :* A. D. Galloway. *Port Pilferage Committee :* J. G. Young. *Ex-Services Association (India)—Madras Branch :* I. Cumming. *Posts & Telegraphs Advisory Committee :* I. Cumming. *Executive Committee of the Tuberculosis Ex-Patients Colony Tamburam :* A. Sinclair Rose. *State Advisory Committee on Forest Utilization :* N. F. Still. *Merchant Seamen's Welfare Committee, Madras :* E. W. D. Jeffares. *Seamen's Institute :* C. F. Turpin.

Office :—"Dare House," First Line Beach, Madras.

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, was established in 1927 with the object of establishing friendly relations among the commercial community of Maharashtra, safeguarding their interests, collecting financial, industrial and trade statistics and disseminating information thereof amongst members of the Chamber.

Membership of the Chamber is open to all carrying on trade, commerce and industry in Maharashtra area in Bombay State irrespective of caste, creed or community.

The Chamber is recognised by the Government of India and the Bombay Government and other Government and Semi-Government Institutions. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi; Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce; and is a member of the Indian Standards Institute and of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

Chamber's representatives on various bodies are :—

Bombay Port Trust :—M. L. Dahanukar; *Southern Rly. Branch Advisory Committee :*—P. R. Ambike; *Bombay Board of Communications :* S. S. Naik; *Poona University :* Prof. D. R. Gharpure, M.A., B.Sc.; *R. A. Podar College of Commerce :*—K. H. Kabbur.

The Chamber issues a monthly magazine "Vaibhav" and distributes it free of cost to its members. Annual Subscription Rs. 5.

The Chamber has over 650 members.

OFFICE BEARERS :—

President :—E. B. Rajderkar, M.Sc.

Vice-Presidents :—L. S. Dabholkar, L. H. Kanhere and S. G. Padhye.

Secretary :—D. V. Kelkar, M.A.

Address :—Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone : 26348. *Telegrams :* MAHACOM.

Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries.—The Mahratta Chamber of Commerce and Industries is an institutional organisation representing the economic, commercial and industrial interests of Maharashtra.

Members, Funds and Properties.—The Chamber was established in 1934. Shreemant Sir Malojirao Naik Nimbalkar, Minister in-Charge of Public Works, Bombay Government, and 40 other leading industrialists, businessmen, firms and Joint Stock Companies are among its patrons. The Chamber conducts a Marathi Commercial Monthly named the "*Sampada*" for the benefit of its members and others.

Object and Activities.—Its principal object is to work for the commercial and industrial development of Maharashtra as an integral part of India, through local initiative and effort, and to infuse confidence in the people of the area in the management of economic and financial institutions on modern lines. Among the more note-worthy achievements of the Chamber can be mentioned the promotion of the Bank of Maharashtra, a leading Maharashtrian Joint Stock Bank conducted and managed by Maharashtrians, the encouragement of local enterprise in the field of general insurance business, successful advocacy for grant of post-war protection to cocoa-powder and cocoa-chocolate and hurricane lantern industries and protect the power-loom industry.

Every year this Chamber awards the G. S. Parkhe Industrial Merit Prizes and organises the G. P. Ogale Memorial Lecture on economic subjects and also awards to a student of the Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce the B. S. Kamat Memorial Prize.

Government Recognition and Representations on Various Bodies.—The Chamber has received the recognition of the Central as well as the Bombay State Governments. It is represented on the Board of Trustees of the Lord Reay Maharashtra Industrial Museum, Poona; the Advisory Committee of the Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Poona Area; the Local Advisory Committee of the Southern Railway, for the Bombay State; the Telephone Advisory Committee, Poona; Bombay Board of Communication, Bombay State; on the Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee, Bombay Circle; State Advisory Council of Industries, Bombay; Police Advisory Committee, Poona; Goods Shed Advisory Committee, Poona. It is one of the two Chambers named for electing two representatives on behalf of trade, industry and commerce on the Court of the Poona University.

OFFICE-BEARERS 1951.

President :—G. L. Natu; *Working President :*—D. V. Potdar, B.E. (Elec.), B.E. (Mech.), A.M.I.E. (India); *Founder Honorary Secretaries :*—A. R. Bhat, M.Com.; G. D. Apte, B.A., G.D.A., F.C.A.; *Deputy Secretary :*—D. B. Kerur, M.A.

Address :—Mahratta Chamber's Building, Tilak Road, Poona 2.

Grams :—"Comindus".

Phone :—3238

Merchants' Chamber of U. P., Kanpur.—The Merchants' Chamber of U. P. was established in November 1932, with the object of safeguarding the interests of trade and industry in Uttar Pradesh, providing regular and efficient statistical and intelligence service to the business firms and generally helping the promotion of trade and business in Uttar Pradesh through proper organisation of commercial opinion. The Chamber represents almost entirely Indian capital and has affiliated to its membership, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, Jute Mills, Silk weaving and Hosiery works, Oil Mills, Banks and Firms engaged in extensive dealings in Piece-goods, country produced Hide and Leather. Ten Commercial Organisations and Trade Associations of the State are also affiliated to the Chamber. The Chamber maintains a ceaseless channel of correspondence with the Central and State Governments and the various Railways on all points of commercial grievances, whether of general or of specific interest. It issues every month an English and Hindi Bulletin to its members who are scattered over the entire State. The report of the activities of the Chamber is a regular feature of the daily press of the State. The Chamber is represented on the U.P. Legislative Assembly, Court of the Lucknow University, Rly. Advisory Committees, State Economic Advisory Board, State Board of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry, Kanpur Municipal Board, and about 15 other spheres of public service. The constitution of the Chamber which is registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913, with a licence under Section 26, provides for an Executive consisting of a President, a Vice-President and 19 Members of the Council. A wholetime Secretary is attached to the Council.

President :—Lala Parshottamdas Singhania.

Vice-President :—Kishen Narain.

Secretary :—J. V. Krishnan, M.A., B.Com.

Asst. Secretary.—R. Chandra, M.A., B.Com.

Head Asstt.—Shri Ram, B.Com.

Office.—15/57, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

Grams.—"Mercham."

Phone.—Kanpur No. 2469.

Punjab Chamber of Commerce.—The Punjab Chamber of Commerce has its headquarters at New Delhi and exists for the protection of mercantile interests on the usual lines in the Punjab, Delhi and Northern India. Membership generally is restricted to Banks, Merchants (wholesale), Railways and proprietors of large industrial interests. The entrance fee is Rs. 500 and the rate of subscription Rs. 300 per year for every member whether he has a place of business in Delhi proper, or outside. The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London and the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India, Calcutta. The Chamber is represented on the Municipal Committee of Delhi as well as various other Committees and Local Government Bodies.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1951-52 :—S. P. Virmani, Amritsar (*Chairman, Managing Committee*); R. K. Jain, New Delhi (*Dy. Chairman*); S. D. Dhir (*Secretary*).

Address :—Scindia House, Curzon Road, Post Box No. 24, New Delhi 1.

Phone : No. 42127.

Grams :—"Chamber," New Delhi.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce.—Indian Chamber Buildings, Madras.—The Southern India Chamber of Commerce established in 1909 has its Registered Office in Madras. The objects of the Chamber are those usual for such bodies, concerning the promotion of trade, especially in the Madras State, and the interests of members. Special objects are stated to be :—

To maintain a Library of books and publications of commercial interest, so as to diffuse commercial information and knowledge amongst its members;

To establish Museums of commercial products or organise exhibitions, either on behalf of the Chamber or in co-operation with others.

There are three classes of members, Affiliated, Resident and non-Resident. The usual conditions as to eligibility for election prevail.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, the Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, and the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

The Chamber holds survey and arbitration, issues certificates of origin and certificates of invoices; certificates of sampling, analysis and weights.

The right of electing three representatives to the Madras Port Trust was accorded to the Chamber by the Madras Port Trust Amendment Act, 1941. Members of the Chamber hold seats in the Madras Legislative Assembly, and the Chamber has also been accorded the right of electing a representative to that body. Co-jointly with the Nattukottai Nagarathars Association the Chamber has the right of electing a representative to the Federal Assembly. Under the Madras City Municipal Amending Act, 1936, the Chamber has the right of electing one Councillor to the Madras Corporation. Under the State Aid to Industries Act, 1923, the Chamber has the right to elect one member to the Board of Industries.

The Chamber also sends its representatives to the Madras Legislative Assembly, the Madras Port Trust, the Southern Railway Local Advisory Committee, Senate of the Madras University, Senate of the Annamalai University, Board of Industries, Board of Communications, the City Improvement Trust, the Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, the Textile Trade Marks Advisory Committee, the Madras Port Committee and the Board of Referees, Excess Profits Tax.

The Chamber has about 900 members on the rolls and has its own building. Forty-eight Associations in the City of Madras and Chambers of Commerce in the mofussil have been affiliated to this Chamber.

President :—M. A. Chidambaram Chettiar.

Vice-Presidents :—P. R. Nammalwar and Rao Bahadur V. S. Subramaniam.

Secretary :—K. A. Menon (Ag.).

U. P. Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur.—The U. P. Chamber of Commerce established in 1914, represents all the important commercial and industrial interests of Uttar Pradesh. The Chamber is recognised both by the State and Central Governments and jointly returns representative to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly. It is represented on the Kanpur Municipal Board, the Local Advisory Committee of the East Indian Railway, Central Railway, Rohilkhund Kumaon Railway, Bengal and North-Western Railway and on the Informal Committee of the East Indian Railway. The Chamber's representatives also sit on the State Boards of Industries, Economic Enquiry and Agriculture, High School and Intermediate Education and Governing bodies of Government, Textile and Dyeing and Printing Schools, Agricultural College, Sir H. B. Technological Institute, Kanpur, Board of Traffic and Communications, Senate of the Lucknow University, and Employment Board, U.P. and various other public bodies in the State. The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry as also to the National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce.

Membership :—Any firm, individual, company, corporation or association engaged or interested in trade, commerce or industry is eligible for membership of the Chamber.

The number of members on register is 260.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber for the current year.

President.—J. K. Srivastava, M.L.A.

Vice-President.—D. P. Singh and Gajanand Sutwala.

Secretary.—Satyanarain Bagla, M.A., LL.B.

Jt. Secretary.—P. C. Kapur.

Assistant Secretary :—P. K. Menon, B.A.

Technical Adviser :—S. R. Rallan, B.Com. (Hons.).

Upper India Chamber of Commerce.—The Upper India Chamber of Commerce, established in 1888, is concerned with trade, commerce and manufactures in Uttar Pradesh and has its registered office at Kanpur. Members are elected by the Committee, subject to confirmation by the next general meeting of the Chamber. Men distinguished for public service, or eminent in commerce or manufactures, may be elected honorary members of the Chamber by the members in a General Meeting and such shall be exempted from paying any subscription to the Chamber. There is no entrance fee for membership, but subscriptions are payable as follows :—A firm, company or association having its place of business in Kanpur, Rs. 500 a year; an individual member resident or carrying on business in Kanpur, Rs. 500; firms or individuals having their places of business or residence outside Kanpur pay Rs. 150 a year but the maintenance of a branch office in Kanpur necessitates payment of full rates.

The affairs and funds of the Chamber are managed by a Committee of ten members, which has power to constitute Local Committees of from four to seven members each at trade centres where membership is sufficiently numerous to justify the step. Such Local Committees have power to communicate only with the Central Committee.

The Chamber appoints Arbitration Tribunals for the settlement and adjustment of disputes, when invited to do so, members of the Tribunals being selected from a regular printed list of arbitrators.

The Chamber has a membership of 125 excluding 2 honorary, 13 affiliated members.

President :—G. E. Longdin.

Secretary :—Miss D. Seaton.

Office Superintendent :—R. K. Mehra.

Chamber of Commerce, Jorhat; Darjeeling Chamber of Commerce, Darjeeling; Swarna Rajat Kalakar Samiti, Calcutta.

Address: Imperial Bank Building, Burrabazar Branch, Calcutta 7.

Telephone No. B.B. 2265.

Grams: "Marchamber."

Bombay Chamber of Commerce.—Mackinnon Mackenzie Bldg., Ballard Estate, Bombay.—The object of the Bombay Chamber, as set forth in the Memorandum and Articles of Association, are to encourage and promote a friendly feeling and unanimity among commercial men on the general mercantile interests of the State; to promote, protect and to collect and circulate information on all matters of general commercial interest.

The Bombay Chamber was established in 1836, under the auspices of Sir Robert Grant, who was then Governor of Bombay.

All firms or persons engaged or interested in mercantile pursuits are eligible for election as Ordinary Members or Associate Members in their conventional or corporate name. The Chamber member's annual subscription is Ordinary Rs. 480, Associate Rs. 360. An Ordinary Member on election pays an entrance fee of Rs. 1,000 and an Associate Member Rs. 100.

Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade, commerce or manufactures of India, or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber may be elected by the Committee Honorary Members of the Chamber.

One of the most important functions performed by the Chamber is that of arbitration in commercial disputes. Rules for this have been in existence for many years and have worked most satisfactorily. The decisions are in all cases given by competent arbitrators appointed by the General Committee of the Chamber.

The Chamber elects representatives as follows to various public and semi-public bodies :—

Bombay Legislative Assembly: L. A. Halsall, C.B.E.; E. L. C. Gwilt.

Bombay Board of Communications: A. A. Pugh.

Bombay Port Trust: R. W. Bullock and M. Paspatti.

Bombay Port Pilferage Committee: F. J. Kennedy.

Bombay Customs Advisory Committee: R. H. Schuepp.

Bombay Port Committee Export Advisory Committee: M. Paspatti.

Bombay Municipal Corporation: E. E. Cockram.

Sydenham College of Commerce Advisory Board: R. W. Bullock.

Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission: E. D. Shephard.

Indian Central Cotton Committee: L. F. H. Goodwin.

Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn Advisory Committee: A. G. Sotiriadi.

Empire Cotton Growing Corporation: S. B. Samollys.

Back Bay Reclamation Standing Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall, C.B.E.

Ex-Services Association, India: L. F. H. Goodwin, O.B.E.

Ex-Services Association, Bombay Branch: R. J. O'shaughnessy.

Royal Bombay Seamen's Society: N. H. G. Grant.

Indian Sailors' Home Society: Capt. B. F. Hall and Capt. V. Bicknelle.

I. M. M. T. S. Dufferin: N. H. G. Grant.

Traffic Advisory Committee: A. A. Pugh.

Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire: A. L. Hutson.

Central Railway Local Advisory Committee: F. J. Kennedy.

Regional Employment Advisory Committee: R. E. Peters.

Telephone Advisory Committee: L. A. Halsall, C.B.E.

Senate of the Bombay University: R. E. Forrester.

Bombay State Transport Authority: W. W. Russell.

Bombay Joint Town Planning Committee: R. W. Bullock.

St. George's Hospital Nursing Association: L. A. Halsall, C.B.E.

Trade Marks Advisory Committee: A. G. Sotiriadi.

Sick and Destitute Seamen's Fund: W. P. Edwards.

New European Hospital Trust:—L. A. Halsall.

Indian Central Coconut Committee: C. E. Bingham.

A special department of the Bombay Chamber is its Statistical Department, which prepares a large amount of statistical returns connected with the trade of the port and of great importance to the conduct of commerce. The daily statements consist of a Daily Trade Return detailing exports from and imports into and shipping news of the port of Bombay, Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, Seeds, Vegetable Oils, etc., by rail and sea into Bombay. Import and Export Manifests are issued twice a week and statements of Rates of Exchange, Current Quotations, etc. and Imports of Foreign Raw Cotton into Bombay, weekly. The monthly returns consist of Detailed Return of principal imports from Europe and elsewhere, a statement showing the exports from India of cotton and seeds, a summary of exports from Bombay of seeds, oil-cakes and sundry commodities, a return of imports of piecegoods and yarns into Bombay and a statement of exports of cotton by sea from Bombay.

The Chamber has also a Measurement Department, whose business is that of actual measurement of export cargoes in the docks before loading in steamers. Certificates are issued to shippers and ship agents as to the measurement of cotton and other goods in bales and packages. From the measurements given in these certificates the freight payable by the shippers of goods is calculated. The measurers are in attendance on the quays whenever there are goods to be measured and during the busy season on duty early and late.

The affairs of the Chamber are controlled by a President, Vice-President and Committee of 10, who are assisted by standing sub-committees of which there are 13, *viz.*—(1) Chemicals & Drugs, (2) Electricity, (3) Engineering (Imports), (4) Export, (5) Finance, (6) Import, (7) Income-tax, (8) Industrial Affairs, (9) Insurance, (10) Piecegoods (Import & Export), (11) Railways, (12) Shipping and (13) Weather-Working Days.

The Committee as a rule meet at least once a fortnight. The General Meeting of the Chamber must be held once a year and not more than fifteen months after the holding of the last preceding General Meeting.

The membership of the Chamber as on 1st January 1952 was Ordinary Members 318, Associate Members 64 and Honorary Members 9.

GENERAL COMMITTEE 1951-52.—C. S. Pettit (*President*); L. A. Halsall, C.B.E. (*Vice-President*); C. A. Cunliffe; H. C. MacColl; Naval H. Tata; E. L. C. Gwilt; R. W. Bullock; J. C. Burns; K. R. Marfatia; Pratapsinh Mathuradas; E. W. Oakley; M. Paspatti; L. A. Boult (*Secretary*).

Calcutta Chamber of Commerce—*Object :*—To foster and develop Trade, Commerce, Industry, Agriculture, etc. and safeguard the interests of commercial communities of India.

Membership :—Any firm, company, corporation, or individual doing business, lawyer, physician, banker or man of public importance is eligible for membership on payment of subscription as determined by the committee subject to the approval of the Committee.

Administration :—The affairs of the Chamber are executed by an Executive Committee, Calcutta 1. Phone: Cal. B.B. 2744.

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce.—The Cocanada Chamber of Commerce was established on 29th October 1868.

The following are the office-bearers of the Chamber, which has its headquarters at Cocanada, the chief port on the Coromandel Coast north of Madras :—

Members of the Committee.—H. Churchill (*Chairman*), N. C. Krishnaiah, M. S. Subramanyam, W. Le Faucheur (*Secretary*).

The rules of the Chamber provide that by the term 'member' be understood a mercantile firm or establishment, or the permanent agency of a mercantile firm or establishment, or a society of merchants carrying on business in Cocanada or other place in the Districts of Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, and Ganjam, and duly elected according to the Rules of the Chamber, and that all such be eligible but only members resident in Cocanada can hold office. Members are elected by ballot. The Committee, when called upon by disputing members or non-members of the Chamber, give their decision upon all questions of mercantile usage and arbitrate upon any commercial matter referred to them for final judgment. In either case a minimum fee of Rs. 16 must accompany the reference with Rs. 5 from a non-member and Re. 1 from a member as payment for the Chamber's Sealed Certificate.

The Committee consisting of 3 members, including the Chairman, is elected by ballot at the general meeting in January in each year for a term of 12 months. The entrance fee for each member, whose place of business is in Cocanada, is Rs. 100 and for each member whose place of business is elsewhere is Rs. 50. Subscription for members whose place of business is in Cocanada, Rs. 150 per annum, payable quarterly, for others Rs. 75 per annum, payable in advance. The Committee usually meets once a month on the penultimate Thursday and the general body meets on the last Thursday.

Delhi Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi.—Was established in 1949 and was registered under the Indian Companies Act 1913 in January 1950. The main object for which the Chamber was established was to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Industry, Trade and Agriculture of the State of Delhi in particular and of India in general. Member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi and of the Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1951-52.—*President:* Kirpa Narain; *Vice-President:* Ganga Saran, M.L.A., R. K. Jain; *Honorary Secretary:* Sirdar P. S. Sodhbans, F.C.A., F.L.A.A. (Lond.). *Office:* Dilbar Building, Original Road, Paharganj, New Delhi.

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.—The Federation has 123 Chambers of Commerce and Commercial Associations affiliated to it as Ordinary Members, 9 Overseas Members and 79 Associate Members, and is recognised by the Central Government as the premier organisation representing commercial and industrial interests in the country. The headquarters of the Federation are situated in New Delhi. The Federation provides for four classes of membership, namely Ordinary, Honorary, Overseas and Associate.

Among the objects for which the Federation is established are the following :—

(*a*) To promote Indian businesses in matters of inland and foreign trade, transport, industry and manufactures, finance and all other economic subjects.

(*b*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community and association on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian business.

(*c*) To enter into any arrangement with any Government or authority supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Federation's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority all rights, concessions, and privileges which the Federation may think desirable to obtain and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions.

(*d*) To sell or dispose of the undertaking of the Federation or any part thereof for such consideration as the Federation may think and in particular for shares, debentures or securities of any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(*e*) To take or otherwise acquire and hold shares in any other company having objects altogether or in part similar to those of the Federation.

(*f*) To undertake and execute any trusts the undertaking of which may seem to the Federation desirable either gratuitously or otherwise.

(*g*) To draw, make, accept, discount, execute and issue bills of exchange, promissory notes, bills of lading, warrants, debentures and other negotiable or transferable instruments or securities.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1951-52.

President :—C. M. Kothari, Madras.

Vice-President:—Shanti Prasad Jain, Calcutta.

Hon. Treasurer :—D. N. Sen, Calcutta.

Secretary :—G. L. Bansal.

Office :—23, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.—The Indian Chamber of Commerce was established in November 1925 to promote and protect the trade, commerce and industries of India and in particular the trade, commerce and industries in or with which Indians are engaged or concerned; to aid and stimulate the development of trade, commerce and industries in India with capital principally provided by or under the management of Indians; to promote and advance commercial and technical education and such study of different branches of Art and Science as may tend to develop trade, commerce and industries in India.

There are two classes of members, local and mofussil. The local members pay an annual subscription of Rs. 500 and the Mofussil members Rs. 250.

Office-Bearers for 1951 :—*President:* L. N. Birla.

Vice-President: Sir B. P. Singh Roy.

Secretary :—Dr. R. D. Tiwari, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D., D.Litt.

Deputy Secretary :—L. S. Bisht, B.Sc., LL.B.

The following Associations are affiliated with the Chamber :—

Automotive Manufacturers' Association of India; Calcutta Rice Merchants' Association; Calcutta Tea Merchants' Association; Cycle Manufacturers' Association; East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Ltd; Employers' Association, Calcutta; Engineering Association of India; Gunny Trades Association; Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association; Indian Colliery Owners' Association; Indian Hemp Association; Indian Insurance Companies' Association; Indian Non-Ferrous Metals Manufacturers' Association; Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association; Indian Paper Mills Association; Indian Rope Manufacturers' Association; Indian Steel Makers' Association; The Indian Special Steels Marketing Board; The Indian Sugar Mills Association; The Jute Balers' Association; The Indian Chemical Merchants' Association.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce also appointed in 1927 a Tribunal of Arbitration to arbitrate in all disputes relating to various trades. With a view to covering the varying nature of disputes arising in different trades, separate panels of Arbitration are appointed on the Tribunal of Arbitration for each of the following trades :—(1) Jute; (2) Gunny; (3) Sugar; (4) Piece-goods and Yarn; (5) Iron and Steel; (6) Coal and Minerals; (7) General.

REPRESENTATIVES ON VARIOUS PUBLIC BODIES

Governing Body of Tropical School of Medicine Endowment Fund :—K. M. Naik; *Visiting Committee of Nilratan Sirkar Group of Medical College Hospitals* :—G. D. Binani; *Electricity Licensing Board* :—D. D. Chhauchhauria; *Traffic Advisory Board* :—G. S. Nevatia; *Visiting Committee of the Medical College Group of Hospitals* :—N. L. Kanoria; *Industrial Research Board, West Bengal* :—D. C. Driver; *Governing Body of Seth Anandram Jaipuria College* :—K. M. Naik; *Regional Employment Advisory Committee, Govt. of W. Bengal* :—G. S. Nevatia; *Vocational and Technical Training Sub-Committee of the Employment Advisory Committee and Calcutta Telephone Advisory Committee* :—M. L. Shah; *West Bengal State Civil Supplies Board* :—M. L. Shah; *Calcutta Port Trust* :—K. M. Naik; *Calcutta Port Trust* :—D. C. Driver; *Calcutta Port Trust* :—D. P. Goenka; *Representative on C.S.P.C.A.* :—N. L. Kanoria; *The W. Bengal Smoke Nuisance Commission* :—B. M. Bagri; *Clearance of Import Cargo Advisory Committee* :—G. D. Binani; *Consultative Committee of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation* :—D. N. Jalan; *Indian Central Jute Committee* :—K. D. Jalan and Bhagirath Kanoria; *Port Committee of Export Advisory Council, Calcutta* :—Surajmull Mohta; *West Bengal Board of Apprenticeship Training* :—P. R. Bagri; *Seth Banshidhar Jalan Charitable Trust* :—B. M. Birla; *Howrah Goods Railway Advisory Committee* :—G. S. Nevatia; *W. Bengal Board of Boiler Attendants* :— M. P. Mehta; *State Advisory Board of Indian Forest Utilisation* :—P. D. Himatsingka; *State Transport Authority in West Bengal* :—R. L. Nopany; *Price Fixation Board* :—B. K. Birla; *Textiles Trade Marks Advisory Committee* :—B. M. Bagri; *Bengal Textile Institute* :—M. P. Mehta; *Calcutta Port Trust* :—N. K. Jalan; *State Labour Advisory Board* :—K. D. Jalan; *Coal Transport Advisory Committee* :—J. B. Elias; *Inspection Committee of Railways' Goods Sheds, Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee, Bengal Bus Syndicate, Social Work Committee, University of Calcutta and B. N. Rly. Advisory Committee, Calcutta* :—M. C. Parekh.

Address :—23-B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1.

Grams :—"Indchamb."

Indian Chamber of Commerce, Ambala Cantt. (Punjab).—The Indian Chamber of Commerce (Desi Beopar Mandal), Ambala Cantt., was established in 1912 and was registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882 in 1913. The main object for which the Chamber was established was to safeguard the interests of Indian Commerce, Trade and Agriculture. The Chamber is recognised by the Punjab (India) Government and the Government of India.

The Chamber is affiliated to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and is a member of the International Chamber of Commerce, Paris. The Chamber issues certificates of origin of goods manufactured in India and has a Board of Arbitration to settle commercial disputes.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1951-52.

President :—S. Ujjal Singh; *Vice-Presidents.* —R. B. Jankidas, Sohan Lal; *Hon. Secretary.* —Sirdar H. S. Balhaya.

Representation on Different Bodies: Punjab (India) Railway Local Advisory Committee: S. Sapuran Singh Chawla; *State Aid Board of Industries, Punjab:* Sardar P. S. Sodhbans; *P. Employment Advisory Committee:* Dr. Dev Raj Narang; *Wiring Contractors' & Licensing Board, Punjab:* Sirdar H. S. Balhaya; *P. Electric Power Control Board:* Sohan Lal; *P. State Labour Advisory Board:* S. B. Sardar Sapuran Singh Chawla; D. D. Puri; Hans Raj Dhanda; *P. Communication Board:* S. Ujjal Singh; *Regional Post and Telegraph Advisory Committee, Ambala:* D. D. Puri; *Standing Advisory Committee For Industries:* R. B. Jankidas; *Western Railway Local Advisory Committee, Delhi:* K. R. Khosla.

Indian Merchants' Chamber.—The Indian Merchants' Chamber was established in the year 1907. Its objects are :—

(*a*) To encourage friendly feeling and unanimity among the business community on all subjects connected with the common good of Indian merchants.

(*b*) To secure organised action on all subjects relating to the interests of the Indian business community directly and indirectly.

(*c*) To promote the objects of the Indian business community in matters of inland and foreign trade, shipping and transport, industry and manufacture, banking and insurance.

(*d*) To collect and disseminate statistical and other information securing the promotion of the objects of the Chamber, and to make efforts for the spread of commercial and economic knowledge.

(*e*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing legislation or other action affecting the aforesaid interests by the Government or any Department thereof or by any local body or bodies, and in general to take the initiative to secure the welfare of the business community in all respects.

(*f*) To make representations to Local, or Central authorities, Executive or Legislative, on any matter affecting trade, commerce, manufacture or shipping, banking or insurance.

(*g*) To undertake by arbitration the settlement of commercial disputes and also to provide for arbitration in respect of disputes arising in the course of trade, industry or transport, and to secure the services of expert technical and other men to that end if necessary or desirable.

(*h*) To advance and promote commercial and technical education and to found and support establishments and institutions for such purposes.

(*i*) To undertake special enquiries and action for securing redress for legitimate grievances of any branch of trade or industry as also all such other action as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufacture or incidental to the attainment of the above objects.

(*j*) To secure the interests and well-being of the Indian business communities abroad.

(*k*) To secure, wherever possible, organised and/or concerted action on all subjects involving the interests of members including regulating conditions of employment of industrial labour in various industries represented by the members of the Organisation.

(*ii*) To nominate delegates and advisers, etc., to represent the employers of India at the Annual International Labour Conference of the League of Nations.

(*iii*) To take up, consider and formulate ideas on the subjects which are on the Agenda of each International Labour Conference.

(*iv*) To take all steps which may be necessary for promoting, supporting or opposing recommendations or conventions of the International Labour Conference.

export duties on certain commodities were levied or the rates of existing duties were raised as in the case of hessian, sacking, raw cotton, cotton waste and raw wool.

These measures had in part a steadying effect on the general trend of prices, the months of October and November registering a decline. Thereafter the prices resumed an upward trend which became pronounced following the Chinese intervention in the Korean war and touched a high level at 438.6 in March 1951. The prolongation of the Korean war, rising import prices, heavy export commitments and higher prices granted by Government in a number of controlled commodities like sugar, sugarcane, gur, foodgrains, cotton texiles and rubber, contributed to the uptrend in prices; it also embodied the result of the decontrol of prices of raw jute and jute manufactures on March 9, 1951. In December 1950 Government increased the prices of sugarcane and sugar from Rs. 1-10 and Rs. 28-8 per maund respectively fixed earlier in October at the preceding season's level to Rs. 1-12 and Rs. 29-12. Gur prices were raised further and the pool price of imported food was raised in January because of a rise in overseas prices and freight charges. The rise in import prices of raw cotton and the grant of an increase of Rs. 150 per candy for indigenous cotton for the 1950-51 cotton season was announced on June 16, 1950 but its effect by way of higher prices for cotton manufactures was noted only in the closing stages of the year under review.

During the first quarter of 1951, the prices of coarse, medium, fine and superfine cloth were raised by anything between 6 per cent. in the case of superfine and 17½ per cent. in the case of coarse varieties. The voluntary cut of four per cent. in yarn prices was restored on March 5. An interim increase in the price of raw rubber from Rs. 90-8 to Rs. 122-8 per 100 lb. was granted with effect from March 7, 1951.

PRICES IN 1951-52

The fight against inflation in the financial year 1951-52 was greatly assisted by three factors. The first was the budget which aimed at a substantial revenue surplus and sought to finance the railway development by raising passenger fares. Since then, the surplus estimated at Rs. 26.1 crores in the budget has been revised upward to Rs. 92·61 crores. This substantial transfer of purchasing power from the hands of the public to the exchequer helped to hold inflation in check. Secondly, the sale proceeds of the wheat obtained from the American loan have also had the same effect of reducing the money supply in the hands of the public.

Another important step was taken in the middle of November 1951 by the raising of the Bank Rate from three per cent. at which it stood from November 1935 to 3½ per cent. The third factor was of an international character. Following the economic difficulties caused by the burden of the re-armament drive, country after country led by the United Kingdom imposed import restrictions, while the United States had to prune defence expenditure because of the danger of inflation.

As a result of the above factors, the general price index steadily sagged from 457.5, the all time peak level touched in April 1951, to 433.1 in the last month of 1951. Though overseas food prices ruled remarkably firm, the Indian food prices dropped by 2½ per cent. and those of industrial raw materials dropped by more than 12 per cent. By the time the new year opened, exports proved difficult owing to buyers' resistance, while the monetary squeeze had rendered hoarding difficult despite credit expansion. Conditions deteriorated in February when the crop movement was in full swing and the general price index fell further to 415.9 thereby wiping out the advance of the past 13 months.

TRADE MARKS

THE Trade Marks Act, 1940 (Act V of 1940) was passed by the Indian Legislature in March 1940 to provide for the registration and more effective protection of trade marks. Sections 1 and 85 of the Act came into force at once, and under the latter section, intending applicants for registration were enabled to deposit their trade marks. About 158,000 trade marks were so deposited, which have since been classified and indexed.

Before the other provisions of the Act could be brought into force the Act was amended in 1941 (Act XXVII of 1941) to establish a separate Trade Marks Registry in Bombay under a Bombay Registrar with jurisdiction over textile marks only. The Amended Act came into force on the 1st June 1942, but had again to be amended by the Trade Marks Amendment Act, 1943. The Act was further amended in April 1946 (Act XII of 1946) with a view to avoiding conflict of registration in the Princely States which had either passed Trade Marks Act of their own or proposed to do so in the near future, and also to make trade marks registered in any territory effective in all territories in which trade marks legislation has been enacted.

On the Federal Financial Integration of States in April 1950, the administration of trade marks in the States was taken over by the Centre and centralised at the Trade Marks Registry Bombay. With the extension of the Central laws to Part B and Part C States, the Trade Marks Act, 1940, now extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir.

The main office of the Trade Marks Registry is at Bombay, and the Register is also kept at Bombay. Mr. K. S. Shavaksha, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, is at present the Registrar of Trade Marks.

There are at present two branches of the Trade Marks Registry. One is established in Calcutta, at which a copy of the Register and the Refused Textile Marks List are kept. The Branch Registry is in charge of the Deputy Registrar who is empowered under section 4 (2A) of the Act to discharge, under the superintendence and direction of the Registrar, any function which under the Act may be discharged by the Registrar. Any reference in the Act to the Registrar includes a reference to the Deputy Registrar when so discharging any such function. Where the Registrar directs the Deputy Registrar to deal with a particular matter, he has in disposing of such matter the same powers as the Registrar. At present, the Deputy Registrar of Trade Marks is Mr. B. C. Ojha, B.A., Bar-at-Law, B.Com. The other branch is at Bangalore under the charge of an Examiner of Trade Marks, Mr. J. R. Keshavaraj, B.A., who is Ex-officio Dy. Registrar of Trade Marks and has the same powers as the Deputy Registrar at Calcutta in respect of matters directed by the Registrar to be dealt with by him.

The following is a summary of the important provisions of the Trade Marks Act, 1940:

A "mark" includes a device, brand, heading, label, ticket, name, signature, word, letter or numeral or any combination thereof; a "trade mark" means a mark used or proposed to be used in relation to goods for the purpose of indicating or so as to indicate a connection in the course of trade between the goods and some person having the right to use the mark. A trade mark may be registered only in respect of particular goods or classes of goods. Any person who is desirous of registering a mark should apply to the Registrar in the prescribed manner. The application may be made either at the Registry at Bombay or at the branch office at Calcutta, or Bangalore.

Under section 6 (1), distinctiveness is the prime requisite of a trade mark for registration. A registrable trade mark must consist of or contain at least one of the following essential particulars: (1) name of a company or individual represented in a special or particular manner, (2) signature of the applicant or some predecessor in business, (3) one or more invented words, (4) word or words, having no direct reference to the character or quality of the goods and not being according to its ordinary meaning a geographical name or surname or the name of a sect, caste or tribe in India and (5) any other distinctive mark. A mark consisting of a name, signature, or any word other than such as fall within the above description is not registrable except upon evidence of distinctiveness. In determining whether a trade mark is distinctive the extent of the inherent distinctiveness of the mark, as well as its acquired distinctiveness by use or otherwise, will be considered. The commonly accepted name of any single chemical element or chemical compound is not registrable in respect of a chemical substance or preparation. Trade marks which are contrary to law or morality, or disentitled to protection in a Court of Law by being likely to deceive or cause confusion or which are likely to hurt religious susceptibilities, are not registrable. The Act contains also special provisions for the registration of certification trade marks, and for defensive registration.

When an application for registration has been accepted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Registrar might think fit to impose, the Registrar shall cause the application to be advertised accordingly. Under section 15 (2) any person may in the prescribed manner oppose an application so advertised within 4 months, and after hearing the parties, the Registrar will decide whether registration is to be permitted. The date of registration of a mark, if and when registered, shall be the date of filing of the application therefor at the Registry.

The registration of a mark will be in force for 7 years in the first instance, after which it may be renewed for a period of 15 years. In all legal proceedings relating to a registered trade mark, the fact of registration shall be *prima facie* evidence of validity of the registration and of all subsequent assignments and transmissions. Further, after seven years from the date of registration, the validity of the original registration cannot be questioned except on grounds of fraud or deception or unless the mark offends against section 8.

The registered proprietor of a trade mark is entitled to an action for infringement under the Act. This valuable right is extended to owners of "old" marks, who had applied for registration of their trade marks within five years from the commencement of the Act and registration of which has been refused by the Registrar. The rights of action to passing off are not affected by registration, and are expressly preserved under the Act. Registration gives to the registered proprietor the exclusive right to the use of the trade mark in relation to the goods for which the mark is registered. Where a mark is already registered by one person, the same or nearly similar mark cannot be registered by another person, except in case of honest concurrent use or of other special circumstances section 10 (2).

The proprietor of a registered trade mark has power to assign the mark, and may assign it whether in connection with the goodwill of the business or not. A registered proprietor may also assign an unregistered trade mark without the goodwill of the business along with a registered trade mark under certain circumstances. Any assignment made without the goodwill by the business must be advertised as directed by the Registrar.

A person other than the proprietor of a mark may be registered as a registered user, on application being made both by the proprietor and such person to the Registrar in the prescribed manner, accompanied by particulars relating to their relationship, the control of the one over the other, and other facts relevant to the "permitted" use. The registered user may under certain circumstances file an action for infringement in his own name as if he were the proprietor, but cannot assign or transmit the mark.

Any person aggrieved by the presence of a mark or entry on the Register may apply in the prescribed manner to the Registrar or to a High Court for rectification of the Register. The registered proprietor may apply to the Registrar for correction or cancellation of any entry in the Register, relating to his trade mark. He may also apply for alteration of the registered mark in any manner not substantially affecting its identity.

With effect from the 1st January 1947, it has been an offence to describe a trade mark as registered when it is not so registered. This does not however apply to a trade mark, for the registration of which an application was filed at the Trade Marks Registry before 1st January 1947 and which has not been disposed of by the Registrar. The use of the word "Registered" however, is permissible if it is clearly indicated that the reference is to registration of the mark under the law of a country outside India or if the word is used solely in relation to goods to be exported to a foreign country where the mark is registered. Declaration of ownership of a trade mark under the Indian Registration Act of 1908 is not equivalent to registration under the Trade Marks Act, 1940, and the use of the word "registered" to signify registration of declaration of ownership would therefore be an offence with effect from the aforesaid date. The use of Royal Arms, Heraldic devices, and State emblems without due authority may be restrained by injunction from the Registrar or at the suit of any other person who is duly authorised to use such Arms, etc., but the rights to their use acquired before the coming into force of the Act, are not affected.

All appeals from the decisions of the Registrar lie to the High Court.

There are also special provisions for registration of textile trade marks and for the constitution of an Advisory Committee to advise the Registrar with respect to usages of the textile trade.

The criminal law relating to trade marks is contained in the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889), which has recently been amended. Section 3 of this Act enacts Sections 478—489 of Chapter XVIII of the Indian Penal Code.

During the transitional period, *i.e.* from the 15th August 1947 to the 31st March 1948, the Trade Marks Registry, Bombay, had been registering trade marks for both India and Pakistan in accordance with the special provisions made in the Indian Independence (Miscellaneous Transitional Provisions) Order, 1947. These arrangements, however, terminated on the 31st March 1948. The Trade Marks Act, 1940 now extends to the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir.

PRICES AND PRODUCTION

INDEX numbers of prices reflect the movement of prices within the economic system of a country. From the point of view of the State Governments in this country, they are the basis for determining the land revenue assessments.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX

The compilation of index number of wholesale prices has been undertaken since 1913. For this purpose, 1914 was taken as the basic year and the data collected for Calcutta and Bombay. In the latter case, another series was undertaken on the basis of the 1929 price level computed as 100. Today several State Governments publish fortnightly and monthly statements of retail and wholesale prices of certain important commodities.

The following table gives the index numbers of wholesale prices for Calcutta and Bombay from 1914 to 1939 :—

(End of July 1914=100).

Year	Calcutta	Bombay
1914 ..	100	100
1920 ..	201	..
1921 ..	179	198
1933 ..	87	98
1936 ..	91	96
1937 ..	102	106
1938 ..	95	101
1939 ..	108	109

The outbreak of the Second World War brought to the forefront the need for better compilation of price statistics and the Economic Adviser to the Government of India proposed the compilation of index numbers of wholesale prices in India by groups of articles. This was week ended August 19, 1939 as the base for sensitive index. Subsequently, another index for general purposes was also introduced with the year ended August 1939 as the base.

The following table relates to the index numbers of wholesale prices since 1939-40 on the basis of the average of monthly figures and of the week ended August 19, 1939 being equivalent to 100 :—

Year	Agricultural Commodities	Raw Materials	Primary Commodities	Manufactured Articles	Chief Articles of Export	General Index
1939-40*	127·5	118·8	124·2	131·5	130·5	125·6
1940-41	108·6	121·5	113·4	119·8	114·1	114·8
1941-42	124·2	146·9	132·5	154·5	137·3	137·0
1942-43	166·2	165·9	166·0	190·4	161·7	171·0
1943-44	268·7	185·0	232·5	251·7	233·4	236·4
1944-45	265·4	206·0	240·5	258·3	243·9	244·2
1945-46	272·6	210·0	246·2	240·0	248·9	244·9
1946-47	313·8	235·3	280·0	259·1	296·8	275·4
1947-48	356·9	454·0	312·6	287·8	..	307·0

* Seven months ended March 1940.

The index numbers of wholesale prices of slightly different groupings with the year ended August 1939 as the base, are given below.

PRICE TREND

(Year ended August 1939=100)

Average of Weeks	Food Articles	Industrial Raw Materials	Semi-manufactured Articles	Manufactured Articles	Miscellaneous Articles	General Index
1947-48	306·1	377·5	261·6	286·4	456·2	308·2
1948-49	382·9	444·8	327·3	346·1	525·2	376·2
1949-50	391·3	471·7	331·6	347·2	570·7	385·4
1950-51	416·4	523·1	348·9	354·2	707·4	409·7
April 1951	412·5	683·1	387·8	411·7	751·5	457·5
May ,, ...	412·9	686·1	387·9	410·2	723·3	456·8
June ,, ...	412·8	688·7	386·0	409·4	724·4	456·5
July ,, ...	408·3	644·0	379·6	405·6	724·6	447·0
August ,, ...	408·8	590·6	376·1	399·1	729·7	437·6
September ,, ...	412·2	567·4	374·3	399·5	721·1	435·1
October ,, ...	409·5	588·0	375·8	401·9	720·9	438·0
November ,, ...	401·9	583·8	377·9	400·2	750·9	435·6
December ,, ...	399·1	574·1	373·6	402·1	752·1	433·1
January 1952	393·0	580·6	369·3	400·9	735·0	430·3
February ,, ...	375·8	545·4	364·2	394·1	711·1	415·9

COST OF LIVING (WORKING CLASS)

Average of Month	August 1939 = 100						1944 = 100								
	Bombay			West Bengal	Uttar Pradesh	Madras	Madhya Pradesh		Delhi	Ajmer	Bihar		Assam	Orissa	West Bengal
	Bombay	Ahmedabad	Sholapur	Calcutta	Kanpur	Madras	Nagpur	Jubbulpore	Delhi	Ajmer	Jharia	Jamshedpur	Gauhati	Cuttack	Kharagpur
1946-47	252	291	303	N.A.	338	246	292	310	110	122	126	N.A.	89	109	N.A.
1947-48	268	303	349	N.A.	389	289	329	339* (129)	124	160	144	N.A.	101	119	N.A.
1948-49	297	341	415	345	498	320	379	151	133	161	154	137	124	136	136
1949-50	291	343	406	349	460	330	374	150	132	163	163	138	126	153	136
1950-51	302	353	398	353	437	323	377	159	134	169	186	151	128	164	137
January 1951 ..	303	327	405	344	440	333	376	171	134	171	176	158	127	164	133
February ,, ..	306	347	403	347	441	334	388	169	138	176	176	157	129	165	133
March ,, ..	316	367	412	356	439	336	390	166	138	174	185	157	139	165	135
April ,, ..	319	370	416	365	440	340	391	166	139	173	187	159	140	166	134
May ,, ..	319	381	430	374	443	342	394	166	140	176	190	158	141	172	135
June ,, ..	321	371	429	382	447	344	394	169	144	178	190	158	138	190	136
July ,, ..	317	370	436	385	454	344	394	173	145	182	185	155	140	195	138
August ,, ..	312	358	441	387	459	345	392	171	146	181	183	161	143	201	139
September ,, ..	310	347	437	375	470	347	389	170	144	179	185	..	150	196	138
October ,, ..	316	348	442	375	469	343	393	171	144	181	182	165	145	185	140

* The figure in the bracket is with 1944 as the base.

PRODUCTION TRENDS

During the year ended June 1950 efforts were continued to increase food production and about one million acres of land were reclaimed under mechanical cultivation. The total of wells and tanks newly constructed or repaired came respectively to 97,000 and 4,000, while the minor irrigation projects completed and waterlifting appliances installed numbered 14,000 and 17,000 respectively. The additional production is estimated at 7.9 lakh tons in 1948-49 and 9.5 lakh tons in 1949-50. The target for additional food output for 1950-51 was fixed at 1.7 million tons and Rs. 23.34 crores were provided for the purpose ; but the actuals fell short of the target and Government appointed a committee early in 1952 to go into the question of the grow-more food campaign.

Foodgrains production in 1949-50 season increased by 1.29 million tons to 45.55 million tons in spite of the damage caused to the kharif and rabi crops by adverse season and natural calamities. The production of raw sugar rose to 4.94 million tons and of coffee to 17,238 tons. During 1950-51 season the outturn of the crops once again suffered and the loss of foodgrains was to the tune of 5.5 million tons.

Following the partition, India's cotton and jute industries continued to experience difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of raw cotton and raw jute and efforts to reduce the country's dependence on outside supplies were initiated in 1949-50 and continued in the following years. In order to provide additional incentive to the cotton growers, the ceiling prices for cotton were raised with *Jarilla* stepped up from Rs. 620 to Rs. 770 and further to Rs. 820. As a result, an additional output of four lakh bales of cotton was secured bringing the total production in 1950-51 to 33 lakh bales. A three-year programme was initiated for raw jute with the result that the production was stepped up from 30.89 lakh bales in 1949-50 to 32.92 lakh bales in the following year and to 46 lakh bales in 1951-52. Production of five major oil-seeds rose from 4.5 million tons in 1948-49 to 5.1 million tons in 1949-50 mainly because of the price incentive.

The following table gives the details of production of industrial raw materials in the Indian Union since 1947 as well as for the pre-war year 1939 :—

PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

Commodity	Unit	1939	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
1. Oil-seeds	(000 tons)	4,811	5,148	5,117	4,502	5,142	5,069
(a) Sesamum ..	(,,)	364	323	351	335	431	421
(b) Groundnut (in shell)	(,,)	3,219	3,588	3,411	2,901	3,379	3,331
(c) Rape & Mustard	(,,)	690	792	806	735	793	826
(d) Linseed ..	(,,)	427	328	431	423	411	385
(e) Castor	(,,)	111	117	118	108	128	106
2. Raw Sugar ..	(,,)	2,848	4,913	5,817	4,869	4,938	5,462
3. Cotton	(000 bales)	3,601	2,168	2,188	1,767	2,970	2,926
4. Jute	(,,)	1,638	1,320	1,658	2,055	3,089	3,301
5. Lac	(000 mds.)	1,465	1,767	972	806	1,161	926
6. Mica	(000 cwts)	199	193	152	271	..	..
7. Iron Ore	(000 tons)	3,166	2,498	2,285	2,809	..	..
8. Manganese Ore ..	(,,)	845	451	467	646	..	..
9. Rubber	(,,)	..	16	15	16	16	..
10. Raw Silk	(000 lbs.)	..	2,122	2,232	2,104	2,127	..

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

The rising trend in industrial production since 1948 was on the whole well maintained in 1950 with most of the industries recording appreciable increases. The cotton and jute textiles and sugar industries were, however, notable exceptions, the first due to shortage of raw materials and since these had a large weightage in the computation of the general index of industrial production, the official index of industrial production for 1950 stood at 105.2 as compared with 106.3 in the preceding year and 108.9 in 1948. The increase was Particularly marked in the output of cement, steel, salt, diesel engines and electrical goods industries.

The year 1951 was a record thanks to the improvement in the supplies of raw materials and a more realistic price basis. Special efforts were made by Government to procure raw materials supplies through the International Materials Conference. The most outstanding development was the abolition of the control over raw jute and jute goods prices. The general index of industrial production, with 1946 as the basis, touched the spectacularly high level of 116.6. Coal output touched a new high under the stimulus of export inquiry ; cotton manufactures rose by 10 per cent ; paper, sugar, and chemicals showed an all round rise ; and for the first time self sufficiency was not only achieved in respect of salt but it was revealed that India could start exporting it in small quantities. The only snag was that in several newly started industries, the output still lagged considerably behind the installed capacity. Among the new lines of manufactures may be mentioned linoleum, automatic looms, carding engines and aluminium powder.

Industry	Unit	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Finished Steel	(000 tons)	893	856	930	1,005	1,070
Coal	(,,)	30,000	29,822	31,450	31,992	34,307
Cotton Yarn	(m. lbs.)	1,296	1,448	1,359	1,174	1,304
Cotton Piece-goods	(m. yds.)	3,762	4,319	3,904	3,665	4,080
Jute Manufactures	(000 tons)	1,052	1,091	946	836	868
Paper and Paper Board	(000 cwts.)	1,862	1,958	2,064	2,178	2,624
Matches	(m. gross)	23·3	26·7	26·3	26·2	..
Cement	(000 tons)	1,448	1,553	2,102	2,613	3,198
Paints and Varnishes	(000 cwts.)	772	715	619	559	662
Sugar	(000 tons)	901·2	1,075·2	1,004·8	976	1,115·5
Salt	(m. mds.)	51·6	63·5	55·6	71·3	74·4
Sulphuric Acid	(000 cwts.)	1,200	1,600	1,989	2,050	2,020
Ammonium Sulphate	(000 tons)	21·3	35·2	45·9	47·3	45·6
Caustic Soda	(,,)	3·6	4·8	6·0	10·8	14·7
Soda Ash	(,,)	13·2	28·8	18·0	43·2	47·5
Electricity Generated	(M.K.W.H.)	4,073	4,575	4,909	5,088	5,830
General Index	(1946=100)	97·5	108·9	106·3	105·2	116·6

REVIEW OF PRICES

The outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939 introduced a new chapter in the history of Indian commodity prices. After an initial rise, the prices received a sharp setback following the loss of export markets ; but the entry of Japan into the war made heavy calls on India's resources from the Allies and the resultant rise in note circulation aggravated inflationary pressures and the pace of the rise. The index number of wholesale prices, with the week ended August 19, 1939 equal to 100, rose to 125·6 in 1939-40, but receded in the following year by 10·8 to 114·8. Since then it advanced by 19 per cent. to 137·0 in 1941-42, farther by 25 per cent. to 171·0 in 1942-43 and recorded the highest rise of 38 per cent. in any one year during 1943-44 when it touched 236·4. During 1944-45 the price index advanced by only 7·8 to 244·2 and reached 244·9 in the following year. It was during 1946-47 that the policy of decontrol sent up the general price index by about 11 per cent. to 275·4 and further to 307·0 in 1947-48.

Price trends during 1948-49 fell into two distinct phases—a continued rise from April to July and a comparative stability during the rest of the year, with signs of a downward trend in the last quarter of the year. The latter phase was associated with the reimposition of controls, and a net contraction of Rs. 18 crores in money supply during the last eight months of the year. The general index number, with the year ended August 1939 as the base, shot up from 347·9 to 389·6 by July and then tapered off to 370·2, the average for the year being 376·2 revealing a rise of 22 per cent. over the year.

With the opening of the financial year of 1949, the prices began to advance upward till the Economic Adviser's general index, which stood at 370·2 in March 1949, touched 389·8 in September 1949 which exceeded the post-decontrol peak level reached in July 1948 and climbed to 393·3 in October 1949. The jump resulted in part from a sharp rise in the prices of certain export goods, in particular, tea, black pepper, oils and oil-seeds. Following the devaluation of the rupee, the Government of India adopted an eight-point anti-inflationary programme including a voluntary cut in the prices of manufactured goods and brought down the price index from 393·3 in October to 381·3 in December 1949. These efforts, however, proved temporary and practically the whole of the improvement of the preceding two months was lost by the close of March 1950, the general index moving up to 392·4 in March. The average for the year worked out at 385·4 as against 376·2 in 1948-49.

The uptrend in the general price level noticed during the closing quarter of 1949-50 gathered further momentum in the following year, particularly in the latter half. The continuation of the gradual rise in prices since devaluation was accelerated with the outbreak of the Korean war and prices reached a peak at 438.6 in March 1951 recording a rise of 11.8 per cent. over the year as against a rise of 6.0 per cent. in 1949-50. The rise was, however, less marked than that in the U.K. and the U.S. where the increase was as much as 27.4 per cent and 20.3 per cent. respectively.

To meet the situation, the Finance Minister enunciated in August 1950 an eight-point programme outlining the major objectives of Government's economic and financial policy, which envisaged measures to hold the price line and to ensure, through increased production, economies and larger supplies, that the inflationary pressures did not get out of hand. Steps were taken to relax import controls and prevent hoarding of foodgrains through the amendment of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946. The Centre also assumed powers to legislate for one year from August 15, 1950 in respect of trade and commerce and production, supply and distribution of goods and these were extended later by another year. This was followed by the promulgation of the Supply and Price of Goods Ordinance. As an anti-inflation measure and in view of the wide disparity between the internal and external prices, fresh

PATENTS AND DESIGNS

THE law relating to Patents and Designs in India is contained in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911), as amended from time to time, ending with the amendments introduced therein by the Part B States (Laws) Act, 1951 (III of 1951) and other *ad hoc* and ancillary legislations and the Rules issued thereunder.

This law at present extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. With the extension of the Law to the whole of the Indian Union, the pre-existing patent laws, if any, in the " Indian States " have been repealed. The law does not extend to Pakistan, United Kingdom or any British possession.

The Patent Office at Calcutta which was established under the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911, is the only Office for the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The Office is in the charge of the Controller of Patents and Designs. It has no branches or agencies elsewhere.

India is not a party to the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property. But, arrangements for giving " Priority " patents and registered designs exist between India on the one side and each of the following countries on the other, *viz.*, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Eire, the United Kingdom, the Union of South Africa, and Pakistan. In the case of Ceylon, priority arrangements exist in respect of patents only and not in respect of designs.

PATENTS

The main provisions of the Indian Patents and Designs Act which regulate the granting of patents and patent rights are briefly as follows :—

Varieties of Patents.—The Act provides for the granting of four kinds of patents, namely :—

(*i*) a patent, which is dated as of the official date of the application for the patent;

(*ii*) a patent of addition, for improvement or modification of an invention for which invention a patent has already been applied for or granted;

(*iii*) a secret patent for an invention relating to instruments or munitions of war;

(*iv*) a patent claiming " Priority," which is dated as of the official date of the corresponding application for patent first made in a country outside India which has established reciprocal arrangements with India for mutual protection of inventions.

What may be Patented.—The subject-matter of a patent should be a " manner of new manufacture," which may be any process or apparatus for producing, preparing, or making an article, or any article of manufacture. It is essential that the process, apparatus or article of manufacture should suggest an act to be done or an operation to be performed, and that the result must be a vendible product.

Illustrations of patentable inventions are new textile machines, power plants, agricultural implements, domestic appliances, drying and moistening apparatus and processes, and sanitary appliances. New compositions of matter may also be patented if their properties would not be deducible from known properties of their constituent substances. In the field of chemical industry, new processes and apparatuses for manufacturing synthetic products, food stuffs, dyes, soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powder, toilet preparations and processes for the treatment of oil seeds, by-products and waste materials, would be patentable inventions.

The discovery of a hitherto unknown natural law is not patentable. Similarly, a method of calculation or a new notation for writing music, a new method of curing diseases, natural substances suitable for food, cannot be classed as 'manufactures,' and are, therefore, not patentable.

What are commonly called " patent medicines " are medicines prepared by secret formulæ and are not usually protected by the grant of patents. The proprietors of such medicines may in most cases possess trade mark rights in the names by which the medicines are known. " Patent or proprietary medicines " may be registered under the Drugs Act, 1940, which contains provisions for the prohibition of the import, manufacture and sale of mis-branded drugs. Applications for registration of patent or proprietary medicines should be made to the Central Drugs Laboratory, 110, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

Who may obtain Patent.—Any person in possession of an invention may obtain a patent, irrespective of his nationality. The term " person " includes a company, a firm or a partnership. An application for an ordinary patent (*i.e.*, a patent which would be dated as of the official date of the application) may be made by any person either alone or jointly with others. An application for a patent of addition may be made only by the applicant for the original patent to which it is an addition as long as the application for the original patent is pending, or by the registered proprietor of the original patent if it has been granted. An application for a secret patent should be made by the inventor himself. An application for a patent which claims a " Priority date " may be made by the person who has made the application on which the claim to priority is based, or by his legal representative, or assignee, either alone or jointly with others.

Government Servants.—Subject to any special conditions of service or to any special orders applicable to the persons employed in any particular department, all government servants are at liberty to apply for a patent direct to the Patent Office. Government servants employed in the Defence Services, in the Indian Navy and in the Indian Air Force should not apply for patents except in the manner laid down in the Special Regulations applicable to them. Government servants employed on scientific or technical research should not apply or cause or permit any other person to apply for a patent for an invention made by them, save with the permission of the Government and in accordance with such conditions as the Government may impose. Railway servants are also subject to similar restrictions.

PROCEDURE FOR OBTAINING PATENTS

An application for a patent should be drawn up on the prescribed form and forwarded to the Controller of Patents and Designs, the Patent Office, No. 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 17. As a rule, the inventor, or his legal representative or his assignee should be a party to the application. The application should be accompanied by a specification in duplicate, prepared on the appropriate prescribed form, and also the prescribed fee.

Specifications.—The specification which should accompany an application may be either a Provisional Specification or a Complete Specification. A Provisional Specification should describe the nature of the invention. A Complete Specification must particularly describe and ascertain the nature of the invention and the manner of performing it in practice. A Provisional Specification cannot be filed in respect of an application claiming " Priority date." A Complete Specification should, therefore, accompany every such application.

If a Provisional Specification accompanies an application it will be necessary to file the Complete Specification within 9 months from the date of the application. This period of nine months may be extended by one month by paying an additional fee of Rs. 10.

Drawings.—If the invention is capable of illustration by means of drawings, suitable drawings should also be filed in duplicate.

Fees.—The fees payable in respect of the filing of an application accompanied by a Provisional Specification is Rs. 10, and in respect of the filing of an application accompanied by a Complete Specification is Rs. 30. The fee payable in respect of filing a Complete Specification following a Provisional Specification is Rs. 20.

The fees may be paid in cash at the Patent Office, or may be sent by Postal Order, Money Order or Cheque, made payable to the Controller at Calcutta.

Examination.—An application properly filed in the Patent Office is accorded a serial number and date. Every application in respect of which a Complete Specification has been filed is, before it is accepted, examined with a view to ascertaining mainly whether the invention is *prima facie* a manner of new manufacture or improvement, whether the nature of the invention or the manner of performing it is particularly described, and also whether the statement of claim sufficiently defines the invention.

Acceptance.—On the acceptance of an application (other than an application for a secret patent), the specification and drawings in respect of it become open to public inspection. The acceptance is advertised by the Patent Office in the Gazette of India. The specification and drawings are also printed and a limited number of printed specifications are made available for sale. Printed specifications are identified by their serial numbers and are sold by the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi, at Re. 1 a copy.

Opposition :—The grant of a patent on any application (other than an application for a secret patent) may be opposed by any person within 4 months of the date of advertisement of its acceptance.

Some of the grounds on which the grant of a patent may be opposed are—that the invention sought to be patented has been publicly used or made publicly known in any part of India; that the nature of the invention or the manner of performing it is not sufficiently or fairly described in the specification; or that the applicant for patent is not the true inventor but the applicant obtained the invention from the opponent or from a person through whom he claims.

Sealing the Patent.—In the absence of any opposition, or in the event of an opposition if the application passes the opposition successfully, the Patent Office would send the applicant a sealing fee demand notice, and on receipt from him of his request for sealing the patent accompanied by a sealing fee of Rs. 30, a patent is sealed on the application and the sealing is notified in the Register of Patents.

TERM AND CONTINUANCE

The normal term of a patent other than a patent of addition is 16 years from its date; but in special circumstances the term may be extended for a further period not exceeding 10 years. A patent of addition remains in force as long as the main patent is in force.

The continuance of a patent other than a patent of addition and a secret patent is subject to the payment of certain renewal fees. No renewal fees are payable for the continuance of patents of addition and secret patents.

To compensate patentees for losses due to circumstances arising out of the recent war and civil disturbances that followed in its wake, an *ad hoc* legislation, called the " Patents (Extension of Term) Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance No. XXVI of 1948) " was promulgated by the then Governor-General. The said Ordinance came into force on the 1st October 1948 and expired on the 31st March 1949. According to this Ordinance patents of the category specified in

Sections 2 and 3 thereof have been granted an extension of their term for five years, without prejudice to their being further extended under Section 15 of the principal Act.

Effect of Grant.—The grant of a patent under the Act confers upon the patentee the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the invention throughout India and of authorising others to do so.

After a patent is obtained, the patentee may sell the patent outright, or may grant licences for its exploitation, or may work the patent himself.

Infringement of Patents.—If, during the continuance of a patent, any person makes, sells, or uses the invention protected by the patent without obtaining a licence from the patentee, or counterfeits or imitates it, the patentee may institute a suit for infringement against such person. The defendant in an infringement suit may counter-claim the revocation of the patent.

A suit for infringement may be instituted in a District Court having jurisdiction to try the suit, but when a counter-claim has been made for the revocation of the patent, the suit along with the counter-claim is decided by a High Court.

Compulsory Licence.—As a safeguard against abuse of monopoly rights, provisions have been made in the Act, so as to enable any interested member of the public to apply to the Controller for a compulsory licence. The grounds on which a compulsory licence may be applied for, the relief available, procedure for disposal of the application, appeals, and procedure for disposal of appeals are respectively laid down in sections 22, 23, 23D, 23F and 23G of the Act.

Licences of Right.—As a supplementary provision, the Act has also conferred on the Central Government the right to apply to the Controller for endorsement of patents with the words " Licence of Right ". The effect of such endorsement is given in section 23B of the Act. Procedure for disposal, appeals and procedure for disposal of appeals are the same as those for a compulsory licence.

DESIGNS

The main provisions of the Act relating to the registration of designs and registered designs are briefly as follows :—

A Design means only the features of shape, configuration, pattern or ornament, applied to an article by any industrial process or means. To be registrable under Part II of the Act, a design must be new or original, and must be applicable to an article. A model or principle of construction of an article, or anything which in substance is a mere mechanical device cannot be registered as a design. Trade Marks and trade names are not designs for the purpose of the Act. Literary or artistic creations such as books, pictures and music which fall under the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914, do not also come within the scope of the Indian Patents and Designs Act.

The novelty or the originality of a design is judged solely by the eye with reference to the external appearance of the finished article to which the design is applied. Neither the constructional details of the article which would not be visible in the finished article, nor the utility of the article, would be relevant for deciding the registrability of the design. The novelty and the originality of a design will be destroyed by the publication of the design.

For purposes of registration of designs, goods to which the designs are to be applied have been grouped into fourteen classes according to the substances composing the article. If an article is composed of more than one substance, it is classified according to the predominant substance.

WHO MAY APPLY AND HOW

Any person claiming to be the proprietor of a new or original design not previously published in India may apply for the registration of the design.

An application for the registration of a design should be drawn up on the prescribed form and should be forwarded to the Controller of Patents and Designs. The prescribed fee and four copies of the design should accompany the application. The fee payable for filing an application for registration of a design in any one of the classes Nos. 1-12 is Rs. 3, and for registration in class No. 13 or 14 is annas eight only.

The copies of the design which should accompany an application may be drawings, photographs, tracings or specimens. The representation of the design should be such as would enable a person looking at it to form a mental picture of the shape, configuration, pattern or ornament of the finished article to which the design is to be applied. Representations illustrating merely the method or principle of construction or the operation of the article, are not suitable.

It is possible to register a design in more than one class, if the article to which it is to be applied is composed of substances included in different classes.

Copyright on Registration.—The registration of a design confers upon the registered proprietor, for a limited period, the exclusive right to sell or to make for sale any article to which the registered design has been applied.

The period of copyright obtainable on registration of a design is initially five years, but this initial period can be extended to two further periods of five years each, on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 for each period of extension.

Infringement.—During the existence of copyright in a registered design, the unauthorised application of the design to the article in question for purpose of sale is prohibited. The penalty for each infringement is a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees recoverable as a contract debt; the proprietor may, in the alternative, elect to bring a suit for the recovery of damages and for an injunction against the repetition of the infringement, in which case the infringer is liable to pay such damages as may be awarded. By an amendment made in Section 18 of the Indian Sea Customs Act (No. VIII, of 1878), it has been rendered possible to stop the importation into India of goods bearing a pirated design.

Cancellation.—The registration of a design may be cancelled on the ground that the design has been previously registered in India, or the design has been published in India prior to the date of registration, or the design is not new or original. An application for cancellation may be made by any interested person at any time to a High Court, or to the Controller within one year from the date of registration on the ground of prior registration or prior publication mentioned above.

Registers.—The Patent Office maintains a Register of Patents and a Register of Designs. Particulars of name, addresses, nationalities of the grantees of patents, the titles of inventions, dates of patents, renewal of patents and transactions affecting the proprietorship or validity of patents are notified in the Register of Patents. Similar particulars in respect of designs accepted for registration are notified in the Register of Designs. The Registers are open to inspection by the public on payment of a fee of Re. 1 in respect of each patent or design.

Certificates.—Certified copies, sealed with the seal of the Patent Office, of any entry in the Register of Patents and the Register of Designs may be obtained by any person on application to the Controller, accompanied by the prescribed fee.

A technical library is attached to the office. The library is open to the public, free of charge.

A Patents Enquiry Committee, presided over by Dr. Bakshi Tek Chand, Member of Parliament submitted their final report to the Central Government on April 30, 1950. This report deals with all aspects of the subject and is priced Rs. 3 per copy. Copies of the report can be purchased from the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. The report is under consideration by the Central Government.

COPYRIGHT

COPYRIGHT in every original literary, dramatic, musical and artistic work means the sole right to produce or reproduce the work or any substantial part thereof in any material form whatsoever; to perform or in case of a lecture to deliver the work or any substantial part thereof in public; if the work is unpublished, to publish the work or any substantial part thereof. Amongst other things it includes the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish any translation of the work; in the case of a dramatic work, to convert it into a novel or other non-dramatic work and in the case of a novel or other non-dramatic work or of an artistic work, to convert it into a dramatic work by way of performance in public or otherwise, and in the case of a literary dramatic or musical work, to make any record, perforated roll, cinematograph film or other contrivance by means of which the work may be mechanically performed or delivered. Copyright also includes the right to authorise any such acts as aforesaid.

Publication in relation to any work means the issue of copies of the work to the public but does not include the performance in public of a dramatic or musical work, the delivery in public of a lecture, the exhibition in public of an artistic work or the construction of an architectural work of art, but the issue of photographs and engravings of works of sculpture and architectural works of art shall not be deemed to be publication of such works.

COPYRIGHT ACT

Copyright in India is governed by the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914 which made the imperial Copyright Act of 1911 applicable to India with such modifications as appeared to be desirable for adapting its provisions to the circumstances of India. The portions of the Imperial Act made applicable to India form the First Schedule to the Indian Copyright Act III of 1914.

Copyright subsists throughout the parts of the Commonwealth to which the Imperial Act extends. Registration is no longer necessary but the publisher of every book has to supply a copy thereof as provided in the Copyright Act and in the Press and Registration of Books Act XXV of 1867. The author of a work is the first owner of the copyright therein and may assign the right either wholly or partially (copyright being a bundle of different rights) and either generally or subject to limitations, or may grant any interest in the right by license to another person but no such assignment or grant is valid unless it is in writing signed by the owner of the right in respect of which the assignment or grant is made or by his duly authorised agent.

DURATION OF COPYRIGHT

Generally the term for which copyright subsists is the life of the author and a period of 50 years after his death but at any time after the expiration of 25 years or in the case of a work in which copyright subsisted at the time of the passing of the Imperial Act of 1911, 30 years from the death of the author of a published work, copyright in the work is not deemed to be infringed by the reproduction of the work for sale if the person reproducing the work proves that he has given the notice in writing prescribed by the Government of India of his intention to reproduce the work and that he has paid in the prescribed manner to or for the benefit of the owner of the copyright, royalties in respect of all copies of the work sold by him calculated at the rate of 10 per cent. on the price at which he publishes the work.

If, at any time after the death of the author of a literary, dramatic or musical work, which has been published or performed in public, a complaint is made to the Supreme Court of India that the owner of the copyright in the work has refused to re-publish or allow the re-publication of the work or has refused to allow the performance in public of the work and that by reason of such refusal the work is withheld from the public, the owner of the copyright may be ordered to grant a licence to reproduce the work or perform the work in public as the case may be on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Supreme Court may think fit.

DURATION OF SOLE OWNERSHIP

In the case of works first published in India copyright is subject to this limitation that the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish a translation of the work subsists only for a period of 10 years from the date of the first publication of the work but if within the said period the author or any person to whom he has granted permission so to do publishes a translation of any such work in any language, copyright in such work as regards the sole right to produce, reproduce, perform or publish such translation in that language is not subject to the limitation above prescribed.

The term for which copyright subsists in photographs is 50 years from the making of the original negative from which the photograph was directly or indirectly derived and the person who was owner of such negative at the time when such negative was made is deemed to be the author of the work.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The provisions of the Act as to mechanical instruments for producing musical sounds were found unsuitable to Indian conditions. "The majority of Indian melodies," it was explained in Council, have not been published, *i.e.*, written in staff notation, except through the medium of the phonograph. It is impossible in many cases to identify the original composer or author, and the melodies are subject to great variety of notation and tune. To meet these conditions S. 5 of the Indian Act follows the English Musical Copyright Act of 1902 by defining musical work as meaning any combination of melody and harmony, or either of them, which has been reduced to writing.

The Copyright Act does not apply to designs capable of being registered under the Patents and Designs Act II of 1911 except designs which though capable of being so registered are not used or intended to be used as models or patterns to be multiplied by any industrial process.

INFRINGEMENT OF COPYRIGHT

Copyright in a work is considered to be infringed by any person who without the consent of the owner of the copyright does anything, the sole right to do which is conferred by the Copyright Act on the owner of the copyright. Where copyright in any work has been infringed, the owner is entitled to all remedies by way of injunction, damages and accounts. Every suit or other civil proceeding regarding infringement of copyright must be instituted and tried in the High Court or the Court of the District Judge. An action in respect of infringement of copyright cannot be commenced after the expiration of 3 years next after the infringement. No Court inferior to that of a Presidency Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class can try any offence against the Copyright Act. It is not an infringement of copyright to publish a report in a newspaper of an address of a political nature delivered at a public meeting.

In the case of a work of joint authorship (which means a work produced by the collaboration of two or more authors in which the contribution of one author is not distinct from the contribution of the other author or authors), copyright subsists during the life of the author who first dies and for a term of fifty years after his death, or during the life of the author who dies last, whichever period is the longer.

Where a married woman and her husband are joint authors of a work the interest of such married woman therein shall be her separate property.

BULLION

PRECIOUS metals have always held a great place in the Indian economy both for purposes of ornamentation and for their value as store mainly because of the insecurity, lack of alternative sources of investment, and the general illiteracy of the people. The demand, however, depends on the state of the crops and their prices, or the season of the year. If it is the season of festivals and marriages, for instance, the demand will be higher.

SILVER

Prior to the more intensive exploitation of the Mexican silver mines in 1552, Spain was the world's biggest supplier of silver; but thereafter the American Continent began to assume increasing importance and now its production represents under normal conditions about 80 per cent. of the world's total silver output, while Australia is considered highly important as a potential source of supply. The downward trend in world silver production, noticed since 1940, was reversed during 1947, the estimated output of the Western Hemisphere rising to 120·2 million ounces, an increase of 8·5 per cent. over 1946. The increase was accounted for entirely by the United States whose output rose from 21·7 million ounces to 33·5 million ounces. The recovery in output was checked in the following year; but since 1949 an upward trend is discernible.

The following table gives details about the trend of silver production during 1946 and the past three years :—

(In millions of ounces)

	1946	1949	1950	1951*
United States	21·7	34·6	42·1	40·0
Mexico	48·3	49·5	49·1	41·0
Canada	13·7	17·6	22·4	23·0
Peru	—	10·6	13·5	13·5
Bolivia	—	6·6	6·6	6·7
Other South and Central American Countries	27·1	6·7	6·9	6·5
Total (Western Hemisphere)	110·8	125·6	140·6	130·7
Outside the Western Hemisphere	N.A.	23·0	24·5	24·5
World Production (Partial)	N.A.	148·6	165·1	155·2
India	0·015	0·011	0·16	N.A.

*Estimated by Handy and Harman.

Production outside the Western Hemisphere is difficult to estimate because the figures are so incomplete. In the Western Hemisphere it declined from 173·2 million ounces in 1942 to 110·8 million ounces in 1946. From this low level it steadily recovered to 140·6 million ounces by 1950, the major contributors being the U.S.A., Canada and Peru. Messrs. Handy and Harman estimate the output for 1951 at 7 per cent. below 1950. Outside the Western Hemisphere the principal producing country was Australia whose output remained unchanged at 10.5 million ounces.

History.—During the last war, the demand for silver increased for coinage as well as for war industries with the result that the U. S. stocks of silver declined by 340 million ounces, that is, from 3,343 million ounces in 1942 to 3,003 million ounces in 1944. To meet the demand, the U. S. A. passed the Green Act in July 1943 by which 410·9 million ounces of silver was given by the U. S. A. as lease-lend to be returned again, ounce for ounce, within five years after the declaration of the end of the emergency by the U. S. President. But this condition forced India and Britain to withdraw silver currency after the end of the war, with the result that the monetary demand for silver in the post-war period showed a downward trend. Simultaneously, the higher prices checked the consumption of silver by industries. After three successive years of decline, the U. S. Government holdings of silver showed a small gain of 1¾ million ounces at 2,718¼ million ounces at the end of 1946. These, however, rose phenomenally in 1947, the Treasury stocks including coins in circulation, soaring by 30 million ounces, from 2,718 million ounces to 2,748 million ounces and touched 2,896 million ounces at the end of 1951.

In the absence of an announcement by the U. S. President regarding the official termination of the war, no date had been fixed for the final settlement of the lend-lease silver accounts. The total outstanding of lend-lease silver as on December 31, 1947, stood at 410·5 million ounces.

Price movements of silver were largely governed by developments in silver legislation in the United States, the trend towards demonetisation and by the various restrictions on imports and exports. Following the expiry of the Green Act on December 31, 1945, a Silver Bill was enacted on July 31, 1946 authorising the Treasury to sell or lease for manufacturing use any silver, not pledged as monetary backing for silver certificates, at not less than 90½ cents per fine ounce and also to purchase all domestic silver mined after that day, if offered within one year after being mined, at a net price of 90½ cents. The tax of 50 per cent. on profits derived from transactions in silver, originally designed to prevent speculation at the expense of the Treasury, also continues to be in force in spite of considerable agitation.

On the other hand, the downward trend in the world's industrial demand noticed since 1946 was reversed, the estimated consumption rising from 121.3 million ounces in 1947 to 129·3 million ounces in 1948 as compared with the peak level of 176·5 million ounces in 1945.

The recent trend of silver consumption (partial data) is given in the following table :—

(In millions of ounces)

	1949	1950	1951
ARTS AND INDUSTRIES			
United States	90·0	120·0	110·0
Other Countries	18·2	29·5	34·5
Total	108·2	149·5	144·5
COINAGE			
United States	13·5	24·6	44·4
Saudi Arabia	13·5	—	21·0
Germany	—	—	9·9
Mexico	0·9	3·8	4·5
Canada	1·2	3·8	3·8
China	32·5	—	—
Other Countries	9·0	1·5	0·4
Total	70·6	33·7	84·0
Total Consumption	178·8	183·2	228·6

1951 MARKET

The general pattern of the principal silver markets throughout the world did not change much during 1951 compared to the previous year. The price increases generated in most world commodity markets by the Korean situation were more extreme than the relatively moderate rise in the price of the white metal. The New York price continued to represent the basis for most international transactions; in London the market obtained no relief from exchange regulations; and Bombay remained isolated from the rest of the world in view of the continued ban by India on imports and exports.

In New York the opening rate of 80 cents was also the year's low, and the high of 90·16 cents was established on January 8. Right after the turn of the year, state Handy and Harman, there was a marked increase in demand. On January 4 the Bank of Mexico stated that although its stocks at the year-end amounted to about 42 million ounces, internal coinage needs, together with obligations to foreign governments, made further sales impossible. The resultant increase in price was thus due to the necessity of diverting some domestic silver from the U.S. Treasury to satisfy trade demand. Market supplies once again became restricted owing to transport difficulties in Mexico and consumers planned by the beginning of February to buy silver from the Treasury which had indicated a price of 91 cents per fine ounce under the authority granted by the Act of July 31, 1946.

From May the demand began to decline and on June 7 one of the principal producers offered silver at 89 cents. Later the Bank of Mexico announced that it would buy silver at 88 cents. Accordingly the New York price was issued at 87½ cents. There was, however, insufficient silver even at 88 cents and the published price returned to 90·16 cents on June 28 and remained unchanged at that level till October 4, when the market broke badly to 84¾ cents, but recovered on the following day to 88 cents. No further change in the rate took place in the rest of the year.

Imports of the metal in 1951 were estimated at 114 million ounces compared to 145 million ounces in the preceding year and 101·4 million ounces in 1949. On the other hand, exports totalled 8·3 million ounces. Despite the heavy purchases by the Bank of Mexico, its silver stocks declined by more than 10 million ounces in the year under review. It is estimated that the American carry-over of unsold stocks at the end of 1951 was unchanged at between 10 and 15 million ounces and about 107·5 million ounces were available to the U.S. arts and industries in 1951, while the stocks of the Bank of Mexico on December 31, 1951 amounted to less than 32 million ounces. Of the latter more than 25 million ounces are committed. It is, therefore, concluded that shipments to New York from Mexico will remain limited.

Reports from London place total imports for the first 11 months at 19 million ounces including 9 million ounces from Australia and 6 million ounces from Hong Kong and Persia as silver coins and 1.2 million ounces in metal from Hong Kong. Total exports in the same period amounted to 16 million ounces. Of these Netherlands bought 6 million ounces. The amount of silver released from official stocks in England for approved uses totalled about 16.5 million ounces representing an increase of 35 per cent. over the previous year's release. It is estimated that the Bank of England received only about 10 million ounces from the demonetisation of the silver coins.

The Bombay silver market remained isolated from the rest of the world and prices throughout 1951 remained comparatively high. Licensed imports were negligible around 46,000 ounces and the Reserve Bank made no sales to the market with the result that buyers had to rely, as in the previous year, on dishoarding of internal supplies augmented by an unknown quantity of metal smuggled into the country. A moderate quantity of silver coins from Nepal also came into the market. The high price for the year for nearby deliveries was reached around the end

of June when the Bombay quotation was about Rs. 208 per 100 tolas, equivalent on the basis of the official exchange rate to a little over $1·16 per troy ounce. Thereafter it declined to Rs. 183 equivalent to about $1·02 per troy ounce by the end of October after which the downward trend was more pronounced. The country's consumption dropped from an estimated 12 million ounces in 1950 to about 5 million ounces.

Reported demand for silver by foreign governments for coinage in 1951 amounted to some 44·580 million ounces, an increase of nearly 35·5 million ounces over the previous year. Saudi Arabia accounted for the largest portion used, having contracted with Mexico for about 26 million ounces. Next in importance was the demand from Western Germany estimated at 9·9 million ounces. Other foreign countries using silver for monetary purposes were Mexico with 4·5 million ounces and Canada with 3·8 million ounces. In the United States the Mint consumed 44·44 million ounces for subsidiary coinage as against 24·6 million ounces in 1950.

In spite of the marked falling off in demand during the last few months of the year, approximately 110 million ounces of silver were consumed in the American arts and industries during 1951. This represents a fall of 10 million ounces from 1950.

The following table gives the average silver quotations in New York and London since 1939 :—

	New York Official	London Spot
	Cents	Pence
1939	39·082	20·570
1940	34·773	22·281
1941	34·783	23·439
1942	38·333	23·499
1943	44·750	23·500
1944	44·750	23·500
1945	51·928	30·510
1946	80·151	48·700
1947	71·820	44·440
1948	74·361	45·004
1949	71·930	49·243
1950	71·169	64·796
1951	89·368	77·856

In the following table is indicated the amounts of silver held in the Treasury and outside the Treasury, broken down as to bullion, silver dollars and subsidiary coins :—

(In Millions of Fine Ounces)

	Dec. 31 1951 (est.)	Dec. 31 1950
Held in the Treasury :		
Securing Silver Certificates :		
Silver Bullion ..	1,603·7	1,578·3
Silver Dollars ..	232·8	241·9
Subsidiary Coin	1·3	2·6
Free Silver Bullion	127·0	159·9
Total Treasury Stocks	1,964·8	1,982·7
Outside the Treasury :		
Silver Dollars ..	147·0	139·1
Subsidiary Coin	783·4	739·4
Total Silver Outside the Treasury	931·3	878·5
Total Treasury Silver	2,896·1	2,861·2

From 1946 to 1950 the situation generally was one of over-supply. Since the middle of 1950, with the non-Communist world and especially the United States apparently committed to a long-term defence economy, there has been a growing demand for the use of silver not only in present lines but also as a substitute for those metals already under government allocation. Towards the end of 1951 and the beginning of 1952 the Bank of Mexico was a ready buyer of Mexico's output so that current shipments from that country were small. Cuba has not been a seller at any price below 90·16 cents. Unless trade demand in the U.S.A. declines permanently below current levels and assuming continued buying by the Bank of Mexico, any important price decline below 88 cents seems unlikely. The operations of the Bank of Mexico during 1951 resulted in a net fall of over 10 million ounces in official stocks without taking into account an additional 10 million ounces to be delivered in 1952. Its coinage needs will also provide an important outlet in the same year. On the other hand, it is not unlikely that other stocks might come into the market in the absence of an incentive to hold for a higher price. One such possible source is Japan, which holds about 50 million ounces pending official decision as to its disposition.

GOLD

Gold has played a key role in shaping the life and history of the world. Between 1493 and 1600, world's production of gold was placed at 24·2 million ounces. It steadily rose to 38 million ounces during the 50 years ended 1850. Since then, however, the production has risen rather spectacularly. The annual average output mounted from 3·5 million ounces in 1850 to 19·6 million ounces in 1929 and then to 35·2 million ounces in 1936, reaching the peak figure of 41 million ounces in 1940. The greatest part of this enormous increase came since the U. S. Administration raised its price of Gold from $20·67 per ounce to $35 an ounce which made the U. S. A. a sort of magnet strongly attracting the world's entire gold production. Details of Russian output since 1940 are not available; but it is believed to be considerable. During the war production received a set back owing to the diversion of manpower and equipment from gold mines to war requirements, but the downward trend started in 1941 was reversed in 1946. The following table gives the figures for world gold production in thousands of fine ounces.

World Gold Production

(In thousands of fine ounces)

—	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Union of South Africa	12,280	12,225	11,927	11,200	11,585	11,705	11,663
Canada	2,923	2,697	2,828	3,070	3,530	4,113	4,448
U.S.A.	1,022	915	1,462	2,165	2,025	1,996	2,375
U.S.S.R.	2,000*	2,000*	2,000*	2,000*	2,000*	2,000*	2,000*
Australia	657	657	824	938	891	893	850*
Gold Coast	523	539	586	558	672	677	680*
Southern Rhodesia	593	568	545	523	514	528	510
Mexico	509	499	421	465	368	405	400*
Colombia	554	507	437	383	335	359	406
Congo	364	347	331	301	300	334	350*
Philippines	—	13	1	64	209	289	300*
Korea	657	96	193	329	300*	300*	200*
Chile	204	180	231	169	164	179	200*
India	188	168	132	172	180	161	197
Brazil	178	212	175	167	157	180*	180*
Japan	168	65	43	58	70	100*	120*
Peru	175	173	158	116	111	112	110*
Fiji	40	95	82	94	93	90*	90*
New Zealand	142	128	119	112	94	85	85*
New Guinea	—	—	1	59	87	93	75*
Sweden	112	86	91	76	75*	75*	75*
Tanganyika	55	49	50	47	58	69	65*
Elsewhere	961	882	867	800	815	757	652*
World Total	24,305	23,101	23,504	23,866	24,633*	25,500*	26,100
Commonwealth	17,508	17,229	17,196	16,863	17,785	18,496	18,733
Commonwealth percentage	72·0	74·6	73·2	70·7	72·2	72·5	71·8
U. of S. Africa percentage	50·5	52·9	50·7	46·9	47·0	45·9	44·7

* Estimated or provisional figure.

The total world production in 1950 was placed at 26·1 million ounces representing an increase of 600,000 ounces over the preceding year. It was, however, still only 64 per cent. of the peak production attained in 1940.

The table below shows the changes in monetary stocks of gold with the Central Banks and Governments of certain countries.

Value of Monetary Stocks of Gold in Certain Countries

(In million ounces)

	End Of						
	1913	1929	1939	1946	1948	1949	1950
United States	1,290	3,900	17,644	20,706	24,398	24,570	22,820
United Kingdom	165	710	2,038	2,588	1,829	1,680	3,290
France	679	1,633	2,709	796	548	525	525
Switzerland	33	115	549	1,430	1,387	1,505	1,470
India	124	128	274	274	256*	245	245
South Africa	34	37	245	939	183	140	210
Belgium	48	163	731	735	624	700	595
Brazil	90	150	40	354	317	315	315
Netherlands	61	181	689	265	167	210	315
Sweden	27	66	308	381	81	70	105
Turkey	..	..	29	237	162	140	140
Canada	..	..	..	..	..	490	595

* Figures for 1948 and subsequent years are for Indian Union only.

The gold policy of the International Monetary Fund has been reviewed in the chapter on currency. Suffice it to mention here that on September 28, 1951 the Fund announced that it would no longer ban the sale of non-monetary gold at premium prices. Canada with an approximate production of 4¼ million ounces lost little time in taking advantage of the decision and permitted on October 26 mines to sell up to 100 per cent. of their gold output for export in any processed form not above 22-ct. fineness. It also announced later that the Gold Mining Assistance Act would be renewed on the same basis for a further period of two years. West Africa decided to permit the sale of only 40 per cent. of its current gold output, while Southern Rhodesia has agreed to limit to 17,000 ozs. per month which is approximately 40 per cent. of its production. A similar procedure was adopted by Tanganyika and Kenya. Australia also accepted virtually the same pattern.

As prospects of a quick settlement of the Korean war receded in the last quarter of 1950, the free market "Transit Europe" price rose from $38 to over $40 an ounce and hardened further to $44 in January 1951 on hopes of an early increase in the U.S. official price. With the relaxation of the international tension, the free market rate dropped towards the end of January to $42½ and in the spring to $40 where it remained throughout the summer. In October it fell further to $38¼ on renewed hopes of peace in Korea and prospects of larger free market supplies and thereafter moved between $38 and $39¼.

In view of the dominating position of the U.S. in the post-war world, the gold reserves of that country have become one of the indices of the economic position of other countries in the western group of nations. Until the latter part of 1949, the flow of gold to the U.S.A. continued to a point where reserves reached an all-time high of 24·7 thousand million dollars representing about two-thirds of the total official gold holdings of all nations, excluding the U.S.S.R. In the autumn of 1949 gold began to flow in the reverse direction, reflecting the effect of the sterling devaluation and the first signs of recovery among European nations receiving American aid. After the outbreak of the Korean war in June 1950, the balance of trade turned against the U.S. and the American outflow of gold quickened, running at a rate of about $250 million per month in the second half of 1950 and $300 million per month in the early part of 1951, after which the flow died down.

INDIA'S TRADE IN BULLION

Following the outbreak of World War II, restrictions were placed by India on the imports and exports of gold and silver. While imports were banned with effect from September 3, 1939, except under a license, export of gold alone were prohibited except with the permission of the Reserve Bank. Shipments to Empire countries and the U.S.A. continued to be free till June 11, 1943 and exports to neutral countries were permitted with the approval of the Secretary of State and subject to War Trade List considerations. From June 12, 1943, exports to all destinations except Ceylon were banned, while those to Ceylon were permitted under certain restrictions. The special facility given to Ceylon was, however, withdrawn on May 14, 1951.

The emergency powers, thus assumed by Government, were placed on a statutory basis by incorporating the necessary provisions either in the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947, or the Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947. Under the former Act imports and exports of gold are banned except with the permission of the Reserve Bank. In the case of silver, imports are banned but exports may be made under a licence from the Chief Controller of Exports. An appreciable inflow of smuggled gold has continued to take place.

The following table gives details of imports and exports of gold and silver :—

Yearly Average	Imports		Exports		Net Imports (+) Net Exports (—)	
	Ounces million	Rs. in lakhs	Ounces million	Rs. in lakhs	Ounces million	Rs. in lakhs
GOLD						
1900–01 to 1930–31 ..	3·755	23,04	0·876	53·79	+ 2·847	+1,766·95
1931–32 to 1941–42 ..	131,156	1,05	4·049	35,53	— 4·083	—3,613·41
1942–43 to 1947–48 ..	150,608	3,63	28,328	47·12	+ 122,280	+ 315·65
1948–49	1,085	2·9	405	1·27	+ 680	+ 1·63
1949–50	716	2·2	0·3	—	+ 716	+ 2·18
1950–51	2,459	7·3	1,215	3·73	+ 1,244	+ 3·56
SILVER						
1900–01 to 1939–40 ..	81·90	1,557·37	20·43	354·54	+ 61·47	+1,202·83
1940–41 to 1947–48 ..	44·63	954·64	14·36	294·11	+ 30·27	+ 660·53
1948–49	1·8	83·66	122	0·00568	+ 1·82	+ 83·66
1949–50	0·149	5·75	77,870	3·56	+ 71,151	+ 2·19
1950–51	0·066	3·26	488	0·02	+ 65,728	+ 3·24

Note :—Figures upto 1941–42 include Burma and upto 1947–48 are on a pre-partition basis.

INDIAN MARKET

Though India happened to be an important consumer of the world's production of silver and gold, the bullion markets were not on an organised basis nor had the merchants any direct contact with London until 1905. The Exchange Banks in prominent cities used to negotiate all the deals before 1901 when a prominent choksey in Bombay opened his London office. In 1913-14 an Association of Silver Merchants was formed for the first time in Bombay and rules were framed for the settlement of accounts. Forward trading in gold was started in 1915 when for the first time gold was directly imported by a merchant from the U. S. In January 1923, the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd. was floated with a view to putting forward trading on an organised basis. 13 years later the Exchange established a clearing house to facilitate the settlement of forward accounts. Till the outbreak of the Second World War, the market worked smoothly; but thereafter there were frequent suspensions, defaults and intervention by the High Court.

Towards the beginning of 1948, the Government of Bombay felt the need for reorganising the trade on a sound basis. With that end in view, a new Association called the Bombay Bullion Association was formed in September 1948 to replace the three existing institutions providing facilities for trading in bullion in Bombay city, *viz.*, the Bombay Bullion Exchange, the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce and the (Silver) Tukada Bazaar. The Government of Bombay extended the provisions of their Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act 1947 to the bullion trade on December 10, 1948 and forward trading in bullion was vested solely on December 25 in the new Association to the exclusion of the rest and defined the period of ready delivery as one day as against the maximum period of seven days allowed till then. A few days later, options were made illegal. The rules approved by Government provide for the appointment of two directors on the Board of the Association on behalf of Government. Forward trading under the auspices of the new Association was inaugurated on April 2, 1949 on the basis of monthly settlement under a new contract. The Association has a membership of 560 and has a governing Board of 20.

In March 1951 the Government of India introduced in Parliament a Bill to regulate forward trading in commodities. The Bill has been referred to the Select Committee.

MARKET REVIEW

In 1949-50 which was the first year of the working of the Bombay Bullion Association under the Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947, emergencies had arisen necessitating the intervention of Government in order to enact new bye-laws. In the following year, Government had, however, to supersede the Board owing to acute differences between its members and nominate a new one. The introductions of the margins led to court proceedings in May 1950. There were no official sales of bullion during 1950-51 except for a small quantity of silver valued at Rs. 3·32 lakhs disposed of on October 17 on behalf of the Porbunder Sub-Treasury and the State Bank of Saurashtra.

Since the commencement of World War II, bullion markets in India have been functioning, more or less, in isolation from world bullion markets. As a result, prices of gold and silver in India have been ruling substantially higher than in world markets. Though price movements were mainly influenced by internal factors, sentiment was, on occasions, as after the outbreak of the Korean War, affected by trends in world markets. Following the usual pattern of seasonal variations in prices, during 1950-51, the seasonal recession in prices between June and early November was followed by a steady uptrend which was more pronounced in silver. The uptrend was helped by fresh inflationary pressures and ready silver closed for 1950-51 higher while gold staged a slight decline.

During the larger part of the year, 1950-51, the quotations for silver ruled higher than in 1949-50. The average spot rate for 1950-51 was at Rs. 185-14-3 as against Rs. 174-11-0 in the previous year. In contrast, the quotations for gold were generally at lower levels than in 1949-50. The average spot rate for the year was Rs. 113-7-4 as against Rs. 114-14-11 in 1949-50. The trends in both metals, however, were more or less similar. The first phase was a continuation of the 1949-50 busy season uptrend, helped by the Finance Minister's statement that it would not be in the larger interests of the country to lift the ban on imports of gold while the manner of disposal of the available silver stocks with Government would be determined at an appropriate time. The second phase of recession, which started in June and continued until early November, seemed to have been influenced, in addition to the seasonal fall in demand, by certain special factors including heavy arrivals of smuggled and refugee gold and rumours of devaluation of sterling and of official sales of bullion. In the last phase which saw a resumption of the uptrend, the chief influences were (1) prolonged intensity of the seasonal demand, (2) a sharp rise in silver in the world markets, (3) a fall in supplies of gold as a result of the increased vigilance to check smuggling and (4) a deterioration in the international situation. The range of fluctuations during the year in the spot rate in Bombay was Rs. 15-6 as against a range of Rs. 12-8 in the previous year. The highest and the lowest rates were Rs. 120-2 (on May 6, 1950) and Rs. 104-12 (on November 2, 1950). During the year, the premium of the ready over forward varied between Rs. 1-15 and *minus* as. 11.

During the first two months of the year under review, sentiment in the silver section was bullishly influenced by several factors including a higher offtake, a rise in London and New York quotations and the imposition by the Government of India of a ban on imports into India of silver coins current in Nepal. The range of fluctuations in the rates for ready silver during 1950-51 was Rs. 24-14 as against a range of Rs. 33-14 in the preceding year. The highest and the lowest rates were Rs. 198-12 (on March 31, 1951) and Rs. 173-14 (on June 20, 1950), the corresponding rates in the preceding year being Rs. 192-12 and Rs. 158-14. The premium of the spot over the forward rates varied between Rs. 6-8 and *minus* as. 6.

1951-52 REVIEW.

The financial year 1951-52 opened with shortage of stock and upward trend of gold and silver, but the enthusiasm evaporated as the year moved forward. The speculative activities on the part of those was essentially confined to silver, which established an all-time high level. On the other hand the flow of smuggled gold became more intensified with the resultant fall in the market quotations.

In the first half of May 1951, there was a squeeze in silver and on May 14 a state of emergency had to be declared. Though the silver prices were consequently brought down, the stock position in the market during June was so heavy that a record *badla* charge of Rs. 11 was made in the settlement of silver accounts against bears and a system of margin had to be adopted and the settlement effected by compromise. In the following month, the speculative activity reached a climax and unprecedented levels of *badla* at Rs. 14 in silver on July 9 squeezed the bears. To curb speculation, the association, on the initiative of the Government of Bombay, introduced a system of automatic margin with effect from August 2. In the last quarter of 1951 and in the first quarter of 1952, however, the bullion market developed a sagging tendency which was accentuated by slump in the commodity market in the first week of March and stocks of gold and silver were thrown on the market irrespective of price consideration.

In the year under review, the spot quotation for silver touched an all-time peak level at Rs. 207-4 while the lowest level up to the middle of February was around Rs. 183-8. By and large, the forward quotation stood at a small discount over the forward position. Gold, on the other hand, maintained continuously a downward trend and fell from Rs. 118-10 touched in April 1951 to Rs. 104 at the end of December. Reduced demand, the decision of the International Monetary Fund in respect of gold sales to free market, rumours about devaluation and reduced offtake were the main factors to restrict the sentiment.

Since the beginning of November banks were reluctant to advance loan against bullion. This factor together with a large influx of smuggled gold and fears of a larger accumulation of stock hastened the downward movement towards the close of the year. Conditions, however, became worse in the last week of February owing to the deterioration in the commodity market and the spot rates for gold and silver dropped to Rs. 79 and Rs..139, which were new bottoms since the end of March 1945. In the latter half of March 1952 there was a minor recovery, but the general tone remained subdued.

The following statement gives the highest and lowest spot prices of gold and silver in Bombay with import duties since 1927-28 :—

	Gold (per fine tola).				Silver (per 100 tolas gross).			
Year.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Import Duty.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Import Duty.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1927-28	21 11 3	21 4 9	21 7 6	..	61 2 0	56 8 0	59 3 7	..
1928-29	21 11 6	21 4 6	21 6 10	..	66 6 0	58 2 0	60 9 2	..
1929-30	22 0 0	21 5 3	21 7 5	..	59 7 0	46 14 0	53 9 11	..
1930-31	21 13 3	21 3 6	21 12 6	..	57 4 0	39 0 0	46 15 1	9 6 0
1931-32	31 2 0	21 3 6	24 4 3	..	66 8 0	41 12 0	50 3 11	14 1 0
1932-33	32 1 6	26 10 0	29 5 2	..	60 0 0	48 14 0	52 11 4	14 1 0
1933-34	34 12 0	28 11 0	32 4 5	..	59 14 0	52 15 0	56 0 10	17 9 3
1934-35	36 13 3	33 3 0	35 15 8	..	69 0 0	50 7 0	60 13 5	11 11 6
1935-36	36 12 0	31 3 6	35 4 11	..	87 0 0	46 12 0	65 1 1	4 11 0
1936-37	35 8 0	33 15 3	34 12 6	..	56 2 0	47 0 0	50 5 8	4 11 0
1937-38	35 2 0	34 3 6	34 7 10	..	55 15 6	46 1 6	51 4 1	7 0 6
1938-39	37 10 6	34 12 3	35 10 3	..	53 1 6	48 2 0	51 11 3	7 0 6
1939-40	43 8 0	36 9 0	39 13 11	..	66 4 0	44 7 6	55 4 9	7 0 6
1940-41	48 8 0	40 2 6	42 6 0	..	64 13 0	54 10 0	62 8 0	7 0 6
1941-42	57 12 0	41 9 6	44 7 11	..	97 6 0	61 12 6	66 11 4	8 7 0
1942-43	72 0 0	44 12 0	57 10 10	..	116 8 0	75 4 0	94 2 6	8 7 0
1943-44	96 4 0	65 4 0	76 11 6	..	141 8 0	101 8 6	120 7 11	8 7 0
1944-45	76 12 0	61 2 0	71 7 4	..	143 4 0	113 10 0	128 10 9	8 7 0
1945-46	97 12 0	63 6 0	80 3 0	25 0 0 25 0 0 12 8 0	159 6 0	118 0 0	135 1 11	8 7 0 18 12 0 18 12 0
1946-47	111 0 0	84 4 0	101 1 2		195 0 0	127 0 0	162 4 10	9 6 0
1947-48	117 12 0	95 14 0	108 0 4		183 8 0	142 8 0	166 12 6	
1948-49	121 0 0	103 0 0	114 9 10	12 8 0	190 8 0	166 8 0	177 9 0	9 6 0
1949-50	119 10 0	107 2 0	114 14 11		192 12 0	158 14 0	174 11 10	
1950-51	120 2 0	104 12 0	113 7 4		198 12 0	173 14 0	185 14 3	
1951-52	118 10 0	79 0 0	98 8 0	13 2 0	207 4 0	139 0 0	173 2 0	9 13 6

NATIONAL INCOME

REALISING that national income estimates constitute a quantitative measure of the country's economic activity and their value increases more than proportionately if the estimates are available for more than a year, the Government of India appointed in August 1949 the National Income Committee composed of Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis (Chairman), Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao and Mr. R. C. Desai, Secretary of the National Income Unit, Ministry of Finance. Following Mr. Desai's resignation, Mr. Mukherjee was appointed at the beginning of 1950. The Committee was aided by a panel of distinguished foreign advisers consisting of Mr. J. R. N. Stone (Cambridge), Prof. Simon Kuznets (University of Pennsylvania) and Dr. J. B. D. Derksen (U.N. Statistical Office). Its first report was published on May 5, 1951 covering the estimates for the financial year 1948-49.

Agriculture, animal husbandry, and ancillary activities contribute roughly 48 per cent of the national income, says the report. Commerce, transport and communications amount to 19.5 per cent. Commodity production taken roughly as the total value contributed by agriculture, mining, manufacturing and hand-trades amount to Rs. 56·5 abja (milliard) or nearly two-thirds of the total national income. The estimated national income for 1948-49 is Rs. 87·1 abja. The population in 1948 was taken as 341 million and consequently the per capita national income works out at Rs. 255.

The following two tables give a broad picture of the distribution of national income though the Committee suggests that too much should not be read in the second table :

NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN : 1948-49

Item	Net Output (Rs. Abja)	Percentage
Agriculture :		
Agriculture, animal husbandry and ancillary activities	40·7	46·7
Forestry	0·6	0·7
Fishery	0·2	0·2
Total of Agriculture	41·5	47·6
Mining, Manufacturing and Hand-trades :		
Mining	0·6	0·7
Factory establishments	5·8	6·6
Small enterprises	8·6	9·9
Total of Mining, etc.	15·0	17·2
Commerce, Transport and Communications :		
Communications	0·3	0·3
Railways	2·0	2·3
Organised banking and insurance	0·5	0·6
Other commerce and transport	14·2	16·3
Total of Commerce, etc.	17·0	19·5
Other Services :		
Professions and liberal arts.	3·2	3·7
Government Services (Administration)	4·6	5·3
Domestic Service	1·5	1·7
House Property	4·5	5·2
Total of other Services	13·8	15·9
Net domestic product at factory cost	87·3	100·2
Net earned income from abroad	—0·2	—0·2
Net National Output at factory cost=NATIONAL INCOME	87·1	100·0

ESTIMATE OF NET OUTPUT PER ENGAGED PERSON : 1948-49

	Net Output (Rs. Abja)	No. of Persons Engaged (Lakhs)	Net Output per Engaged Person (Rs. in 000)
Agriculture	41·5	816	0·5
Mining and Factory Establishments	6·4	34	1·9
Small Enterprises	8·6	134	0·6
Total of Mining, Manufacturing and Hand-trades	15·0	168	0·9
Railways and Communications	2·3	11	2·1
Banking, Insurance and other Commerce and Transport	14·7	89	1·6
Total of Commerce, Transport and Communications	17·0	100	1·7
Professions and liberal Arts	3·2	47	0·7
Government Services (Administration)	4·6	35	1·3
Domestic Service	1·5	35	0·4
House Property	4·5	....	....
Total of other Services	13·8	117	1·2
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTORY COST	87·3	1,201	0·73

Out of a total net domestic output of Rs. 87·3 abja, the net output of government enterprises and government administration amounts to Rs. 3 abja and Rs. 4·6 abja representing 3·4 per cent and 5·3 per cent respectively of the total, while the net output of the private sector amounts to Rs. 79·7 abja equal to 91·3 per cent of the total.

The net national expenditure at market price totals Rs. 91·7 abja out of which government administration, government administrative capital expenditure and government enterprises capital expenditure are Rs. 6·3 abja, Rs. 0·8 abja and Rs. 1·2 abja, *i.e.*, 6·9 per cent, 0·9 per cent and 1·3 per cent respectively. It will be noted that government draft on private income amounting to Rs. 87·3 abja is to the extent of Rs. 6·9 abja composed of Rs. 2 abja as direct taxes, Rs. 4·2 abja as indirect taxes and Rs. 0·7 abja as miscellaneous fees, etc.

Dealing with the consumer expenditure, the report points out that only fragmentary and dimensional indications are available in isolated cases. For example, out of a total national product of Rs. 87 abja in 1948-49 the consumer expenditure on food probably amounted to about Rs. 46 abja or nearly 58 per cent of the national income. The high proportion of consumer expenditure on food shows in a general way the underdeveloped character of our economy.

FINANCE

THE war meant a change to Indian finance. To understand the implications of the change it may be noted, that (a) the aggregate war expenditure in India, including recoverable war expenditure during the period 1939-40 to 1945-46 came to Rs. 3,484 crores, India's share being Rs. 1,744 crores or about 50 per cent. and (b) that the over-all Governmental India's public revenue, expenditure and debt outlay (war and civil expenditure) amounted to Rs. 3,996 crores of which Rs. 1,462 crores or 37 per cent. was met out of revenue, the balance being partly reflected in the accumulation of sterling balances and partly in the addition to India's public debt which increased by Rs. 1,077 crores. The following table gives an idea of the change brought about by the war in between 1938-39 and 1945-46 :—

(Rs. in Crores)

	1938-39	1945-46
I—Central Government Budget		
Revenue	84·52	360·67
Expenditure	85·15	484·57
Deficit	—0·63	—123·90
II—Total Governmental Outlay	85·15	894·20
A. On India's Account :		
(*i*) Civil Expenditure	38·97	124·34
(*ii*) Defence Expenditure	46·18	395·32
B. Recoverable War Expenditure	—	374·54
III—Central Government Debt at the end of year—		
(*i*) Sterling Loans	464·94	33·84
(*ii*) Rupee Loans	437·87	1,492·20
(*iii*) Small Savings	141·45	221·52
(*iv*) Treasury Bills and Ways and Means Advances ..	46·30	83·33
(*v*) Total Interest Bearing Advancest	1,205·76	2,282·38

General Rise

Total revenue, both tax and non-tax, increased during this period rapidly. Customs receipts in contrast began to shrink owing partly to transport difficulties as the war reached its climax. From being the main source of revenue in 1938-39, at Rs. 40.51 crores, it dwindled to Rs. 25.12 crores in 1942-43, although it recovered to Rs. 39.76 crores by 1944-45. Central excise duties expanded during war years to a remarkable extent reflecting the increased purchasing power in the hands of the public. This expansion was secured not only by enhancing the rate on existing items but also by adding new items such as tobacco, vegetable products, betelnuts, coffee and tea.

The largest expansion in yield was, however, from direct taxation under corporation, income and excess profits taxes. These three taxes contributed from 20.2 per cent. in 1940-41 to 49.1 per cent. in 1944-45. From 1942-43 to 1945-46 one-half to three-fifths of the total revenue came from these taxes. Total tax revenue increased from Rs. 72.34 crores in 1938-39 to the peak figure of Rs. 282.67 crores in the revised estimates for 1945-46. Non-tax revenue also spurted up, specially after 1940-41, owing mainly to increased contributions from Railways and Post and Telegraphs and the larger profits of the Reserve Bank of India.

The expenditure under Defence mounted up steadily, especially after 1941-42, *i.e.*, after the entry of Japan into the war. From Rs. 49.54 crores in 1939-40 it rose to the peak figure of Rs. 458.32 crores in 1944-45, the last full year of the war. The charges for the servicing of debt more than doubled from Rs. 14.12 crores in 1938-39 to Rs. 22.21 crores in 1944-45 and Rs. 33.85 crores in the revised estimates for 1945-46 and this might have been larger still but for decreases in the effective rates of interest.

Deficits on revenue account grew in size from Rs. 6.53 crores in 1940-41 to Rs. 12.69 crores in 1941-42 and Rs. 112.17 crores in 1942-43 reaching the peak figure of Rs. 189.78 crores in 1943-44. With the deficit of Rs. 161.14 crores during 1944-45 and Rs. 144.95 crores in the following year, the total volume of deficits during the period 1940-41 to 1945-46 came to Rs. 627.26 crores.

POST-WAR PERIOD

The year 1946-47 may be regarded practically as the first post-war year which had to face the possible effects on the country's economy of a steep fall in war-time expenditure and income levels and the legacy of war-time inflation. The Finance Minister announced a substantial tax relief of which details are given below and envisaged a deficit of Rs. 44·06 crores after taking into account the war risks insurance funds amounting to Rs. 26·10 crores and tax reliefs. The revenue was placed at Rs. 311·65 crores and expenditure at Rs. 355·71 crores.

The tax relief included the abolition of E.P.T. after March 31, 1946, a special initial depreciation allowance of 10 per cent. on new buildings and of 20 per cent. on new plant and machinery, allowances for income-tax in regard to expenditure on research, the relief from import duties on raw materials and a reduction in duty on plant, a net reduction of as. 1½ in company taxation and an exemption from income-tax for two years in the case of residential buildings and an initial depreciation allowance of 15 per cent. for business premises. The ceiling of tax on life offices was lowered by three pies to as. 5. Concessions were also granted in respect of taxation on personal incomes.

Under indirect taxation, the duty on kerosene oil was reduced by nine pies from as. 4½ to as. 3¾ per imperial gallon and on motor spirit from as. 15 to as. 12. Later, further concessions were granted by reducing the duty on kerosene to as. 3, a reduction in excise duty from as. 2 to anna one and of anna ½ in the customs duty on betel-nuts from the proposed level, and a reduction in the unexposed cinematograph film from 6 pies per linear foot as originally proposed to 3 pies, in the price of a match box from 9 pies to 6 pies and in the price of a post card from 9 pies to 6 pies.

The policy of providing economic incentives to meet the post-war problems gave way to that aimed at social objectives in framing the budget for 1947-48. With that end, relief was given to lower income groups, business profits tax was introduced at 16⅔ per cent. on profits above Rs. one lakh, a graduated tax on capital gains exceeding Rs. 5,000 was levied, the rate of corporation tax was doubled and a steep increase was made in taxation of unearned incomes.

Following the political division of the country on August 15, 1947, the budget for the period August 15, 1947 to March 31, 1948 was presented on the basis of the then existing taxation. The budget for 1948-49 was framed with the object of providing incentives once again. It reduced the business profits tax from 16⅔ per cent. to 10 per cent., lowered the tax on undistributed profits of companies from as. 5 to as. 4, increased the limit of income for maximum taxation and gave special relief to small companies. Against this, the corporation tax was raised from two to three annas. Certain excise and customs duties were also raised.

Introducing the budget for 1949-50, the Finance Minister stated that the problem was one of raising additional revenue to cover the budget deficit and of considering adjustments in taxation in the light of experience. The twin objects were to check inflation and to allay the fears of business men and investors. With these ends in view, the relief in taxation took the form of abolition of the capital gains tax, reduction of the tax on incomes upto Rs. 10,000 by three pies, reduction in super-tax, rebate of half of the corporation tax to public companies with an income of Rs. 25,000, rebate of half the duty on aviation spirit, and abolition of the duty on exports of oilseeds and vegetable oils. On the other hand, indirect taxation was raised. The latter included a rise in postal rates, surcharges on import duties of a large variety of goods, a new duty of 15 per cent. on exports of cigarettes, cigars, etc. and an increase in the excise duty on sugar from Rs. 3 to Rs. 3-12 per cwt. and on tyres from 15 per cent. to 30 per cent. and the continuation of excise duties on mill cloth.

The additional taxation was expected to yield Rs. 20·59 crores, while the relief was to the extent of Rs. 5·35 crores. Minor changes were made in the taxation proposals by the Legislature and the budget for 1949-50, as passed by the Legislature, placed the revenue at Rs. 323·02 crores and expenditure at Rs. 322·53 crores. The defence expenditure on revenue account was estimated at Rs. 157·37 crores.

POST-INDEPENDENCE FINANCE

The Constitution of India declaring India a Sovereign Republic was made effective from January 26, 1950. It provides that the annual financial statement to be submitted to Parliament will show separately (1) expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and (2) other expenditure proposed to be made

from the same Fund and will distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. All revenues received by the Government of India and all loans raised by that Government and all moneys received in payment of loans will constitute the Consolidated Fund of India. All other public moneys received shall be credited to the public account. Parliament may establish a Contingency Fund which will be at the disposal of the President for making advances for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending its authorisation by Parliament.

The financial provisions in the Constitution divide the field of taxation between the Union and States. The Union List covers (1) taxes on income other than agricultural income, (2) customs duties, (3) duties of excise on tobacco and other goods produced in India except alcoholic liquors, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol, (4) corporation tax, (5) taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies and on the capital of companies, (6) estate duty on property other than agricultural land, (7) duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land, (8) terminal taxes, (9) taxes other than stamp duties on transactions on stock exchanges and futures markets, (10) rates of stamp duty on bills of exchange, cheques, promotes, bills of lading, letters of credit, insurance policies, transfer of shares, debentures, proxies and receipts, and (11) taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein.

The financial provisions of the Constitution of India closely follow the Government of India Act, 1935. It enumerates in three separate lists the Union, State and Concurrent subjects of legislation. Residuary powers of legislation vest in the Union Parliament. The items in the respective lists are broadly the same as under the Government of India Act, 1935. There are some changes in the division of tax resources between the Union and the States. Article 286 of the Constitution restricts the powers of the States in regard to sales tax with a view to ensuring uniformity in the principles governing the tax which, however, will be levied and administered by the States. A State Government cannot impose a tax on the sale or purchase of goods outside the State or if it concerns India's foreign trade or inter-State trade or if the goods in question are declared by Parliament to be essential to the life of the community. Taxation on the sale or purchase of newspapers and of advertisements published in them is included among taxes levied and collected by the Union but the proceeds will be assigned to the States. No changes are made in the sharing of income-tax proceeds. A prescribed percentage of the net proceeds from taxes on income other than agricultural income (exclusive of the corporation tax, taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments and proceeds attributable to Part C States) shall be assigned to the States in which they are levied. The limit of the total amount of the tax on professions, trades, callings and employments payable by any one person to a State or to a local authority is raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 per annum. The provision that, if Parliament by law so provides, the whole or any part of the net proceeds of an excise duty levied and collected by the Union may be paid over to the States, is retained. The Union retains the power to levy surcharges on certain taxes for purposes of the Union.

The jute-growing States are no longer entitled to a specified share of the net proceeds of the export duty on jute or jute products. Under Article 273 of the Constitution, the jute duty is assigned wholly to the Centre; the States of West Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa will receive, however, grants-in-aid, so long as the jute export duty is levied or for a period of 10 years, whichever is earlier. As under Section 142 of the Government of India Act, 1935, Article 275 of the Constitution of India provides for general grants-in-aid to such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance; the amount of the aid may vary as between States and from year to year. The Article provides for grants-in-aid to States in respect of approved schemes of development for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes or for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas and for grants-in-aid to Assam of sums equivalent to (1) the average excess of expenditure over revenues during the two years immediately preceding the commencement of the Constitution in respect of the administration of (specified) tribal areas, and (2) the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by that State, with the approval of the Government of India, for raising the level of administration of the said areas to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of the State.

The provisions relating to borrowing remain unaltered. The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may be fixed by Parliament and the giving of guarantees within such limits as may be fixed. A State can borrow within the territory of India on the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State. The Government of India may make loans to any State or give guarantees in respect of loans raised by a State. Prior consent of the Government of India is necessary for a State to raise a loan, if there is still outstanding any part of a loan made to it by the Government of India or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Government of India. In giving such consent, the Government of India may impose any conditions they may deem necessary.

A Finance Commission is required to be set up within two years from the commencement of the Constitution and, thereafter, at the expiration of every fifth year, or at such earlier time as the President may consider necessary (Article 280), to make recommendations *inter alia* as to (1) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them and the allocation among the States of the respective shares of such proceeds, (2) the principles which should govern grants-in-aid to the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India and (3) the continuance or modification of the terms of any Agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of any Part B State.

INDIAN STATES' FINANCE

Prior to August 15, 1947, Provinces and States developed on different lines, though geographically India was one. With the attainment of independence by India, almost all States, with the exception of Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagadh "acceded" to the Dominion in the three subjects of defence, external affairs and communications and also executed "standstill" agreements which maintained the existing "codes" in regard to most matters of common concern. The entry of the States into a defined "constitutional" relationship with the Central Government was followed by the formation of the States into the Unions approximating in size and resources to Provinces. This necessarily meant recognition of the principle of uniform sources of federal revenues and equality of the basis of contribution to federal finances and paved the way for the financial integration of the States with the Indian Union.

The Government of India appointed on October 22, 1948 a Committee of experts to inquire into the finances of Indian States and Unions of States with a view to facilitating their financial integration. The Committee was composed of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Chairman, Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. N. Dandekar. The summary of its recommendations, which have been accepted by Government with a few modifications, is given below :—

(1) Income-tax should be imposed in all States. In States where there is no income-tax it should be imposed from April 1, 1950 or the date from which federal financial integration becomes effective at rates not lower than the pre-existing rates of the Saurashtra Union.

(2) A certain measure of gradualness in reaching the Indian level of rates of income-tax is necessary. The whole process requires a period of three to six years only, depending upon the level of pre-existing rates.

(3) Capital gains tax should not be levied in respect of capital gains accruing prior to federal financial integration.

(4) The commencing date of the first "chargeable" period for purposes of business profits tax should be the date of federal financial integration.

The White Paper on the Budget for 1950-51 elucidated the position further. It said: "The scheme of integration, which will take effect from April 1, 1950, places the States and Unions in the same position as the Indian provinces vis-a-vis the Centre. The present composite Governments of these States will be divided on a functional basis and the Centre will take over the Central subjects and services from these States with the related assets and liabilities. But since some of these States were financing what would be provincial services from the surplus of their revenue from Central subjects, some form of financial assistance to them to meet the dislocation caused by the lifting of federal revenue and expenditure from their budgets is obviously necessary. The Centre has agreed to make good (with certain adjustments) to the States the difference between the actual federal revenue lost to them and the federal expenditure saved to them as a result of federal financial integration. This reimbursement will be made in full for the first five years and on a diminishing scale for the next five years.

The States will be in the same position as provinces in the matter of sharing divisible sources of revenue like income-tax but any grant made to them to cover the federal revenue gap will be set off against this share. States which are left with a surplus as a result of the integration will retain the surplus but the Privy Purses of the former Rulers of these States will be recovered from them to the extent of this surplus. They will, in addition, get their appropriate share of divisible heads of Central revenue. It will be some time before the "revenue gap" of these States can be determined but on the basis of the information available it appears that assistance will be necessary to Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Saurashtra while Madhya Bharat, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Rajasthan will not require assistance from the Centre.

As a result of the Government of Part C States Act, 1951, Coorg, Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Delhi, Bhopal and Ajmer have had their own legislatures from April 1952. Each of the States will consequently have a Consolidated Fund of its own into which the revenues and receipts received in that State and belonging to it will be paid and from which the expenditure of the State will be met. In respect of Delhi State, however, the Act makes a reservation in respect of police, public order and lands and buildings in Delhi and New Delhi the receipts in respect of which as well as expenditure will still be included in the Central budget.

These States, however, have not been placed in the same autonomous position in regard to their finances as Part A or Part B States; their balances have not been separated from those of the Central Government and their capital requirements and the debt, deposit and remittance transactions will still be included in the Central budget. A grant-in-aid will be given, where necessary, to these States for balancing their budgets and keeping an adequate working balance in their Consolidated Funds. As the provisions of Part XII of the Constitution do not apply to Part C States, they will not receive any share of the net proceeds of income-tax or other divisible heads of the Central revenue like the Part A and the Part B States.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(In thousands of rupees)

	Accounts, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Revised Estimate, 1951-52	Budget Estimate, 1952-53
REVENUE :				
Customs	1,57,14,76	1,56,04,00	2,32,00,00	1,90,00,00
Union Excise Duties	67,54,05	79,62,00	84,30,00	86,00,00
Corporation Tax	40,49,33	32,73,00	37,55,00	30,53,00
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	85,21,31	84,69,00	84,75,00	68,63,00
Opium	2,86,05	2,35,00	2,75,00	2,20,00
Other Heads	8,93,69	9,84,14	9,75,33	3,11,25
Contribution from Railways	6,50,00	7,25,91	7,33,59	7,65,04
Irrigation : Net Receipts	2,48	—41	1,18	52
Posts and Telegraphs. (Net)	3,97,61	2,33,23	3,86,88	1,16,00
Debt Services	2,12,77	1,66,69	2,00,81	2,33,14
Civil Administration	10,85,70	8,41,93	10,45,15	8,89,73
Currency and Mint	12,26,56	12,32,14	11,31,40	10,39,38
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	1,68,33	1,52,22	1,41,32	1,50,95
Miscellaneous	10,33,26	3,09,65	9,82,77	3,22,97
Extraordinary Items	70,14	..	33,33	9,33,33
Total	4,10,66,04	4,01,88,50	4,97,66,76	4,24,98,31

	Accounts, 1950-51	Budget Estimate, 1951-52	Revised Estimate, 1951-52	Budget Estimate, 1952-53
EXPENDITURE :				
Direct Demands on the Revenue	12,50,34	14,34,65	16,94,95	15,76,30
Irrigation	21,77	26,45	26,13	17,80
Debt Services	37,35,59	37,32,47	37,30,00	36,16,00
Civil Administration	48,80,02	54,29,22	56,66,04	55,98,06
Currency and Mint	2,55,51	2,61,06	2,80,54	3,19,99
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	10,38,18	13,31,04	13,25,22	14,95,63
Miscellaneous	52,88,04	44,60,07	66,44,41	50,92,53
Defence Services (Net)	1,04,12,78	1,80,02,40	1,81,24,21	1,97,94,94
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Union and State Governments	15,58,95	15,42,84	18,08,20	20,28,20
Extraordinary Items.	7,03,18	13,58,75	12,06,46	10,85,75
Total Expenditure met from Revenue	3,51,44,36	3,75,78,95	4,05,06,16	4,06,25,20
Surplus	59,21,68	26,09,55	92,60,60	18,73,11
Tota	4,10,66,04	4,10,88,50	4,97,66,76	4,24,98,31

1950-52 Budgets :—The first budget of the Republic of India was presented by Dr. John Matthai on February 28, 1950 and since it covered the whole of the Indian Union, the figures with the previous years are not comparable.

The taxation changes proposed were : (*a*) concessional rates in respect of local postal deliveries, (*b*) reduction in the basic minimum charge for an ordinary telegram by an anna to as. 8 and for express telegrams by as. 2 to one rupee, (*c*) reduction in the maximum trunk call rate from Rs. 16 to Rs. 12, (*d*) abolition of the business profits tax, (*e*) reduction in the maximum rate of income-tax from as. 5 to as. 4 and from as. 3¾ to as. 3 for the slab of Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, (*f*) raising the exemption limit for undivided family from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000, (*g*) an increase of half an anna in corporation tax, (*h*) abolition of distinction between earned and unearned incomes, and (*i*) reduction in the maximum super tax rate from as. 9 to as. 8¾ to be applied to income above Rs. 1¼ lakhs and an increase of roughly one anna in rates on earned incomes below that level.

The total relief in direct taxation was of Rs. 14·99 crores of which the Centre would bear Rs. 7·87 crores. This, together with the relief in indirect taxation, brought the total relief on the Centre's account to Rs. 8·31 crores.

The Dividend Limitation Act was abolished.

On the recommendations of the Select Committee, Parliament made the following changes in the Finance Bill which was finally passed into law :—

(1) The exemption limit for the levy of income-tax raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600 in the case of individuals, unregistered firms and associations, and from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,200 in the case of Hindu undivided families.

(2) In the case of match factories producing less than 100 gross boxes per day, the excise duty reduced from Rs. 2-14 to Rs. 2-13 per gross boxes of 60's and from Rs. 1-15 to Rs. 1-14 per gross boxes of 40's. In the case of the middling factories, the reduction is from Rs. 2-15 to Rs. 2-14-6 and from Rs. 1-15-6 to Rs. 1-15 respectively.

As approved by Parliament, the total revenue and expenditure for 1950-51 was placed at Rs. 338·59 crores and Rs. 337·88 crores respectively, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs. 71 lakhs. The revised estimates showed a surplus of Rs. 7,91 lakhs ; but the accounts actually closed with a surplus of Rs. 59·22 crores.

The Finance Minister, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, placed the revenue at Rs. 369·89 crores and expenditure at Rs. 375·43 crores leaving a deficit of Rs. 5·54 crores on the basis of the existing level of taxation for 1951-52. The estimated deficit on capital account being Rs. 77·83 crores, the overall deficit was placed at Rs. 83·52 crores. To cover a part of the deficit, the following taxes were imposed : (1) Increase in corporation tax from as. 2½ to as. 2¾, reduction in the rebate of super tax to life offices from as. 2 to as. 1¼ in respect of profits accruing to shareholders. (2) A surcharge of 5 per cent., exclusively for Central purposes, on all income-tax and super-tax rates, excluding corporation tax ; but exemption for incomes not exceeding Rs. 7,200 of individuals and Rs. 14,400 of Hindu undivided families. (3) An increase of five per cent. in the surcharge on all items in the import schedule excepting those governed by specific agreements and mineral oils. (4) A 50 per cent. increase in the existing 100 per cent. surcharge on import duty on liquor, etc. (5) Rationalisation of the incidence of import duties on mineral oils other than motor spirit and kerosene. (6) Levy of a 10 per cent. *ad valorem* export duty on coarse and medium cloth. (7) Higher export duties on black pepper and cotton waste. (8) A 5 per cent. surcharge on excise duties on motor spirit. (9) Levy of an export duty of Rs. 80 per ton on groundnut kernel. (10) Rationalisation and increases of tobacco excise duties subject to certain concessions. (11) Imposition of sales tax in Delhi. (12) Enhancement of the export duty on jute sacking from Rs. 150 per ton to Rs. 350. The net increase from these changes was placed at Rs. 31·64 crores.

1952-53 BUDGET

The 1952-53 budget excludes the revenue and expenditure of five Part C States following their separation from the Centre and is based on the existing levels of taxation and continuation of the existing arrangements for the allocation of income-tax and payments of grants-in-aid. The total revenue is estimated at Rs. 424·98 crores and expenditure at Rs. 406·25 crores leaving a surplus of Rs. 18·73 crores. Of the latter, expenditure on defence services is placed at Rs. 197·95 crores and that under civil heads at Rs. 208·3 crores.

The budget for 1951-52 provided for a borrowing of Rs. 100 crores in the market and the receipt of Rs. 4·84 crores from the dollar loans taken from the World Bank. It was, however, possible to borrow only Rs. 50 crores and from the World Bank Rs. 3·24 crores. The revised budget also takes credit for a loan of Rs. 90 crores by way of the U.S. Wheat Loan. For next year, credit has been taken for only Rs. 25 crores from market borrowing and Rs. 1·06 crores for miscellaneous dollar loans.

The net receipts from small savings in 1951-52 are estimated at Rs. 40·52 crores against Rs. 42·86 crores assumed in the budget. For next year these have been taken at Rs. 44·57 crores.

The budget for 1951-52 provided for an overall deficit of Rs. 52 crores but the revised estimates indicate that this deficit may amount to no more than Rs. 4 crores. For next year the budget estimates provide for an overall deficit of Rs. 56 crores and at the end of the budget year the Government of India will be carrying a comfortable balance of a little over Rs. 100 crores.

DEBT POSITION

Under the Indian Independence (Rights, Property and Liabilities) Order, 1947, all liabilities in respect of loans, guarantees and other financial obligations of the Governor-General-in-Council outstanding immediately before the date of Partition have been placed on the Republic of India, subject to the recovery of an appropriate contribution from Pakistan. In regard to the outstandings in respect of Post Office Savings Bank and Post Office Cash, Defence and National Savings Certificates it was agreed that each country should take over liability for the deposits and certificates outstanding in its respective area subject to adjustment of transfers from one country to the other till March 31, 1948. A moratorium of four years has been given to Pakistan for the repayment of the Partition Debt. The first instalment falls due on August 15, 1952.

The outstanding public debt of the Government of India is expected to amount to Rs. 2,097 crores at the end of March 1952 and Rs. 2,113 crores at the end of 1952-53. The broad analysis of the debt compared with that at the end of 1938-39 is given below :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	Total	Rupee Loans	Sterling Loans	Dollar Loans
31-3-1939 Account	9,49,77	4,84,82	4,64,95	....
31-3-1951 Budget	20,88,61	20,31,01	33,00	24,60
31-3-1951 Revised	20,97,23	19,54,71	30,48	1,12,04
31-3-1952 Budget	21,12,54	19,73,26	27,34	1,11,94

The liability for the British War Loan remains suspended while against the outstanding Railway annuities an equivalent deposit has been made with the U.K. Government who have undertaken to provide the necessary sterling as the payments fall due. Omitting these items, the total outstanding debt will be Rs. 2,068 crores at the end of the current year and Rs. 2,086 crores at the end of 1952-53, representing at the end of the budget year an increase of Rs. 1,205 crores over the corresponding figure at the end of 1938-39.

In addition, Government are liable to repay the balances in the various Provident Funds, the Post Office Savings Bank, the Post Office Cash and National Savings Certificates, the Depreciation and Reserve Funds of the Railways, Posts and Telegraphs etc. and certain other deposits, mainly relating to excess profits tax and income-tax. These balances are estimated to amount to Rs. 737 crores at the end of the current year and Rs. 776 crores at the end of 1952-53 after making a very rough allowance for Pakistan's probable share in them.

Taking the regular debt and these liabilities together the debt position of the Government of India will stand at Rs. 2,805·14 crores (revised) at the end of 1951-52 and Rs. 2,862·76 crores on March 31, 1952 as against Rs. 2,773·82 crores on the basis of the budget estimate on March 31, 1952. Allowing for these, the uncovered debt will amount to Rs. 331 crores at the end of 1952-53 as against Rs. 393 crores according to the revised estimates for 1951-52 and Rs. 576 crores in the budget estimates for 1951-52 and the pre-war figure of Rs. 188 crores.

The statement below analyses the interest bearing obligations of the Government and the interest yielding assets held by them :—

(In lakhs of rupees)

	1938-39	31-3-1952 Budget	31-3-1952 Revised	31-3-1953 Budget
INTEREST-BEARING OBLIGATIONS :				
In India—				
Public Debt				
Loans	4,37,87	14,51,73	14,02,10	14,27,10
Treasury Bills, Ways and Means Advances and Treasury Deposit Receipts	46,30	3,73,20	3,35,01	3,30,01
Public Debt (India)	4,84,17	18,24,93	17,37,11	17,57,11
Unfunded Debt—				
Service Funds	1,03	43	42	40
P.O. Savings Bank Deposits	81,88	2,04,26	1,97,99	2,11,82
P.O. Savings Certificates	59,57	13,56	13,03	9,27
National Savings Certificates	....	1,39,29	1,41,08	1,60,58
State Provident Funds	72,40	1,17,77	1,20,02	1,26,67
10-Year Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	....	....	20,47	35,47
Other Items	10,25	13,83	13,88	14,10
Unfunded Debt (India)	2,25,13	4,89,14	5,06,89	5,58,31
Deposits—				
Depreciation, Development and Reserve Funds	27,34	1,60,65	1,71,47	1,71,98
Other Deposits	....	50,45	58,70	45,99
Deposits (India)	27,34	2,11,10	2,30,17	2,17,97
Total—Obligations in India	7,36,64	25,25,17	24,74,17	25,33,39
In England				
Public Debt—				
Loans	3,96,50	1,32	1,24	1,19
War Contribution	20,62	20,62	20,62	20,62
Capital portion of Railway annuities in purchase of Railways	47,82	8,53	8,53	5,44
Public Debt (England)	4,64,94	30,47	30,39	27,25
Unfunded Debt—				
Service Funds (England)	418	3,17	3,09	3,02
Total—Obligations in England	4,69,12	33,64	33,48	30,27

	1938-39	31-3-1952 Budget	31-3-1952 Revised	31-3-1953 Budget
Dollar Loan—	....	28,50	1,12,04	1,41,94
Total—Interest-bearing obligations	12,05,76	25,87,40	26,19,69	26,75,60
INTEREST YIELDING ASSETS—				
Capital advanced to Railways	7,25,24	8,34,38	8,33,63	8,50,04
Capital advanced to other Commercial Departments	27,42	1.08,83	1,12.95	1,34,05
Capital advanced to States	1,23,28	2,40,24	3,01,22	3,75,00
Other interest-bearing loans	20,71	38,64	40,17	56,25
Debt due from Burma	49,73	48,15	48,15	48,15
Deposits with the U.K. Government for redemption of Railway Annuities	....	8,58	8,53	5,44
Purchase of annuities for Sterling Pensions	....	1,43,53	1,93,58	1,86,32
Debt due from Pakistan	....	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Total—Interest yielding Assets	9,46,38	17,27,35	18,38,23	19,55,25
Cash and Securities held on Treasury Account	30,30	52,29	1,98,70	1,42,35
Balance of total interest-bearing obligations not covered by above assets	2,29,08	8,12.76	5,82,76	5,78,00

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(Rupees in crores)

—	Tax Revenue	Cost of Collection	Net Revenue from Commercial Departments	Opium (Net)	Currency and Mint (Net)	Interest Receipts	Extraordinary Receipts	Other Revenue	Total Net Revenue	Interest on Debt	Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	Extraordinary Payments	Defence Expenditure (Net)	Other Expenditure	Net Capital outlays of Commercial Departments (Posts and Telegraphs and Irrigation)	Total Net Expenditure	Surplus + Deficit —
1948-49	317·28	7·37	9·66	0·35	10·50	1·61	14·37	12·52	358·92	37·53	5·00	19·45	146·06	100·03	0·01	308·08	+50·84
1949-50	309·33	11·71	9·32	—0·04	9·14	1·36	1·33	14·30	333·03	34·43	5·00	11·54	148·86	99·96	..	299·79	+33·24
1950-51	353·61	10·25	10·40	1·96	9·71	2·13	0·70	25·20	393·46	32·36	5·00	7·03	164·13	125·60	0·12	334·24	+59·22
1951-52 (Budget)	357·19	11·00	9·48	0·40	9·71	1·67	..	15·36	382·81	32·32	5·00	13·59	180·02	125·60	0·18	356·71	+26·10
1951-52 (Revised)	442·43	13·39	11·11	0·63	8·51	2·01	0·33	24·22	475·85	32·30	5·00	12·06	181·24	152·47	0·17	383·24	+92·61
1952-53 (Budget)	372·04	12·14	8·79	—0·42	7·19	2·33	9·34	14·67	401·80	31·16	5·00	10·86	197·95	137·95	0·15	383·07	+18·73

CAPITAL BUDGET

The budget for 1951-52 included a provision for a capital outlay of Rs. 77·1 crores and Rs. 62·61 crores for advances to State Governments. Capital expenditure is now estimated at Rs. 74·8 crores excluding a provision of Rs. 71 crores for the transfer to a Special Development Fund of the sale proceeds of U.S. wheat purchased from the loan granted by the United States Government. The revised estimate includes a provision of Rs. 78·78 crores for loans to State Governments out of which Rs. 15 crores will be met from the Special Development Fund.

For the next year a total provision of Rs. 68·73 crores has been made for capital outlay and Rs. 82.84 crores for loans to State Governments of which Rs. 25 crores will come from the Special Development Fund. The Central capital outlay includes Rs. 15.36 crores for Railways, Rs. 4·85 crores for Posts and Telegraphs, Rs. 9.85 crores for Industrial Development, Rs. 1·92 crores for development of Civil Aviation. Rs. 1·18 crores for additional Office and Residential accommodation in New Delhi, Rs. 40 crores for the River Valley schemes, Rs. 16·79 crores for Civil Works including Communications and Rs. 17 crores for capital outlay on Defence. Included in the provision for loans to States are Rs. 14·11 crores for rehabilitation of displaced persons and Rs. 7·62 crores for loans on grow more food schemes.

The provision for development and capital expenditure in the 1952-53 budget broadly follows the plan suggested by the Planning Commission in the First Draft of the Five-Year Plan. Government have accepted the broad plan of the Commission.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL TRANSACTIONS

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	Budget 1951–52	Revised 1951–52	Budget 1952–53
Receipts—			
Sale Proceeds of U. S. and Lease-lend Surpluses	1,80	....	56
New Loans	1,04,84	1,43,61	26,06
Treasury Bills (net)	....	—41,71	....
Treasury Deposit Receipts (net)	....	12,00	— 5,00
Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates	12,00	15,00	15,00
Post Office Savings Bank Deposits (net)	18,65	12,86	13,89
Defence Savings Bank Deposits (net)	— 12	— 7	— 6
Post Office Cash Certificates (net)	— 3.80	— 4,45	— 3,13
National Savings Certificates (net)	17,00	18,00	19,50
Defence Savings Certificates (net)	— 87	— 82	— 63
Other unfunded Debt (net)	8,29	9,04	6,77
Railway Depreciation Fund (net)	— 4,83	— 8,91	—15,46
Revenue Reserve Fund—Railways (net)	12,44	12,72	13,88
Railway Development Fund (net)	2,33	2,35	2,30
Telephone Development Fund (net)	— 30	25	— 20
P. & T. Renewals Reserve Fund (net)	1	— 1	5
Other Miscellaneous Reserve Fund (net)	— 5	3	....
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	5,00	5,00	5,00
E. P. T. Income-Tax Deposits (net)	—34,29	—48,99	—26,62
Discount Sinking Fund (net)	....	....	....
Payment by Reserve Bank for Rupee Coin	5,00	5,00	5,00
Repayment of Loans by States	7,44	12,05	9,06
Other Deposits and Advances (net)	13,97	73,08	—18,98
Total	1,65,33	2,16,84	47,79
Deficit on Capital Account	77,83	96,46	1,01,15
Grand Total	2,43,16	3,13,30	1,48,94
Disbursements—			
Capital outlay :—			
Railways	19,62	19,76	15,36
Irrigation	50	50	32
Posts and Telegraphs	5,45	5,43	4,85
Industrial Development	10,56	8,91	9,85
Aviation	1,92	1,92	1,92
Broadcasting	60	35	43
Ports	1,91	1,91	2,58
Mint	33	31	33
New Capital at Delhi	1,10	80	1,18
Multi-purpose River Schemes	2,44	3,72	3,07
Electricity Schemes	4	4	39
Civil Works	12,47	11,81	16,79
Commutation of Pensions	35	94	36
Sterling Pensions	— 7,31	— 7,31	— 7,26
Defence Capital Outlay	12,97	16,15	17,00
Schemes of Government Trading	13,68	9,04	94
Other Civil Heads	49	48	62
Discharge of Permanent Debt	90,71	91,62	6,30
Advances to State Governments	62,62	63,78	57,84
Other Loans and Advances (net)	12,71	12,14	16,07
Transfer of the Sale proceeds of U. S. Loan Wheat to Special Development Fund	....	71,00	....
Total	2,43,16	3,13,30	1,48,94

INCOME-TAX

Income-tax was first imposed in India in 1860 in order to meet the financial dislocation caused by the 1857 upheaval. The rate was four per cent. on all incomes above Rs. 500. Minor changes took place until the schedule was consolidated in the Act of 1886. This imposed a tax on all incomes other than agricultural income. In March 1903, the minimum taxable income was raised from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The income-tax schedule was completely revised, raised and graduated in the budget of 1916-17 to meet the deficit arising out of war conditions.

The next stage was Act XI of 1922 which is still our basic legislation in respect of income-tax, though numerous and sometimes radical changes have been made in it from time to time and particularly in 1939. The 1922 enactment recognised the expediency of limiting the Income-Tax Act to the provision of machinery and procedure for the assessment of income-tax, leaving rates of taxation to be fixed every year by Finance Acts. It adopted the principle of making the assessment on the income of the "previous year" and vested wide powers in assessing officers.

In 1935, the Government of India appointed a Committee (The Ayers Committee) "to make an investigation of the Indian income-tax system in all its aspects and to report upon both the incidence of the tax and the efficiency of its administration."

The amendments made in 1939 and subsequently have greatly elaborated the law. The tax is levied now not only on income as ordinarily understood but also on certain capital receipts which have been included in a special definition of "income." Tax at the rate fixed for the year of assessment is charged on the income of the "previous year." Both income-tax and super-tax are levied according to the slab system.

Prior to 1914, the receipts from taxation on income were hardly 3 crores; but they went up to Rs. 22 crores in 1921-22 owing to the increase in rates. The industrial depression, however, resulted in a set-back in the following years and even in 1938-39, it did not exceed Rs. 17.28 crores. The war period witnessed a strong emphasis on this source for the purpose of governmental finance and the revenue from this source realised in 1945-46 amounted to Rs. 178.03 crores representing 49.4 per cent. of the total revenue.

The more recent trend of collections is given below :—

1949-50 Accounts	..	Rs. 161·11 crores
1950-51 Accounts	..	,, 173·22 ,,
1951-52 Budget	..	,, 164·95 ,,
1951-52 Revised	..	,, 175·00 ,,
1952-53 Budget	..	,, 150·00 ,,

The recent increase is due to the special drive for clearance of arrears and to the operation of the scheme for the voluntary disclosure of hidden incomes.

While Corporation tax accrues in its entirety to the Centre, the net proceeds of income-tax, except the tax attributable to Central emoluments and Centrally administered areas and any Central surcharge, are divisible between the Centre and the States. The percentage to be assigned to the States has to be prescribed by the President by order after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission and until such a Commission starts working prescribed by the President's order. For the present the States' share has been fixed at 50 per cent. of the net proceeds allocable between the Centre and States.

Under the scheme of federal financial integration the continuing States and Unions are entitled to the same share of income-tax as Part A States but this share is set off against any grants payable by the Centre to these States for meeting the actual loss caused to them by the lifting of federal revenue and expenditure from their budgets. The income-tax from these States is accordingly not included in the divisible pool but half the net proceeds in each State is computed as its share and paid to it or set off against its grant as the case may be. As Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Saurashtra are receiving grants to meet their revenue gaps which are higher than their estimated shares of income-tax revenue, no payment of income-tax share is due to them. The Unions of Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan and Patiala and East Punjab States are, however, entitled to receive a share of income-tax. The arrangement in regard to States merged in the former Indian Provinces is similar and in respect of these also as the grants exceed the estimated share of income-tax revenue, no payment on this account will be due.

The Income-Tax Investigation Commission submitted its report on the existing law of income-tax towards the end of 1948 and the same was published towards the end of 1949. The following summary of the principal recommendations will be found interesting :—

(1) A radical change is both necessary and justified in the treatment by the Indian Income-tax Law of persons resident in the Indian States.

(2) In taxing non-residents in respect of their Indian income, the rate appropriate to their Indian income with a surcharge of 20 or 25 per cent. may be adopted with an option to the assessee to prove his foreign income.

(3) The tax in respect of life insurance companies should be assessed on the aggregate of the dividends reserved for share-holders and so much of the bonus allocated to the policy-holders as is in excess of the load provided by the premia. The allowance in regard to renewal premium should be raised from 12 per cent. to 15 per cent. There is no justification for discriminating in favour of insurance companies and reducing in their case the 5-anna rate of income-tax to 45 pies in a rupee.

(4) There is advantage in public exposure of persons who are guilty of deliberately cheating the revenue.

(5) Income-Tax Officers should have powers to gather relevant information, particularly to deal effectively with persons suspected of having black-market dealings and to enter business premises and inspect accounts, to make a search of places and to call for information from banks and other business houses.

(6) The training to be given to officers directly recruited to the department should be improved.

(7) The investigation branch should be expanded and strengthened and the conditions of work of the ministerial staff should be improved.

On the basis of those recommendations mainly favouring the tax gatherer a bill to amend the Income-Tax Act was introduced in Parliament during the budget session of 1951; but it could not be pushed through.

The total references about tax evasion to the Commission numbered 1,540 up to the end of 1951. Of these 661 were disposed of. The Commission, in its report for 1951, complains that "many cases which really deserved reference had been omitted for one reason or another while many had been referred which are comparatively insignificant." It says that the machinery of investigation has gathered momentum. The total amount of concealment reported in cases disposed of is Rs. 29.16 crores while the settlement basis is Rs. 25.41 crores. In its opinion "the scope for making concealed profits has not in any manner lessened after 1947." It therefore urges Government to organise an inquiry branch to locate cases of tax dodging.

Guide to Taxes on Income (1952-53)

Part I.

RATES OF INCOME-TAX

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which paragraph B or C of this Part applies—

——	Rate	Surcharge
1. On the first Rs. 1,500 of total income.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
2. On the next Rs. 3,500 of total income.	Nine pies in the rupee.	1/20th of the rate specified in the preceding column.
3. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income.	One anna and nine pies in the rupee.	—Do—
4. On the next Rs. 5,000 of total income.	Three annas in the rupee.	—Do—
5. On the balance of total income.	Four annas in the rupee.	—Do—

Provided that—

(*i*) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which, before deduction of the allowance, if any, for earned income, does not exceed the limit specified below;

(*ii*) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the said allowance, if any, for earned income) exceeds the said limit;

(*iii*) the income-tax payable on the total income as reduced by the allowance for earned income shall not exceed either—

(*a*) a sum bearing to half the amount by which the total income (before deduction of the allowance for earned income) exceeds the said limit the same proportion as such reduced total income bears to the unreduced total income, or

(*b*) the income-tax payable on the income so reduced at the rates herein specified,—whichever is less.

The limit referred to in the above proviso shall be—

(1) Rs. 7,200 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies as at the end of the previous year either of the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) that it has at least two members entitled to a share on partition who are not less than 18 years of age; or

(*b*) that it has at least two members entitled to a share on partition neither of whom is a lineal descendant of the other and both of whom are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family; and

(2) Rs 3,600 in every other case.

B. In the case of every company, not being a company to which paragraph C of this Part applies—

——	Rate	Surcharge
On the whole of total income	Four annas in the rupee.	1/20th of the rate specified in the preceding column.

Provided that in the case of a company which, in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-Tax Act for the year ending on March 31, 1951, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir, of the dividends payable out of such profits, and has deducted super-tax from the dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) or (3E) of section 18 of that Act—

(*i*) where the total income, as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax exceeds the amount of any dividends (including dividends payable at a fixed rate) declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year for the assessment for the year ending on March 31, 1951, and no order has been made under sub-section (1) of section 23A of the Income-Tax Act, a rebate shall be allowed at the rate of one anna per rupee or the amount of such excess;

(*ii*) where the amount of dividends referred to in clause (*i*) above exceeds the total income as reduced by seven annas in the rupee and by the amount, if any, exempt from income-tax, there shall be charged on the total income an additional income-tax equal to the sum, if any, by which the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by such excess (hereinafter referred to as "the excess dividend") falls short of the amount calculated at the rate of five annas per rupee on the excess dividend.

For the purposes of the above proviso, the expression "dividend" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (6A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act, but any distribution included in that expression, made during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1951, shall be deemed to be a dividend declared in respect of the whole or part of the previous year.

For the purposes of clause (*ii*) of the above proviso, the aggregate amount of income-tax actually borne by the excess dividend shall be determined as follows :—

(*i*) the excess dividend shall be deemed to be out of the whole or such portion of the undistributed profits of one or more years immediately preceding the previous year as would be just sufficient to cover the amount of the excess dividend and as have not likewise been taken into account to cover an excess dividend of a preceding year;

(*ii*) such portion of the excess dividend as is deemed to be out of the undistributed profits of each of the said years shall be deemed to have borne tax,—

(*a*) if an order has been made under sub-section (*1*) of section 23A of the Income-tax Act XI of 1922, in respect of the undistributed profits of that year, at the rate of five annas in the rupee, and

(*b*) in respect of any other year, at the rate applicable to the total income of the company, for that year reduced by the rate at which rebate, if any, was allowed on the undistributed profits.

C. In the case of every local authority and in every case in which, under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate—

——	Rate	Surcharge
On the whole of total income	Four annas in the rupee.	1/20th of the rate specified in the preceding column.

Part II.

RATES OF SUPER-TAX

A. In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which any other paragraph of this Part applies—

——	Rate	Surcharge
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
2. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Three annas in the rupee.	1/20th of the rate specified in the preceding column.
3. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Four annas in the rupee.	—Do—
4. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Six annas in the rupee.	—Do—
5. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Seven annas in the rupee.	—Do—
6. On the next Rs. 15,000 of total income.	Seven and a half annas in the rupee	—Do—
7. On the next Rs. 50,000 of total income.	Eight annas in the rupee.	—Do—
8. On the balance of total income.	Eight and a half annas in the rupee.	—Do—

B. In the case of every local authority—

——	Rate	Surcharge
On the whole of total income	Two and a half annas in the rupee.	Three pies in the rupee.

C. In the case of an association of persons being a co-operative society (other than the Sanikatta Saltowners' Society in the State of Bombay) for the time being registered under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1912, or under any law of a State governing the registration of co-operative societies—

——	Rate	Surcharge
1. On the first Rs. 25,000 of total income.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
2. On the balance of total income.	Two and a half annas in the rupee.	Three pies in the rupee.

D. In the case of every company—

——	Rate
On the whole of total income	Four and three-quarter annas in the rupee.

Provided that—

(*i*) a rebate at the rate of three annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which—

(*a*) in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment in the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir of the dividend payable out of such profits and for the deduction of super-tax from dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) or (3E) of section 18 of that Act, and

GENERAL STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

(Rupees in crores)

	1950–51 Accounts	1951–52 Budget	1951–52 Revised	1952–53 Budget
Receipts—				
Revenue	410·66	401·89	497·67	424·98
Capital Receipts	74·38	81·67	142·91	77·23
Miscellaneous Deposits and Advances (net)	17·66	....	0·20	25·64
Remittances (net)	....	1·30	....	0·43
Transfer of Cash between England and India (net) ..	0·40	....	....	.....
Total ..	503·10	484·86	640·78	528·28
Opening Balance	149·50	95·42	161·94	158·24
Grand Total ..	652·60	580·28	802·72	686·52
Disbursements				
Revenue Expenditure ..	351·44	375·79	405·06	406·25
Capital Disbursements ..	136·42	159·50	239·37	178·38
Miscellaneous Deposits and Advances (net)	....	1·45	....	....
Remittances (net)	2·81	....	0·05	....
Transfer of Cash between England and India (net) ..	....	....	....	....
Total ..	490·67	536·74	644·48	584·63
Closing Balance	161·93	43·54	158·24	101·89
Grand Total ..	652·60	580·28	802·72	686·52

STATE FINANCE

Details of revenue and expenditure and debt position of Part A and B States since 1947-48 has been summed up in the table below. The detailed budgetary position of each State is given under each head in separate chapters. The revised estimates for 1950-51 revealed that West Bengal accounted for the largest deficit, namely, Rs. 5 crores, followed by Orissa and the Uttar Pradesh with deficits of Rs. 1·94 crores and Rs. 1·36 crores respectively. Compared to the budget estimates, all Part A States show increased expenditure and the revenue is also higher than the budget estimates, particularly for Madras and Bombay due mainly to larger receipts from sales tax.

The post-war trend of increasing revenues and expenditures is maintained in the budget estimates for 1951-52 also. There are transfers from reserves to revenue of Rs. 11 crores in Bihar, Rs. 2 crores in Bombay and Rs. 96 lakhs in Madhya Pradesh. Adjusting for these transfers, total revenue and expenditure amount to Rs. 294·85 crores and Rs. 309·61 crores respectively with a deficit of Rs. 14·76 crores. Every Part A State has a deficit, large or small, except Bombay. In 1951-52 as in 1950-51, there are only minor tax changes. In Bombay, the Sales Tax Act was amended to prevent evasion and the administrative machinery for the collection of the stamp duty was tightened. In West Bengal the taxation on motor vehicles was raised. The Punjab pushed up the entertainment tax and the tariff for the supply of electrical energy from the Uhl River Hydro-electric scheme.

The capital expenditure of Part A States was estimated at Rs. 109·60 crores in 1951-52 as against Rs. 68·88 crores in the revised estimates and Rs. 52·60 crores in the budget estimates for 1950-51 and 1949-50 respectively. Three States, West Bengal, Orissa and the Punjab do not have any balances in Post-War Reconstruction or Revenue Reserve Funds. The aggregate funds of the rest of the Part A States were placed at Rs. 83·07 crores at the end of 1950-51 revised estimates and Rs. 51·26 crores in the 1951-52 budget as against Rs. 90·79 crores at the end of 1949-50.

Unlike Part A States, excise constitutes the most important single source of revenue in Part B States, followed by land revenue; the sales tax is comparatively unimportant. The abolition of internal customs is scheduled to take place gradually, to enable the States to develop alternative sources of revenue. The provision for social services is larger than for security services in Mysore and Travancore-Cochin; it is less in Hyderabad and PEPSU, and are about equal in Madhya Bharat and Saurashtra. Proposals for fresh taxation are largely confined to Mysore which has raised the tax on motor vehicles and registration fees and introduced new levies of health cess and seating tax on cinemas. In PEPSU a tax on cinema shows has been imposed and the stamp duties, registration fees and court fees have been raised to bring them on par with the neighbouring State, Punjab. In Travancore-Cochin, a 12½ per cent. increase in the duty on country *arrack* has been effected. In Saurashtra the duty on petrol has been doubled from two annas. Capital expenditure of Part B States is placed at Rs. 23·01 crores in 1951-52 compared with Rs. 16·79 crores in 1950-51. Irrigation projects and electricity schemes are the major items of capital outlay. The overall deficit of Part B States is placed at Rs. 9·43 crores in 1950-51 and Rs. 8·70 crores in 1951-52.

CONSOLIDATED BUDGETARY POSITION OF PART A AND B STATES

(Rupees in lakhs)

PART A STATES						PART B STATES*		
1947–48 Accounts	1948–49 Accounts	1949–50 Accounts	1950–51 Revised	1951–52 Budget		1950–51 Budget	1950–51 Revised	1951–52 Budget
					REVENUE			
32,53	49,06	50,79	50,34	47,81	Customs and Income-Tax ..	5,14	6,15	5,19
24,06	25,78	29,06	31,54	39,86	Land Revenue	12,69	12,90	13,17
17,03	32,95	46,30	49,26	44,35	Sales Tax	4,82	4,11	5,09
39,68	34,32	29,03	25,23	24,95	Excise	17,35	17,77	17,19
13,84	16,31	17,32	18,29	18,57	Stamps	2,06	2,34	2,42
154,30	193,08	215,76	219,75	222,03	Total Tax Revenue	48,01	49,19	50,80
202,77	258,21	291,31	296,58	308,81	*Total Revenue*	76 33	78,53	80,56
					EXPENDITURE			
18,05	19,68	24,01	25,51	24,94	Direct Demands on Revenue ..	6.78	6,48	7,34
6,69	9,68	10,93	13,69	14,62	Irrigation	2,15	2,50	3,26
5,32	4,22	2,90	2,54	2,80	Debt Services	5,03	4,85	4,21
54,79	73,36	89,58	89,39	90,40	Security Services	19,10	19,02	19,58
50,78	67,96	87,06	95,19	96,09	Social Services	25,63	23,47	26,00
194,19	250,82	287,29	301,96	311,61	*Total Expenditure*	77,04	78,37	81,14
+8,58	+7,39	+4,02	—5,38	—2,80	Surplus (+) or Deficit (—) ..	—71	+15	—58
118,14	142,92	186,24	254,29	....	Debt outstanding on March 31 ..	N. A.	N. A.	N. A.

* Excluding Rajasthan.

N. A.—Not available.

LAND REVENUE

The principle underlying the land revenue system in the country has been from time immemorial on the basis that government is the supreme landlord and the revenue derived from land is by way of rent. The official term for the method of collection is "Settlement". These are of three types. The permanent *Zamindari* System is mainly found in the Bengal area, Bihar, the U.P. and parts of Madras and covers roughly an area of 120 million acres equivalent to 19 per cent. of the total agricultural area of the subcontinent. In the second group are the temporarily settled Zamindars such as *Malguzari, Maharwari, Khoti, Narvadari, Bhagdari, Inami* and *Talugdari*. These are found mostly in Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab, parts of U.P., the Bengal area and Bombay covering about 30 per cent. of the area of the country. The remaining 51 per cent. or approximately 285 million acres are under the *ryotwari* system covering parts of Bombay and most parts of Madras, Berar, Assam and the Punjab area.

The Governments of Madras, the U.P., Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal have decided to abolish the *Zamindari* system. To Madras goes the credit of being the first State to put a measure of this kind on the statute book. The Madras Bill received the assent of the Governor-General early in April, 1949. The validity of the Zamindari Abolition Acts was contested in the various State High Courts and the Supreme Court so much so that the Constitution Act itself was amended to make such bills valid. (See under Constitution.)

Land revenue was the mainstay of provincial finance till 1938-39 and still continues to be an important source of revenue. In U.P. and Madhya Pradesh, it represented 63.89 per cent. and 65.10 per cent. of the provincial revenues in 1938-39; but the respective percentage for 1949-50 was 19.36 and 31.38. Yet, its receipts have tended to be upward.

Following the Planning Commission's recommendations, several State Governments introduced better charges in 1951 on land for which new facilities by way of irrigation were made available.

EXCISE

The excise revenue in the country can be classified into two divisions—one derived from the Central Excise Duties and belonging to the Central Government's finance and the other derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, hemp drugs, toddy and opium. The latter is a provincial revenue. The revenue from the Central Excise Duties has increased by ten times since 1937-38. As against a comparatively small revenue of Rs. 7,66 lakhs in 1937-38 and Rs. 12,79 lakhs in 1942-43, the actuals for 1945-46 totalled Rs. 46,36 lakhs. The budget for 1951-52 estimated the revenue at Rs. 86 crores. These duties are at present levied on motor spirit, kerosene, sugar, matches, steel ingots, tyres, tobacco, vegetable product, betel-nut, coffee, tea, cotton cloth and coal cess.

The Budget of the Government of India for 1944-45 brought in force important changes in the field of Central Excises. It raised the rates of duty on unmanufactured tobacco and on cigars and cheroots and included in the Central Excise Tariff betel-nuts, coffee and tea.

A further change in respect of tobacco was proposed in the following year. Accordingly, the highest class of flue-cured tobacco in the excise tariff was sub-divided into three and subjected to a duty of Rs.7-8, Rs.5 or Rs.3-8 per lb., according as it was intended for use in manufacturing cigarettes containing more than 60 per cent., more than 40 but not more than 60 per cent. or more than 20 but not more than 40 per cent. by weight of imported tobacco. In order to avoid double incidence, some of the provincial Governments reached an agreement with the Centre by which they withdrew the provincial excise duty on tobacco in lieu of a share in the proceeds from the Centre's tobacco excise. Tobacco excise has been responsible for nearly half the receipts under Central Excise Duties.

The budget proposals for 1951-52 provided for a stiff increase in tobacco duties; but the Act, as finally enacted, slashed the proposals to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. The excise duty on cloth was first introduced in January 1949.

The 1951-52 Budget also provides for an increase of 5 per cent. in the excise duties on motor spirit and kerosene so as to equalise the duties of customs and excise and for certain changes in the excise duty on tobacco.

The provincial excise revenue in the country is derived from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating *liquors, hemp drugs, toddy* and opium. The percentage of excise to total revenues of the provincial Government increased from 16·0 to 24·5 between 1938-39 and 1945-46. Since then, however, excise revenue has been pushed into the background by the prohibition policy of the State Governments.

In the 1951-52 budget, it represented 11·24 per cent. of the total tax revenue of Part A States though the element was as high as 33·84 per cent. in Part B States.

The following table shows the proceeds from State excise in Part A States:—

	1946-47	1951-52 Budget
	(In lakhs of Rs.)	
Madras	14,68	36
Bombay	9,74	1,05
U.P.	6,74	5,84
Madhya Pradesh ..	2,24	2,15
West Bengal	6,42	5,98
Orissa	1,11	1,71
Punjab	3,32	2,01
Bihar	5,15	5,06
Assam	82	79
Total ..	50,22	24,95

CUSTOMS

Import duties have varied from time to time according to the financial condition of the country. Before the 1857 upheaval they were five per cent.; in the days of financial stringency which followed they were raised to 10 and in some cases 20 per cent. In 1875 they were reduced to five per cent.; but the opinions of Free Traders, and the agitation of Lancashire manufacturers who felt the competition of the Indian mills, induced a movement which led to the abolition of all customs dues in 1882. The continued fall in exchange compelled the Government of India to look for fresh sources of revenue and in 1894 five per cent. duties were reimposed.

Since the Great War of 1914-18, there has been a growing tendency towards larger reliance on Customs duties to meet the financial needs of the Centre. Between 1913-14 and 1924-25, a certain amount of shifting of the burden from the richer class to the masses was evident. Then came the policy of discriminating protection and of Imperial Preference in terms of the Ottawa Trade Agreement of 1932, which, in addition to the financial consideration shaped the Customs tariffs. The Customs schedule was completely recast in the Budget of 1916-17 in order to meet the budgetary deficit and the tariffs were raised again in 1921-22 to fill in the large gap between the revenue and the expenditure. The Supplementary Finance Act of 1931 imposed fresh increases in the import duties and the Tariff Amendment Act of January 1, 1933, provided for giving effect to the Ottawa Agreement. During the Second World War and in the post-war period, customs duties were used for augmenting Government revenues.

On the eve of the First World War, the revenue from Customs duties had totalled only Rs. 11.13 crores. By 1929-30 it reached Rs. 51.28 crores when the law of diminishing returns became operative and by 1938-39 it declined to Rs. 40.51 crores following the reduction in the international trade in the subsequent years of the war. The proceeds from the Customs duties in 1942-43 amounted to only Rs. 25.12 crores being the lowest for a quarter of a century. Since then, however, there has been a reversal of the trend and the revised estimates for 1946-47 placed the receipts at Rs. 87¼ crores and those for 1947-48 at Rs. 93 crores. The actuals of customs revenue were Rs. 126.15 crores for 1948-49 and Rs. 124.71 crores in the following year. The budget estimates for 1950-51 placed the receipts at Rs. 106.54 crores; but the revised estimates showed them at Rs. 145.31 crores. On this basis, the budget for 1951-52 expected the receipts to amount to Rs. 141.29 and the proposed increases in the duties were estimated to yield Rs. 8.75 crores.

The import tariff is cast in the form of a commodity schedule with broad distinctions indicating the treatment to be accorded to various classes of articles. The general rate of import duty (now 25 per cent. plus a temporary surcharge of 1.5th) applies to all articles other than those specially listed, certain luxury items which carry a high rate of tax, certain items subjected to protective duties and certain other items which are declared duty free or subjected to a low rate of duty, in the interests of indigenous industry or the economy of the country. Luxury items which are subjected to the heaviest rates of duty (ranging from 75 per cent. to 100 per cent. or more), mainly consist of tobacco manufactures, wines and spirits, artificial silk goods, gold plated articles, fabrics containing gold or silver thread, gold and silver thread manufactures, silver thread and wire, games and sports requisites, clocks and watches, etc. In the case of protected items, of which the more important are sugar, some chemicals, matches, silk and art silk fabrics, certain manufactures of iron and steel, sewing machines, cycles and certain items of machinery and parts, the rates of duty are fixed at such amounts and for such periods as are found necessary having regard to the recommendations of the Tariff Board. Grains and pulses and a number of raw materials for industry are on the free list, while specially low but varying rates of tax cover a large number of essential items like fuel oils, batching oils, lubricants, raw films, textile machinery, etc.

Export duties cover a number of items of which jute and tea are the most important. An important addition since 1949-50 has been the duty on black pepper. During 1950-51 new export duties were levied on cotton waste and raw wool at 50 per cent. and 30 per cent. respectively *ad valorem* and the export duties on raw cotton and jute manufactures were enhanced, the former from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 per bale and the latter from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 in the case of sacking and from Rs. 350 to Rs. 750 and later to Rs. 1,500 per ton in the case of hessian.

The 1951-52 Budget provided for an enhanced surcharge of 5 per cent. on all items in the import schedule except such of them as are governed by specific agreements under the general agreement relating to trade and tariffs, an increase in the present surcharge of 100 per cent. on ale, beer, spirits, and other fermented liquor by 50 per cent., rationalisation of the incidence of import duties on mineral oils, other than motor spirit and kerosene; a levy of an export duty of Rs. 80 per ton on groundnut kernel, and introduction of an export duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on coarse and medium cloth excluding furnishing fabrics and manufactures like hosiery and apparel.

Until 1943-44 revenue from customs used to be less than Rs. 40 crores and though this was stepped up to Rs. 89·22 crores by 1946-47, the post-partition period witnessed a rapid rise aided by Government's desire to reduce the shippers' margin. The major expansion was under export duties. The revised estimates for 1951-52 place the customs revenue at Rs. 232 crores of which export duties accounted for Rs. 87·75 crores.

about 100,000 tons were fermented to make potable alcohol, and another 50,000 tons used as fuel or manure or for tobacco curing or for making inferior sweets. The rest, that is to say, as many as 335,000 tons were simply wasted. But if all the wastage was to be used for the production of power alcohol a secure market had to be guaranteed to the producer. This meant some sort of legislation to compel the users of petrol to mix in a certain proportion power alcohol with petrol in the ratio 20 : 80. The Joint Power Alcohol Enquiry Committee of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the Indian Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Tariff Board were all recommending a scheme for the starting of a power alcohol industry before the war for it was clear that alcohol-petrol was superior as a fuel to neat petrol. But an appeal to the Government of India failed as it was frightened of antagonising oil interests. Some of the State Governments, however, went ahead. Between 1939 and 1942, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay, Hyderabad and Mysore all passed appropriate legislation for the purpose of encouraging use of power alcohol, Mysore giving the lead in this matter. In 1946 there were 5 plants with a capacity of 2½ million gallons but the actual production was about a million gallons. In 1947 the number of plants increased to 9.

Production in India

	1949 (million gallons)	1950 (million gallons)
Power Alcohol	4·229	4·497
Industrial ..	2·988	4·92

Even this increased production falls far short of the country's needs and more intensive planned development is necessary as the report of the panel shows. A new plant started production early in 1951 at Nasik, with an annual capacity of a million gallons. The estimated production of 4·5 million gallons in 1950 has been much lower than the target of 7 million gallons due to shortage of molasses in western U.P., want of sufficient offtake at the distilleries in eastern U.P. and Bihar and the suspension of the Power Alcohol Act in Mysore. More power alcohol plants, smaller in capacity to suit the sugar factories and further improvements in fermentation practice are needed to step up output.

Power Alcohol should also be made as in U.S.A. from the wood sulphite liquors, a by-product of the paper factories proposed to be established.

The Union Government has recently taken over responsibility for Central direction and control of the Power Alcohol Industry and in order to increase production raised the price payable for power alcohol from 11 annas to 14 annas per gallon, to distillers who are obliged to sell all the power alcohol to the State Governments.

The Planning Commission appointed by the Government to advise on the programme of national reconstruction reports that the installed capacity of alcohol production in 1950 was 15·817 million gallons consisting of 12·87 million gallons of power alcohol and 2·95 million gallons of rectified spirit. The actual production was 7·933 million gallons, consisting of 4·497 million gallons of power alcohol and 3·436 million gallons of rectified spirit in 1950.

The Commission envisages the expansion programme in the private sector to reach in 1955-56, an installed capacity of 24·067 million gallons made up of 21·118 million gallons power alcohol and 2·949 million gallons rectified spirit, and actual production of 21·66 million gallons made up of 19·00 million gallons power alcohol and 2·66 million gallons of rectified spirit.

(in million gallons) bulk

Year	Power Alcohol		Rectified Spirit		Denatured Spirit	Installed capacity Total
	A.	B.	A.	B.	B.	
1946	6·25	2·39	12·1	2·14	1·02	18·3
1947	6·25	2·73	12·1	1·77	1·08	18·3
1948	6·25	3·77	12·1	2·39	1·40	18·3
1949	8·86	4·22	11·74	1·95	1·09	20·6
1950	9·32	4·49	12·0	3·43	1·47	21·3
1951	10·0	7·20	12·0	3·6	2·0	22·0
Estimated Plan 1955–1956	21·12	19·0	2·95	2·66	—	24·06

A = total installed capacity. B = actual output.

THE CEMENT INDUSTRY

IN the history of Trade Associations in India, the cement industry provides an illustrious example of successful co-operative endeavour. Starting with small independent units, the industry passed through a period of vicissitudes before it could attain the present position of strength and solidarity.

The first venture in the manufacture of Portland Cement in India took place in 1904, in a small factory just outside Madras, but it quickly went out of business.

A few years later three new companies came into existence and laid the foundation of the industry as it exists today.

GROWTH OF INDUSTRY

Towards the end of the First Great War, the output of all cement factories was commandeered by the Government. The boom period which followed that war witnessed the springing up of a number of new cement factories. Most of these were erected within the geographical marketing areas of the existing works and internal competition set up an insensate scramble for business at any price, and for delivery over any distance, ignoring entirely the basic economic principle that as a cheap building material, it cannot carry heavy distribution of freight charges. This intense competition almost brought the industry to its knees. Three of the new companies went into liquidation and the shareholders lost between 2 and 2½ crores of rupees.

FORMATION OF ASSOCIATIONS

In 1925, following the result of an enquiry by the Tariff Board, the necessity for co-operation among the manufacturing units was clearly emphasised and as a result, an Association known as the Indian Cement Manufacturers' Association was formed. This proved to be a complete success as could be seen from the fact that during the four years of its existence not one single case of price cutting was recorded. Although described as a "Manufacturers' Association", its functions were only to fix and regulate selling prices. Each manufacturing company was a separate entity with its own selling arrangements and each was out to obtain as much business as it could possibly secure.

The Association was also responsible for the next step in co-operation. Its members agreed to a levy of 5 annas per ton on the sales to finance a joint service known as the Concrete Association of India which was formed in 1927 for the purpose of educating the public in the uses of cement and to provide free technical aid and advice to the consumer.

CEMENT MARKETING COMPANY

Inspired with a certain measure of confidence they took yet another step which was the formation of the Cement Marketing Company of India, Ltd., but, over this, negotiations were both delicate and protracted. No member company liked the idea of giving up control of its own sales; on the contrary, it wanted to secure as large a sales quota as possible. This latter point presented a very thorny problem and after considering various formulæ, an agreement was reached and a quota fixed based on the capacity of each.

In 1934, two new companies joined the pool adding a further tonnage. With the aid of the Concrete Association of India and a comprehensive publicity programme, sales were increased and during the Marketing Company's regime the average selling price of cement throughout the country was reduced by over 25%.

Its real charter was to operate the agreement entered into between the member companies and in this, there were a number of defects which were the cause of many uncertainties and suspicions. The quota was fixed rigidly but there was nothing in the agreement to prevent any company from enlarging its works to any extent it deemed fit and it was soon apparent to all that provision for future expansion had to be undertaken.

ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES

It was to put an end to all doubts and uncertainties about the future that the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw mooted the merger scheme, its object being to make and deliver cement as cheaply as possible through rationalised production and distribution. This brought about the fusion of all the Indian cement manufacturing companies then in operation (with the exception of the Sone Valley Cement Co. Ltd.) into one unit known as the Associated Cement Companies Ltd., in 1936 whose Managing Agents are Cement Agencies Ltd. The benefit that accrued to the Industry by the development of new sites taken over from member companies at suitable centres was passed on to the consumer by way of reduction in selling prices. This reduction resulted in an increased off-take which made it possible to make further reductions. Thus, there was an average total reduction all over India of about Rs. 10 per ton from 1930 to 1936, which resulted in the consumers benefiting to the extent of crores of rupees.

The policy of the cement companies which eventually merged into the Associated Cement Companies, aimed at the establishment of a great national industry on sound business lines. Foreign competition was reduced to a minimum and as sales increased prices were reduced systematically each year. This was along the lines recommended by the Tariff Board and has definitely led to the advantages envisaged by them, viz., efficient running, cheaper production, low distribution costs and lower selling price to public.

DALMIA GROUP

The Industry was, however, again affected when, in 1938, the Dalmia Group of Companies which had come into being began to compete with the Associated Cement Companies. Happily, this state of affairs did not last long, and by the end of 1940, an agreement was concluded between these two major groups to market their output through a central organization. The Cement Marketing Co. of India, Ltd., was again brought into operation. Prices were reduced further and thereafter stabilised at an economical level restoring the industry again to a healthy footing.

The Cement Marketing Company then controlled and managed the sales and distribution of all the cement manufactured by the Associated Cement Companies and the Dalmia Group of Companies, the former having 12 factories in operation and the latter five. The output of all these factories represented about 85% of the whole industry as there were four other cement companies operating independently.

EFFECTS OF WAR

As on other industries, the recent war has had a vast effect on cement. With the rise in the cost of all materials required for the manufacture and packing of cement, production cost naturally increased. To off-set this, in part, the price of cement had to be raised but it was still maintained at a very reasonable level, the rate being controlled by the Industries and Civil Supplies Department. Even with the increase allowed by the Government after prolonged examination, the price of cement today compares very favourably with the price of other building materials as most of them have gone up by over 200 to 400 per cent.

Just before and for some time after the outbreak of hostilities, the demand from export markets both for Government and public use began to increase, and India eventually became the supply centre of cement to the Middle and Far East. The internal demand similarly increased. Practically 80% of the total output was taken by Government and the balance was strictly rationed for essential repairs. With the cessation of hostilities, the proportion of Government demand fell considerably but the total demand both of the Government and the public increased enormously.

In March 1948 the two groups the Associated Cement and Dalmia's separated by mutual consent owing to disagreement about price. They now market their products separately.

BENEFITS

The part which the cement industry plays in the welfare of the country may not be fully appreciated. Not only does it afford employment to thousands of men in the factories but it is also one of the largest consumers of Indian coal. The jute industry is also benefited because over 40 million jute bags are used annually for packing purposes. Then, there is the large freight revenue accruing to the Railways by the transport of coal, gunny bags and cement estimated at some crores per annum.

The progress which has been made has been largely due to the energy and enterprise of the Cement Marketing Company and the Concrete Association of India in educating the country in the uses of cement. Branch offices are maintained throughout India with a staff of over a hundred engineers, overseers and skilled masons who give technical assistance to cement users.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

At the time of the partition of India in August 1947 there were 18 cement factories in the Indian Union with a total capacity of 2.1 million tons per annum. During the last three years a number of cement factories in India expanded their capacity and three new factories were erected at Jamnagar (Saurashtra), Tirunelveli (South India) and Kottayam (Union of Travancore-Cochin), resulting in a total capacity of 2·9 million tons per annum.

Of the three new factories which were under construction in 1950 at Sevalia (Bombay State), Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan) and Raj Gangpur (Orissa) the first, viz., Sevalia was inaugurated in 1951 April. With the completion of the other two factories and the extension to the existing ones it is expected that the total productive capacity is likely to be about 4 million tons by the end of 1952.

With the restoration of stability, the cement industry has retained its national importance in the sense that it is one of the few commodities that can enter into every one of the main schemes of national programme, viz., communications, irrigation and agricultural development generally and proper housing of the working classes. The cement industry owing to the urgency of the demand placed on it in the immediate post-war years and the orderly planning of future development has received due consideration from Government.

(*b*) is a public company with total income not exceeding Rs. 25,000;

(*ii*) a rebate at the rate of two annas per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which satisfies condition (*a*), but not condition (*b*), of the preceding clause; and

(*iii*) a rebate at the rate of one anna per rupee of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which, not being entitled to a rebate under either of the preceding clauses, is—

(*a*) a public company the shares of which were offered for sale in a recognised stock exchange at any time during the previous year, or

(*b*) a company all of whose shares were held at the end of the previous year by one or more such public companies as aforesaid:

Provided further that the super-tax payable by a company the total income of which exceeds Rs. 25,000 shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(*a*) the super-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been Rs. 25,000, and

(*b*) half the amount by which its total income exceeds Rs. 25,000.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this paragraph of this Part, a company shall be deemed to be a public company only if it is neither a private company within the meaning of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, nor a company in which shares carrying more than fifty per cent. of the total voting power were, at any time during the previous year, held or controlled by less than six persons.

SALES TAX

Sales tax is a comparatively recent find in the field of provincial finance. The credit for introducing it first in India goes to Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, former Finance Minister of Madras, who was faced in 1939 with the problem of finding an alternative source of revenue consequent on the introduction of prohibition in the State. Since then it has become an important feature of the provincial revenues throughout the country. W. Bengal, Bihar and Bombay have adopted a single-point sales tax on the last sales, while elsewhere it is levied at every stage. A broad idea of the receipts from sales tax can be had from the following table:—

(In thousands of rupees)

—	First Levied	Receipts in First Year	Receipts in 1951-52 (Budget)
Madras	1939-40	33,99	15,10,00
Bombay	1942-43	11,34	12,35,00
Madhya Pradesh	1947-48	62,48	1,30,00
Uttar Pradesh	1948-49	4,00,00	5,35,00
Bihar	1943-44	—2,11	2,51,00
Assam	1947-48	2	40,00
Orissa	1947-48	5,61	70,00
Punjab	1941-42	32	1,70,00
West Bengal	1941-42	15,62	5,00,00

An important constitutional change in regard to the sales tax was incorporated in the Constitution of the Republic of India. Article 286 of the Constitution, imposes restrictions on the power of a State to levy a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place outside the State or in the course of the import of goods into or the export of goods out of the territory of India. Further, the right to impose a tax of this description will be regulated by Parliament in respect of sales or purchases taking place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce. Lastly, no sales or purchase tax can be levied on articles which are declared by Parliament to be essential for the life of the community, unless agreed to by the President.

THE ALCOHOL INDUSTRY

ALCOHOL has three uses. It can be used as a drink. That is the use for which it is best known. Second, it can be used for industrial purposes, for instance in the manufacture of a number of chemicals. Third, it can be used as a motor fuel, for the production of mechanical power, when we call it power alcohol.

Alcohol does not occur free in nature. It is produced by a slow decomposition of the juices of certain fruit specially grapes, of palms or other sugary substances when they are exposed to warm or moist atmosphere. The process is called fermentation, caused by the presence of certain micro-organisms, popularly called yeast. Commercially alcohol is obtained by the conversion of certain plant products called carbohydrates which include cellulose, starch and sugar. The cellulose and starch are first broken down to simpler sugary matter and then fermented by yeast to produce alcohol.

Potable Alcohol.—Let us now deal with alcohol as drink in more detail. Three types of potable alcohol are produced in the country, beer, toddy, arrack and certain varieties of 'foreign liquors.' Beer and toddy contain 2 to 10% alcohol while arrack and other liquors contain as much as 30 to 50%. Beer is produced from malted barley, and there are about 7 breweries in different parts of India and Pakistan. Arrack, a more popular drink, is obtained from the flowers of the mahua or mhowa tree or from fermented gur or molasses. But the most commonly used drink in the country is 'toddy' to give it its South Indian name. Toddy is obtained from the date palm. The palm is tapped and the juice is allowed to ferment.

There are, of course, the imported liquors but these are consumed chiefly by non-Asians and upper class Indians.

To pass to a statistical view of the liquor question, a great number of old pot, and coffey stills have always been in use but the major part of potable liquor is made in proper distilleries of which there are about 70 in India. Here is a table which gives a few facts about the production position in India.

Year	No. of Distilleries and Breweries	Production in million gallons	Capital invested in lakhs	No. of men employed	Cane-molasses produced in tons	No. of Sugar factories working
1946	71	12	350	3,000	3,50,000	145
1947	68	10·7	400	3,000	3,19,000	137
1948	68	10	400	3,000	4,12,000	135
1949	70	10	420	5,000	4,00,000	134
1950	70	12	450	5,500	3,80,000	137
1951	70	16	500	6,000	4,50,000	137

The figures for the imports of foreign liquors are given below:—

Year	Ale, beer, porter, stout in gallons	Spirits, liquors, wines, in gallons	Total gallons	Value of ale, beer, etc. in rupees	Value of spirits, etc. in rupees	Total Rs.
1946-47 ..	536,335	910,683	1,905,423	27,19,794	2,52,54,508	3,62,69,256
1947-48 ..	1,555,079	955,572	2,527,420	81,06,257	2,91,20,953	3,77,16,920
1948-49 ..	1,404,603	432,512	1,838,799	71,03,414	1,39,06,868	2,10,86,756
1949-50 ..	915,003	429,213	1,344,216	44,03,637	1,36,28,179	1,80,31,816
1950-51 ..	838,061	369,422	1,207,483	39,84,421	1,05,18,352	1,45,02,773
1951-52 .. (8 months)	713,995	408,434	1,122,429	35,49,848	1,32,13,942	1,67,63,790

So much for the production side. Now for the revenue. The States derive their excise revenue from taxes, fees and rents on local production and sale of liquors. Central Government derives its revenue from customs. Here are the customs figures in lakhs of rupees for India:—

Year	Ale, beer, porter and other fermented liquor	Spirits and liquors	Wines	Total
1947-48 ..	15·29	227.4	7·96	250·6
1948-49 ..	22.65	165·35	4·13	192·13
1949-50 ..	17·55	129·77	3·30	150·62
1950-51 ..	15·05	143·11	2·72	160·88
1951-52 .. (8 months)	16·90	143·72	2 02	162·64

It was proposed (Budget 1951) to impose a surcharge of 100% on the import duty on ale, beer, spirits and fermented liquor; the expected addition to the revenue was Rs. 40 lakhs.

Prohibition.—Prohibition is now the accepted policy in India, and in every State there is either complete prohibition or partial prohibition which is to attain completion in a definite number of years.

Prohibition is mainly enforced by the excise police but in certain States there are non-official voluntary bodies such as Vigilance Committees for detection and checking, or Prohibition Guards to help the regular Excise Police. In Bombay no liquor advertisements are allowed in newspapers or liquor scenes in films. Liquor shops have been converted into tea and refreshment hotels in Madras, while Bombay has opened centres where 'nira' is served in the place of liquor. In nearly every State one day or more have been declared as dry days.

Now that drunkenness is an offence in certain States punishable with imprisonment or fine or both the need for an objective test for intoxication arises. It has been suggested in this connection that it would be a good idea if we applied the same test as is being increasingly applied in the U.S.A. In some of the American courts intoxication is considered as present if the concentration of alcohol in the person's blood is ·15% or more. If the concentration is less than ·15% and more than ·05% the person's general behaviour and other circumstances are considered. The U.S. Courts have recognized the admissibility of such evidence and devised means of making such tests compulsory. One Supreme Court has ruled that the test of intoxication is not the amount of alcohol drunk, but the amount of alcohol present in the blood. A second test is the detection and estimation of alcohol vapour in the breath.

It is fully recognized, however, that legal prohibition alone is not enough to stamp out the evil of drink. Something must be done to remove the causes that produce alcoholism. Among the major causes which produce alcoholism are poverty, overwork and a certain feeling of ennui. In the case of chronic alcoholics the cause may lie deeper still, in a pathological condition of the person's mind or body. Therefore to achieve any lasting result a policy of negative prohibition should be backed by a constructive effort to provide better food, better housing, better living conditions, greater facilities for recreation and the proper type of education for the younger people. The need for a constructive effort of this nature is fully realized and every State Government has its own programme for mass education and enlightenment in this direction.

The loss in the excise revenue will be partly made up by fresh taxation such as sales taxes, industrial profits taxes or the raising of duty on liquor as in U.P. And second, the palms and the mhowa trees no longer tapped for toddy would now be available for the production of power alcohol resulting in a general increase of the country's fuel resources.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL

We have already mentioned that alcohol is used not only as a drink but also for industrial purposes. Industrial alcohol is a very valuable material in the manufacture of chemicals like acetone, acetic acid, ether, chloroform, ethyl acetate, etc. It is also necessary as a solvent in the manufacture of fine chemicals, medical preparations, toilets etc. Since the last war its importance if at all has increased. It is now essential in the manufacture of ammunition and of artificial rubber.

In 1946 there were as many as 33 plants capable of producing 12 million gallons of industrial alcohol. But the actual production was as low as 5,031,400 gallons in 1945-46, 3,734,600 in 1946-47, 4·9 million gallons in 1948 and 2·988 million gallons in 1949. The undivided Government of India's Panel on Fine Chemicals, Drugs and Pharmaceuticals estimated that the medical requirements of the sub-continent were a million gallons annually and industrial requirements 10 millions, a target which they said ought to be reached in 15 years time. To make this possible, it is argued, the first essential is to abolish the present excise duty on industrial alcohol and the second is to have a uniform policy for the country as a whole. Industrial alcohol should not cost more than a few annas a gallon. As it is it costs the distiller about eight annas to make it. When the producer's and middleman's profit is added the price will increase to a point where it becomes uneconomic to use it.

MOTOR FUEL

We now come to the third use of alcohol, i.e. as motor fuel for the production of mechanical power. A great many countries in the world have to depend on imported petrol. So as a security measure some power alcohol is always being produced in nearly every big European country from local raw material such as surplus potatoes, wheat, molasses and so on.

India is a large importer of petrol. There is no reason therefore why India should not develop a power alcohol industry of her own especially when she is such a large producer of sugar. A great deal of the molasses which is a by-product in the manufacture of sugar is now going waste. Here are some figures which make the position clear. India had nearly 150 factories in 1942 producing sugar. Now out of the 485,000 tons of molasses produced in that year

The figures for production and imports of some of the important fertilizers are given below. All figures are in tons per annum :

AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE

Production 100 tons.

Imports :—	1945-46	3,853	Tons
	1948-49	3,984	,,
	1949-50	16,914	,,

AMMONIUM SULPHATE

Production :—	1946	22,459	Tons
	1947	21,278	,,
	1948	35,210	,,
	1949	45,935	,,
	1950	47,308	,,
Imports :—	1946-47	126,513	Tons
	1947-48	137,456	,,
	1948-49	133,183	,,
	1949-50	170,839	,,
	1950-51	370,024	,,

POTASSIUM NITRATE

Production about 5,000 tons.

SUPERPHOSPHATE

Production :—	1946	4,500	Tons
	1947	5,000	,,
	1948	21,358	,,
	1949	46,358	,,
	1950	52,432	,,
	1951	45,000	,,

FINE CHEMICALS

The term "fine chemicals" is applied usually to substances such as photographic materials, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints, pigments and varnishes, and dyestuffs. The raw materials necessary for the fine chemicals industry are derived from both inorganic and organic heavy chemicals, the former of which were dealt with in the preceding pages. Among the organic chemicals, by far the most important are coal and wood distillation products, fermentation products, and aliphatic and aromatic synthetic chemicals. Only a few of these organic chemicals are produced in India and their figures for production and imports, targets for their future production, and main uses are presented in the following table. All the figures are in tons per annum except where otherwise stated.

Chemical	Production 1946-47	Production 1951	Target estimated for the next five years	Main uses
Acetic acid	300	300	17,000	Rayon, white lead, lead acetate, dyeing, rubber
Acetone	1,000	900	13,000	Solvent, explosives
Formaldehyde	60	60	1,000	Textiles, disinfectant, preservative
Methanol	60	60	1,200	Solvent, denaturant
Glycerine	2,100	2,500	5,000	Pharmacy, explosives
Benzene (gals.)	1,200,000	2,400,000	..	Solvent
Creosote oil (gals.)	5,000	8,000	..	Insecticide
Naphthalene	600	1,800	..	Disinfectant, etc.
Phenol	25	25	1,000	Disinfectants, plastics

The Tariff Board's inquiry in 1950 into the claim for protection of fine chemicals industry was confined to calcium lactate, iron-ammonium citrate, potassium citrate and sodium citrate. The principal raw material for manufacturing calcium lactate is lactic acid produced by the fermentation of products like potato starch, molasses, jaggery or milk whey. Lime is required for neutralising the lactic acid to form calcium-lactate. On the other hand, citrates are manufactured by combination of citric acid with various chemicals. Of the latter ferrous sulphate sulphuric acid, nitric acid, caustic potash, potassium carbonate, supercel and activated carbon are imported.

According to the Board's report submitted in the middle of 1950, there are six factories engaged in the production of calcium lactate, iron-ammonium citrate, potassium citrate and sodium citrate. The total rated capacity for the production of calcium lactate is 78 tons a year while for iron-ammonium citrate it is 79 tons. The aggregate capacity for both potassium citrate and sodium citrate has been placed at 345.66 tons. The actual output is hardly one-fifth of the capacity.

The annual demand for the next three years has been estimated by the Board at 60 tons for calcium lactate, 80 tons for iron-ammonium citrate, 200 tons for potassium citrate and 50 tons for sodium citrate. Government have, on the Board's recommendation, converted the 36 per cent. standard and 26 per cent. preferential revenue duty on calcium lactate into a protective duty.

Production of bromine and bromides at one of the alkali works has been attempted and an annual output of 75 tons bromine, 36 tons potassium bromide and 14 tons sodium bromide has been recorded. Coal, tar and wood distillation products are not sufficiently exploited to manufacture fine chemicals and even the wartime production of methanol and formaldehyde has been recently curtailed. Synthetic fine chemicals are yet to be turned out in India on a commercial scale.

Photographic Materials.—The basic chemicals required for the photographic industry are (*i*) gelatin, silver halides and sensitizers in the coating of film, plate and paper base, and (*ii*) hypo sodium sulphite metal, hydroquinone and chrome alum in the processing stages. The pattern of development in the manufacture of photographic chemicals follows closely the expansion of bichromate production. In the post-war period the industry was virtually on the verge of collapse; but the adverse balance of payments in 1949 necessitated import cuts and thus provided indirect protection to the industry. Borax, boric acid, acetic acid and metal and photographic-grade sodium sulphite are still imported. The present capacity of sodium sulphite is 800 tons and output 300 tons which meets the full demand. Production capacity of 30 tons Potash Chrome alum has been established. Hydroquinone is being manufactured in India since 1950 and the annual output is 25 tons. X-ray developing and fixing salts have been placed on the market since 1949.

The existing import duties on Sodium Thiosulphate, Sodium Sulphite and Sodium Bisulphite have been extended up to the end of 1954; but the industry is free to seek protection if the import control is liberalised and foreign competition intensified.

Pre-war mports of raw film base into India were enormous, the film industry alone consuming some 80 million ft. per annum. The Celluloid Industries Panel has recommended the installation of a factory for manufacturing 50 million sq. ft. of all types of raw film, and this should synchronize with the manufacture of gelatin, silver halides, sensitizers and other photographic materials in adequate quantities.

Drugs and Pharmaceutical Products.—Prior to World War *II*, India was almost entirely dependent on imports for the major portion of its requirements of drugs and medicines. The pharmaceutical industry developed considerably during the war period but is still in its infancy. During the war, India's requirements of galenicals were entirely met from indigenous sources. A target for producing 22 million gallons of power alcohol and rectified spirit has been fixed. Surgical dressings, vaccines and sera, rubber goods, laboratory stains and chemicals were produced on a large scale. Of the drugs of natural origin, Morphine, Codeine, Strychnine, Caffeine, Ephedrine, Santonin, Quinine were produced in sufficient quantities not only for meeting internal demands, but, in some cases, for purposes of export. Synthetic drugs manufactured at present in India are mostly made out of imported chemicals, and, to place the industry on a sound footing, it is of fundamental importance that the fine chemicals necessary as raw materials are produced in requisite quantities. In the case of penicillin a plant near Bombay has been installed to produce 105 million units in the next 2 years and four times as much in the next five years.

In the manufacture of proprietary medicines, the country has achieved self-sufficiency. In the field of tablet manufacture, there is in India a production capacity of 1,056 million tablets per annum. Glucose, normal saline, distilled, water, calcium gluconate, quinine bihydrochloride emetine hydrochloride, vitamins and liver injections as in the field of alkaloids, three-fourths of the demand is now being met from indigenous production and some of the alkaloids and salts are commanding a good export market. Before the partition, santonin and ephedrine used to be produced in large quantities; but the raw material being mostly in Pakistan, their output has dropped sharply. Two firms manufacture caffeine from tea-waste; but its production has also shrunk. The bulk of the needs of emetine is met by imports; but efforts to expand cultivation of the plant are in progress in West Bengal and Madras. The manufacturing capacity of opium derivatives has been stepped up to 8,000 lbs. and that of quinine from 70,000 lbs. in pre-war period to one million lbs. The output of strychnine at nearly 12,000 lbs. exceeds the demand and the surplus is being exported to Australia.

At present vaccines, sera, antitoxins and bacteriophages are finding an export outlet. The productive capacity in the private sector is placed at 60 million c.c. per annum and that of Government factories at 96 million c.c. The annual capacity of producing liquor adrenalin hydrochloride is 40 million c.c., that of liquor adrenalin tartrate 44 million c.c. and that of posterior pituitary extracts 50 million c.c. Rapid progress has been made in the field of liver extracts with nearly 21 firms with an annual capacity of 1.4 million lbs. The country has attained virtual self-sufficiency in inorganic medicinal chemicals, while considerable progress has been made with regard to the manufacture of synthetic drugs.

Recently foreign manufacturers have been taking keen interest in developing the Indian pharmaceutical industry. Already six companies started on the basis of Indo-foreign partnership have established factories for producing sulphadiazine, sulphaguanidine, P.A.S., Squibb's products, Boots products, Dettol and sulpha drugs.

Item	Average production figure in 1946-47	Target recommended for next five years
Paints and Enamels	50,000	100,000
Varnishes : All types	2,500,000 gals.	no target proposed
Superior	135,000 gals.	300,000 gals.
Pigments : Lithopone	....	5,000
Zinc oxide	4,000	6,000
White lead, red lead, lithrage and lead chrome	4,500	8,000
Titanium whites	....	3,000
Carbon black	....	500
Aluminium powder	250	500
Mercuric and cuprous oxides	....	500

Dyestuffs.—The dyestuffs industry is one of the key industries on the expansion of which rests the future development of explosives manufacture, the organic chemical industry and the pharmaceutical industry. The industry is, however, in an infant state and has a capital outlay of Rs. 25 lakhs exclusive of the figure for the recently started major concern in co-operation with American capital and technique. Six different concerns are at present engaged in the manufacture of stabilized azoles and developing salts. Out of nearly a dozen varieties of the solubalised vat, only two varieties, namely, green IB and blue 04B are now produced in the country. The new Indo-American project will have an annual production capacity of 2,000 tons.

Most of the raw materials required by the industry are imported and imports of dyes ranged between 12.87 million lbs. in 1946-47 and 7.51 million lbs. in 1949-50.

Coal Tar Distillation.—The lack of a well developed synthetic dyestuffs and resin industry has restricted the pace of progress of the coal tar distillation industry in this country. The total quantity of tar available for distillation is also inadequate compared to the needs of the the four tar distilleries which are working at half their aggregate installed capacity. Since the outbreak of the war, the industry has turned its attention to the manufacture of refined naphthalene, phenol and cresylic acids in addition to the production of road tars, creosotes, disinfectants and pitch.

Paints and Varnishes.—There are at present 53 paint factories and 5 pigment and colour manufacturers in India. Between 1948 and 1950 fifteen units came into existence and the installed capacity for standard types of paints and enamels was consequently stepped up from 50,000 tons in 1947 to 65,000 tons in 1950. The actual output, however, remained almost static around 30,000 tons. The raw materials employed in the manufacture of (*a*) paints and enamels, and (*b*) varnishes and lacquers, are pigments, drying oils and driers, solvents and thinners and naturally occurring and synthetic resins. With the exception of synthetic resins, all the other raw materials are available in the Indian sub-continent in sufficient quantities. The figures for the 1946-47 production and proposed targets for the various major items are given in the following table.

THE COFFEE INDUSTRY

COFFEE cultivation is mainly confined to the hilly tracts of South India, from one thousand to six thousand feet above the mean sea level, and is centred in the Malnad area of Mysore, Coorg, Madras, and the United State of Travancore-Cochin. In the lower elevations, which have a higher rainfall, the more delicate but better quality Arabica coffee has given place to the harder but coarser Robusta coffee.

The area and production, of the two varieties of coffee from 1945 to 1951 are as under:

AREA IN ACRES

Year	Arabica	Robusta	Total
1945-46	1,64,724	46,138	2,10,862
1946-47	1,67,414	49,502	2,16,916
1947-48	1,66,581	52,260	2,18,841
1948-49	1,66,679	54,357	2,21,036
1949-50	1,64,190	60,415	2,24,605
1950-51	1,64,190	60,415	2,24,605

PRODUCTION IN TONS

Year	Arabica	Robusta	Total
1945-46	19,300	6,200	25,500
1946-47	12,100	3,250	15,350
1947-48	6,970	8,830	15,800
1948-49	18,299	3,269	21,568
1949-50	*12,465	*7,646	*20,111
1950-51	15,043	3,237	†18,280

*Receipts up to end of March. † Upto 15th April.

Subject to seasonal variations, the average crop at present can be said to be about 20,000 tons, though there is a tendency for production to increase to 30,000 tons, but with the difference that there will be a bigger crop of Robusta.

The coffee industry in South India, like the other major quality coffee-producing countries in the world, Columbia and Venezuela, is essentially one of small growers. The total number of estates or holdings are reckoned at 27,352, of which 17,847 are below 5 acres, 2,235 are between 5 and 10 acres, 1,593 are between 10 and 25 acres, and 1,437 are over 25 acres. Besides there are 4,240 small holdings in Travancore, of which the areas under the different categories is not known. Thus scientific measures to improve production and marketing or to standardize the product, have got to be taken with the aim of reaching and ensuring the co-operation of these small growers.

INDIAN COFFEE BOARD

The pattern of consumption till the beginning of the Second World War was that more than 60 per cent. of Indian coffee was exported, and less than 40 per cent. was consumed in the internal market. When the export markets were dislocated as a result of the war, there was a danger of all the coffee produced being dumped in the internal market, with a serious drop in prices, and the ultimate ruin of the industry. Even apart from the war coffee prices in the decade 1929-39 were well below the cost of production, and most of the smaller units and many of the bigger units were also going off production.

It was at this point that the idea of forming a statutory body (now called the Indian Coffee Board), to increase internal consumption by propaganda, and also to control exports was first put forward. The body that was set up as a result did achieve both these aims. At the same time methods were worked out for increasing production and a larger allocation of manure was made for coffee estates to increase yields.

The average market prices in February 1951 were :—Rs. 215-3-0 per cwt. for Plantation, Rs. 208-7-0 for Arabica cherry and Rs. 203-3-0 for Robusta as against an export price of Rs. 338 for Plantation.

The peculiar feature of the year 1949-50 was that the average crop picked on account of adverse seasonal conditions, and the large export of 4,000 tons allowed in anticipation of an early bumper crop of 30,000 tons for the season 1950-51, did not materialise. The result was an artificial scarcity of coffee in the internal market and the soaring of prices, and the Board was hard put to it to keep internal prices down, on account of the low stock position.

The average market price per cwt. in March 1952: Plantation Rs. 196-7, Arabica Rs. 185-7, Robusta Rs. 180-9. The foreign market prices per cwt. in April 1952 : Santos Rs. 289-3, Gautemala Rs. 302-3, Salvador Rs. 283-13, Costa Rica Rs. 299-10, Colombia Rs. 293-12.

Since the beginning of 1952 coffee prices have taken a downward trend. The 1951-52 crop was estimated to amount to 21,500 tons consisting of 15,000 Arabica, 6,500 Robusta. A total of 1,000 tons has been ear-marked for export out of the 1951-52 crop.

THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

FOR purposes of industrial production, chemicals fall easily into one of two major groups : (*a*) Heavy Chemicals, and (*b*) Fine Chemicals. Heavy chemicals are produced in enormous tonnages and at a low cost, and are consumed almost wholly in industrial and agricultural operations. The term "Heavy Chemicals" is applied usually to substances such as the common acids, alkalies, fertilizer, etc., which are the foundation of the entire chemical industry. Their industrial utility is determined by their use of processing the raw materials of other industries manufacturing essential commodities, such as textiles, paper, soap, glass, leather, kerosene, motor spirit, lubricating oils, etc. Thus, while the cost of the basic chemicals will undoubtedly influence the development of the consumer industries, there must be an all-round development of the latter to enable the heavy chemicals industry to be placed on a sound footing.

Fine chemicals, on the other hand, are manufactured generally in relatively small amounts since purity is important; their production requires great skill and care in each operation under accurately controlled conditions. In this category are included photographic materials, drugs and pharmaceutical products, paints, varnishes and pigments, dyestuffs, etc.

The modern Indian chemical and pharmaceutical industry was founded in the early years of the twentieth century by pioneers such as the late Mr. B. K. Paul, Acharya P. C. Ray, Mr. T. K. Gajjar and Mr. B. D. Amin. The two World Wars provided the stimulant by raising the demand for the industry's products and shutting out foreign imports, while the development policy pursued by Government after 1946 helped the industry not only to consolidate its position but to achieve sizeable expansion. According to the census of the industry for 1950, there were 244 factories of which 81 were in West Bengal and 93 in Bombay. In 1948 there were as many as 292 factories. The weeding out of uneconomic units was mainly responsible for the fall in the number; but otherwise there was an all-round expansion of the industry.

The following table reveals the recent progress of the chemical industry :—

—		1947	1948	1950
Factories	(Number)	191	292	244
Capital Outlay	(Rs. in crores)	15·74	17·24	20·72
Fixed Capital	,,	9·03	9·50	18·87
Working Capital	,,	6·70	7·74	10·85
Workers employed	(Number)	32,250	32,605	33,525
Wage Bill	(Rs. in crores)	2·81	3·25	4·11
Materials Consumed	,,	8·34	10·80	17·82
Raw Materials	,,	N.A.	8·53	11·12
Packing Materials	,,	N.A.	2·02	2·98
Fuel, Water, Lubricants, etc.	,,	0·59	0·90	1·01
Value of Products	,,	17·64	20·44	31·73
Value added by manufacture	,,	8·00	11·73	18·91

HEAVY CHEMICALS

With the notable exceptions of borax, nitre and elemental sulphur, the heavy chemicals do not occur in nature, and they have, therefore, to be manufactured from naturally occurring raw materials. The names of the various heavy chemicals manufactured in India together with their use are given below :—

Chemicals	Main uses
Sulphuric Acid ..	Chief basic chemical
Aluminium Sulphate and alums	Paper, textiles, water treatments
Copper sulphate ..	Insecticide, fungicide
Ferrous sulphate ..	Textiles, inks, paints
Magnesium sulphate ..	Sizing, pharmacy
Sodium sulphate ..	Paper, textiles, dyeing, pharmacy
Sodium hydrosulphite	Textiles, sugar, gur
Sodium sulphide ..	Dyeing, paper tanning
Sodium thiosulphate ..	Photography, leather, textiles
Hydrochloric acid ..	Textiles, galvanizing, preparation of other chemicals
Calcium chloride ..	Refrigeration, road-making
Magnesium chloride ..	Textiles, paper, cement
Zinc chloride	Sizing, flux, dry cells
Nitric acid	Gold refining
Ammonia	Fertilisers, refrigeration, medicine
Ammonia carbonate and bicarbonate ..	Medicine, baking powder,
Ammonia chloride ..	flux, dry cells, sundry trades
Caustic soda	Soap, textiles, paper, other sundry trades
Soda ash	Glass, textiles, paper, silicates, washing, flux, etc.

Heavy Chemicals—*Contd.*

Chemicals	Main uses
Bleaching powder ..	Textiles, paper, public health
Chlorine	Water treatment, bleaching powder, chlorinated products
Potassium chlorate ..	Matches
Sodium bicarbonate ..	Medicine, food products, fire extinguishers
Sodium cyanides and ferrocyanides ..	Extraction of gold and silver
Sodium silicate ..	Lining, silk, soaps
Sodium and potassium dichromates ..	Textiles, leather, matches
Calcium carbide ..	Oxy-acetylene welding, mining operations

Imports of the following chemicals is banned since domestic production is sufficient :—

Alums, Aluminium Sulphate Ferric, Bichromates, Sodium and Potassium, Sodium Sulphate, Sodium Thiosulphate, Sodium Sulphite, anhydrous, Sodium Bisulphite, Sodium silicate, Sodium and Potassium acetate, Sodium and Potassium citrate, Calcium chloride, Chlorine liquid, Chrome Alum, Chrome Salts and Chromic acid, Ferrous Sulphate, Hydrochloric acid, Sulphuric acid, Nitric acid, Iron and Potassium bromide, Magnesium sulphate (Epsom Salt), Magnesium chloride, Magnesium carbonate heavy and Naphthalene.

The output of chlorine liquid and bleaching powder has been generally upward but that of bichromates has declined. In the case of liquid chlorine imports declined from 682,235 lbs. in 1938-39 to 654 lbs. in 1949-50 and the Government of India have declared that no import is now necessary. The present installed capacity is 22,000 tons and the output in 1950 was 3,970. Imports of bleaching powder halved from 10,656 tons in the pre-war year to 5,513 tons in 1949-50 and were slightly higher at 5,673 tons in 1950-51. The installed capacity has risen to 13,500 tons and the output stepped up from 1,500 tons in 1946 to 3,309 tons in 1950. In the case of bichromate there is a surplus capacity and though the production is downward the industry has built up a valuable export market. The Korean War provided a fresh stimulant for the industry. Its present rated capacity is 5,500 tons while domestic consumption is placed at 2,400 tons.

Calcium Chloride.—There are two manufacturers of calcium chloride of commercial quality. Their capacity is 1,500 tons but the production declined from 818 tons in 1946 to 229 tons in 1949. The Tariff Board made a report on the claim of the industry for protection early in 1950 and Government passed orders extending the protection up to March 31, 1952. As regards the Board's suggestion that imports of calcium chloride should be allowed only after taking into account the domestic production Government observed that this was acceptable for the duration of the import control instituted mainly for the purpose of balance of payments consideration.

Stearic Acid and Oleic Acid.—At the beginning of 1947 there were three units producing stearic acid and oleic acid. Since then one firm suspended manufacture owing to foreign competition and another unit expected to commence production on a large scale has not started production. The main raw materials are tallow, lime or caustic soda and sulphuric acid. The Tariff Board had estimated the demand for undivided India in 1947 at 1,000 tons for stearic acid and 500 tons for oleic acid. The Board placed the demand in 1950, when it undertook the next inquiry, at 700 tons and 600 tons respectively. Against a rated capacity of 1,300 tons the annual productions varied between 81·5 tons and 25 tons in respect of stearic acid and 8·2 tons and 1 ton in the case of oleic acid. Government have extended the protection up to December 31, 1951 and have also accepted the Board's recommendation in regard to taking indigenous production into account before granting licences when it reaches half the domestic needs. Government have also accepted the Board's recommendation that the industry does not need any subsidy.

Magnesium Chloride.—This chemical is used for making oxy-chloride cement and is extensively used in the textile mills for cloth sizing. The main raw material "Bitterns" is extensively available at Kharaghoda.

Potassium Permanganate.—About 200 tons of potassium permanganate represents a fair estimate of the annual needs of the Indian Union for the next two years. According to the Tariff Board's report submitted in 1950 the total capacity of the indigenous industry was only 50 tons and the actual production was about 10 per cent. of the domestic demand. Government have accepted the Board's recommendations in respect of replacing the existing protective duty by a revenue duty to meet their requirements of potassium permanganate from the indigenous manufacture.

SULPHURIC ACID

The acid industry is the key industry and the prosperity of a country is judged by the quantum of sulphuric acid consumed. The *per capita* consumption of sulphuric acid in India is only 0.63 lb. as against 125 lbs. in the U. S. A. and 45 lbs. in the U. K.

Over half a century ago the sulphuric acid industry was started in this country and thrived on the two wars despite Government turning down the Tariff Board's recommendation for protection in 1929. Prior to 1939, there were only 23 units manufacturing sulphuric acid. Now there are 49 plants with an annual installed capacity of 160,000 tons. 19 of them use contact process and the rest have chamber plants with 50,000 tons capacity. It is hoped that by 1955-56 the capacity would be stepped up to 208,000 tons with the addition of four units. The trend of production is given below :—

Year	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Production (000 tons)	60·0	60·0	80·0	99·5	102·1	100·9

Yearly 46 per cent. of the sulphuric acid supplies go into the manufacture of various chemicals; but ammonia sulphate and superphosphates account for 32 per cent. Cotton textiles and oils take 3.31 per cent. and 3.61 per cent. of the supply respectively with accumulators, distilleries and leather taking about one per cent. each. The cost of production of sulphuric acid in this country is very high as most of the plant are of an uneconomic size. Of the 49 units only seven have a capacity of more than 25 tons per day and the raw material has to be imported. Against an annual requirement of 80,000 tons crude and 2,500 tons refined sulphur the International Materials Conference allocated 44,400 tons in 1951.

The industry also turns out hydrochloric and nitric acids. Very few factories, however, employ the "Manheim" type of furnaces for producing hydrochloric acid, the total annual output of which is now about 2,500 tons. The future trend will be mainly by the direct combination of hydrogen and chlorine. This process is presently being adopted by four firms. Nitric acid is manufactured mostly by treating sodium nitrate with sulphuric acid though in times of emergency, nitrate of potash locally available was used. Its chief use is in the manufacture of nitrates, explosives and dyestuffs. Gypsum occurs in Rajasthan, Madras, Kashmir and the Punjab. The main sources are in Bikaner and Jodhpur estimated to contain 15-20 million tons. Deposits in Tiruchirapalli (Madras) are also believed to be of the same size, pyrites have been a source of half the world's sulphur deposits. In India Bihar, Kashmir and Simla have these deposits; but there is no full estimate. Recently, supplies have been located in Karwar (Bombay). Sulphur can also be recovered from coal and by smelting sulphide metal ores. In India it is extracted from chalco-pyrites used as a raw material for recovering copper metal.

ALKALIES

The Indian Alkali Industry is essentially a product of the Second World War. Its main products are soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, caustic soda, bleaching powder, bleach liquor, benzene hexachloride, liquid chlorine and zinc chloride.

As a heavy chemical, caustic soda is of equal importance in the soap, paper, mercerized cotton, explosives, dyestuffs, vegetable oil, rayon, and other chemical industries. At present India's requirements of caustic soda are placed at 45,100 tons distributed as under: Soap 13,450 tons, Textile industry 12,000 tons, Paper 11,500 tons, Vanaspati 900 tons, Rayon 4,000 tons, Chemical 1,000 tons, Miscellaneous industries 750 tons and Government 1,500 tons. Since 1948 two more units have started production, and the six units had in 1951 an installed capacity of 19,068 tons. There are certain units which are producing their own requirements of caustic soda, and this capacity would come to some 3,000 tons.

There is a general tendency abroad to change over from the lime-soda to the electrolytic process for the manufacture of caustic soda, as there is an increasing demand in the synthetic organic industry for the by-product chlorine obtained by the latter method. In India, however, there is every danger that all the chlorine may not find suitable outlets in the immediate future. Hence, the decision to set up electrolytic caustic soda plants must be considered in relation to the possibility of the utilization of the by-product chlorine. Among the possible uses for chlorine may be mentioned the manufacture of hydrochloric acid, bleaching powder, hypochlorite solution, chlorinated rubber products, chlorinated plastics, D.D.T., etc. Soda ash is manufactured by the ammonia soda process.

India's requirements of soda ash are about 124,000 tons composed of glass industry 40,000 tons, sodium silicate 15,000 tons, textiles 9,000 tons, paper 5,000 tons, chemicals 6,000 tons, washing 44,000 tons and miscellaneous 5,000 tons. The present installed capacity is 54,000 tons; but until 1949 hardly one-fourth was used.

The World War II gave considerable impetus to the production of several heavy chemicals in the country. For instance the manufacture of important industrial chemicals, such as copper sulphate, sodium sulphide, anhydrous ammonia, bleaching powder, chlorine, dichromates, etc., was started, and the production of salts, such as aluminium sulphate, iron sulphate, etc., increased to a considerable extent. There was, however, no planning in these endeavours, and in some cases the quality of the product was also not sufficiently high.

India has stepped her installed capacity for the manufacture of liquid chlorine from four units (2,000 tons) to six units with an installed capacity of 8,500 tons. This is more than sufficient to meet all internal demands, but the difficulty is in transport. Long distances are involved and stand in the way of free transport of liquid chlorine from the factories to places of consumption. Following the heavy imports in 1948-49 and 1949-50 the industry asked protection and the Tariff Board recommended protective duties on imports at the following rates :—

Caustic Soda Rs. 8-10 per cwt. standard and Rs. 6-4 preferential; Bleaching Powder Rs. 2-8; and Liquid Chlorine Rs. 20-2 per cwt. standard and Rs. 14-8 preferential.

This recommendation was not, however, accepted by Government since the landed cost had risen after the completion of the report in December 1950.

There are three units for manufacturing bleaching powder with an installed capacity of 5,160 tons; but it is not being fully used.

From the bitterns in the manufacture of salt, India has now an established capacity for the manufacture of 200 tons of bromides. The internal consumption has been computed to be 60 tons. There is ample scope for catering to the export market.

Another by-product in the manufacture of salt is magnesium chloride. India is not only able to meet her internal demands but has been exporting magnesium chloride to various countries including U.K.

The demand for magnesium sulphate, alum, etc., is being fully met. There is also some export trade in these chemicals.

The match industry in India has expanded phenomenally during the last few years. At present the country's aggregate capacity for the production of matches is 40 million gross boxes. We are also having a flourishing export trade in matches. To cater to the needs of the match industry, the country requires a production of 2,000 tons of potassium chlorate.

The anhydrous ammonia being manufactured at present is converted almost entirely into ammonium sulphate, and very little is thus left over for refrigeration, medicine, and other uses. It should be possible to obtain about 300 tons per annum of anhydrous ammonia for these uses when the new plant for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate from gypsum and ammonia, now under construction, starts functioning. The bleaching powder manufactured at present is poor in quality, and the defect is attributed to low quality lime. It is necessary therefore to find deposits of and utilize high quality lime so that the available chlorine in the product is at least 30 per cent. Magnesium chloride and sulphate are now manufactured on the West Coast from sea and sub-soil bitterns. Large quantities of the former were exported before the War (about 1,300 tons in 1939-40), and it is gratifying to note that the exports have now increased to 3,200 tons.

Calcium carbide is a very important heavy chemical both in peace as well as in war. Its manufacture has not been undertaken so far in India due largely to difficulties in finding a suitable site where coal and high-grade lime occur together, and a cheap supply of electricity is also available. It is unfortunate that not much progress has been made in the erection of the 5,000 ton plant that was to be installed in Bihar.

FERTILIZERS

Food is one of the three dire necessities of human existence. To maintain crop yields in any established agriculture, it is essential to add the plant-food elements (nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium) to the soil year after year. The question of chemical fertilizers is thus of major importance in India with its rapidly increasing rate of population.

Pre-war annual production of ammonium sulphate and superphosphate was about 30,000 and 2,000 tons respectively. The output of superphosphates went up to 51,700 tons in 1950. There are at present 14 units with a capacity of 134,000 tons of superphosphates. The main raw material is rock phosphate for which Moroces is the chief source. The production of ammonium sulphate was stepped up from 45,900 tons in 1949 to 47,300 tons in 1950. Six firms are engaged in this industry, their installed capacity being 78,000 tons. The Government factory at Sindhri started production in 1952 and is capable of producing 3½ lakh tons annually.

The following table gives details about the more important items :—

(in tons)

Year	Soda Ash		Caustic Soda		Bleaching Powder		Liquid Chlorine	
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports
1946	12,000	57,883	2,900	29,890	2,000	7,316	1,500	—
1947	13,624	67,948	3,314	21,231	2,550	8,367	1,705	—
1948	29,150	102,594	4,383	91,589	3,400	11,520	1,800	—
1949	17,918	12,295	6,303	12,989	2,470	5,513	2,650	645
1950	43,790	29,817	10,846	22,067	3,300	5,633	3,970	48,288
1951	47,528	N.A.	14,722	N.A.	3,580	N.A.	5,270	N.A.

Note.—In the case of imports the year is from April 1.

THE COIR INDUSTRY

COIR is the trade name given to the fibre obtained from the husk of the coconut fruit. India and Ceylon have a virtual monopoly in the production of this by-product of the coconut industry and its development in these countries has been rendered possible by the fact that these coconuts are usually harvested when the husk of the fruit is still green, though the coconut within is ripe. Good quality coir can only be produced from the fresh green husk of the ripe fruit. If the nut is not fully ripe the fibre in the husk has not developed its full strength, and if the fruit has dried the fibre is weak, dark coloured and difficult to extract.

In Ceylon, the extraction is done by mechanical means on a factory scale after the husks have been retted in water for two or three weeks, and under such methods it is not possible to obtain either the colour or cleanliness of the fully retted Indian coir. The process consists of holding the husk against a revolving spiked drum which combs and extracts the fibre. The shorter fibres collect in the drum and after cleaning are classed as "mattress fibre." The longer fibres are retained in the hand of the operator and are classed as "bristle fibre" which is exported for use in the manufacture of brushes, etc. About 75 per cent. of the Ceylon produce is exported as raw fibre, and only 25 per cent. as yarn or manufactured coir.

The industry as far as the export trade is concerned, is confined to the backwater regions of the Malabar coast, Travancore-Cochin, and to the Laccadive and Divi Islands, which are administered by the Madras Government. The extraction of the fibre and the manufacture of coir yarn forms a well organised cottage industry. The freshly harvested nuts are purchased by merchants, dehusked and the husks are then conveyed down the backwaters to suitable places for retting. Such places are situated along the tidal reaches of the backwaters, and sites for retting are selected in places where the ground contains a considerable admixture of sand. Here, pits are dug, either in the backwater itself or on the banks and after lining these with palm leaves they are filled with the husks. After filling they are covered with plaited coconut leaves and weighed down with soil or mud. The husks are left to ret in these pits for a period of about eight months, the tidal rise and fall of the water and the porous nature of the ground ensuring constant water movement through the mass of retting husks and thus supplying aeration for the necessary bacterial action.

Women's Work.—At the end of this period, the husks are removed from the retting pit, washed in clean water and distributed among the local people who extract the fibre. This is usually spare time work done by the women of the house. Firstly, the outer skin of the husk is removed and the husk is then beaten with a wooden mallet on a block of wood or stone. This separates the fibre from the decaying pithy matter in which it is embedded in the husk. The fibre thus extracted is dried in the shade and then beaten or willowed with thin bamboo canes. The fibre is then returned to the merchant who further cleans this in a revolving drum furnished with projecting spikes resembling thin saw blades made of iron. Then the fibre is sorted out into colour grade and distributed among the local people who spin this into yarn. This is fundamentally a cottage industry. The fibre is first made into "slivers" and is then either spun by hand or on a wheel. Then it is returned to the merchant who again grades this for colour and splices the short lengths into a continuous length of 450 yards. Finally it is tied into bundles and is sold to the factories where it is either baled up for export or is manufactured into matting, door mats, braid, ship's fenders, rope, etc.

The yarn is very carefully graded, both for manufacture and for export, according to its colour, which is, in reality, a gauge of proper retting. The best quality coir is of a golden-yellow colour and the lowest grade grey which shows that the husks have either been over-retted or that the conditions for retting have not been satisfactory.

Properly retted coir is much more easily spun than machine made coir, because its fibres are clean and free from adhering pith and much more even yarn is obtained from it. It is also much stronger than machine made coir because none of the long or "bristle" fibres have been removed in the process of extraction. The colour is not only attractive, but is an indication that retting has been carried through to the correct stage.

Coir fibre, when made into ropes, is extremely elastic and thus yields to heavy strains, and has, therefore, special uses. It does not rot easily when exposed to atmospheric conditions, or to salt or fresh water, and in manufacture it is found to take dyes readily.

The Government of Madras are conducting a coir training school at Beypore near Kozhikode under the control of the Director of Industries and Commerce, where students are trained in improved methods of cleaning fibre, of spinning of coir yarn on the wheel, of producing ropes, belts, mats, rugs, mattings, etc.

A coir industrial school is also being conducted by the Government of Madras, Department of Industries and Commerce in Baruva, Srikakulam District, near the Uddanam tract, for giving training in improved methods of coir industry for the benefit of fishermen and other educationally backward communities of the area.

A small scale coir factory is now being run by the Department of Industries and Commerce at Beypore (Malabar Dt.), which is attached to the Government Coir School, Beypore.

A large-scale Coir Factory is also being started by the Department of Industries and Commerce, Madras at Beypore to be run on commercial lines.

The Government of Madras have constituted a Coir Advisory Board consisting of non-official businessmen, traders in coir and representatives of Chambers of Commerce with the Director of Industries and Commerce as Chairman to advise Government as to the steps necessary for the development of coir industry on up-to-date lines on the measures necessary for the proper grading of coir and coir products and to lay down suitable specifications with a view to maintaining the standard of quality, especially for export and also to explore the possibilities of developing export trade in coir.

The Department of Industries and Commerce Madras has deputed a Coir Demonstration party to the Laccadive and Amindive groups of Islands off the coast of Malabar for introducing and popularising the use of charkas for the manufacture of hard twist coir yarn and developing coir industry on up-to-date lines on the islands. The demonstration Unit started functioning with effect from December, 1951.

Coir Workers' Co-operative Societies exist in the districts of Malabar, South Kanara, and Srikakulam of the Madras State engaged in the production of coir yarn, ropes and other coir goods under the control of the Co-operative Department. The Department of Industries and Commerce renders technical assistance and advice.

The Trade.—During normal times the value of the coir trade is considerable, the imports into Great Britain alone, which represent less than 20 per cent. of the Indian exports, are shown in the Board of Trade returns as amounting in value to more than one million pounds per annum. It is an industry which provides a profitable occupation to the densely populated backwater tracts of western India, and it provides the raw material in the shape of yarn and fibre for a considerable part of industry in Europe. More than 80 per cent. of the manufactured coir products and more than 90 per cent. of the coir yarn imported into the United Kingdom are produced in India.

The War made a change to the coir trade. Coir production in India considerably dwindled owing to the shrinkage of overseas markets. The United Kingdom which was India's principal market before the War reduced her imports very considerably, while all the European markets were lost to India on account of restrictions imposed by all the importing countries on imports of coir. But the U.S.A. and Canada became important buyers of coir floor-coverings from India which took the place of Japan, China and Java which were supplying weed and grass mats in the pre-war years. During the War, coir was found to be a suitable substitute for hemp and sisal for cordage purposes and began to be used as such on a large scale on account of the non-availability of Manilla hemp and Javanese sisal, consequent on the Japanese occupation of the Philippine Islands and Indonesia. The War has shown that coir can be used for various other purposes also like the making of roads or a good wearing surface.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

COTTAGE industries have been variously defined by different authorities according to the number of persons employed in the units, the nature of the work, the use or rather the avoidance of the use of machines, power and so on. The field of cottage industries forks out into agriculture, forestry, animal breeding, fishing and mining. It is estimated that about 20 million workers are engaged in cottage industries in India. This figure does not include the large number of persons who engage themselves in agricultural pursuits side by side with production in some craft or in the processing of agricultural produce. This figure also does not include all the members of the artisan's family who assist him during their leisure. Classified figures are given in the table below:

Name of Industry	No. of persons employed
Textiles	50,00,000
Leather	24,00,000
Wood	20,00,000
Metals	40,00,000
Pottery, ceramics, tiles, etc.	20,00,000
Chemical products (vegetable oil, etc.)	10,00,000
Food	20,00,000
Dress and Toilet	11,00,000
Miscellaneous undefined industries (Jewellery, toy-making etc.)	6,00,000
	2,01,00,000

There is the benefit derived from providing subsidiary occupation to the rural population which has always to be reckoned. It is estimated that about 60 to 90 million man power is being wasted in India. Only cottage industries are capable of utilising this large man power.

Enquiries about Articles

Middle East Countries: Blankets (cotton, woollen and mixed), carpets; coconuts (desiccated), combs, coir mats and mattings, coir yarn fancy goods, furnishing fabrics, hats (pith and felt); hemp, twine and rope; ivory products (boxes, statues, bracelets, necklace etc.); Locks and pad-locks, shells for button manufacture, silk textiles, sporting requisites, toys, etc.

New Zealand and Australia: Bamboo and cane goods, carpets, embroidery and lace goods, sporting requisites.

South American Countries: Artistic textiles, leather goods, toys, lacquer work articles, embroidery articles, wood work, ivory products, etc.

Canada: Carpets and rugs, cane, poles and rattan, cocoa mats and matting, sports goods, lace goods, precious stones, coir and coir products, etc.

U.S.A.: Arts and crafts products such as carpets, brassware and silverware, silk, etc.

East Africa: Art products, fancy and ivory goods, silk goods, hosiery, jewellery, curios, etc.

TEXTILES

Textile production on a cottage industry scale in India has had a glorious past. Mummies in the Pyramids, dating from 2,000 B.C. have been found clothed in the finest Indian muslin. The ladies of the Imperial Courts of Rome and the mediaeval kingdoms delighted to deck themselves in Indian silk. Till the early modern period the fineness of Indian handloom fabrics was the wonder of the world.

After agriculture the handloom weaving industry is still the largest single source of occupation in India. It is estimated that the industry maintains a total population of over one million people. It employes more than 85 per cent. of the textile workers in India. The number of spinners and weavers engaged in khadi work under the All India Spinners' Association alone is 2,70,000. The number of weavers putting in full time work is 14,34,000 and part-time 7,47,000. There are 2,53,000 paid assistants and 25,73,000 unpaid assistants.

Number of Looms and Workers*

Region	No. of looms and weavers	No. of dependents	Total No. dependent on the industry
Assam	411,018	1,233,254	1,644,072
Madras	294,101	882,303	1,176,404
Punjab	227,295	681,885	909,180
U.P.	192,890	578,670	771,560
Bengal	121,019	363,057	484,076
Hyderabad	108,775	326,325	435,100
Bombay	103,300	309,900	413,200

* 1940

There are about 2 million looms in the country, of which 13 per cent. are idle. 72 per cent. of the looms are engaged in cotton weaving, 16 per cent. in silk, 5 per cent. in wool, 1 per cent. in artificial silk and 6 per cent. in other textile mixtures. 64 per cent. of the looms are throw shuttle looms, 35 per cent. fly shuttle looms and 1 per cent. of other categories.

The total production of cloth woven on a cottage industries scale is estimated at 30 per cent. of the total production of textiles in India. Out of the 68,000 lakh yards of cotton cloth no less than 20,000 lakh yards are produced by the handloom industry.

Total Value of Hand-woven Cloth*

	(In crores of rupees)
Cotton textiles	47
Silk	15
Artificial silk	4
Wool	3
Others	3·80
Total	72·80

* 1939

There is no State in the country where handloom weaving does not exist. But its importance varies largely from State to State. The weavers are generally found in important bazaar towns. In Assam the weavers are generally women, while in other States they are generally men. Cotton goods turned out on handloom are in the main saries, dhotees, towels, bed sheets, lungies and grey cloth, though shirtings, coatings, table cloths etc. are also being produced at some centres now.

Yarn and Cloth

Year	Yarn available to handlooms (in million lbs.)	Cloth produced on handlooms (in million yds.)
1900-01	161·6	646·4
1910-11	217·0	868·0
1920-21	232·8	931·2
1930-31	314·3	1,257·2
1931-32	333·1	1,332·4
1932-33	379·8	1,519·2
1933-34	315·5	1,262·0
1934-35	313·9	1,255·6
1935-36	362·6	1,450·4
1936-37	316·3	1,265·2
1937-38	323·3	1,293·2
1938-39	425·8	1,703·2
1949-50 approx.	350·0	1,400·0

Spinning

Annual consumption (according to counts) in million pounds

Region	Counts of yarn: 1-10	21-30	Above 40	Total all counts
Madras	6.13 (7.44%)	13.99 (17.04%)	15.57 (18.96%)	82.13 (22.86%)
U.P.	14.79 (28.89%)	4.31 (8.40%)	1.65 (3.22%)	51.21 (14.25%)
Punjab*	31.25 (63.93%)	1.88 (3.85%)	2.00 (4.09%)	48.88 (13.60%)
Bombay	2.81 (6%)	14.96 (32%)	11.69 (25%)	46.75 (13.02%)
Baroda	2.42 (80.46%)	0.19 (6.40%)	0.01 (0.16%)	3.01 (0.84%)
Kolhapur & Former Dn. States	0.01 (0.37%)	1.10 (41.20%)	1.15 (43.07%)	2.67 (0.74%)
Bengal*	0.44 (1.5%)	14.82 (50%)	5.93 (20%)	29.64 (8.25%)
Madhya Pradesh	2.58 (11.86%)	3.46 (15.90%)	0.93 (4.27%)	21.76 (6.06%)
Bihar	6.80 (35.88%)	0.89 (4.70%)	0.25 (1.32%)	18.85 (5.28%)
Hyderabad	3.16 (17.80%)	2.74 (15.48%)	1.47 (8.36%)	17.73 (4.93%)
Orissa	0.47 (3.19%)	4.33 (29.35%)	1.11 (7.60%)	14.73 (4.10%)
Travancore	0.34 (5%)	0.34 (5%)	0.34 (5%)	6.85 (1.90%)
Cochin	Negligible	0.50 (34.48%)	0.10 (6.9%)	1.45 (0.4%)
Assam	0.42 (6.25%)	3.00 (44.64%)	0.35 (5.21%)	6.72 (1.87%)
Mysore	0.09 (2%)	2.16 (48%)	....	4.50 (1.25%)
Jammu and Kashmir	Negligible	1.81 (77.68%)	0.02 (0.86%)	2.33 (0.65%)
Total	71.71 (19.95%)	70.48 (19.62%)	42.57 (11.84%)	359.21 ....

* Pre-Partition.

The rest is made up by yarn of counts 11-20 and 31-40.

There are about 2,00,000 spinners in the country who are working under one or other organisation whose total production of handspun yarn is estimated at 60 million lbs.

Ginning and pressing of cotton, newar and tape weaving, and durries manufacture are some of the allied industries.

Silk

Silk weavers are found in nearly every State in India. Assam and Bengal are the largest producers of silk. Women form the majority of the silk weavers in Assam where 2,03,000 looms are engaged in silk weaving. West Bengal has 14,426 looms with an output of 10 per cent. of the total Indian silk production. Saree, lungi, dhotee, chadar, paithani, pagota, turbans, brocades, etc. are the main silk fabrics. The brocades and silk fabrics of important centres like Banaras, Murshidabad, Surat, Amritsar have a particularly wide reputation. India is the only country where Tussar, Endi and Munga silk is produced. The worms of these varieties are harder in their habits and feed on the leaves easily available.

An allied industry is gold and silver thread work and gota making. These threads are used both in weaving and embroidery.

Wool

The pride of place in the manufacture of woollen articles goes to Kashmir where beautiful work with intricate designs is turned out in small cottages. The wool weaver is, however, found in most regions in the country where sheep breeding is carried on. Coarse blankets, etc. that are required by the villager for an all-type use are manufactured in most regions. There are certain centres which specialise in carpets and druggets. The other woollen products are loi (a type of blanket), gabba (milled loi), namda, patti (milled blankets), pattu (tweed cloth), pashmina, rugs and shawls. Embroidered woollen fabrics are produced in Kashmir and the Punjab.

Embroidery

Embroidery on cotton, silk and wool is done in many towns of India. In Assam, artistic stuff is turned out by ornamenting of cloth with cowries. There are famous centres in Bengal, Madras, the Punjab and Kashmir. Silk and cotton thread, wool, silver and gold thread are used in producing beautiful designs in flower, bird, fruit etc. Chikan work, kashida work, gold and silver lace, drawn thread work, crochet work, needle work, knitting and hosiery work are carried on in many urban centres.

Dyeing and Printing

Dyeing and printing is also an important industry. Various centres in different parts of India have specialised in the production of traditional designs. Kalamkari and printing and painting of cloth with permanent dyes is one of India's oldest art-crafts. The most important kalamkari centre is Masulipatam in Andhra. Usually wherever there are printers block-makers are also found. Screen printing is a recent development.

Caps, hats, turbans, shoe laces, ready-made clothes, twills and other articles of dress are manufactured in small units. Buttons of metal, horn, mother of pearl, shells, plastics, rags, etc. are manufactured at different centres. Umbrella handles and umbrellas and decorative articles, are also manufactured in some cities.

Flax, Jute Manufactures

Spinning and weaving of flax and jute and manufacture of gunny cloths and bags, canvas cloth, quilts, sails and tents is found in some centres in Bengal and other States. Weaving of mats and mattings of coir, screw pines, palmyra fibre, hemp, ambadi, sisal and coarse grasses is undertaken in many States. Fishing nets of some fibres are produced by fishermen. Ropes and twines are manufactured in almost every village. Coir mats are being manufactured in large quantities in Cochin and Travancore. Manufacture of brushes, door mats and furniture has been introduced lately.

FOREST PRODUCE

Aboriginals and some backward class people manufacture brooms, tatpattis, patravalis, fans and other household articles out of different leaves and grasses. At certain places the work turned out is very artistic. Rough cane and bamboo work is carried on in rural areas where baskets, screens, sieves, winnows, mats, etc. required by the villagers are produced. In urban areas finer work is done and boxes, tables, chairs, book cases and other articles of furniture are made. In Madras furniture with lacquer coating is a speciality.

There are 89 million acres of land under forest in India, where the woodcutter and the charcoal-burner find employment. The main produce from the forests is timber. Charcoal is manufactured in forest coupes from particular types of wood and transported to the cities. Amongst other forest produce are firewood, tanning material like harda, ghatbore, different types of barks and grasses, herbs, shellac, turpentine, etc.

ARTS AND CRAFTS

Carpentry is a key village industry.

The blacksmith is also found in every big Indian village.

Utensils of brass, aluminium, lead, tin, steel, copper and bell metal are manufactured at various centres in every State. Metal ware is either beaten ware (thoka) or castware. The metal and lead work of Assam, Punjab and Hyderabad, the bidri work (damascened work) of Bidar, Lucknow, Purnia and Murshidabad, enamelling work (meena-kari) specially in Jaipur, Alwar, Delhi, Lahore, Multan and Banaras are famous. Bell metal mirrors are produced in Travancore.

There are some units that undertake the highly skilled job of manufacture of mathematical, geometrical, surgical and other scientific instruments, wire drawing and manufacture of badla, chamki, salma etc. Motor body building has been started in some centres.

The silver and goldsmith is another craftsman who is found throughout the country. Lapidary work or stone grinding is a specialised craft followed in some centres specially in Bengal, Jaipur, Kashmir and Madras. In Madhya Pradesh there are some centres where lacquer work is done on silver. Lac bangles are produced at a number of centres in all States. In Assam lac ornaments are prepared set with false rubies and cheap garnets. Pearl fishing is carried on at different coastal centres.

The papier machie work of Kashmir is famous for its picturesque designs, colours and finish. This work is also done in some other States. The products include baskets, cigarette boxes, powder boxes, writing sets, shades, toys, vases, finger bowls, toilet sets etc. Even in villages crude baskets, etc. of paper pulp are made.

Crude toys are manufactured in every village and town.

Sports goods used in old Indian games like kites and kite flying yarn, chess, chowpad, painted playing cards, marionettes, masks, etc. are made in some centres. Sport goods required in the western games like cricket balls, bats, sticks, shuttle cocks, etc. are being manufactured in the Punjab and on a smaller scale in U.P.

Tabla and other Indian musical instruments are manufactured by highly skilled workers at some centres. Manufacture of harmoniums and violins has also been undertaken lately.

Stone-work, Pottery, Glass

Stone quarrying and stone cutting as a subsidiary industry to construction of buildings, roads, etc. engages unskilled labour as well as highly skilled artisans. The potter is an important village artisan who is still to be found in every big village. He manufactures cooking vessels, water pots, jars, tobacco pots, hukkas, etc. Manufacture of bricks and tiles is found throughout India. Lime burning also continues in most towns though lime is being replaced by cement now.

The most important among the cottage glass industries in the country is the manufacture of bangles. Before the war 80 per cent. of the total supply of bangles was met by Firozabad in U.P., 15 per cent. by imports from foreign countries and 5 per cent. from bangles manufactured in other provinces. Today about 50,000 people are employed in this industry. Glass beads are produced at various centres. Mirrors are made in Bombay.

CHEMICALS

Washing soap is manufactured at many centres on a cottage industry basis. Vegetable dyes and pigments, paints and varnishes, turpentine are still produced in some centres. The manufacture of fireworks is an old industry. The manufacture of ink, shoe polish, drugs and medicines, disinfectants, acids etc. has been started on a small scale in some cities. Candles are manufactured in Cochin and Travancore.

Scents, attars, hair oils, brilliantine, cold cream, udabatti, surma or antimony, kumkum, pith garlands and flowers, artificial flowers, wooden and horn combs, brushes, etc. are manufactured at many urban centres.

OIL PRESSING

The oil presser is another village artisan to be found spread throughout the country. There are a few centres where Rosa oil, lemon oil, eucalyptus oil, etc. are produced.

FOODS

There are 3 lakh ghanis in the country that press about 10 lakh tons of oil per year which is 33.3 per cent. of the total production of oil in the country. Neem oil is being produced in small quantities in certain areas in Madras and U.P. and at one centre in Bombay.

State	No. of ghanis working
Assam	987
Bombay	10,000
Bihar	5,761
Madras	30,200
Madhya Pradesh	16,550
Punjab	5,500
Uttar Pradesh	1,50,000
Hyderabad	10,400
Madhya Bharat	6,880
Mysore	2,630
Other States	60,000

Rice husking

Till recently three-fourths of the country's paddy used to be handled by hand pounders and one-fourth by rice mills. Because of the present procurement controls the proportion of paddy handled by mills has risen from 25 to 40 per cent.

(Quantity in thousand tons)

State	Hand-pounded						Machine-milled					
	Rice including brokens		Bran including some of the germ and very small fragments or particles of the rice kernel		Husk		Rice including edible brokens		Bran including some of the germ and very small fragments or particles of the rice kernel		Husk	
	Per cent	Qty.	Per cent	Qty.	Per cent	Qty.	Per cent	Qty.	Per cent	Qty.	Per cent	Qty.
Madras[1]	73	543	7	52	20	149	70	3,822	10	546	20	1,092
Bihar[2]	73	2,721	3	112	24	895	67.6	161	8.4	20	24	57
Orissa[3]	71	1,231	4	69	24	434	67	159	9	21	24	57
Madhya Pradesh[4]	73	1,150	3	47	24	378	68	577	9	76	23	195
Mysore[5]	69	65	6	6	25	24	67	181	8	22	25	68
Total	72.5	5,710	3.6	286	23.9	1,880	69.5	4,900	9.7	685	20.8	1,469

[1] Average of 1944–45 to 1946–47.
[2] Average of 1943–44 to 1945–46.
[3] Average of 1936–37 to 1947–48.
[4] Average of 1945–46 to 1947–48.
[5] Average of 1946–47

The manufacture of biscuits, cakes, sweetmeat is carried on by small units for sales. Rice and flour milling, grain parching, pulses splitting, cashew-nut roasting, manufacture of salt, ghee, butter, cheese; jaggery made of sugarcane, datepalm, palmyra or coconut; sugar and sugar candies; manufacture of catechu, betel-nut curing, etc. are carried on usually in villages as subsidiary industries and in towns as full-time industries.

Among other industries subsidiary to agriculture are bee-keeping, extraction of bee-wax, bird rearing, duck breeding, cattle, sheep and pig breeding; poultry farming and manure making.

There are 5,700 bee colonies maintained in Bombay State and about 10,000 in Madras State. Bee colonies are also maintained in Mysore, Coorg, Travancore-Cochin Union, U.P., Punjab, Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. The total quantity of honey extracted in Bombay is about 59,000 lbs. per year. 99 per cent. of bee-keepers are agriculturists. Apart from extracted honey, wild honey is collected throughout India. 60,000 lbs. of wild honey is collected in Bombay State every year.

Fish curing, fish canning, drying and salting of fish and manufacture of fish oil are some of the industries subsidiary to fishing. The manufacture of bidis is prevalent in most cities. At some places cigarettes and cigars are also being produced. Tobacco for chewing and smoking and snuff are prepared at many places. Matches are manufactured by cottage units in Madras State.

LEATHER

Tanning is an important cottage industry in India. India is the largest single producer of hides and skins. Flaying is done on the spot by the village flayer. Out of the total amount of leather tanned the number of bag tanned hides and skins amounts to 43.8 per cent., pit tanned by small cottage units 41.3 per cent. and that tanned by the modern method to only 14.9 per cent. About 75 per cent. of the leather produced is used in footwear. An allied industry to leather is the production of glue, gelatine, resin, gutts and tallow. Enamelling on leather is done in Assam.

Annual production of kips, buffs and skins.

(pieces in lakhs)

Region	Kips		Buffs		Skins	
	Fallen	Slaughtered	Fallen	Slaughtered	Goat skins	Sheep skins
Madras	30.6	10.0	11.8	3.3	20.5	41.2
Bengal †	24.9	18.3	1.2	0.5	29.6	3.5
U.P.	11.2	4.8	3.7	1.9	53.2	17.0
Bihar	12.4	4.1	3.2	2.0	28.8	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	12.2	0.7	6.2	0.2	11.3	2.3
Hyderabad	11.5	1.7	2.2	..	16.3	17.1
Bombay	10.0	1.7	3.6	0.4	26.2	23.5
Orissa	8.7	1.3	3.4	0.2	10.4	2.6
Punjab †	6.8	2.6	3.3	1.6	18.7	15.1
Rajputana	6.6	..	1.9	..	21.3	13.7
Assam	3.8	0.5	0.4	..	1.5	..
Mysore	0.6	2.8	0.2	0.6	3.3	5.7
Central India	2.8	..	0.7	..	4.7	0.6
Kashmir	1.8	..	..	..	3.1	4.6
N.-W.F.P.*	..	2.4	..	1.8	5.7	5.3
Sind*	1.5	0.2	0.4	..	6.3	1.9
Other areas	2.0	1.6	1.6	0.8	14.0	13.7
Total	147.4	52.7	43·8	13.3	274·9	170.8

Annual production of tanned leather.

(pieces in lakhs)

Region	Tanned Hides		Tanned Skins	
	Half tanned No. of pieces	Finished No. of pieces	Half tanned No. of pieces	Finished No. of pieces
Madras	71.0	9.0	142.00	14.60
Bengal	..	6.6	1.50	1.84
U.P.	..	12.3	..	3.69
Madhya Pradesh	..	..	0.21	..
Hyderabad	6.0	..	29.12	..
Bombay	2.0	1.3	9.61	..
Punjab	..	0.8	..	2.40
Mysore	6.8	0.6	5.00	..
Other areas	..	..	0.70	0.10
Total	85.8	30.6	188.14	22.63

* Now in Pakistan. † Pre-partition.

There are several centres of hand-made paper specially in West Bengal. Paper at these centres is usually made out of waste paper. Rags, gunny cloth and fibres are also used some times. The All India Village Industries Association is making efforts to reorganise this decayed industry. The Hand-made Paper Research Centre at Poona and the Forest Institute at Dehra Dun have done valuable research.

The manufacture of pencils, fountain pens, crayons, etc. is carried on at some centres. Cardboard boxes and bags are made in many cities. Printing presses and allied trades like bookbinding and block making are carried on in almost all towns.

STATE HELP

The Government of India has set up a Cottage Industries Board consisting of 48 members to 1. advise and assist Government on the organisation and development of cottage and small-scale industries and function as an executive body; 2. examine and advise how cottage and small-scale industries can be co-ordinated with large-scale industries; 3. examine the schemes of the State Governments for the promotion of cottage and small-scale industries and to assist in co-ordinating them; 4. advise the Government on the marketing of the products of cottage and small-scale industries in India and abroad.

Government has also set up a Standing Handloom Committee consisting of 9 members to: 1. recommend to the Government of India on the proportion of yarn available from Indian production which should be supplied to each State interested in obtaining it for handloom weaving; 2. assist handloom weavers in obtaining dyes, chemicals, stores, etc. at fair prices through their recognised associations or through State Governments; 3. investigate and report on the best methods of marketing handloom products; 4. undertake research particularly into markets and improvements in production; 5. report when necessary, on conditions in the handloom industry.

Almost all the State Governments have passed acts or rules to regulate giving State aid to industries. Financial assistance is being given as loans and subsidies in nearly all States. Arrangements for marketing are being made at New Delhi and in most of the States through State Emporia or by encouraging provincial co-operative societies to undertake the marketing of cottage industries products. Schemes for training of artisans and production centres are also taken up in most of the States. In some States experiments on raw materials used in different cottage industries, tools and implements and research on production problems relating to cottage industries have been undertaken. Relief measures like reserving spheres of production for cottage industries, levying cess on factory-produced goods, stocking of raw materials by Government or co-operative agencies, removing discriminations, if any, in freight charges, etc., reserving portions of supplies to Government Departments for the cottage industry units have been put in motion by certain State Governments.

The organisation of co-operative societies of artisans and of co-operative workshops, with their own federations for supplies, sales and technical guidance is getting well under way through Government sponsorship. The co-operative movement with its organised banking and marketing institutions, its rural credit and multipurpose societies, its purchase and sale unions, its central financing agencies and co-operative training institutes offers vast scope for the development of cottage industries.

ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES

DURING the last decade, indigenous engineering industry has developed manufacturing capacity in automobiles, ships, radio receivers, Diesel engines, textile machinery, sewing machines, bicycles, power-driven pumps, ball-bearings, piston rings, machine tools, electric motors, electric fans and lamps, storage batteries, cables and wires, industrial boilers, etc. Even apart from these, there are innumerable items which play an important part in the industrial economy of the country which the engineering industry is capable of manufacturing.

Most of the mechanical engineering industries were almost non-existent or had negligible capacity till 1939, whereas, today there are as many as 75 comprising about 900 organised units. There are also a large number of small units which perform very useful service to industry in all parts of India. The following table indicates the pace of development in some representative industries.

Industry	Installed capacity in 1950	Production in 1950	As percentage of 1946	
			Installed capacity	Production
Diesel engines	5,300 units	4,596 units	680	971·7
Power-driven pumps	33,460 ,,	30,202 ,,	310	480
Power & distribution transformers	2,70,000 kVA	1,71,901 kVA	346	441
Electric motors	1,49,500 H.P.	81,795 H.P.	250	178·3
Radio receivers	77,200	45,100	965	1,484
Electric fans	2,78,400	2,10,189	202	180

The first attempts at large-scale manufacture of Diesel engines were initiated only in 1940. But the monthly production figures for September 1951 reveal an output at a rate of about 1,800 per cent over the 1946 level. Expansion has not, however, stopped at that. Three more projects have received sanction, while another two are under examination. As one existing unit contemplates doubling its present manufacturing capacity, the implementation of the new schemes will lead to a further two-fold increase in the country's existing capacity.

In the manufacture of electric motors the range of production has expanded to 50 H.P. and prototypes of 100 H.P. motors have already been successfully produced. The average monthly production of about 11,700 H.P., maintained during the first nine months of 1951, suggests a further increase this year of about 50,000 H.P. over the 1950 production level. This development has proceeded in spite of the demand being stifled by an inadequacy of available electric power for operation and Government's import policy during 1949. Against the country's estimated current requirements of 300,000 H.P. annually, it is creditable that the industry is supplying the total demand for one to 30 H.P. squirrel cage motors and about one-third of the demand for all types.

AUTOMOBILES AND LOCOMOTIVES

The automobile industry has made rapid strides in the last three years. There are at present 13 units engaged in the manufacture and assembling of trucks and cars. Five of the leading firms in the field have between them a paid-up capital totalling well over Rs. 10 crores. The installed capacity in the industry has since 1947 increased from 47,700 to 78,250 in 1950, an increase of about 64 per cent. This year, the output is likely to outstrip the 1949 total of 21,809, consisting of 6,671 cars and 15,137 trucks. Production in the first nine months of 1951 was 8,842 cars and 7,711 trucks.

At present India is importing 20,000 cars and 15,000 trucks annually valued at Rs. 17·5 crores. The existing units in the automobile industry have long-term production plans which, when fulfilled, will meet the country's entire demand for cars and trucks.

The estimated requirements in 1954 is considered to be in the neighbourhood of 40,000 units, and according to present plans, in five to ten years, it should be possible to meet the entire home demand by a hundred per cent Indian car. As it is, a sound foundation has been laid for this important industry, the only one of its kind in the whole of Asia. In addition to the progress which the automobile industry has made, it has also given rise to a number of ancillary and subsidiary industries, such as, the manufacture of storage batteries, rubber components, leather upholstery cloth and electric horns.

Another important industry new to India, recently established, is the manufacture of locomotives and loco boilers for Indian Railways with an investment of Rs. two crores. In addition to the manufacture of underframes and road rollers, which has been undertaken, this unit proposes to manufacture heavy agricultural machinery and other engineering stores.

The machine tool industry, of vital importance to the industrial progress of the country, which did not exist on any organised basis before the last war, had by 1946 achieved a firm footing, manufacturing 8,810 machine tools of which about 50 per cent were graded. The pace of progress is revealed by the fact that in 1942 only 312 machine tools were manufactured in the country revealing an increase of about 2,800 per cent by 1946 alone. Seventeen units are currently engaged in production, most of them specialising in machine tools; heavy-duty all-gear-head lathes and all-electric shaping machines have been successfully manufactured in India.

While the production of power-driven pumps on a large-scale was undertaken only after the last war, today the production has outstripped even the installed capacity, an indication of increased efficiency in the industry. Installed capacity for 10,600 pumps existed in 1946 which has risen by about 200 per cent to 33,460 pumps in 1950. Production in 1946 was 6,127 pumps having increased to 30,000 pumps in 1950, an increase of approximately 380 per cent. Average production during the first nine months of 1951 was at the rate of 122 per cent of the installed capacity, and an annual rate of about 650 per cent over the 1947 level of output. Meanwhile, the number of units engaged in producing power-driven pumps has doubled from four in 1947 to eight in 1950.

The power and distribution transformers industry has also developed considerably, especially since 1947. Installed capacity has risen from 78,000 kVA in 1946 to 270,000 kVA in 1950, an increase of about 245 per cent. Production has also kept pace, being 341 per cent over the 1946 output of 38,982 kVA during 1950, when it was 171,901 kVA. During the first nine months of 1951, average production was at the rate of about 400 per cent over the 1946 level.

The range of production has also expanded since 1947 when it was only 500 kVA and 22 kV on the H.T. side. It has now extended to 1,000 kVA and 22 kV on the H.T. side. Out of the five units currently in production, two major units are planning further extension in range and it is likely that by the end of the year transformers upto 2,500 kVA and 33 kV on the H.T. side will be manufactured.

The radio receiver industry which included only two units in 1947 had eleven units by 1950 producing some 45,100 receivers during the year, representing an increase of about 1,400 per cent over the 1947 level. In addition, there are a number of small firms established for the manufacture of battery-operated radio sets for rural areas.

The number of units producing electric fans has doubled from the pre-war figure to 20. During the war there were as many as 75 units engaged in this field. Domestic production is enough to supply the country's estimated annual requirements of 200,000 fans.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY

THE early history of glass in India is shrouded in mystery. The first Indian (Ceylon) references to glass are in the Mahavamsa, the chronicles of the Sinhalese kings (B.C. 306) when glass mirrors were carried in processions. The art of glass-making has been known in India for ages and at least in one branch, *viz.*, bangle-making, it has been practised for several generations by the Shishgars of Firozabad.

The modern glass industry can be said to have originated with the establishment of a factory for bottle-making at Jhelum by the Murree Brewery in 1892 with the help of a German expert. The high cost of manufacture, however, brought its early end. The first glass factory under Indian management was started at Titaghur with the help of an Austrian expert; but it had also to be closed down after ten years owing to lack of technicians. Several other attempts were made to establish factories at Allahabad, Ambala, Bahoji and Talegaon. Many of them succeeded with the help of Japanese technicians who introduced cheap and simple methods of manufacture. The two significant events contributing to the survival of the industry despite foreign competition were the First Great War which virtually paralysed the import trade and the Swadeshi movement. The latter factor particularly had the most stabilising effect.

An important development in the history of the industry was the setting up of the Paisa Fund Glass Works Training Centre at Talegaon in 1909 for training students in the practical art of glass manufacture. The courses were organised by Mr. I. D. Varshney on the Japanese pattern and many of the students trained at the works are now running independent factories of great reputation. Though Japanese manufacturers attempted to capture the Indian market during the Great War the period witnessed the expansion of the indigenous industry and the number of factories rose from 3 in 1914 to 14 in 1918. Lampware, bottles, jars and tumblers were the main products.

With the end of the war the tide turned and the revival of foreign competition hit the indigenous enterprise. In 1927 the industry approached the Government of India for protection against foreign competition and in 1931 the question was referred to the Tariff Board with Dr. John Matthai as President. The Board recommended that (1) the industry satisfied the conditions required by the Fiscal Commission and deserved protection and (2) that in order that the industry might develop on sound lines so that it might survive even without protection a central institution for training and research in glass technology should be established by Government. The Board's recommendations were not, however, favoured by Government on the ground that one of the main raw materials, namely, soda ash was not available in the country. Nevertheless, the industry continued to expand and added several new lines of glass manufacture including scientific glassware. Though in the process ownership changed hands frequently the industry was badly mauled during 1933-39 following the devaluation of the Japanese yen. Yet there were 80 factories in 1939 as against 59 in 1931, and 20 at the end of the First War.

The outbreak of the war in 1939 once again gave a fresh impetus to the industry by way of stoppage of imports from abroad and the creation of heavy demand for glassware for military requirements. Several new lines such as scientific glassware, boiler gauge glass, signal glass, etc. were perfected during this period. This was the period during which some of the factories established units of automatic and semi-automatic machines for manufacturing sheet glass, bottles, *etc.* and also put up improved types of furnaces. The number of factories rose from 80 to 174 and their production from 6 million sq. ft. of sheet glass and 43,000 tons of other glassware in 1939 to 13 million sq. ft. and 110,000 tons respectively in 1945.

At present there are in the Indian Union 224 glass factories including 93 manufacturers of bangles and beads and false pearls. The industry embraces diverse types of manufacturing organisation, varying from small workshops on a cottage industry basis to large-scale units controlled by proprietary and managing agency systems. The present distribution of glass factories in the country is as under :—

	Glass and Glass-ware	Bangles, Beads, etc.	Total Factories
Uttar Pradesh ..	24	90	114
West Bengal ..	34	..	34
Bihar	8	..	8
Orissa	1	..	1
Madhya Pradesh	6	..	6
Bombay	32	..	32
Madras	4	3	7
Delhi	3	..	3
Punjab	7	..	7
Former States Unions ..	12	..	12
	131	93	224

It will be seen from the above that the bangle making industry is concentrated in Uttar Pradesh. The majority of the glass factories, other than those engaged in the manufacture of bangles, produce either containers or lampware or both. There are at present about 20 to 30 factories manufacturing tableware in addition to containers. Three factories produce sheet glass, while about 19 factories produce scientific glassware.

The total capital invested in the industry is about Rs. 4 crores and its annual output is approximately valued at Rs. 10 crores. Hardly two dozen factories are, however, being run on a modern basis though the industry as a whole provides employment for 30,000 workers. The trend of production in the post-war period was mainly governed by the import policy and is summed up in the following table :—

	Glassware (Tons)	Sheet Glass (million sq. ft.)
1945	110,000	13·0
1948	65,000	6·25
1949	66,824	3·45
1950	86,098	9·57

The more commonly used raw materials are : sand, borax, soda ash and salt cake, dolomite, lime or limestone, salt petre and sulphur, manganese dioxide and colouring materials. Though supplies of sand are in plenty, its quality is not uniform. Nearly all the glass factories of northern India and West Bengal obtain their requirements of sand from the Allahabad district. Subsequent to the Tariff Board's inquiry in 1932, little progress has been made in the installation of grading and washing equipment for sand. Borax is mostly obtained from abroad, while soda ash is received from indigenous manufacturers and importers. Sufficient quantities of lime or limestone are available. Coal is the commonest fuel. The bulk of refractories is obtained from indigenous sources. The demand for refractories by the glass industry is estimated at about 10,000 tons per year.

Sheet Glass.—An official estimate places the indigenous demand for sheet glass at 39 million sq. ft. per annum while unofficial estimates vary from 25 to 31 million sq. ft. The Tariff Board estimated in 1947 that the consumption would be around 32 million sq. ft. per year for the next three years. There are at present three factories producing sheet glass with a rated capacity of 23·5 million sq. ft. Two additional units were established in 1950. During the pre-war period their average annual output was around 6 million sq. ft. In 1944-45 their output was at the peak level of 13 million sq. ft.; but thereafter it began to shrink reaching the bottom at 3·45 million sq. ft. in 1949. The steep fall was attributable to irregular supplies of raw materials and overseas competition which depressed prices and led to accumulation of stocks. Imports in the three post-war years averaged Rs. 79 lakhs per annum; but in 1950-51 the Government of India placed a ceiling of Rs. 50 lakhs with the result that the domestic output of sheet glass rose to 9·6 million sq. ft. in 1950.

Blownware and Pressedware.—The majority of factories in India produce blownware by semi-automatic or mouth-blowing process; but in recent years a few completely automatic machines have been installed. The total annual capacity for blownware and presseoware is estimated at 125,000 tons bottles and phials, 10,000 tons of lampware, 9,000 tons of tableware and 4,000 tons of pressedware for 1950 for which the demand is estimated at 120,000 tons comprising 100,000 tons of bottles and phials, 10,000 tons of lampware and 10,000 tons of tableware and pressedware. After registering a sharp rise to 110,000 tons in 1945, production started falling and was about 70,000 tons in 1948 and 69,000 tons in 1949. Imports of phials and bottles and lampware have fallen considerably in the post-war period, the only exception being 1947-48 during which there were heavy imports.

Bangles.—There are three main types of bangles, namely, Reshmi, Hollow and Fancy, which are manufactured in the country. There are about 90 medium-sized factories which come under the purview of the Factory Act, in Firozabad, besides several hundreds of workshops on a cottage industry basis in Uttar Pradesh, in Madras and in Poona. Their total productive capacity was estimated at 35,000 tons of which nearly 30,000 tons was attributed to the medium-sized factories. Shortage of raw materials, transport difficulties and the grouping of the 86 factories into 29 units as a means of rationalisation for the purpose of supply of raw materials affected production which dropped to 15,000 tons in 1949 during which cottage industries produced about 2,000 tons of bangles.

Research Institute.—An important event in the history of the industry is the opening of the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute at Calcutta on August 26, 1950. The institute conducts fundamental research having a bearing on the different branches of glass and ceramics. Its other functions are testing and standardisation, technical assistance to the industry, dissemination of information and training of technologists. Technical work at the institute started in 1948. The institute has done important work in foam-glass, China glass, liquid gold colour, survey of sands and survey of raw materials. Fundamental studies on the properties of raw materials needed by the industry have been undertaken and work on the study of talc available in the country is in progress.

IMPORTS

The following table gives the trend of imports.

	1948–49		1949–50		1950–51	
	Cwt.	Rs. in lakhs	Cwt.	Rs. in lakhs	Cwt.	Rs. in lakhs
Bangles	....	0·05	....	0·06	....	0·41
Beads and false pearls	674	4·5	1,551	10·7	456	1·18
Bottles and phials ..	37,193 gross	7·1	132,708 gross	18·2	83,704 gross	11·06
Funnels, globes, etc..	....	2·8	....	2·4	....	0·14
Scientific glassware ..	....	4·1	....	1·7	....	2·01
Sheet and plate	357,604	100·8	281,652	85·5	99,237	30·37
Tableware	....	2·2	....	12·0	....	0·20
Other glassware ..	....	43·6	....	60·9	....	12·06
Total ..	....	165·2	....	191·4	....	57·44

TARIFF BOARD ENQUIRY

The claim of the glass industry for protection was referred to the Tariff Board as already stated in 1931. The Board felt that the dependence of the industry on imported soda ash did not invalidate the claim to protection. The Government of India, however, rejected the recommendations of the Board on the ground that there was no indigenous source of supply of one of the most important raw materials. However, by way of relief to the industry, Government granted a refund of the entire duty on soda ash of British or British Colonial origin and of the excess over 10 per cent. *ad valorem* in the case of other soda ash.

In 1947, the industry again made an application for protection which was referred to the Tariff Board on March 20, 1948. The main recommendations of the Board on this application are as follows :—1. Machinery should be installed for washing and grading of sand to improve the colour and uniformity of the finished product. 2. Detailed investigations should be undertaken by the Geological Survey of India for discovering deposits of sand of high quality. 3. There is considerable scope for improvement in the quality of indigenous sheet glass. 4. The existing revenue duty of 45 per cent. *ad valorem* on sheet glass should be converted into an equivalent protective duty and should remain in force upto March 31, 1952. 5. The concession of duty on imported soda ash should be withdrawn. 6. The quality of indigenous glass blownware and pressedware has improved considerably during the last decade and the estimated fair selling prices of indigenous make are considerably lower than the landed costs of corresponding imports. The need for imposing a protective duty does not, therefore, arise. 7. The existing revenue duty of 60 per cent. *ad valorem* on imported bangles sufficiently safeguards the position of the bangle industry. 8. In their trade negotiations with neighbouring countries, Government should negotiate for exports of indigenous bangles to those countries. 9. The Government of Uttar Pradesh should make available to the bangle factories sufficient quantities of raw materials and consumable stores. 10. The bangle manufacturers of Uttar Pradesh should organise themselves into one single association for the development of the industry on healthy lines. 11. Early steps should be taken by the sheet glass units to mechanise their branches. In respect of blownware and pressedware, large scale mechanisation is not feasible. Complete mechanisation of bangle-making is not desirable since it is essentially a cottage industry; but the state governments should examine the possibility of its mechanisation for improving technical efficiency without causing hardship to labour. 12. Steps should be taken to avoid wasteful use of soda ash. Government have accepted the recommendations of the Board.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The Five-Year Plan, outlined by the Planning Commission, has fixed the following targets for the main items of glassware :—

—	1950–51 Installed Capacity (Tons)	1950 Production (Tons)	1955–56 Installed Capacity (Tons)	Targets Production (Tons)
Hollow-ware	211,000	86,000	232,000	174,000
Sheet-Glass	12,000	5,000	36,000	27,000
Bangles	35,000	16,000	35,000	17,000

It will be seen from the above that the Plan does not contemplate any increase in the installed capacity for manufacturing hollow-ware and bangles in view of its excess. On the other hand, the installed capacity for sheet glass is proposed to be extended three times. A section of the glass manufacturers is, however, of the view that two major factories are between them in a position to meet the whole demand. Its main complaint is about the uneven flow of raw materials and fuel.

HIDES, SKINS AND LEATHER

THE Republic is regarded as a surplus area in respect of its resources of raw hides and skins. It is estimated that normally it produces 16.2 million cattlehides, 5.5 million buffalo hides, 23.2 million goat and 15.1 million sheep skins a year. Only a portion of the cattle and buffalo hides is obtained from slaughtered animals and the bulk, about 75 to 80 per cent. is derived from animals that die a natural death. On account of this the output of hides increases when famine, flood, cattle epidemics, etc., take an undue toll of livestock. Goat and sheep skins are, however, derived from animals slaughtered for meat and their production remains more or less at a steady level.

Just before the Second World War, about 10 per cent. of the buffalo hides, 22.5 per cent. of the cow hides (kips), 6.5 per cent. of the sheep skins and 80 per cent. of the goat skins available in the Republic annually were exported and the balance tanned in the country itself. But over a course of time the surpluses for export dwindled considerably except in the case of goat skins. This was due to the expansion of hide and sheep skin tanning in the country. Goat skin tanning did not expand much.

Curing Methods.—Cattle hides are cured for the export trade by air drying and dry salting. The better grades of the former are dried out, being stretched lengthwise on frames, and are called "framed" hides, and the inferior ones are dried by spreading on the ground and are known as "crumpled" hides. Air dried hides are treated with a solution of arsenic to ward off insect damage before export.

Dry salt curing is done mostly in the Bengal area with a saline earth known as "Khari Salt" which consists principally of sodium sulphate mixed with varying proportions of sodium chloride, magnesium sulphate and earthy matter. Goat skins are mostly dry salted and to a lesser extent air dried.

The **Agricultural Marketing** Adviser to the Government of India attempted to grade slaughtered cattle hides. Hide-grading stations were started at slaughter houses at Delhi, Agra, Bandra (Bombay), Bareilly, and Rampur, and specifications for grades were formulated. Hides and skins were included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Marketing and Grading) Act of 1937. An attempt was made by the Central Agricultural Marketing Department, Government of India, to improve flaying in the slaughter houses where grading stations were started by giving a bonus to flayers.

The Department has published a Report on the Marketing of Hides in India and Burma (Marketing Series No. 36) and another Report on the Marketing of Skins in India and Burma (Marketing Series No. 40) which contain valuable information regarding Indian hides and skins.

Primitive Tanning.—The Indian tanning industry may be divided into two categories, primitive and modern.

Primitive tanning is carried out principally by the people of the tanning caste which is a Scheduled Hindu community known as the Chamar. They tan according to indigenous methods and their products may be divided into a number of typical groups, *viz.*, (*i*) the miscellaneous crude leather produced in the villages to meet local needs, (*ii*) the bag tanned buffalo sole leather produced in the Punjab area, Calcutta, Bombay and many other places which is extensively used for making shoes, (*iii*) tanned sheep skins of the Punjab area known as "Kabuli Bheris" used as a cheap book-binding leather throughout the country, (*iv*) half tanned leather of Madras and Bombay.

The first three varieties are all consumed in the country itself while the better grades of the fourth are exported chiefly to the U. K. and from there to other countries. The half-tanned cattle hides and calf skins are known in the international trade circles as East India tanned Kips and Calf Skins. These are retanned and finished in the importing countries for making shoe upper and other varieties of dressing leather. The cattle hides used to be tanned formerly with avaram or turwar bark (*Cassia auriculata*) which occurs in south and western India. But after the First World War they were tanned in Madras with wattle bark formerly imported from South Africa and now from East Africa as India has stopped trade with South Africa. The goat and sheep skins in Madras and the cattle hides in Bombay are still tanned with avaram bark.

Modern Tanning.—Leather for harness and saddlery for military equipment has long been manufactured at Kanpur by western processes of vegetable tanning in pits from buffalo and heavy cow hides using the local tanstuffs, babul bark (*Acacia arabica*) and myrobalans (*Terminalia chebula*). At present large quantities of East African wattle bark and its extract (Mimosa Extract) are also being used as the supply of babul bark is inadequate.

Since the First World War sole leather has also been manufactured in Kanpur, Agra, Calcutta and Madras from buffalo hides according to modern process for use in ammunition boots and better types of civilian footwear. Its output is now quite considerable. The Second World War greatly stimulated the production of vegetable tanned harness and sole leather and all the big and medium sized tanneries capable of producing these leathers were engaged in their manufacture. Most of them extended their plants to cope with the war demand for leather and were supplying practically the whole of their output to the Government.

FILM INDUSTRY

THE Indian Film Industry is about 40 years old and can claim to be the largest of the medium scale industries of India. The early years of the industry's development took place in Bombay, and more than 70 per cent of the total annual production of Indian films still comes from Bombay State, the balance being supplied by Madras and Calcutta. There are about 60 studios in India and nearly 300 concerns engaged in producing films. The principal studios are located, besides Bombay, at Poona, Kolhapur, Calcutta, Madras, Salem and Coimbatore. It is estimated that about Rs. 40 crores are invested in the production, distribution and exhibition of films in India. The total number of persons finding employment in the industry is put at 100,000.

The year 1951 has been full of events for the Indian film industry. The working of the Central Censor Board, with regional offices at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras, started regularly from January 1951. Thirty-five millimetre colour films were made for the first time. For instance, Government of India's Films Division flew over the Himalayas to make a technicolor film of the mountains, while in Bombay the shooting of a historical film, "Jhansi Ki Rani", with plans for distribution in U.K. and U.S.A. of the English version, was started with Technicolor personnel and equipment. Also, positive film of the "safety" type began to be supplied to the producers from the second half of 1951.

Another interesting development was the production of Hindi versions of South Indian films which proved a great success.

Three main functions are involved in the film industry: production, distribution and exhibition which must balance one another. As a matter of fact the Indian film industry is in an unbalanced state where production greatly exceeds exhibition. Far too many films are produced every year than are, or can, be shown.

Another striking feature of the industry is that production is confined exclusively for catering to theatrical audiences. Although a large market for non-theatrical films is available in educational institutions, no commercial production of such films has so far been attempted. Only the Defence Services and some industrial concerns have produced films as aids to technical training.

As mentioned above, only 60 studios are available for production of films, while the total number of producers is nearly 300. This means that the majority of producers work in hired studios. There is thus a large class of "independent producers" who cannot be expected to take a long-term view with the result that much of the earnings of the industry are not ploughed back into it.

The Government of India is also a major producer of films through its Films Division. Some of the States too have film production units of their own for publicity purposes, which could also be used to improve the technical standards of Indian films.

The majority of feature films produced continues to be in Hindi, although it is customary for the Films Division to dub its newsreels and documentaries in five languages in all: English, Bengali, Hindi, Tamil and Telugu. In 1948, films in Gujarati showed an unusual high rise, while during the next two years production of Bengali films shot up. Telugu and Malayalam films have also since shown a tendency to rise. Such an increase probably indicates that stray producers are continually drawn towards the industry in a search for easy returns.

Since the partition, which took away a part of the exhibitors' market (in Pakistan) producers of Hindi and Bengali films have suffered a setback. South Indian producers however, are rapidly coming up to compete with their rivals in the North by making Hindi versions of Tamil and Telugu films. No such attempt to gain the South Indian market is however evident among producers in the North.

EXHIBITION OF FILMS

When we pass to the exhibition aspect of the industry we find that imported films account for a large part of trade. The exhibitors pay import duties at the rate of 4 annas per foot, while copies for the Indian market are processed in the country itself. Most of the first-class houses in the larger towns are ear-marked for showing imported films.

It is remarkable that in spite of the growing demand for Indian films, imports of foreign features and shorts have not shown any appreciable decline for the past five years—a situation which is all the more remarkable when we remember that figures before 1947 are for India and Pakistan together, while those for the later years are for India only.

Some of the facts about the industry make interesting study. On an average about 300 feature films have been imported per year for the past ten years, while the yearly average for Indian feature films produced during the same period has been 210. Again out of a total of 2,600 theatres about 10 per cent show only imported films, while 85 per cent are available exclusively for Indian films.

While an imported film is shown for six days, an Indian film is shown for 75 days. It is therefore reasonable to infer that Indian production has no relation to the number of cinema houses available. Only a small part of the total films produced is released in the same year.

Distribution is organised through five circuits in which the country is divided for this purpose. From an accompanying table, it will be seen that there are 2,600 cinema theatres in 1,313 cities and towns in India. Of these towns with a population of over 100,000 account for nearly 600, while 2,000 theatres are distributed over the rest of the 1,250 towns. The four main cities of Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras have between them over 200 theatres.

Admittedly this is a small number for India's size and population when we find that Great Britain and France have each nearly 5,000 cinema houses. The major obstacles in the way of the development of the industry are the low standard of living, lack of electric power supply and the unsatisfactory conditions of road transport. More theatres of the present type are obviously necessary though there is reason to think that a wider use of the 16 mm. film may provide part of the answer in areas where the conditions under which the 35 mm. films are exhibited are technically unsatisfactory.

There are factors in which the film industry can take legitimate pride. The fact that it has grown to such proportions in the face o dishcartening obstacles is itself a great achieve ment. Almost all the technicians in the industry are self-made men; they have had no formal training in any recognized institution. The same is true of many of the leading actors and actresses.

The Indian film industry has been passing through a critical time. The Film Enquiry Committee has made its recommendations (March 1951). But so far Government has taken no action.

Costs of production continue to rise. Also, Indian films cannot be exported to Pakistan in adequate numbers because of the strained relations between the two countries. If free movement was allowed Hindi films would get another 200 odd theatres in West Pakistan and the Bengali films more than half the present number of their theatres in East Pakistan.

A standing complaint of the industry is taxation local, State, and Union Government. Unlike other industries most of the raw material for the production of Indian films is imported. On the other hand there is a quick turnover in the film business. The dividend it pays is relatively high. What the industry could demand with justification is that the proceeds of the entertainment tax should be used for training actors and technicians.

With the establishment of the Central Censor Board with headquarters in Bombay, a great advance was made in standardizing censorship methods. The fees charged for censoring were, however, raised from Rs. 5 per 1,000 ft. to Rs. 40. The formalities for getting films censored also became a little more complicated. Under the Provincial Censors it was usual to publish every month the tabulated results of their work in Government Gazettes. This is not kept up at present either by the Central or the Regional Boards, with the result that authoritative information about aspects of the industry are harder to come by. For instance, if a producer were to know what modifications have been proposed it would serve as a guide to plan his own work. It would also be easy to check whether a producer has in fact carried out the changes proposed by the Censors. If official information is not published there is always the risk that the censors' cuts may be ignored.

In regard to the classification of films as for adults (A) and unrestricted (U), out of 118 films censored during 1951 in Bombay, only four were granted (A) certificates.

16 MM. FILMS

The 16 mm. film has not received the attention it deserves. Its potentialities have not yet been adequately explored.

Economy of cost and storage are two main factors in favour of the 16 mm. film (1,000 ft. of 35 mm. = 400 ft. of 16 mm). Colour is also easily available and the film can be processed and copies made in India itself.

About 50 full length Indian features, mainly in Hindi, Marathi and Gujarati, are available in 16 mm. The layout for the 16 mm. film theatre is small and the whole equipment is portable (about the size of two portable typewriters in all). There is therefore a vast scope for the development of the 16 mm. theatre on commercial lines. The general practice in this matter is however, very strange. Whenever features are reduced to 16 mm., the new versions are released only after the exploitation of the standard size is complete.

There are 16 mm. libraries of films suitable for non-theatrical audiences maintained by the British Information Services and the U.S. Information Services through their Regional offices. These offices also maintain trucks equipped with projecting machinery, and shows are arranged free of cost wherever wanted. Many industrial houses have also made good films, some in colour, of great value for education or information and they are easily available for showing through schools and institutions.

In the Defence Forces, 16 mm. films have been extensively used for training and entertainment. There are Inspectors of Visual Education under Directors of Public Instruction in the States who do valuable service by using 16 mm. projectors in educational institutions. They are, however, mainly dependent on imported films. The biggest single 16 mm. library of films in India is maintained by the Inspector of Visual Education in Bombay who makes the films available regularly to schools under him. The Ministry of Education in Delhi has recently started building up a library of 16 mm. educational films. The work done through the Social Education Scheme of the Madhya Pradesh Government is also worthy of note, particularly because of the exhibition arrangements through 26 well-equipped motor vans.

The recommendations of the Film Enquiry Committee cover a wide range. The Union Government is to exercise control over the production of films.

Three bodies are to be created for this purpose, a Film Council, a Production Code Administration and a Film Finance Corporation.

With its 18 members the Film Council is to manage a training institute which will finally develop into a film academy; it is also to set up a story and casting bureaux. The Film Council will bring into being in the first instance two panels, one each for educational and short films, and will be followed later by two more, for exhibition and distribution of films.

Audience research as also research for promoting technical efficiency will be additional responsibilities of the Film Council.

The Film Council is thus intended to supervise and regulate the industry in matters of production and professional conduct. It should also help in bringing into being an association of producers, directors, distributors, exhibitors, technicians and artists.

The Committee also recommends the licensing of studios which should be established in special film colonies.

FEATURE FILMS 1943-50

Year	Produced in India	Imported into India
1947*	283	313
1948..	265	291
1949..	289	301
1950..	241	240
Average per year ..	208	294

*India and Pakistan.

PRODUCTION OF FEATURE FILMS (By LANGUAGE)

	1948	1949	1950	1951	Total
Hindi ..	147	159	115	99	1,020
Marathi ..	7	15	19	16	69
Gujarati ..	28	16	13	6	75
Bengali ..	37	62	42	39	251
Tamil ..	32	20	19	26	166
Telugu ..	7	7	18	20	79
Others ..	6	10*	15†	15††	63
Grand Total ..	264	289	241	221	1,723

* 6 in Kanarese
† 6 in Malayalam †† 7 in Malayalam

PRODUCERS OF INDIAN FEATURE FILMS 1946-49

Year	Newcomers	Producers in the previous year but dropped in current year	Total Producers
1946 ..	—	—	151
1947 ..	156	94	214
1948* ..	157	160	211
1949* ..	168	151	228
	481	405	804

Producers with production in 1946 and 1947 58
Producers with production in 1946, 1947 and 1948* 25
Producers with production in 1946, 1947, 1948* and 1949* 18

*India only.

FILMS DIVISION (GOVERNMENT OF INDIA)

		Rs.
1948-49	Actuals	10,10,464
1949-50	,, ...	29,23,002
1950-51	Revised Budget ..	34,79,000
1951-52	Provision	36,36,000

ESTIMATED REVENUE

(Collection of rentals on documentary and newsreels shown)

1949-50	Rs. 10 lakhs
1950-51	Rs. 20 ,,
1951-52	Rs. 21 ,,
1952-53	Rs. 21 ,,

TOTAL PRODUCTION ..106 documentaries and 167 newsreels.

CINEMAS IN INDIA AND THE "CIRCUITS"

Circuit	Places	Permanent Cinemas
1. Bombay ..	281	595
2. Central ..	241	436
3. North ..	140	331
4. Bengal ..	217	425
5. South ..	434	811
Total ..	1,313	2,598

(1) *Bombay Circuit*: Bombay State (excluding East & West Khandesh Districts), Saurashtra and Kutch.

(2) *Central Circuit*: East & West Khandesh, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Ajmer, Bhopal, and Vindhya Pradesh.

(3) *North Circuit*: Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir.

(4) *Bengal Circuit*: West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Chandernagore, Tripura, Manipur and Andamans.

(5) *South Circuit*: Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Coorg, Mysore and Hyderabad.

IMPORT OF FILMS

	Raw Films		Exposed Films	Total Import Duty
	Footage	Value in Rs.	Footage	
1938-39	73,855,853	24,99,188	26,034,479	13,09,356
1939-40	83,000,000	31,00,000	24,000,000	14,79,000
1940-41	70,000,000	24,00,000	17,122,000	14,00,000
1941-42	92,510,000	38,83,000	6,924,000	....
1942-43	86,553,000	31,10,000	11,021,000	....
1943-44	78,758,000	29,79,999	11,231,000	....
1944-45	87,213,284	29,59,497	11,249,716	....
1945-46	80,893,563	29,14,396	16,229,682	....
1946-47	128,623,000	54,11,000	15,115,000	....
1947-48	174,200,000	71,96,000	....	....
1948-49*	156,416,000	76,96,000	12,391,000	44,63,000
1949-50*	178,750,000	95,30,000	14,632,000	47,22,000
1950-51*	208,500,000	1,25,60,000	14,537,000	51,10,000

* For India only.

IMPORT OF EQUIPMENT

	1947-48*	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cinema projecting apparatus and parts and accessories	62,07,997	37,14,296	61,08,000	61,94,000
Sound recording apparatus and parts and accessories	84,63,968	24,52,683	11,50,000	9,53,000

*For India and Pakistan.

PRODUCTION OF FEATURE FILMS IN OTHER COUNTRIES

	1949	1950
Argentina	46	57
Egypt	—	54
France	104	106
Germany	63	78
India	289	241
Japan	156	115
Mexico	106	N.A.
U.K.	132	125
U.S.A.	361	395

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF FEATURE FILMS EXHIBITED IN INDIA

	1948	1949	1950
India	260	211	144
America	190	224	183
Britain	50	14	15
Other countries ..	—	1	2
Total	500	450	344

Forty-three Tanneries producing pit tanned buffalo sole leather were brought under Government control and their productive capacity increased to about 2 million buffalo hides annually. During the war the tanneries could not work to full capacity through lack of raw hides. The supply of buffalo hides has not only not improved after the war out has been considerably reduced due to the partition of the subcontinent and less slaughter (most probably on account of the control which has been imposed on animal slaughter in some States). The clogged trade with Pakistan has caused a shrinkage of the market formerly operated by Indian tanneries and this shrinkage is preventing the tanneries producing sole leather from working to full capacity.

Chrome Tanning.—The outstanding feature in the field of modern tanning in the country since the First World War is the phenomenal development of chrome tanning, especially for the manufacture of the shoe upper leather, Box and Willow sides from cattle hides and Box and Willow calf from calf skins. A number of tanneries at Kanpur, Calcutta and Madras are engaged in the production of these leathers. Some of the tanneries are quite big and equipped with the latest chrome tanning machinery while there are large numbers in Calcutta which are small. Indian Box and Willow sides are being regularly exported to the United Kingdom and their demand and consumption in India is considerable. After the partition of the subcontinent the production of chrome tanned shoe upper leather namely, Box and Willow sides and calf has suffered reduction. This has been due to two causes. Firstly the clogged trade with Pakistan has resulted in an appreciable shrinkage of the market formerly enjoyed by Indian chrome tanners, and secondly due to the control of cattle slaughter supply of cow hides of the quality required for the production of high class chrome shoe upper leather has been considerably reduced.

Other items of modern tanning which have made some progress are belting leather, chamois leather, suede leather, vegetable and chrome patent leather, improved type of case leather, picking bands, roller skins, chrome lace leather, motor car upholstery, leather, etc. India's tanning capacity is fairly large. It can tan all its buffalo hides and nearly all its cow hides and sheep skins. Exports of these hides and skins in the raw condition is not so necessary now as it was previously. As goat skin tanning has not developed in India satisfactorily Indian goat skins have to be exported in the raw state.

There are a few training centres among which the Bengal Tanning Institute in Calcutta, Jullundur Tanning Institute, Jullundur City, Government Tanning Institute, Bombay and Leather Technology Section of Alagappa College of Technology, University of Madras may be mentioned. These Institutes are maintained by the respective State Governments. A central leather research Institute is proposed to be established by the Central Government in Madras. The foundation stone of this Institute is already laid. There are also peripatetic tanning demonstration parties under the Industries Department of the Government of West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa which hold instructional classes in rural areas to introduce improved processes of tanning.

To look after the interests of the Indian Tanning Industry a Tanners' Federation was started a few years ago. Its headquarters are at the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur. Most of the organised tanneries in India are members of the Federation.

Recent Developments.—There was not any appreciable progress in the leather industry during 1950. Production of leather has decreased in comparison with that during the war period. This has been due to shortage of raw materials such as raw hides and skins, vegetable tanstuffs and tanning chemicals, insufficient transport and the partition of the sub-continent and consequent loss of market. The stoppage of import of South African wattle bark has created a shortage of vegetable tanstuffs needed for the production of sole and half tanned leathers.

Future prospects of the leather industry are bright. The shoe wearing habit of the Indian people is increasing and the demand for shoes is also on the rise.

The glace kid industry is still undeveloped in the Indian Republic. This holds out a good prospect of development as the country produces goat skins which are very suitable for making glace kid. Research for developing the technique for large scale manufacture of glace kid is being carried out at the Bengal Tanning Institute under the auspices of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India.

Other possible lines of development are industrial leather goods like leather belts, picking bands, pickers, roller skins, etc. Production in these lines has already commenced.

Turning to the question of capital we find that the leather industry of the country is still mostly unorganised and consists of an innumerable number of small units for tanning, and shoe and leather goods making. It is, therefore, not possible to secure accurate information regarding the capital invested in it. At a rough estimate it may be placed at about Rs. 20 crores.

As regards plant and equipment tanning machines such as shaving, staking, buffing, glazing, boarding, sole rolling machines and tanning drums and paddles are locally made. There are two firms in Calcutta which have specialized in making these tanning machines. More intricate machines like splitting and measuring machines and leather presses have to be imported. All tanning tools are locally made. No attempt has, however, been made to manufacture shoe machines in India.

Tannery labour is mostly recruited from the Chamar community. There is as yet no shortage, and the recruits pick up modern methods of work and machine operations quite well. Skilled personnel to work as technical assistants in tanneries are being trained in the provincial tanning institutes. The trained men are giving a good account of themselves in commercial tanneries. There appears to be a dearth of skilled supervisors for the shoe industry as training institutes for the shoe industry are still lacking in this country. There is thus a great need for State shoe institutes.

Foreign help is necessary to develop new lines of manufacture like glace kid. For other lines local talent appears to be adequate.

Compared with the leather industries of Europe and U.S.A., Indian leather industry is still unorganised and inadequately developed. It has to depend upon Europe and U.S.A. for some machinery, chemicals and many other materials. Until these ancillary industries develop the Indian leather industry will be handicapped in comparison with the leather industry of Europe and America.

Here are two tables which may prove useful:

Export of Tanned and Dressed Leather

(In Tons)

—	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Hides Tanned or dressed ..	17·397	14·217	9·361	13·927	11·60
Skins Tanned or dressed ..	7,114	4,798	5,240	7,207	10,151

Value of Tanned and Dressed Leather Exported

(In Rupees)

—	1946-47	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Hides Tanned or Dressed ..	8,62,66,479	7,10,58,731	4,96,43,588	7,53,10,942	36,92,778
Skins Tanned or Dressed ..	93,44,157	6,64,08,584	7,20,49,897	10,23,28,518	6,91,04,636

THE JUTE INDUSTRY

JUTE is a bast fibre obtained from the *Chorchorus Capsularis*, a tall plant which grows under hot and very damp climatic conditions. The fibre obtained is hard-wearing, though weaker than flax or hemp. Jute occupies a vital position in the world food economy because of the great demand for sacking and is yet unsurpassed in its traditional uses despite the increased competition from substitutes.

World production is centred almost entirely in the Indian sub-continent where much of the crop is grown in the Ganges delta. It rose from 1,173,000 tons in 1949 to 1,413,000 tons in 1950 as against 1,255,000 tons in 1938; of this, Pakistan's and India's share were 778,000 tons and 588,000 tons respectively with Brazil and Formosa ranking third and fourth, their production being 17,000 tons and 6,000 tons respectively.

RAW JUTE

Though the Indian jute industry was developed for nearly a century as a homogeneous organisation, with a plentiful supply of raw materials, its troubles started with the outbreak of the war and the resultant shortage of rice. The production of raw jute in undivided India was brought down from 131·7 lakh bales covering an area of 56·6 lakh acres in 1940-41 to 54·4 lakh bales on 19 lakh acres in 1946-47. The partition of the country split up the industry by transferring 70 per cent of the production of raw jute to Pakistan and the jute manufacturing industry to India.

Placed in this unenviable position, India had two alternatives, namely, reliance on Pakistan for raw material and growing more jute to achieve self-sufficiency ultimately. In 1947-48 and 1948-49 India received 48·19 lakh bales and 40·8 lakh bales from Pakistan, but the shortage became acute following the deadlock resulting from the devaluation of the Indian rupee and the non-devaluation of the Pakistani rupee. The Government of India, therefore, decided to devise special measures for raising the Indian output of raw jute in order to feed the manufacturing industry.

From 6·5 lakh acres in 1947-48, the area under jute was stepped up to 19·5 lakh acres in 1951-52 and production from 16·5 lakh bales to 46·7 lakh bales. In West Bengal about 2 lakh acres were diverted from paddy to raw jute. But elsewhere the rise in jute output was brought about mainly by double-cropping and by bringing under jute low-lying tracts in Uttar Pradesh. It is estimated that India earned a profit of Rs. 106 crores between 1947-48 and 1950-51 by growing more jute on additional acres and importing rice to make up for the diversion of acreage.

The following table gives the details of the production trends in the Indian Union:—

Year	Lakh acres	000 bales
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39..	8·7	1,904
1943–44	7·1	1,463
1944–45	5·9	1,164
1945–46	5·9	1,459
1946–47	5·3	1,320
1947–48	6·5	1,658
1948–49	8·3	2,055
1949–50	11·6	3,117
1950–51	14·5	3,270
1951-52	19·5	4,677

Indian Central Jute Committee.—Prior to the partition of the country, the Indian Central Jute Committee, which was established in pursuance of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Agriculture, looked after the jute interests of undivided India. The decision to reconstitute it was taken at its annual meeting on December 10, 1947 when the members representing jute producers from Pakistan were excluded and the Committee's activities outside the Union were brought to an end. One of the primary functions of this Committee is to improve the yield of jute per acre. In 1951 the Committee decided to intensify its campaign for a better yield and quality.

Prices.—Jute prices have generally followed the trend of prices of rice which is an alternate crop. Since September 19, 1949, they have, however, been regulated by Government. The latter developments in the field of raw jute have been summed up in a subsequent paragraph; but the following table about the trend of prices in Calcutta should be interesting:—

WHOLESALE PRICES OF RAW JUTE

Year	Firsts	Lightnings
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
August 1939 ..	38 8 0	35 8 0
1946-47	123 5 0	118 7 0
1947-48	177 7 0	172 11 0
1948-49	206 8 0	195 12 0
1949-50	192 14 0	182 14 0
1950-51	293 0 0	283 0 0
August 1951 ..	350 0 0	340 0 0
Sept. ,, ..	260 0 0	250 0 0
Oct. ,, ..	290 0 0	280 0 0
Nov. ,, ..	275 0 0	265 0 0
Dec. ,, ..	285 0 0	275 0 0
Jan. 1952 ..	320 0 0	310 0 0
Feb. ,, ..	285 0 0	270 0 0

Exports.—The control over export of raw jute was first introduced in 1942-43 as a war measure with the sole object of checking the supply passing into the enemies' hands. Later on, owing to world shortage, the control was assumed by the Combined Raw Materials Board in Washington in 1943 and the Government of India made allocations in consultation with this Board. This system was ended in June 1946; but a new control was instituted with the object of ensuring an equitable distribution of raw jute among India's regular customers.

After the partition, raw jute became the main bargaining point along with jute goods in the conclusion of bilateral agreements. In the jute year 1949-50 exports totalled only 6¼ lakh bales including cuttings. These represented special shipments since there was a blanket ban. The details of exports in the financial year are given in the chapter on Trade.

During 1949-50 and 1950-51 arrivals of Pakistani jute hardly totalled 8·2 lakh bales and 17·7 lakh bales respectively. Early in March 1951 the Government of India decided to withdraw the control on jute and jute goods and consequently though the prices of raw jute rose to a record level of Rs. 540 for Firsts by June 1951 the flow of supplies from Pakistan was better and the mills could have on hand *ten* weeks' supplies. The statistical position of raw jute for 1951-52 season is given below:—

	Bales
Opening Stock	879,400
Indian Crop	4,677,000
Pakistani Supply under Agreement	2,956,790
Total supply ..	8,513,190
Estimated Mill Consumption ..	5,724,000
Carry over ..	2,789,190

Though India has thus achieved self-sufficiency, she still depends on Pakistan for quality jute.

The following table gives the trend of mill consumption of raw jute:—

Year ended June	Lakh bales
1946-47	60·3
1947-48	61·7
1948-49	62·0
1949-50	49·1
1950-51	51·1

JUTE INDUSTRY

Considering its present size, the jute industry of West Bengal is of very recent origin. The first jute mill was erected at Rishra in 1855 thanks to the efforts of George Acland, an Englishman, who began his life as a midshipman in the navy, and Mr. John Kerr of Douglas Foundry. The first power loom was introduced four years later and the original out-turn was only 8 tons per day. The pioneers, however, got very little out of the venture; but their lead was followed by Mr. George Henderson who launched the Borneo Jute Co. in 1859. By 1864, the Company doubled its works and earned profit equal to double the capital. Eight years later, the Company was converted into a limited liability company and was known as "Barnagore Jute Factory Co., Ltd." Four other mills followed in succession of which Gouripore, Serajgunge and India Jute Mills are well known even now. In 1947-48 there were 99 mills employing 328,000 workers. The number of mills remained unchanged in the following two years; but in 1950-51 there were 106 mills with 327,000 workers employed.

The progress of the industry during the past few years is summed up in the following table:—

PRODUCTION, EXPORT AND CLOSING STOCKS OF JUTE GOODS

(In thousand tons).

Year (July-June)	Production					
	Hessian	Sacking	Others*	Total	Exports	Stocks
Average 1936-37 to 1938-39 ..	501	628	36	1,165	1,004	147
1939-40 ..	576	646	42	1,264	1,147	146
1940-41 ..	449	499	36	984	821	145
1941-42 ..	591	588	46	1,225	825	251
1942-43 ..	484	662	59	1,205	689	275
1943-44 ..	393	521	40	954	635	195
1944-45 ..	415	545	40	1,000	677	177
1945-46 ..	463	581	41	1,085	801	188
1946-47 ..	418	510	34	962	800	176
1947-48 ..	483	520	32	1,035	896	120
1948-49 ..	494	577	110	1,081	872	107
1949-50 ..	285	505	111	901	787	71
1950-51 ..	329·7	493	35·2	857·9	649	90·4

* Includes production of non-member mills in 1948-49 and 1949-50.

Price Trends.—In common with the prices of other commodities, jute goods presented a firm front since 1936-37 and reached the peak o the price in 1947-48. Then followed a slight fall; but the prices began to rise again till they reached the peak in September 1949 when the Government of India instituted price control to counteract the adverse effects of devaluation. On March 9, 1951 the Government of India decontrolled raw jute and jute manufactures and raised export duties on jute goods. The following table gives the average quotations of jute manufactures since 1940-41 :—

PRICES OF JUTE MANUFACTURES

July-June	Hessian 40"×8 oz. per 100 yards	B. Twills—2¼ lbs., 44×26½" 6×3' per 100 bags
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Average		
1940-41 ..	13 14 0	32 3 0
1941-42 ..	18 11 0	38 10 0
1942-43 ..	17 5 0	56 4 0
1943-44 ..	21 5 0	66 9 0
1944-45 ..	22 2 0	64 2 0
1945-46 ..	21 15 0	65 7 0
1946-47 ..	35 10 0	97 7 0
1947-48 ..	43 14 2	118 14 3
1948-49 ..	40 11 0	137 12 0
1949-50 ..	43 7 0	155 12 0
1950-51 ..	54 1 0	183 12 0

In order, however, to have a correct perspective on the prices of raw jute and jute manufactures, the following index number of prices will be interesting :—

INDEX NUMBER OF PRICES

(Base July 1914=100)

Period	Raw Jute	Manufactured Jute	% of Jute Goods to Raw Jute
Average of 1919-23 ..	110	142	142
,, ,, 1924-28 ..	114	156	137
,, ,, 1929-33 ..	59	88	149
,, ,, 1934-38 ..	49	69	141
,, ,, 1939-43 ..	87	134	154
,, ,, 1944-48 ..	188	274	146
1947 ..	251	366	146
1948 ..	296	383	129
1949 ..	290	391	135
1950 ..	301	424	141
1951 ..	517	645	125

It will be seen from the above that the period 1914-18 marking the war period witnessed the loss of markets for raw jute and the broadening of the demand for jute goods with the result that while prices of raw jute slumped, those of jute goods continued to mount up. In the following eight years, there was a move towards restoration of the equilibrium and in the four years preceding the second war, the ratio of the price index of jute goods to that of raw jute had settled down to 141. The Second World War once again blocked the overseas demand for raw jute and in 1939-43 the rise in the prices of raw jute was unable to keep pace with the increase in the price index of jute goods. By 1947 the ratio had settled down to the more or less normal level of 146; but the partition of the country dislocated the supplies from Pakistan which received better enquiry from Europe following the rehabilitation of the jute industry on the continent and the ratio declined to 129 in 1948, but recovered to 135 in the following year despite the trade deadlock in the last two months of the year. By April 1949, the disparity continued to press down further with the price index of raw jute at 303 and of jute goods at 341 reducing the ratio to 113 only. It was at this stage quite clear to the industry that it was not worth its while to use the raw material and the subsequent measure resulted in pressing down the respective price indices to 280 and 487 with a ratio of 174 for September 1949. Thereafter, the Government of India maintained the statutory price control in terms of the index number for raw jute at 301 and that for jute manufactures at 424 and the ratio remained constant at 141.

On March 9, 1951 the Government of India decided to abolish control over raw jute and jute goods and the immediate effect of the decision was reflected in the sharp rise in prices of both raw and manufactured goods. The rise was more spectacular in raw jute whose price index rose from 301 in February 1951 to 804 in June than in jute goods which moved from 424 to 782 and then declined to 738 in June when the ratio worked at a record low level of 92. The prospect of a bigger crop and the overseas resistance to high prices for jute goods, however, pressed down the prices thereafter. Within less than two months the raw jute index dropped from 804 to 376 in August while that of jute manufactures to 568 and the ratio sharply recovered to 151.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The abolition of the control over jute and jute manufactures on March 9, 1951 marks an important stage in the battle of the Indian jute industry for survival. During the period of the control, the Government had stepped up the export duty on hessian by three stages to Rs. 1,500 by November 1950 and the sacking duty to Rs. 350. Immediately after decontrol, both jute and jute goods registered a sharp advance under speculative stimulus; but by the middle of June it was obvious that the overseas markets were sagging. For a time, jute manufactures resisted the trend even though about 90 per cent of hessian and 70 per cent of sacking depended on foreign buying; but by the end of the third quarter of 1951 the overseas buyers had developed such a remarkable resistance that the situation called for a revision of Government policy in the context of a comfortable supply of raw material.

Despite the mounting stocks, the Indian Jute Mills' Association decided to raise working hours to 48; but the overseas markets began to shrink at such a rapid pace that Government was obliged to halve the export duty on hessian on February 19, 1952 to Rs. 750. This failed to attract inquiry from abroad and on March 5 it was decided to issue free licences for shipments to Japan and 13 non-sterling countries in the European Payments Union. A fortnight later the quota restrictions were totally abolished. These measures could not check the rising trend of unsold stocks and the Indian Jute Mills Association decided to revert to 42½ hours working with effect from April 1, 1952.

Surveying the problems at the end of February 1952, Mr. K. D. Jalan, President of the Indian Jute Mills Association, said: "We have emerged from an era of scarcity; and there is available this year from India and Pakistan a raw jute crop which is the second highest ever to be produced. We still, however, have too great a dependency on Pakistan until quality is given equal prominence with quantity.

"Here in Calcutta in the jute mills is to be found the largest concentration of any single industry in the world. The varied resources of other producing countries are, however, in combination, of considerable significance constituting roughly 40 per cent of the entire world jute mill industry. Our looms are divided as between 65 per cent hessian and 35 per cent sacking. Consequently we can expect in normal times a production which constitutes 53 per cent sacking and 44 per cent hessian. During January this year, however, hessian dropped to 32 per cent of our production and sacking increased to 65 per cent.

"What now stares us in the face is that the demand for our goods by the two countries, U.S. and Argentina, previously taking over 65 per cent of our hessian production is now halved in relation to an output which in itself is down by a quarter of its previous level and raw jute costs are beyond our control. In contrast with earlier days, India's monopolistic position in jute has entirely disappeared. European producers who previously supplied 3·8 per cent of the American trade increased their percentage in 1951 to 16·8. In contrast to Calcutta being virtually the sole supplier of sacking goods, recent reports indicate that substantial quantities have been taken from continental producers and new jute manufacturing industries are springing up not only in countries cultivating a fibre akin to jute but in Pakistan where there is first class jute in abundance at a cost cheaper to them than to us."

The following table gives the trend of production, mills' stocks, and despatches in the current jute season :—

(In thousand tons).

Month in 1951	Opening Stocks	Production	Export	Local Purchases	Despatches	Closing Stocks
July	90·4	71·6	72·4	12·4	84·8	74·9
August	74·9	75·7	72·3	8·7	81·0	69·0
September	69·0	66·3	64·1	8·2	72·3	63·5
October	63·5	69·2	50·6	9·5	60·1	72·0
November	72·0	82·0	58·8	10·7	69·5	83·4
December	83·4	84·3	73·6	10·0	83·6	84·5

Substitutes.—In the year the battle of substitutes was intensified following the sharp rise in the prices of jute goods. Besides, exports of raw jute from Pakistan to Europe in preference had also an adverse effect on the position of the Indian jute industry. In the U.S.A. the first crop of Kenaf was harvested in September 1951 and 37,500 bales were expected to be realised from 15,000 acres in April. Because of jute scarcity the Belgian jute districts reverted to the use of substitute fibres grown in Belgian Congo. Brazil was engaged in developing a new fibre plant producing about ten times more fibre per stem than the jute plant.

A more spectacular progress was, however, noted in the field of using paper bags instead of jute bags. In the U.S. a very pronounced shift from burlap to paper was reported by the potato trade in 1951 during which three-fourth of the crop was handled in paper bags. Canada has launched a more ambitious scheme for raising the output of paper bags and South Africa set up a factory for the same purpose in addition to the intensification of the experiment on wild stokroos.

THE LAC INDUSTRY

LAC is a resin which finds extensive application in industries chiefly for gramophone records, furniture polish, sealing-wax, felt hats, abrasive wheels, electrical insulation, leather dressings, etc. India holds practically a monopoly for this resin, as it accounts for nearly 85 per cent. of the world production.

Lac is secreted by insects known as *Laccifer lacca, Kerr* which live on the twigs of trees mostly in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and the neighbouring regions. Important trees that lend themselves to successful lac culture are *Palas, Ber* and *Kusum.*

Lac cultivation is carried on extensively by thousands of villagers each of whom collects only a few pounds and sells it to manufacturers or their agents. The raw lac, thus collected, is converted by washing and melting into refined forms by about 350 factories which are mostly situated in Bihar. These factories are small establishments with small capital outlay and employ labour only intermittently. Most of the operations are carried out by manual labour. There is, however, one large factory near Calcutta where refined lac of various grades is made on a large scale with mechanical equipment and processes.

For a few years before World War II, the production of lac was in excess of demand and prices were low. But during the first phase of the war prices increased and production decreased when price control was imposed by Government and for a time all purchases for export were canalised through the Ministry of Supply. With the cessation of hostilities and removal of restrictions prices went up and have continued to go up but production is still below normal. If the output of raw lac is increased the existing factories could easily double their production without much additional capital or equipment and neither materials nor personnel need be imported.

The annual production of raw lac in India is about 50,000 tons which when refined yields about 30,000 tons of seed-lac, button-lac and shellac in which forms they are used in industries. But the world demand for lac is still in excess of supply and synthetic resins have already largely replaced it in the making of gramophone records, and are seriously threatening to replace it in other fields too chiefly because of the high prices now prevailing.

The Indian Lac Cess Committee is conducting a research institute at Namkum, Ranchi, where investigations are in progress for better methods of cultivating lac and for its wider uses. Results already obtained are being demonstrated through a specially trained staff. Among new materials arising out of the recent researches of the institute are plastic moulded articles, baking insulating varnishes and paints, waterproof emery paper, flexible micanite and rexine cloth.

THE NON-FERROUS INDUSTRY

ACCORDING to Dr. D. N. Wadia, formerly Mineral Adviser to the Government of India, mineral resources of India for aluminium, copper and antimony are sufficient to meet our present and future requirements. As regards lead, zinc and tin, our resources are not likely to be sufficient and imports will be required to meet the deficiency in these metals. And about the rest of the non-ferrous metals, our mineral resources are negligible. The position regarding these metals is briefly described below :

(*a*) **Aluminium Ores** :—India is rich in deposits of high grade Bauxite which are estimated at 250 million tons. These are generally located in Jabalpur and Balaghat Districts of Madhya Pradesh, Belgaum, Kolhapur, Thana and Kaira Districts in Bombay; Ranchi Plateau in Bihar; and Shevaroy Hills in Salem, Madras.

(*b*) **Copper Ores** :—Copper pyrites is the principal ore of copper. The deposits of copper pyrites in India are in Singbhum and Baragunda in Bihar; Khetri mines in Jaipur; Sikkim State, Mysore State and in the Salem District of Madras State. Although only the Singbhum deposits are worked at present, the copper belts of Sikkim and Khetri are very promising.

(*c*) **Lead Ores** :—Lead ores are known to occur at a number of places in India. Special mention may be made, however, of lead deposits in Jaipur and in Zawar Mines in Udaipur, where lead is found in association with zinc; in Chhota Udaipur in Gujarat and in Hazaribagh in Bihar.

(*d*) **Antimony Ores** :—Antimony ore deposits have been found at the Shigree Glacier in Lahaul, Kangra District, Punjab (India).

(*e*) **Zinc Ores** :—At present zinc deposits are known to occur at only two places in India: Zawar mines in Udaipur and in the Riasin District in Kashmir State.

(*f*) **Tin Ores** :—Several localities are known in India where tin stone (Cessiterite) has been found in small quantities. The most interesting of these areas is that in the Hazaribag District of Bihar. None of these ores are said to be very promising.

The only non-ferrous metal produced in India before the war was copper. The Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. started working the Singbhum copper deposits in Bihar in 1928-29. The average production of refined copper before the war was 6,000 tons per annum.

There was practically no refining industry for the recovery of metal from scrap and most of the industrial non-ferrous scrap was exported to Japan and Germany.

As regards processing of semi-manufactures the only production was of brass sheets by the Indian Copper Corporation Ltd. averaging about 8,000 tons per annum, and electric copper wires and Insulated cables by the Indian Cable Co. Ltd. According to a report of the Tariff Board (Commission) in 1931, the production of this company in 1930-31 was about 1,250 tons and its maximum capacity was about 3,500 tons.

DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1939

(*a*) **Production of Virgin Metals** :—The Indian Aluminium Co. achieved production of Aluminium ingots in 1943 and the Aluminium Corporation of India started production in 1944. The Indian Aluminium Co. started at first by reducing imported alumina from Canada into aluminium in their Smelter Plant at Alwaye in the United State of Travancore-Cochin. The Company's Alumina Works is situated at Muri in Bihar; they have been engaged in production since 1947. The Aluminium Corporation of India has its Smelter and Alumina Plant near Asansol. The combined capacity of both these concerns for aluminium ingots is 7,000 tons per annum. Their total production of aluminium ingots was 3,249 tons in 1946, 3,218 tons in 1947, 3,372 tons in 1948, 3,490 tons in 1949 and 3,600 tons in 1950. In 1951, the production of aluminium ingots was 3,850 tons. The Aluminium Target Committee set up by the former Industry and Supply Ministry of the Government had fixed the target figure for 1950 at 3,550 tons. The production achieved by these two factories is very low as compared with their installed capacity due to various adverse factors, over which they had no control.

The Indian Aluminium Co. has prepared a scheme to set up a new plant in Orissa with a capacity of 15,000 tons per annum. The scheme has been approved by the Government.

A new Company was floated in 1948 in Madhya Pradesh with the financial support and backing of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for starting an aluminium factory in the State which contains rich bauxite deposits. The management of the concern is now taken over by the State Government. The prospects for the economic production of aluminium in the State seem to be very favourable, as both coal and high-grade bauxite are found in close vicinity and cheap power will be available from the use of low quality coal found in abundance. As India is importing about 12,000 tons of aluminium at present and as about 7,500 tons of extra aluminium sheets per annum will be required for the new programme for the manufacture of aircraft, wagons and buses, there is wide scope for a new plant with a sufficiently high capacity.

A Smelter was set up during the war at Bombay by the Star Metal Refinery with a capacity of 300 tons of antimony per annum. This capacity has now been increased to 900 tons, per annum. The ore brought from Chitral State (Pakistan) was used for smelting antimony and the plant had reached full production in 1946-47. After the partition of the subcontinent, the ore supplies from Chitral were cut off and as a result the production suffered. The production for the last three years was 100 tons in 1949, 576 tons in 1950 and 328 tons in 1951. The low production in 1949 was due to heavy imports of antimony in the previous year and also to the decline in the demand.

The average annual production of copper during the war years 1940 to 1946 was 6,100 tons showing only a slight increase over pre-war production. The production of copper in 1949 was 6,300 tons, in 1950 6,600 tons and 7,080 tons in 1951. The production could be increased if the lower grade ore was also utilised which at present is rejected in the process of mining. The prospecting of copper mines in Khetri at Jaipur was started in the year 1947, but the work has not been pursued with enough vigour so far, and no concrete results have been achieved.

A new Lead Smelter at Katrasgarh in Bihar has been recently put up with a capacity of 7,000 tons per annum. The production of lead in 1949 and 1950 was, however, only about 600 tons a year due to the difficulties of transporting ore from the Jawar mines in Udaipur to the Smelter. The company has now set up an ore dressing plant at the mines which will reduce the weight of the ore to be transported. The capacity of this plant is reported to be 9,000 to 10,000 tons of lead concentrates of 60 to 65 per cent. lead and 7,000 to 8,000 tons of zinc concentrates averaging 55 per cent. zinc. The company was recently given a big loan by the Industrial Finance Corporation and its production should rapidly increase in future, particularly as the price of lead has increased very much since the Korean War. The production in 1951 was, however, only 880 tons.

No progress has been made in the production of zinc in India. Although the Jawar mines were originally prospected by the Geological Survey of India for zinc and although the ore in the Jawar mines contains about 13 per cent. lead and 9 per cent. zinc, there is no immediate proposal for producing zinc. The present plans are

only to produce from the zinc-bearing ores lithopone and zinc oxide which are required for the paint industry.

(*b*) **Production of Semi-manufactures :**—The greatest progress in the Non-ferrous Industry made since 1939 is in regard to the semi-manufactures. Several brass and copper rolling plants have been started for rolling brass and copper sheets mainly in Bombay. The combined capacity of these new plants which are already set up is about 20,000 tons per annum.

The two aluminium producing companies have also set up plants for rolling aluminium sheets. The present combined capacity of both these plants is only about 3.000 tons.

Some lead sheets are also manufactured in the Calcutta area, but at present they are rolled in 3 ft. width, while the chemical industries require lead sheets of 7 to 9 ft. width. Aluminium and lead foils for tea-chests are also manufactured in the Calcutta area and the present capacity is estimated to be sufficient to meet India's requirements.

Several rolling plants for rods and bars of brass, copper, etc. were started during the war, and recently an Extrusion Press has been set up in Calcutta by National Tubes and Pipes Ltd. Arsenical copper rods which are required for Railway locomotives as boiler stays were manufactured in Jaipur by the Jaipur Metal Industries Ltd. during the war and all the requirements of Railways can be met by indigenous production. The present capacity for rods and tubes of brass and copper may be estimated at about 10,000 tons, which is enough to meet the present requirements of the country. The manufacture of lead pipes was started during the war at Konnanagar in former undivided Bengal.

A new plant for lead pipes was also set up in Bombay during 1949. The present production is about 500 tons per annum, but this could be increased to 1,000 tons, if required.

A plant for the manufacture of electrical wires and cables was set up near Calcutta during the war by the National Insulated Cable Co. The total production of electrical bare copper wire and cables of this company and the Indian Cable Co. is estimated to be about 10,000 tons per annum.

A plant specially designed for the manufacture of aluminium cables was set up about a year ago in Travancore at Kundara by the Aluminium Industries Ltd. Another plant is likely to be put up at Jaipur shortly, which would make India self-sufficient as regards the requirements of aluminium cables estimated to be 8,000 to 10,000 tons per annum for the new electrification projects.

Two plants for enamelled copper wire required for making electric motors and fans were set up, about a year ago, one in Bombay and the other in Calcutta. The total capacity of these two plants is 2,000 lbs. per day. When these plants start operations successfully, they will fill up an important gap in the production of essential requirements in non-ferrous semi-manufactures.

A number of concerns have been started for manufacturing different kinds of non-ferrous alloys. The refining and reconditioning of Railways scrap and other industrial non-ferrous scrap is now done in this country, which was formerly largely exported. The total present alloying capacity in the country may be estimated at about 20,000 to 25,000 tons per annum.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

The Government have passed orders on the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding the non-ferrous industry in their resolution dated 11th June 1948. In most cases, the Tariff Board had recommended that the existing revenue duty of 30 per cent. should be converted into a protective duty of 30 per cent. In certain cases, the duty was converted into a protective duty at a lower rate, as in the case of zinc and lead sheets where it was fixed at 20 per cent. In the case of arsenical copper rods, brass rods and brass wires, a protective duty of 35 per cent. was recommended. The Government have accepted all the recommendations of the Tariff Board, except the recommendation regarding remission of duty on all plant and machinery imported since the case of the non-ferrous metal industries was referred to the Board. Government said that though they could not accept the recommendation regarding the refund of duty on machinery already imported, they were considering the general question of the removal of the import duty on machinery. Government have since passed orders reducing the import duty on machinery from 10 per cent. to 5 per cent. which is applicable to all industries. In their resolution, Government have also drawn the special attention of the industry to the recommendation of the Tariff Board in regard to the appointment of qualified technical personnel and technical Directors, to which they attach very great importance. It is to be hoped that the industry will pay due attention to this recommendation and fully implement it in their own interests. One leading concern has already done so.

Protection to Aluminium Industry

In a resolution dated May 15, 1949 the Government of India passed orders regarding protection to the Aluminium Industry. The Tariff Board had submitted its report about four years ago. The protection to the Industry is given partly by customs duties and partly by the grant of subsidies to the two producing companies.

As regards the protective duty, the existing import duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* was to be continued and in addition further specific duties were to be imposed as follows :—

Year	Rate of additional duty on ingots in rupees per ton.	Rate of additional duty on sheets, strips and circles in rupees per ton.
1949–50	328	121
1950–51	237	46
1951–52	146	*Nil*

The rates of subsidies to the two producing companies were fixed as follows :—

Year.	Rate of subsidy in rupees per ton.	
	Indian Aluminium Company.	Aluminium Corporation.
1949–50 ..	330 (on sheets & circles)	710 (on sheets & circles) 900 (on ingots)
1950–51 ..	230 (on sheets & circles)	610 (on sheets & circles) 825 (on ingots)
1951–52 ..	130 (on sheets & circles)	510 (on sheets & circles) 750 (on ingots)

These rates of duty and subsidy are based on the landed cost ex-duty of aluminium ingots being Rs. 1,275 per ton, and of 20 gauge circles being Rs. 2,614 per ton and are liable to suitable adjustments if these prices vary appreciably. The Aluminium Pool was abolished from 15th May, 1949.

In 1950 the Tariff Board held its second inquiry into the Aluminium Industry. The Board submitted its report to the Government. As a result of the recommendations of the Tariff Commission, Government of India have passed orders that the existing protective duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* will continue till May 1952, before which date the scheme of protection will be reviewed.

In view of the increased price of imported aluminium, the levy of additional specific duty on aluminium ingots, sheets and circles was discontinued. The rate of subsidy on the sale of ingots payable to the Aluminium Corporation of India was reduced to Rs. 120 per ton and that too payable only upto the end of October 1950, no subsidy being payable later. No subsidy at all would be paid to the Indian Aluminium Company for the period November 15, 1950 to May 14, 1952.

IMPORTS

The imports of both metals and manufactures during the period 1946-47 to 1950-51 increased very much due to the starving of the Indian market during the war years. The manufactures constituted about 40 per cent. of the total imports during this period. Detailed statistics are given below :—

IMPORTS OF NON-FERROUS METALS & MANUFACTURES

	1946-47 (Tons)	1947-48 (Tons)	1948-49 (Tons)	1949-50 (Tons)	1950-51 (Tons)
METALS :					
Aluminium	7,365	2,642	4,732	4,615	8,159
Brass	13,665	1,951	13,220	10,230	2,116
Copper	13,636	14,457	27,794	28,787	32,421
Lead	7,080	4,553	8,073	6,763	14,559
Tin	823	1,015	1,992	3,070	2,764
Zinc	51,334	25,039	36,015	27,953	59,401
Totals	93,903	49,657	134,826	81,418	1,19,420
MANUFACTURES :					
Aluminium					
Sheets & Circles	3,176	6,389	6,805	6,129	3,937
Other sorts	1,166	2,963	2,318	530	995
Brass					
Sheets	662	366	3,892	984	330
Rods, Tubes & Pipes	1,317	535	574	708	245
Other sorts	23,054	13,444	11,335	12,895	207
Copper					
Sheets	7,477	5,272	1,958	613	229
Rods, Tubes & Pipes	266	120	325	176	89
Other sorts	18,107	5,994	1,767	415	115
Lead					
Sheets	77	156	78	395	123
Rods, Tubes & Pipes	15	13	17	24	46
Other sorts	365	564	48	224	32
Zinc					
Sheets	1,225	2,016	1,357	2,531	2,509
Other sorts	799	582	215	..	197
Totals	57,706	38,414	30,689	25,624	90.54

WORLD PRODUCTION

The following tables give figures of production in the 6 largest producing countries of the world for copper, aluminium, zinc and lead which are the most important of the non-ferrous metals.

COPPER

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Name of country	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
U. S. A.	695,000	1,073,000	1,056,000	961,000	1,112,000
Canada	167,000	199,000	212,000	224,000	231,000
Rhodesia	205,000	218,000	235,000	290,000	315,000
Belgian Congo	158,000	166,000	171,000	156,000	194,000
Chile	395,000	450,000	468,000	387,000	381,000
Japan	26,000	41,000	60,000	82,000	93,000
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT	Not available				

ALUMINIUM

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Name of country	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Germany	....	....	8,000	31,797	30,686
U. S. A.	371,000	449,000	623,000	603,462	718,622
Canada	175,000	270,000	373,000	369,466	394,756
Russia	75,000	....	....	....	....
France	48,000	53,000	71,000	59,679	66,926
U. K.	31,000	29,000	34,000	33,986	33,004
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT	750,000	Not available			

LEAD

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Name of country	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
U. S. A.	366,000	496,000	461,000	501,000	532,000
Australia	169,000	209,000	211,000	207,000	223,000
Canada	166,000	162,000	160,000	146,000	170,000
Germany	18,000*	27,000	54,000*	133,837	171,000
Mexico	186,000	213,000	214,000	253,000	243,000
Belgium	27,000	45,000	72,000	87,000	68,000
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT	Not available				

ZINC

(In tons of 2,000 lbs.)

Name of country	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
U. S. A.	728,000	806,000	790, 000	815,000	848,000
Germany	18,000*	23,000*	46,000*	96,000	135,000
Canada	186,000	178,000	197,000	206,000	204,000
Belgium	89,000	147,000	163,000	195,000	195,000
Australia	85,000	78,000	92,000	91,000	95,000
United Kingdom	73,000	76,000	81,000	72,000	79,000
TOTAL WORLD OUTPUT	Not available				

* British Zone only.

THE OPIUM INDUSTRY

OPIUM, which is one of the most important and remarkable vegetable drugs known to man, is a light brown to dark looking tough solid with a characteristic smell and bitter taste. It is obtained from the unripe capsule or fruit of the poppy, Papaver Somniferum, to give it its scientific name. The capsule or fruit is scratched or cut and the juice which keeps slowly exuding from the cuts during the night is removed early in the morning and allowed to dry further in the shade before it is ready for packing.

Opium is one of the best drugs for sleeplessness produced by painful disease, and along with its derivatives it is a fine remedy for cough, asthma, diarrhœa, piles and other nasal and throat disorders. It is also an expectorant and an anti-spasmodic. Though opium has great uses as medicine it can also be fully abused. It is a habit forming drug and can be dangerous to both mind and body. The opium addict becomes a physical and mental wreck in course of time losing all interest in life and business, or he becomes a hardened criminal. The opium dens of the world are indeed notorious for their vice and crime. For these reasons most countries regulate the sale and distribution of opium under Dangerous Drugs Rules. To combat illicit traffic in drugs international control organs have been set up, such as the Opium Advisory Board, Permanent Control Opium Board, and Drug Supervisory Board. And so at the San Francisco Conference in 1946 it was decided that the international control agencies should be brought into relation with the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O. to be better able to fight the evil.

The poppy is grown chiefly in Eastern Europe and Asia specially in U.S.S.R., Turkey, Iran, India and China, the last of which is a big producer as well as consumer. The world medical requirements of opium are estimated at 1,000 tons. And though world production has tended to fall since 1936 it was still as high as 1,600 tons in 1938 (excluding China and Afghanistan) that is to say, 600 tons in excess of the world's medical needs.

Since 1940, however, production has increased to meet increased medical and other legitimate requirements.

The following figures show how exports rose from 1945 to 1950-51 :—

1945-46	49 Cwts.	Rs.	75,432
1946-47	220 ,,	,,	3,81,000
1947-48	320 ,,	,,	8,66,424
1948-49	234 ,,	,,	7,83,910
1949-50	1,776 ,,	,,	58,69,908
1950-51	4,305 Chests=5,852 Cwts.		
	Value Rs. 1,91,73,048		
1951-52 (7 months),	2,057 Chests=2,933 Cwts.		
	Value Rs. 1,04,03,720		

1 Chest = 140 lbs.
1 Md. = 82 2/7 lbs.
1 Seer = 2 lbs.

The net receipts (receipts less expenditure) of the Government of India have fluctuated :—

1941-42	Rs.	+41	lakhs
1942-43	,,	+26	,,
1943-44	,,	— 2	,,
1944-45	,,	— 5	,,
1945-46	,,	—52	,,
1946-47	,,	+48	,,
1947-48	,,	+51	,,
1948-49	,,	+35	,,
1949-50	,,	— 4	lakhs
1950-51 (Revised) ..	,,	+195	,,
1951-52 (Budget) ..	,,	+38	,,

Another point which is worth mentioning is that while the consumption of opium for medical purposes increased, excise opium sold to State Governments diminished.

Present Position.—The policy of the Government of India before the transfer of power was one of suppression of excessive indulgence but non-interference with moderate use. In effect this remains the policy of the Government today. In 1945, there were 12,000 to 14,000 licensed shops in the sub-continent selling opium albeit in small quantities and the average consumption in eating and smoking was on an average 200 tons per annum in the decade 1930-40.

The poppy is grown today in U.P. and in parts of central India, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat. This opium is bought by the Government of India at the fixed rate of Rs. 9 a seer and made into three kinds of opium at two factories, at Ghazipur and Neemuch—1. provision opium (71° opium) for export, 2. excise opium (90° opium) sold to State Governments for local consumption, and 3. medical opium (87·5° opium) for the Medical Departments in India and for export to London for sale to chemists. The exports are made to Aden, Burma, Nepal, Zanzibar, etc. by agreement with their respective Governments. The price of the opium sold to the States is Rs. 18 per seer and of the opium exported is £129 to £240 per cwt.

Apart from the medical needs of the sub-continent which amount to about 25 cwts., and of the exports for medical purposes to the U.K., which amount to 15 to 25 tons annually, some opium is also used to manufacture morphine and codeine in India. In 1943 the Government Alkaloid Works at Ghazipur produced 2,000 lbs. morphine and 424 lbs. codeine with their salts. The Government of India Panel on fine chemicals (before partition) estimated a target production of 3,000 lbs. and 1,500 lbs. of morphine and codeine salts respectively for 1946. The requisite opium needs for this purpose were estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 50 tons. In the future, however, the Government of India is expected to limit the production of opium to the medical and scientific requirements of India and for exports according to international agreements.

The expenditure on opium consumed in the sub-continent still amounts to about Rs. 2 to 3 crores per annum. In U.P. alone opium consumption was as high as 250 cwts. a year, in spite of duty on it being raised by 20 per cent. Whatever may have been the policy in the past it is vitally necessary to stamp out addiction to the noxious drug. Assam led the way when it introduced prohibition in March 1941. The loss of State excise revenue may be as high as 3 crores (duties vary from Rs. 51 to Rs. 140 per seer) but it will be amply compensated by higher national health and morale.

REVENUE ESTIMATES. (Rs. in Lakhs)

1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
accounts	revised	estimate
123·74	300	235

(In Lakhs of Rs.)

	1949-50 (actuals)	1950-51 (actuals)	1951-52 (estimate)
Sale of Medical opium	—	·10	·15
Sale to State Govts.	40·59	78·28	78·38
Receipts in England	59·90	154·04	50·0
Miscellaneous ..	23·47	67·61	106·57
Net Revenue ..	123·74	300·0	235·0

EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES. (Rs. in Lakhs)

1949-50	1950-51	1951-52
actuals	revised	estimates
127·33	104·57	197·3

The expenditure is expected to be more than offset by the receipts to be realised.

THE PAPER INDUSTRY

PAPER making was introduced in this country in the tenth century by Muslim rulers and became a fine craft during the regime of Akbar. Till the advent of the British rule it flourished as a cottage industry all over the country; but thereafter the manufacture of hand-made paper was mostly confined to jails. With the advent of industrial revolution in the country, the craft was on the decline. It was, however, in the 'thirties that Mahatma Gandhi made efforts to revitalise the industry and some of the best types of paper are now turned out by hand in the country.

The first paper mill on a modern scale was started in India about ninety years ago by Dr. William Carey and the second was established in 1867 on the banks of Hooghly near Calcutta. The initial enterprise was, however, a failure; but some of the machines acquired by the Titaghur Paper Mills floated in 1882 have really paved the foundation of the industry in this country. Simultaneously, several mills were started in other centres as well, including Lucknow and Gwalior. The latter mill had to be closed down because of the losses; but its machinery was acquired by the Bengal Paper Mills which had started production at Raniganj in 1891. In Bombay State the first paper mill was started in 1887 and was known as the Deccan Paper Mills.

Until 1925 the progress of the industry was rather slipshod and though several concerns were started, there were only nine mills in the country with an installed capacity of 33,000 tons. The Bamboo-Paper Industry (Protection) Act of 1925 provided an opportunity to the mills to repair the damage caused by the incessant and intensive use of their plant during the Great War and of overcoming the difficulties of getting stores and machinery and thus promoted the development of bamboo-pulp as the main raw material. The protective tariff on paper was renewed on the recommendation of the Tariff Board in 1932 and imported wood-pulp was also subjected to a duty of Rs. 45 per ton. This pulp duty had the direct effect of preventing the establishment of new paper mills designed to work on imported wood-pulp and of concentrating on the exploitation of bamboo-pulp resources. The industry continued to be protected till 1947 when on the recommendations of the Tariff Board, Government decided to end it but assured the industry of its revival in the event of recurrence of competition.

Prior to the outbreak of the Second World War, India's total consumption of paper averaged 203,574 tons a year of which 149,975 tons were imported varieties. The difficulty in getting paper from abroad during this period provided an opportunity for expanding the output and by 1944 there were 16 mills to turn out 103,883 tons of paper, excluding strawboard, as against 53,811 tons in 1937-38.

Structure.—The third census of the industry taken in 1948 revealed that there were 39 factories with a fixed capital outlay of Rs. 537 lakhs and a Working Capital of Rs. 283 lakhs. West Bengal and Bombay accounted for 12 and 13 factories respectively, with Uttar Pradesh and Madras ranking third and fourth having 6 and 5 factories respectively. Bihar, Punjab and Orissa had one factory each, but the census did not consider the factories in Mysore and Hyderabad. Despite this limitation, the following details may be interesting :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

Fixed Capital	537	
Working Capital	283	820
No. of persons employed ..	20,368	
Salary and Wages	200	
Fuel, etc.	104	
Raw Material	247	
Chemicals	151	
Packing Material	21	
Other Materials	55	
Total Materials consumed ..	..	474
Total ex-factory value of Materials consumed ..	..	474·6
Total ex-factory value of Products and by-Products.	..	991·8

Production.—The bulk of the productions comprises the more common types of paper, especially printing and writing paper. The manufacture of superior varieties is also undertaken but on a restricted scale. There is no mill manufacturing newsprint at present. The following table gives the trend of production :—

(In 000 tons)

Year	Installed Capacity	Total Production	Printing & Writing	Wrapping	Special Varieties	Board
1946	105	106	65	15	7	18
1947	105	93	53	17	5	18
1948	105	98	50	17	13	17
1949	110	103	59	13	11	19
1950	114	109	70	15	5	19
1951	137	131	78	24	3	26

According to the President of the Indian Paper Mills Association, the installed capacity of the industry at the beginning of 1952 was 158,500 tons as against 115,400 tons a year ago. He also claimed that the manufacturing cost was the cheapest in the world.

Raw Material.—Sabai grass and bamboo are the chief raw materials which are available locally. The use of imported woodpulp has been gradually discouraged and hardly 10 per cent. of the raw material is imported. Of late, however, the industry has been placing a greater reliance on rags, hemp, hemp ropes and waste-paper. One important mill is exclusively dependent on waste paper and rags.

For many years the paper pulp section of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun has been carrying out experimental work in connection with the development of new fibres for paper-making, and it has been reported that considerable success has been obtained in making craft paper from bamboo pulp. Two paper mills have now been successfully manufacturing craft papers from bamboo for over a year. The industry is making a voluntary contribution of four annas per ton of paper for expenditure on research.

Recent enquiries show that the Kashmir and Tehri-Garhwal can supply fir and spruce in quantities sufficient for the establishment of a newsprint mill in Kashmir and U.P. The two species of wood are well known raw material for the production of mechanical pulp for use in newsprint manufacture and the suitability of both the species from the two States has recently been tested at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. Most of the established mills have plans for the expansion of production and several new companies have been floated for the manufacture of paper, board and also newsprint which last is to be manufactured from the timber found in the forests of Madhya Pradesh. But the abnormal rise in the cost of machinery and the difficulties of importing these from abroad, however remain.

The Panel of the advisory Planning Board set up in 1944-45 recommended the establishment of mills for newsprint in Kashmir, Tehri-Garhwal and Punjab and set the target of production at 20,000 tons in 1951 and 40,000 tons in 1956 against an anticipated annual consumption of 60,000 tons and 100,000 tons respectively.

The Panel anticipating increased demand for both paper and board in the next four years, recommended a large expansion of the industry aiming at a target of production in each case, as shown below :—

Kinds of paper.	Anticipated annual consumption in tons.		Target of indigenous production.	
	1951	1956	1951	1956
All types of paper other than newsprint	220,000	312,000	169,000	302,000
All types of boards including strawboards ..	75,000	119,000	75,000	119,000

As regards the location of new paper mills for the expansion of the industry, the Panel is of the opinion that no new mills should be set up in West Bengal, but instead should be distributed in the following suitable areas :—

Paper :—In Madras, Bombay, Assam, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

Boards :—In Bombay, West Bengal (near Calcutta), Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Hyderabad State.

Hand-made Paper :—The Panel recommends the expansion of this industry by organising systematically for the production of special types of paper, with semi-mechanisation of some of the processes.

The Panel, while of the view that the projected increase of paper and board production can be left to private capital and enterprise without direct financial assistance from Government, has recommended that (*i*) a survey should be made of all cellulose raw material, (*ii*) that the paper pulp section of the Dehra Dun Forest Research Institute should be converted into a Pulp and Paper Research Centre, the Government sharing the cost with the industry and (*iii*) that at least 6 young Indians should be sent abroad every year for higher training in addition to technicians trained at the Dehra Dun Centre.

The Government accepted the Panel's recommendations regarding targets of production and location of mills but no orders have been passed on the other recommendations, although some State Governments have started experimenting on suitable raw materials such as planting of encalysters and mulberry trees and growing of bhabar grass on preserved areas.

FIVE-YEAR PLAN

During 1952, mills have planned to raise the capacity mainly because 8,000 tons unit is considered as the minimum size of an economic unit. The Mysore Paper Mills expect to double their capacity to 8,000 tons by 1953. The Cauvery Valley Paper Mills with a capacity of 3,000 tons is expected to go into production in 1952 while Ballarpur Paper and Strawboard with 8,000 tons capacity will start operations in 1953. Thus, the industry's installed capacity is expected to rise to 183,000 tons by 1953.

The Planning Commission came to the conclusion early in 1951 that the production and consumption targets for 1956 might be fixed at 312,000 tons and 322,000 tons respectively. It also felt that having regard to the distributed supply of raw material, a certain degree of regionalisation could be achieved so as to discourage the evil of present over-concentration in a certain area. Accordingly it fixed the following programme :—

Variety of Paper	No. of Units	New Capacity (Tons)	Location
Writing and Printing ..	10	80,000	Madras, Bombay, Orissa, Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Assam, Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.
Wrapping Paper—			
Light Weight	6	48,000	U.P., Bihar and Bombay.
Heavy Weight	2	20,000	Madras and Punjab.
Kraft Paper	3	30,000	Bombay, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh.
Total	21	178,000	

According to the President of the Indian Paper Mills Association, it requires Rs. 2 to 2½ crores at present to install a mill of about 8,000 tons to 10,000 tons capacity and the capital turnover is very slow compared to most other industries. Besides, there is the problem of securing technical personnel. Because of these factors, the draft outline of the Five-Year Plan lowered the production target to 212,000 tons.

In regard to newsprint manufacture, it is recognised that the annual consumption of newsprint is around 35,000 tons and the Sirpur Mills in Hyderabad is engaged in putting up a 15,000-ton plant. The Planning Commission has come to the conclusion that even though there are large sources of raw materials such as silver fir and spruce in Northern India, the Madhya Pradesh scheme, on which capital expenditure was already incurred, deserves preferential encouragement. Started originally as a private enterprise with the support of the State Government, this concern is now being managed by the State. Towards the end of 1950 the inquiry committee reported that the scheme would be a success in spite of the inflated capital outlay provided Rs. 325 lakhs were made available to the company by Government. It is learnt that the State Government has succeeded in persuading the Government of India to come to its rescue.

THE PLASTICS INDUSTRY

THOUGH casein was known to the Egyptians and celluloid was discovered as early as 1865 it would be correct to describe the plastics industry as one of the newer industries. Within a little over two decades, however, plastic products have become the basic materials for industrial and constructional purposes and the number and variety of articles made of plastic substances indicate that few industries have such a wide range of products with possibilities of their utilisation in diverse ways as this industry. The flexibility with which plastic materials can be worked makes them simpler and cheaper than metal, wood, stones, ceramics or glass. They are being increasingly required in the manufacture of machine parts, electric gear, automobile and aircraft construction, in addition to a multitude of domestic requirements. This industry also offers possibilities of assisting in the establishment of a fully developed chemical industry in the country.

PRESENT POSITION

The plastics industry in India has been largely developed during the Second World War and is primarily concerned with turning out finished product from imported raw material. Before 1939, there were about a dozen moulding concerns manufacturing celluloid and other articles out of imported moulding powders and semi-fabricated plastic goods. The difficulty of importing moulding powders during the war led to the manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder by a few concerns within the country. Plywood bonding resin is also produced on a small scale. A factory was recently established at Hyderabad in joint co-operation with a British enterprise for manufacturing phenolic resin-bonded laminated sheet, based on paper and fabric. A few machines for the production of tubes and rods have been installed in two or three places, but their production is very limited.

At the end of 1950 there were 80 major factories as against 41 in 1949. The capital invested is Rs. 6 crores and some 10,000 workers are engaged in the manufacture of plastics. The manufacture of plastics articles comprises four branches : compression moulding, injection moulding, extrusion and fabrication. The progressive increase in the machine capacity is given below :—

	1950	1951
Injection moulding..	506 ozs.	700 ozs.
Compression ..	9,608 tons	7,000 tons
Extrusion	pressure 64"	pressure 60"

For this purpose the annual requirements of raw materials are placed at 5,000 tons of thermo-plastics, 3,000 tons of thermo-setting moulding powder and 250 tons of fabricating material. The actual output of plastic moulded articles during the past three years is given below :—

Year	gross in lakhs
1948	3.75
1949	10.18
1950	22.97

Official figures about production are made available for 1951. They place the output of plastic moulded articles at 14.4 lakhs gross and that of bakelite moulding powder at 459,000 lbs. The monthly capacity of the latter was 150,000 lbs. in January 1952 as against 84,000 lbs. a year ago.

In the absence of the production of moulding powders and semi-fabricated goods, which, in turn, depends upon a well-developed chemical industry for supplying the necessary basic materials, only the moulding and fabricating sections of the industry, using imported raw materials, have been established. The industry also suffers from technical drawbacks from the point of view of organisation, equipment and machinery. Injection moulding side is limited to the production of utility articles and the extrusion side has only recently been developed. Fabrication is restricted to a few utility articles and most of the production in this line comes under the category of "fancy goods", with the exception of umbrella handles, spectacle frames and fountain pens. Nearly a dozen factories have installed machinery for manufacturing moulds ; but the work is still in an experimental stage. Among the new lines added recently may be mentioned automobile parts, radio parts, umbrella handles, wall titles, coat hangers, waist belts, artificial eyes, spectacle frames, and caps for collapsible tubes. The industry has also developed casein plastic and plastic leather cloth successfully and has on its programme, the manufacture of radio cabinets.

Only one firm is engaged in the manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder for sale to the moulders. It was established in 1946 and has a rated capacity of about 900 tons per annum on the basis of working two shifts. The actual production was, however 72 tons in 1947 and 125 tons in 1948 and 255 tons in 1950. Proposals for manufacturing urea and formaldehyde at Sindhri are under examination. An acetate rayon plant has been put up at Hyderabad and will, when in production, make available cellulose acetate for the moulding industry.

An important development in 1951 was the signing of contracts between the Government of India and the oil companies for setting up oil refineries in various parts of India. As a result, chemicals such as benzine, acetylene and ethylene gases are expected to be made available for the manufacture of plastics raw materials. It is, however, pointed out that most of the demand being transitory does not provide a stable basis for the industry.

PROTECTION

The Tariff Board, after completing its inquiry in August 1949 into the claim of the plastic industry for protection, came to the conclusion that the industry is established and conducted on sound business lines, although there was considerable room for improvement both in its commercial and technical organisation. The Board found that the finishing section of the industry had developed before the establishment of the industries supplying intermediate and basic raw materials. At the same time, it endorsed the opinion of the Panel on Plastics and Cellulose Industries that "India possesses the resources necessary for the production of raw materials required for the synthetic plastics industry and has, in addition, an abundance of naturally occurring resins and resin-forming materials." It further found that it was in the national interest to grant protection to it and that the probable cost of the protection to the community would not be excessive.

The Board's main recommendations are given below :—

(1) In the absence of a fully-developed chemical industry supplying the basic raw materials for the moulding powder section of the industry and in order to reduce the cost of production of moulding powder, the manufacturers of such powder should be allowed a refund of the whole of the duties payable on the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of powder. This should be available to those who produce at least 200 tons of phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder per annum.

(2) The existing revenue duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on moulding powder should be converted into an equivalent protective duty which should be kept in force till March 31, 1953.

(3) Imports of phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder should be permitted only to the extent of the gap between the domestic demand and production.

(4) In view of the need to expand the domestic market for plastic goods, assistance to the industry should be given in other ways than by an increase in the import duty.

(5) The section of the industry manufacturing plastic goods such as soap-boxes and spectacle frames should be helped by granting a reduction in import duty on such raw materials as are not manufactured in the country from 30 per cent. to 20 per cent., both *ad valorem*. The rate of duty on raw celluloid should also be 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

(6) In respect of electrical accessories, the existing revenue duty should be converted into a protective duty to remain in force till March 31, 1953 and the present preferential rate of 24 per cent. on imports from the United Kingdom should be raised to 30 per cent. and the standard rate adjusted in accordance with the terms of the Indo-British Trade Agreement.

(7) In regard to spectacle frames, the existing revenue duty of 20 per cent. should continue.

(8) Early steps should be taken to set up a central moulding powder factory in order to co-ordinate the production of the existing units and others to be established and to ensure economical production.

(9) In view of the necessity for standardisation of plastic-ware and rationalisation of its production, the scheme for having a central mould-making shop should receive early and favourable consideration of Government.

(10) Indian manufacturers of plastics should keep abreast of technical developments in other countries.

(11) Early steps should be taken by the industry for the formulation of proper standards for moulding powder and finished articles.

(12) The existing revenue duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem* on phenol-formaldehyde moulding powder should be converted into a protective duty.

(13) The duties of 25 per cent. standard, on phenol and of 30 per cent. standard and 26 per cent. preferential, both on formaldehyde and hexamine, these three being the principal raw materials used in the manufacture of phenol-formaldehyde powder, should be refunded on import to the manufacturers of moulding powder, who have a minimum annual production of 200 tons.

The Government of India issued orders on January 7, 1950 on the Board's recommendations. In regard to the main recommendation of the Board suggesting a reduction in the import duties on raw materials used by the industry in producing plastic goods like soap boxes, Government came to the conclusion that "the requirements of the case would be adequately met by a reduction of duty from 30 per cent. *ad valorem* to 20 per cent. *ad valorem* in respect of only cellulose nitrate (sheets, rods and tubes), rennet casein and polyvinyl chloride resin." This meant that raw materials like urea-formaldehyde moulding powder, polystyrene, cellulose acetate, cellulose and butyrate, would continue to be subjected to 30 per cent. duties.

PLASTICS PANEL

The Panel on Plastics, appointed by the Government of India in 1947, recommended that the moulding industry should be expanded to use about 3,000 tons of moulding powders annually during the next five years and that types of automatic presses, etc., should be imported. Moulding plants, the Panel opined, might be located in any part of the country, preferably near trade centres. A moulding plant utilising 100 tons of moulding powders per annum is considered a minimum economic unit under Indian conditions. Two Die making establishments should be set up, preferably at Bombay and Calcutta.

The Panel also considered that the expansion of the plastic moulding industry could be left to private enterprise ; but if private capital were not forthcoming to instal die-making plants, Government should subsidise the undertaking.

The Panel further recommended that the production of the following synthetic moulding powders should be started as soon as the basic chemicals required for their manufacture were available at economic rates and the demand was sufficiently large to justify the erection of an economic unit for each type: (1) Phenol-formaldehyde (1,500 tons), (2) Cellulose Nitrate (2,000 tons), (3) Urea-formaldehyde (500 tons), and (4) Cellulose acetate (1,000 tons). For a long-range industrial development plan, the production of the following synthetic plastics was recommended: (1) Melamine, (2) Furfural-phenol, (3) Nylon, (4) Polye-thylene, (5) Alkyd, (6) Vinyl, (7) Acrylate, (8) Silicone.

Stating that there were bright prospects of developing the naturally-occurring resins for use in the industry, the Panel strongly felt that intensification of co-ordinated research on the utilisation of lac, bhilawan and cashew-nut oil, must be undertaken.

A synthetic or a natural resin is very seldom in a condition suitable for direct moulding and requires the addition of filling materials. Wood flour is one of the most important of these. The Panel recommended that the manufacture of wood flour should be undertaken in India and an annual production of 1,500 tons aimed at.

THE RAYON INDUSTRY

WORLD'S first rayon factory capable of producing about a hundred pounds of rayon a day was erected in France in the year 1884. Today the world production of rayon, inclusive of staple fibre, has risen to the staggering amount of over 2,000 million pounds. This man-made fibre has beaten age-old textile fibres like silk and wool quantitatively and now occupies a position second to that of cotton, which is also being threatened by staple fibre.

But in spite of the large consumption amounting to some 75 tons of yarn per day and costing about five crores of rupees to the sub-continent annually in the pre-war days, there was no rayon manufacture in India or Pakistan till 1945. In the post-war period, in spite of the high level of prices, the separation of Pakistan from India and the difficulty of obtaining rayon due to shortage in the world market, India consumed on an average about 60 tons of rayon yarn per day at an annual cost of Rs. 15 crores approximately, as evidenced by Table I below.

The Indian Central Cotton Committee and the Board of Scientific and Industrial Research evinced early interest in this new industry and did very useful spade work by instituting research and collecting reliable data. The first industrial concern to be formed with the object of manufacturing rayon in India was the Travancore Rayons Ltd., which was quickly followed by the Sirsilk Ltd., and the National Rayon Corporation Ltd. Table II gives certain particulars about these companies. (See below.)

No new company has since been formed for rayon manufacture. But the Travancore Rayons as well as the National Rayon Corporation have already placed their product in the market and will soon have reached their capacity production, though their actual production figures are not available yet. The Sirsilk had practically stopped its activity due to political conditions in the early stages of the execution of the project. But in view of the decision of the Hyderabad Government to carry on the work considerable progress has been made at the factory site, although quite a lot remains yet to be done pending the decision regarding the Managing Agency of the Company.

MACHINERY

The mechanical equipment required for producing rayon is highly complicated and has for the present to be obtained from specialised firms in foreign countries. The Travancore plant is British cum Swiss, the Hyderabad plant entirely British, while the Bombay plant is American. However, there are several simple items of machinery such as tanks, containers, etc., which could doubtless be made locally and this fact has not been lost sight of by the industry in its own interest.

The absence in this country of technicians, capable of looking after the new rayon industry is a problem for Managing Agents. There is, however, only one way of solving the difficulty; and that is to give a thorough training to selected young men in rayon factories either at home or if possible abroad. One of the companies has already moved in this matter, and seen to it that the technical side is Indianised right from the start. Though it is desirable that the other two companies follow the example of the first company in this particular respect, their plans are not known. There is little likelihood of any serious difficulty arising out of lack of trained labour as the Indian labourer has enough intelligence to grasp and enough dexterity to execute new methods of work.

The combined daily production of the three plants, operating at full capacity, will be 16½ tons of rayon, which is about 25 per cent. of the sub-continent's post-war consumption after the separation of Pakistan. The consumption of rayon would certainly have been much higher in this country even now, if only rayon were available. Obviously there is vast scope for expansion of this industry in India.

STAPLE FIBRE

Any review of the rayon industry would be incomplete without a consideration of staple fibre, which is nothing but cut rayon. Staple fibre which is hardly two decades old, showed a higher production figure than that of filament rayon during the last war. It was originally invented as a substitute for cotton in those countries which had no direct access to raw cotton. Although this new fibre offers today immense possibilities of permutation and combination in spinning and weaving, it will suffice for the present to look upon it only as a substitute for cotton.

As the bulk of the cotton grown in India has a short staple, the country has got to depend on imported cotton for spinning finer counts. Although the efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee spread over a quarter of a century succeeded in growing long staple cotton, the actual yield of this variety formed just a fraction of India's requirement and by far the major portion of this yield has to come from Pakistan as a result of partition. India thus suffers from a serious shortage of long staple cotton, which could best be substituted by staple fibre manufactured in the country itself to an appreciable extent.

In fact India at present suffers from a serious shortage of cotton, regardless of its staple length. The all too ambitious scheme of the Government of India to make the country self-sufficient in food, jute and cotton at the same time, has not shown any striking results at least so far and frantic efforts have to be made to buy cotton from foreign countries at the sellers' price. After partition, India's imports of cotton have risen enormously as evidenced by the staggering figure of Rs. 100 crores for the imports of cotton in the year 1950-51 alone. The best, perhaps the only solution for this enormous drain is the manufacture of staple fibre in India. Messrs. Birla Bros. took a step in the right direction when they recently signed a contract for a 15 tons a day staple fibre plant, which will be located in Madhya Bharat. The manufacture of staple fibre must under the circumstances be looked upon as the most urgent problem India has to solve, next in importance only to food.

The war scare leading to stock-piling of essential raw materials has created a serious danger for our nascent rayon industry by creating a shortage of rayon-grade pulp in the world market. Unless, therefore, the rayon industry acts immediately and with foresight towards the manufacture of rayon-grade pulp from indigenous cellulose-bearing raw materials such as, bamboo for example, it is likely to land into the same unenviable predicament, which the rayon weaving industry had to suffer in India during the Second World War on account of the non-availability of rayon yarn. Fortunately for the industry, considerable work has already been done to this end and all that is now needed is to push it through courageously even at some cost. That will save the industry from its dependence on imported pulp, besides saving some exchange for the country.

TABLE I

Imports of art goods into the country.

		1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Art Yarn	Lbs.	39,970,056	36,939,060	35,274,577
	Rs.	12,82,78,636	10,45,62,067	14,70,87,312
Art Piece-goods	Yds.	4,019,677	14,250,293	1,798,200
	Rs.	1,03,64,527	3,14,77,315	41,66,505
Staple Fibre	Lbs.	52,694	488,697	12,585,993
	Rs.	65,619	648,428	1,89,85,328
Staple Fibre Yarn ..	Lbs.	750,195	2,757,991	1,319,607
	Rs.	19,91,451	77,62,894	32,56,777
Total imports of Rayon and S. F. etc.. ..	Rs.	14,12,76,070	15,48,86,307	17,39,42,728

TABLE II

Name of Company	Formed in	Authorised Capital in lakhs	Issued Capital in lakhs	Process of manufacture	Projected production per day	Plant located in
The Travancore Rayons Ltd.	January 1946	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Viscose	5 tons Rayon; 1½ tons Transparent Paper	Travancore
The Sirsilk Ltd.	August 1946	500 (O.S.)*	200 (O.S.)*	Acetate	5 tons Rayon	Hyderabad State
The National Rayon Corporation Ltd.	1946 (?)	1,000	350	Viscose	6½ tons Rayon	Bombay State

* 100 Indian Rupees = Approximately 116 O.S. Rupees.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

INDIA produces about 16,000 tons of rubber a year which is a little more than one per cent. of the world production of rubber. Broadly speaking there are six major areas in the world where rubber is produced, and if all these areas were placed in the order of their importance as producers of rubber India would come last. The figures quoted below are for 1950:

Countries	Quantity in tons (*One ton* = 2,240 *lbs.*)
Malaya	694,086
Indonesia	687,212
Ceylon	113,500
Indo-China	48,482
India	15,599
Sarawak	55,615*
Total	1,764,494

During the year 1951 India produced 17,148 tons of rubber. The tapable acreage during that year was 148,739 acres and the average yield per acre per annum was 258 lbs.

Area Under Cultivation.—The area under rubber cultivation in the sub-continent before the year 1925 was nearly 68,000 acres. Today the area under cultivation in India stands roughly at 170,506·56 acres. Some twenty years ago, about 90 per cent. of the rubber plantations were owned by Europeans. Today the whole industry is predominantly Indian in character and composition.

Here is a statement showing area under rubber cultivation as on December 31, 1951 according to the years of planting.

	Acres
Planted earlier than 1938 ..	106,542·97
Planted in 1938 ..	1,771·91
,, ,, 1939 ..	4,017·75
,, ,, 1940 ..	3,666·01
,, ,, 1941 ..	2,123·66
,, ,, 1942 ..	5,961·53
,, ,, 1943 ..	14,742·83
,, ,, 1944 ..	11,369·38
,, ,, 1945 ..	9,441·58
,, ,, 1946 ..	4,236·85
,, ,, 1947 ..	2,703·72
,, ,, 1948 ..	1,276·35
,, ,, 1949 ..	1,096·97
,, ,, 1950 ..	1,415·81
,, ,, 1951 ..	824·49
Total ..	171,191·81

Of the whole area under cultivation by far the biggest single part is in Travancore (in Travancore-Cochin) as the following statement showing distribution of acreage under rubber cultivation according to States as on December 31, 1951 makes clear:

	Acres
Travancore	122,548·05
Cochin	13,812·44
Madras State	30,772·86
Assam	50·00
Coorg	3,196·20
Mysore	396·03
Andamans	407·00
West Bengal	9·23
Total ..	171,191·81

Some of the estates are over 100 acres in extent but the overwhelming majority are less than 5, and in between 100 and 5 there are all gradations:

	Acres
257 estates of and above 100 acres	103,117·42
201 estates of and above 50 acres and below 100 acres ..	13,512·52
1,321 estates of and above 10 acres and below 50 acres	25,127·72
9,807 estates of and above 1 acre and below 10 acres ..	28,046·18
2,421 estates below 1 acre ..	1,387·97
14,007 .. .. Total	171,191·81

* Inclusive of other Asian countries.

Total Production.—The most important statistics of all relate to the total amount of the production of rubber in the country. As has already been stated, this is between 16,000 and 17,000 tons a year. The yield per acre is disappointing and compares unfavourably with the average yield in Ceylon or Malay or Indonesia.

While the average yield per year per acre in the country varies from 250 to 290 lbs., the average yield per acre in Ceylon varies from 350 to 400 lbs. In Malaya and Indonesia it is higher still, being as much as twice the Indian yield. The Indian grower ascribes the difference in yield chiefly to difference in soil, climate and the distribution in rainfall, which result in high production cost. According to the Government speaking through the Member for Industries and Commerce (Sept. 4, 1947), however, the low yield can be ascribed to out-of-date methods adopted in growing rubber even after due allowance is made for climatic conditions. Here are the production figures for the country:

Year	Production (Tons)	Tapable acreage	Average yield per acre per annum in pounds
1947	16,449	129,370	285
1948	15,422	118,811	291
1949	15,587	123,791	282
1950	15,599	137,888	253
1951	17,148	148,739	258

The total amount invested by the rubber producing industry in the country is roughly 12 crores. The estimated value of rubber produced in the country during 1950 at the rate of Rs. 85 per 100 lbs. is about 297 lakhs of rupees. All the figures we have cited together testify to the part played by the rubber growing industry in the economy of South India and the importance of ensuring that the industry pays its way.

The Minister for Commerce and Industry announced in Parliament on March 19, 1951 that the Tariff Board had been asked to report on rubber prices and until this was done the price of rubber would be Rs. 122-8-0.

The Rubber Board had considered that matter in 1950 October and passed a resolution unanimously that the price of Indian rubber should be raised from Rs. 90 to Rs. 100. When the situation subsequently changed, the Minister said, he personally went to Madras and discussed the matter with the representatives of the Madras and Travancore Governments and the rubber industry. They came to the unanimous conclusion that as an interim measure the price should be raised to Rs. 122-8 until the recommendations of the Tariff Board were known.

In the course of the debate that followed a member complained that the rubber growers in India were not given an economic price, with the result that out of 44 companies which produced rubber the shares of only 11 were being quoted on the market.

Tyre prices had been consistently raised with the support of Government and today tyre prices in the country were more than 60 per cent. above the prices in the United Kingdom, where the same firm of Dunlops manufactured tyres with rubber bought at four shillings, eight and a half pence (over three rupees) a pound in Malaya as against 13½ annas in India.

Mr. Mahatab, in the course of his reply said that only prices of cycle tubes and tyres were under control. Rubber manufacturers had increased prices by 18 per cent., three per cent. for excise duty and 15 per cent. for the increased price of raw rubber.

The manufacturers, he said, wanted an increase in prices on three grounds (1) increased cost of manufacture, (2) proposed increased prices for indigenous raw rubber and (3) increased price of foreign raw rubber.

Present Position.—Till about the middle of 1934 there was practically very little consumption of indigenous rubber in the sub-continent. Even as late as 1939, out of a total of 16,500 tons produced only about 5,600 tons were accounted for by internal consumption. About two-thirds of the rubber produced was thus available for export, a fact which necessitated Indian participation in the international agreement on the export of rubber. As has already been stated, in 1939 internal consumption rose to 5,600 tons. From then on it continued to increase steadily till in 1941 it reached the figure of 14,297. During the war the demand for rubber soared higher still partly because of the greater requirement of the Allies and partly because supplies from the chief rubber producing countries, like Malay, Java and Burma were not available.

The present position of the rubber growing industry is different from its position either before the war or during the war. There is a big internal market, for a great rubber manufacturing industry (*i.e.*, using rubber as its raw material) which has grown up. It consumes more rubber than the growers can produce so that some three to four thousand tons have actually to be imported to meet its total requirements. And when rubber-manufacturing enterprises, now in the process of formation, start operating the industry will need larger imports still or a much larger production than exists today. The present world price of rubber is three times the Indian controlled price. So unless the production is proportionately increased the rubber manufacturing enterprises will be very much handicapped. The danger from foreign competition is eliminated by the difference in price. As the market for raw rubber has appreciably expanded, it will be an impetus for the Indian growers to produce more.

Indian Rubber Board.—The old undivided Government of India appointed an *ad hoc* committee presided over by Sir Frederick James in 1945 to consider the danger from foreign competition and the difficulty which the Indian grower was likely to face due to the lesser world price of rubber that prevailed at the time. The report of this Committee was considered at a Conference of representatives of planters, manufacturers, dealers and of the various Governments held at Coimbatore in June 1946. The recommendations of that Conference were generally accepted by the old undivided Central Government and the Governments of Travancore and Cochin, and legislation to implement these recommendations were also brought into force by these Governments.

Finally a body under Central control, called the Indian Rubber Board was constituted with headquarters at Kottayam by an Act of the Central Legislature in 1947.

The objects of the Board were to develop the rubber industry, to see to the marketing of rubber, to regularize import and export and generally to look after the interests of the industry.

Two of the questions with which the Board deals are what prices should be maintained for Indian rubber in the interests of both the producing and consuming sections of the rubber industry and second what level of imports should be permitted.

SERICULTURE

SERICULTURE is carried on mainly as subsidiary to Agriculture. There are about 51,000 rearing families engaged in rearing silk worms in the Mysore State at present. They are also agriculturists by profession.

The total area under mulberry is about 80,000 acres at present. Mulberry is cultivated both as rain-fed and irrigated crop. The yield of leaf per acre per year from rain-fed garden is about 4,000 lbs. Average yield from tank irrigated gardens per acre per year is about 8,000 lbs. whereas in the case of shallow well irrigated and deep well irrigated gardens it is 10,000 lbs.

The total production of cocoons per year is about 240 lakh lbs. and the raw silk produced may be put at 15 lakh lbs. Based on the area under mulberry, the total requirement of disease-free layings in the State is estimated to be about 600 lakhs of layings per annum.

After the Government Organisation was set up the Central Farm at Channapatna began to produce small quantities of disease-free layings on 'Pasteur System' and to educate ryots to use the same. To supplement the work of the grainages which produce only disease free seed by a controlled campaign of seed cocoon production, there are now 4,000 selected seed cocoon rearers to produce Mysore seed cocoons, capable of producing about 4,000 lakhs of seed cocoons, *i.e.*, the entire requirements of the industry for seed cocoons in Mysore and Madras. About 96 per cent of the cocoons produced in the State are used for reeling and only 4 per cent for seed purposes.

Sericultural education in Mysore is given in a practical manner in the Government Silk Farms, such as Channapatna, Mysore, Kolar, Mugur and Sidlaghatta.

The total area under mulberry in the Madras State as it stood on June 30, 1949 is 21,453 acres. In black cotton soils, the annual yield of mulberry leaf is about 4,000 lbs. per acre and in read loam or sandy soils, the yield is about 3,500 lbs. Under the present organisation and with the existing acreage under mulberry cultivation, the productive capacity of reeling cocoons and silk will be 45 lakh lbs. of cocoons and about 3 lakh lbs. of raw silk of both filature and charka grades

The sericultural industry was started in Uttar Pradesh in September 1948. The silkworm races reared are univoltine and multivoltine, Bengal, Mysore and Kashmir races of mulberry and also Eri silkworms. About 2 dozen families have taken it up. The industry is practised as subsidiary to agriculture. The estimated annual production of Eri is 3 mds. dry weight and that of mulberry 2 mds. 2 srs. dry weight. Reeling on a limited scale has been started at the Government Sericultural Station, P.O. Doiwala for demonstration purposes. As the industry has recently been started the department of industries provides rearers with rearing appliances on a returnable basis. The cocoons are purchased by the Government farm till they instal their own reeling equipment.

In Bombay roughly 700 acres are under silkworm food. The estimated annual production of cocoons is 30,000 to 40,000 lbs. The estimated annual production of raw silk is 1,500 to 2,000 lbs. There are 11,339 looms in weaving pure silk goods only, and 25,498 looms for mixture weaving and artificial silk mixed goods.

Bengal's silk industry is said to have been carried on from time immemorial. The production of raw silk in 1947-48 was about 4 lakh lbs. The Bengal Government has limited its function to the supply of seeds to the rearers. The area under mulberry is 15,000 acres. The estimated actual annual production of cocoons and raw silk are: cocoons (6,735,543 lbs.) and raw silk (407,644 lbs.).

About 1,425 persons spread over in about 435 villages conduct rearing and reeling operations in the Punjab. The silk industry in the Punjab has come to be considered as one of the best subsidiary industries. It gives a part time occupation to about 95 per cent of rearers. The remaining 5 per cent take up reeling on commercial lines. There are about 75,000 mulberry trees available in the Punjab for the purpose of silkworm rearing. Apart from this, the Department maintains its own mulberry farms and nurseries and the total area of land under these plantations at present is about 75 acres.

The estimated total annual production of cocoons and raw silk is 650 mds. and 130 mds. respectively. The entire cocoon crop harvested in the Punjab is ultimately reeled off except 50 mds. of green cocoons which are purchased by the Department for seed production. Approximately 30 per cent of the rearers reel their cocoons themselves and the remaining sell away their crop to the Government Silk Factory and to other private silk merchants maintaining charka organisations.

BIHAR & KASHMIR

In Bihar about 50,000 people are engaged in tassar silkworm rearing, about 200 people in rearing mulberry silkworm and about 2,000 people in rearing Eri silk worm. The estimated total annual production is nearly 50,000 Kahan of tassar cocoon, one lakh lbs. of raw reeled tassar and 60,000 lbs. of tassar waste per annum. Forty-five thousand lbs. of cocoon mulberry and 3,000 lbs. of raw charka reeled silk are produced. Besides 60,000 lbs. of pierced cocoon and 21,000 lbs. of handspun Eri yarn, are produced all over the State.

Bihar has got a very old silk weaving industry and Bhagalpore is the centre of silk weaving. There are about 10,000 handlooms working on silk, art silk and mixed varieties, besides 225 powerlooms mostly worked on silk. About 20 per cent of the local silk and the rest foreign silk are used by the weavers.

The total annual production of reeled silk and waste silk in Madhya Pradesh is estimated to be 160,000 lbs. and 150,000 lbs. respectively. There are two Government seed supply stations. There are about 1,500 handlooms, weaving tassar and mixed fabrics.

Silkworm rearing is practised by the rearers in Kashmir as an auxiliary occupation next to agriculture. Regular labour as well as permanent staff are entirely dependent on this industry and it is their main occupation.

The silk industry in Kashmir depends only on full-grown mulberry trees. The production of cocoons and raw silk in 1950-51 was estimated as follows: cocoons (31,500 mds.), superior silk (162,500 lbs.).

The silkworms are reared both from locally manufactured and imported seed. Silkworm rearers, in this State, are under contract to sell all their cocoons to the Sericulture Department against cash payment. The cocoons are graded before reeling. It may be added here that the silk industry in Kashmir is being run on Government monopoly basis and no rearer can reel the cocoons raised from the silkworm allotted to him. Silk is sold mostly direct to consumers and not through middlemen.

A weaving factory of 125 powerlooms controlled by the Government is run on modern lines with modern machinery. Besides, there are about 400 local factories, one powerloom factory of 22 looms and about 4,000 handlooms owned by some 350 factories.

The race of silkworm reared in Jammu is univoltine. Raw silk is produced only in the Government Factory at Jammu, the production in 1948-49 being 11,067 mds.

TARIFF BOARD RECOMMENDATION

Early in 1952 the Tariff Board submitted its report on the Sericulture Industry to the Government of India. The following are the more important recommendations of the Tariff Board :—

(*i*) An *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent and a specific duty of Rs. 3-14-0 per lb. should be levied on raw silk, tariff item 46; (*ii*) The existing duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on silk waste and noils, tariff item 46(1), should be continued; (*iii*) The same rate of duty should be levied on silk yarn including thrown silk warps but excluding sewing thread, tariff item 47 (a), as on raw silk, namely, 30 per cent *ad valorem* plus a specific duty of Rs. 3-14-0 per lb.; (*iv*) An *ad valorem* duty of 30 per cent and a specific duty of Rs. 5 per lb. should be levied on yarn spun from silk waste, excluding sewing thread, tariff item 47 (b); (*v*) The existing duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* should be continued on yarn spun from noils, excluding sewing thread, tariff item 47 (c); (*vi*) The existing duty of 30 per cent *ad valorem* should be continued on silk sewing thread, tariff item 47 (1); (*vii*) An *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent should be levied on pongee, tariff item 48 (a); (*viii*) An *ad valorem* duty of 40 per cent should be levied on fuji, boseki and corded (excluding white cord), tariff item 48 (b); (*ix*) An *ad valorem* duty of 35 per cent, should be levied on other silk fabrics covered by tariff item 48 (c); (*x*) The industry should continue to be protected upto December 31, 1952 for the present; (*xi*) Imports of silkworm seeds should be allowed free of duty; (*xii*) The quantum of imports, if import prices fall, should be so adjusted as to meet the gap between estimated demand and domestic production; (*xiii*) While the Board's estimate of the fair selling price of raw silk should remain valid during the extended period of protection, the position regarding the *c.i.f.* prices of imported silk should be reviewed by the end of June, 1952.

The Government of India has accepted recommendations No. (*i*) to (*vi*), (*x*), (*xi*) and (*xiii*). As regards the Board's recommendations No. (*vii*) to (*ix*), Government have come to the decision that the existing duties should continue for the present.

THE SHIPPING INDUSTRY

THE decline in Indian shipping and ship-building started early in the nineteenth century following the introduction of steam as motive power and steel as body and continued right down to 1920 as the result of the policy of the Government of India in supporting British shipping. Under the guidance of Mr. James Mackay, who was later known as Lord Inchcape, the British India Steam Navigation Company became a powerful organisation. Its resources were wide enough to launch a rate war against any new entrant with the result that the company eliminated all its rivals and obtained a virtual monopoly of carrying India's trade with the rest of the world. Later Lord Inchcape succeeded in taking control of Australian shipping companies, but he achieved the greatest success of his career in 1916 when the British India and the P. & O. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. were amalgamated. This amalgamation brought under his control a fleet of over two million tons of shipping. So far as Indian shipping was concerned, the British shipping had already thwarted the early efforts of Mr. J. N. Tata to charter steamers for carrying Indian yarn to China and wiped out the Bengal Steam Navigation Co. in 1910.

It was in 1920 that British shipping was confronted with the prospect of real competition from Indian shipping. Soon after the end of the Great War, the Scindia Steam Navigation Company was floated. The promoters soon learnt that a single ship would not suffice to make the company self-supporting and bought and berthed steamers in Rangoon. This started a deadly rate war which was followed by an offer of the British India to buy Scindia Steam. The heavy losses sustained from cut throat competition during the first four years resulted in wiping off a portion of the Scindia capital. Finding that this did not deter the company from carrying on its activities, a ten-year agreement was made in 1924 whereby the Scindia Company was allowed to carry 75,000 tons of cargo. Although the story on the west coast of India was less tragic, four small Indian companies suffered from the British India's offensive in the 'thirties and some of these concerns were brought under the wings of the Scindia. In the following nine years, the company also acquired control over Indian companies plying on the Konkan Coast.

During the Second World War, most of the Indian ships were requisitioned by the Government of India and several of them were lost following enemy action. With their fleet depleted and a steep rise in replacement costs, Indian companies entered the post-war period. It was estimated that there were, at the end of the War, eleven Indian companies having 63 steamers with a gross tonnage of 131,748. Of these, Scindia controlled six and accounted for 91 per cent. of the tonnage. In the following years an additional fleet was acquired by Indian companies three of whom extended their services to London, New York and other foreign ports. Yet India occupies practically the last place in any list of world companies.

GOVERNMENT POLICY

The first tangible measure taken by the Government of India in response to several resolutions moved in the Central Legislature was to appoint an Indian Mercantile Marine Inquiry Committee in 1923. The main recommendations of the Committee were :—

(1) Reservation of coastal trade for Indian shipping by a system of licences. (2) Purchase by Government of one of the existing British lines operating on the coast with a view to its eventual transfer to an approved Indian concern. (3) Consideration of the question of bounties to purely Indian shipping companies. (4) Mail contracts in which the whole subsidy is paid by India should include a stipulation to take Indian apprentices on the scale recommended for the licensing system.

No action was taken on these recommendations except that the training ship "Dufferin" was assigned and reconditioned for the purpose of training deck officers. In 1935, facilities were provided on the ship for training marine engineers. In 1930 the Viceroy convened a conference of shipping interests and a temporary solution was sought by an agreement between Scindia and British India. This agreement was revised in 1934 on the following basis: (1) Division of the cargo between the three companies in the coastal trade of India, Burma and Ceylon. (2) Permission to Scindia to carry passengers on the Rangoon-Coromandel coast and the Rangoon-Chittagong runs. (3) The total gross tonnage of Scindia to be raised to 100,000 gr. tons. (4) Joint fixation of rates and provision for arbitration in the event of a dispute. (5) Scindia's undertaking not to compete with the P. & O. and the British India in overseas trade.

After the end of the Second World War, the Planning Department of the Government of India appointed a Policy Committee on Shipping. It observed: "For a country of its size, the length of its coastline and its strategic position sthwart one of the world's main sea routes, India possesses a distressingly small number of deep sea ships which at the outbreak of the war stood at no more than 30 with a total of less than 150,000 tons gross. The vulnerability of India's position has been revealed by the stress of wartime conditions, but by no circumstances more glaringly than by her inability to find adequate shipping from her own resources to provide for the transport of the food supplies required by her. The rectification of this state of affairs should be one of the immediate post-war objectives." It recommended that the acquisition of an adequate share in world's carrying trade should be the aim of India's post-war shipping policy and recommended measure to achieve this objective.

This was followed by the constitution of a Reconstruction Policy Sub-Committee, with Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar as Chairman, in 1945. This Sub-Committee submitted its report in March 1947 which was approved by the Policy Committee. Its principal recommendations were :—

(1) India needs two million tons gross tons of shipping to carry more than 10 million tons of cargo and about three million passengers a year. The figure does not include country craft.

(2) Hundred per cent. of the purely coastal trade of India, 75 per cent. of India's trade with Burma and Ceylon and with geographically adjacent countries, 50 per cent. of India's distant trades and 30 per cent. of the trades formerly carried in Axis vessels in the Orient should be secured for Indian shipping in the next five to seven years.

(3) As the Indian shipping industry is still very young, emphasis should now be placed on how Indian companies can expand their fleets and the Indian Shipping Board should be empowered to control deferred rebates, rate-cutting and all other evils arising from monopolies.

The Government of India, by their Resolution dated July 12, 1947, fully endorsed the view of the Committee that India, like other important maritime countries, must adopt a dynamic policy with regard to Indian shipping. It agreed that the definition of "Indian Shipping" should be shipping owned, controlled and managed by Indian nationals. They also laid down that the following conditions should qualify any shipping company for treatment as "Indian shipping companies" :—

(*a*) The steamers of the companies should be registered at a port or ports in British India. (*b*) At least 75 per cent. of the shares and debentures of the companies should be held by Indians in their own rights. (*c*) All the directors should be Indian. (*d*) The managing agents, if any, should be Indian.

Government further announced that it was their intention to assist Indian shipping as far as possible in securing the shares recommended by the Sub-Committee.

The Resolution of the Government of India was followed by a conference of shipping interests in Bombay on November 3, 1947 when the Commerce Minister explained the plans of the Government of India for setting up three shipping corporations with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores each to operate on three distinct routes, namely, (1) India/Persian Gulf, India/Red Sea and Egyptian Ports, India/China and Japan, and India/Australia, (2) India/America and India/Malaya and the Straits, and (3) India/East and South Africa and India/U.K.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The additions to Indian tonnage in 1951 consisted of 14 ships of an aggregate G. R. T. of about 38,000, including, in addition to three ships built at Visakhapatnam, one large ship built in the U.K., one purchased second-hand, two new Diesel ships built in Japan and seven small ships purchased second-hand. On the other hand, three ships of an aggregate G. R. T. of 14,000 were sold and one ship of 1,000 tons gross was lost, leaving a net increase of 24,000 tons gross. The total Indian tonnage of ships of over 150 G. R. T. at the end of 1951 was 417,225 as against 393,824 at the end of the previous year.

The system of licensing and control introduced in the coastal trade, in accordance with the provisions of the Control of Shipping Act of 1947, continued in force.

Since the announcement by the Government of India in August 1950 of its decision to implement the policy of coastal reservation, Indian shipping has made steady progress in this trade. The total net tonnage available to Indian companies for employment on the coast and the near trades was 210,000 tons as against 205,000 in the previous year, but most of the chartered tonnage had to be given up owing to an excessive increase in the charter rates. Owing to world factors, a substantial proportion of the British tonnage was also withdrawn. As a result, efforts were made to secure the best possible utilisation of the available tonnage and all essential movements were catered for. Indian companies were consequently able to secure fuller cargoes for their ships in the trade and were also able to increase their share. In terms of cargo liftings, the share of Indian companies amounted to 94 per cent. in the trade as against approximately 80 per cent. in the previous year and 62 per cent. at the end of 1949.

An event of great importance in the history of Indian shipping was the agreement concluded with the British shipping interests regarding coastal trade. As a result, a new Indian Coastal Conference, consisting primarily of Indian shipping companies, has commenced functioning, with effect from January 1, 1951, in the place of the old Tripartite Shipping Conference which was composed of only the British India Steam Navigation Company, the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company. The two British shipping companies are now associated members of this new Coastal Conference with restricted rights. There are at present 13 Indian concerns engaged in the coastal trade.

Since 1948 Indian shipping companies have been participating in the overseas trade. Both Scindia and Indian Steamship are now full members of the India/U.K./Continent Conference and have received an increased share in the trade. They are now entitled to operate 12 ships each, whether owned or chartered, as against 8 in 1948 and the position will be reviewed at the end of 1954. Although there was no addition to the Indain tonnage employed in the overseas trades during 1951, the Indian companies were able to consolidate their position

THE STEEL INDUSTRY

SOME of the major facts about the industry can be stated at once. The total output capacity of the steel industry is about 1·46 million tons of finished steel. Actual production of finished steel in 1951 was about 1·07 million tons. Approximate imports and exports of iron and steel materials and their values during the year 1951 were as follows :—

Imports	
Tonnage	Value Rs.
2,08,646	20·11 crores
Exports	
92,757	1·84 crores

The number of employees in the Tata Iron and Steel Co., at Jamshedpur is about 41,090.

The art of smelting and shaping iron has been known and practised in the country from very early times and a regular trade in iron with foreign countries is known to have been in existence. The famous iron pillar at Delhi, which is estimated to have been erected some 2,000 years ago, bears adequate testimony to the skill and craftsmanship of the early Indian workers. The country also supplied steel from which the famous Damascus or the Wootze sword or dagger blades used to be made.

The aborigines of Central India and other neighbouring districts have also been known to smelt ore into iron in small mud furnaces with the aid of wooden bellows for the supply of the necessary blast to produce the metal. This primitive method of smelting iron, however, almost died out with the gradual industrialisation of the country although even during recent years the aborigines round about the steel town of Jamshedpur have been found smelting iron ore in this way. After the abortive efforts of Mottee and Farquhar in 1779 which were the first recorded attempts made in the country to manufacture iron and steel on a commercial basis, one Mr. Josiah Heath, a retired Madras Civil Servant, attempted to establish a Works at Porto Novo with the monetary assistance given by the East India Company but unfortunately with his death and owing to a number of other difficulties that project also met with complete failure.

The next commercial enterprise was the Barakar Iron Foundry at Kulti which ultimately passed into the hands of the Barakar Iron & Steel Co. in 1887. Two years later, this plant was modernised and became known as the Bengal Iron Co. They were the first to produce pig iron in the country on modern lines.

TATA IRON AND STEEL

The first successful and the most outstanding attempt to manufacture steel in the country on a commercial basis was, however, that of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. and credit is due to the indefatigable perseverance and foresight of Jamsetji Tata for his pioneer efforts for the establishment of a steel industry in India. Jamsetji Tata's sons and their Indian associates with the valuable assistance of American technical experts succeeded in establishing the Tata Iron & Steel Co. which started its Steel Works at Sakchi in the year 1908. Pig iron was made in 1911 and the first steel ingot a year later. Several additions to the plant have since been made from time to time and this Company has now the capacity to produce over 850,000 tons of finished steel per annum. What was before a small village of Sakchi has thus today grown into the foremost industrial city of India, and has been renamed Jamshedpur in memory of the founder of the Company. The present block capital invested by the Company in its works is about Rs. 42·67 crores.

INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO. & SCOB

The Indian Iron & Steel Company was started in 1918 at Hirapur about 4 miles from Asansol junction on the East Indian Railway. It has now two plants, one at Hirapur and the other at Kulti. The Hirapur plant has two modern blast furnaces equipped with coke ovens, turbo blowers, pig casting machines, ore handling plant and the necessary locomotives for internal transport. The coke oven plant comprises up-to-date coal handling equipment and three batteries of coke ovens designed and erected by Simon Carves. The latest of these comprising 72 ovens, came into operation in March 1950, whilst the older ones are each of 40 ovens. The daily output of coke is a little over 2,000 tons. At present tar, ammonium sulphate, crude benzol and coke oven gas are the only bye-products recovered. The surplus gas is utilised in the SCOB works.

Both furnaces have been remodelled from time to time and are each rated at 750 tons daily output.

The Kulti plant has two blast furnaces both old and out of date, having a combined annual capacity of approximately 250,000 tons of pig iron. Kulti has its own coke oven plant consisting of 4 batteries of coke ovens. The annual capacity of these batteries is appoximately 200,000 tons of coke. These batteries are also equipped with bye-products plant to recover gas, coal-tar, ammonia and crude benzol.

The importance of the Kulti plant is on account of its iron foundry which is the largest in the East. The foundry consists of five separate sections each laid out for producing a particular type of casting (general casting, railway sleepers, pipes, sanitary fittings, pressure pipes, etc.).

A mechanised non-ferrous foundry has recently been added to the works and is being equipped with all necessary pattern making, core making, machining and finishing facilities. The total annual output from all foundries at Kulti is approximately 70,000 tons, including the output of the non-ferrous foundry.

The Machine Shop at Kulti is one of the most up-to-date and well equipped shops with the most modern machine tools and accessories. Kulti also generates its own power and its increased requirements are being supplemented from Hirapur on the Company's own transmission line.

The Steel Corporation of Bengal is equipped with Open Hearth Furnace Plant, 2 Bessemer Converters, a 40" Blooming Mill, 34" and 18" Rolling Mills, Sheet Mills and Galvanising Plant. Products rolled include rails, structurals, bars, sheets and billets. The present annual capacity of SCOB is about 250,000 tons of finished and semi-finished steel, but it has a planned potential capacity for development to about one million tons a year.

	1949	1950	1951
Ingot ..	.. 285,155	268,980	354,602
Saleable Steel	.. 224,328	203,397	263,231

About 8 million tons of pig iron produced by this Company were exported after satisfying the local demand to Japan, America, Great Britain and some parts of the Continent of Europe until the outbreak of the war. During the war also considerable quantities were exported to the U.K. In 1936 the Company absorbed the Bengal Iron Co. Ltd. which operated in Kulti at a distance of about 7 miles from Hirapur. In addition to a blast furnace and coke oven plant for the production of about 275,000 tons of pig iron, the Bengal Iron Co. had an old established foundry for the production of pipes and different kinds of castings. After its acquisition by the Indian Iron & Steel Company the foundries were reorganised and a plant for the spinning by centrifugal process of pipes was erected. This is the only plant of its kind in this part of the world. After the amalgamation of the two Companies the Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd. was constituted in association with the Indian Iron & Steel Company in 1937. Under agreement between the two Companies the Indian Iron & Steel Company supplies all the requisite pig iron (hot metal), power, gas, water, etc. to the Steel Corporation of Bengal. The capacity of the Steel Corporation of Bengal is about 250,000 tons of finished and semi-finished steel including rails, structurals, sheets—both black and galvanised and billets. The first ingot was cast at the Corporation's Works on 11th November 1939 in the record time of only about two years and seven months after the constitution of the Company; five days later the first ingot was rolled on its 40" blooming mill. During the war some extensions were undertaken of which the principal one was the Duplex Plant. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining plant and machinery during the war the plant came into operation only in 1947. In spite of the difficulties experienced by the Company owing to the war in respect of obtaining the necessary supervisory staff and the training of Indian labour, it was able to supply for war purposes about a million tons of steel. The authorized capital invested by the Indian Iron & Steel Company in its two Works at Hirapur and Kulti is 7·5 crores, and that invested by the Steel Corporation of Bengal is 10 crores.

In close proximity to the works of Indian Iron and the Steel Corporation and under the managing agency also of Messrs. Martin Burn Ltd. are the works of the Indian Standard Wagon Company Ltd. for the construction of wagons and other railway rolling stock. This Company also receives from the other two Companies some of its raw materials, power, gas, water, etc.

MYSORE IRON WORKS

An iron works was started at Bhadravati in Mysore State in 1921 to which a steel plant was added in 1934. During World War II, a 25-ton basic furnace together with two small electric furnaces were installed. Their present annual production capacity for finished steel is about 25,000 tons. During the War, they made a valuable contribution to the steel industry by manufacturing ferro-silicon in their electric furnaces and thus averted a crisis in the steel production as during the war the import of foreign ferro-silicon was scarce, and but for the ferro-silicon made in Mysore, the production of good quality steel would have been impracticable. The ferro-silicon plant in Mysore is producing annually about 1,600 tons of ferro-silicon. Arrangements were made to increase the production to 6,000 to 8,000 tons per year by the beginning of 1950, and the new ferro-silicon plant of this capacity is now in operation. The production will be sufficient for the requirements of ferro-silicon of the entire steel industry in India. A rod and strip mill for the manufacture of wire rods and baling hoops which was installed during the war is also in operation. An electric pig iron furnace has been ordered by the Mysore State. This furnace will supplement the production of charcoal pig iron and when it comes into operation early in 1952 the finished steel capacity of the Mysore Works will be raised to 100,000 tons per year. A Bessemer Electric Duplex Steel Plant and a Billet and Light Structural Mill are proposed to be added to reach this capacity of finished steel. Action is also being taken to install a Wire and Wire Products and a Seamless Tube Mill.

During the War the Mysore Iron and Steel Works also developed a steel foundry for making steel castings required by the Railways and the various industrial concerns in the country, such as cement plants, oil mills, etc. It has a capacity of about 250 tons of steel castings, per annum, which is being gradually increased to a capacity of about 500 tons per annum.

There is a development programme on hand which proposes to install within the next two to five years a small tool and alloy steel plant of about 1,000 tons initial capacity per annum; and a stainless steel and silicon steel sheet plant to make about 5,000 to 10,000 tons of these products per annum. Trial manufacture of ferro-manganese has been started and it is proposed to manufacture other ferro-alloys also like

TATA

INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

Tata Managed or Controlled Companies

Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co. Ltd.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.
Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd.
Tata Power Co. Ltd.
United Power Ltd.
Air-India Ltd.
Air-India International Ltd.
Tata Aircraft Ltd.
Central India Spg., Wvg. & Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.
Svadeshi Mills Co. Ltd.
Tata Mills Ltd.
Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.
Tata Chemicals Ltd.
Indian Hotels Co. Ltd.
Associated Building Co. Ltd.
Investment Corporation of India Ltd.

Other Interests

Partners in Cement Agencies Ltd. (Managing Agents of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd.), and in Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd. (Managing Agents of Hydro-Electric group of Companies).
Promoters and Chief Agents of the New India Assurance Company Ltd.
Investa Industrial Corporation Ltd.
Investa Machine Tools & Engineering Co. Ltd.
Vazir Enamel Works, Ltd.
National Ekco Radio & Engineering Co. Ltd.
Pickers Ltd.
Indian Standard Metal Co. Ltd.
Palanpur Vegetable Products Ltd.
Commercial Printing Press.

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Bombay House,
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone : 29541
Telegrams : "Tatind"

in these trades and to secure fuller employment for their ships. The freight earnings of the Indian concerns from the overseas trade totalled about Rs. 7¼ crores in 1950-51 against Rs. 5.77 crores in 1949-50. The India Steamship Co. secured admission to certain Conferences engaged in the India Continent trade.

The first Government-sponsored shipping corporation, known as the Eastern Shipping Corporation, Ltd., managed by Scindia was registered on March 24, 1950 with an authorised capital of Rs. 10 crores and an issued capital of Rs. two crores, 74 per cent. of this amount being contributed by the Government of India and the balance by the managing agents. The corporation is at present operating with two owned cargo ships in the India/Australia trade and with one chartered cargo-cum-passenger vessel in the India/Malaya trade.

The corporation is actively considering the possibility of increasing its own tonnage and a decision in principle has been taken to have two fast cargo ships built at the Visakhapatnam shipyard. For this purpose, it is proposed to increase the subscribed capital to Rs. 4 crores by the issue of an additional Rs. one crore early in 1952 and another crore next year.

Freight Market.—The year 1951 demonstrated the keen susceptibility of freight rates to the shifts in the movement of materials caused by the unexpected economic and political developments. Under the stimulus of the Korean war and the U. S. stockpile, the freight market ruled strong and the buoyancy was carried a stage further, despite the release of tonnage from the U. S. Reserve Fleet, by the European demand for coal and the eastern demand for food. There were over 350 charter fixtures to and from Indian ports. A notable development towards the end of the year was the revival of Japanese competition.

The U. K. Chamber of Shipping index advanced from the 1950 end level of 115.7 to 151.9 for January 1951 and touched the peak at 203.8 in May. Following the release from the U. S. mothball fleet, freight rates eased sharply with the index touching the bottom at 149.3 in August. With the resumption of brisk trade movement, however, the rates again assumed an upward trend and the index shot up to 190.4 in October and thereafter tended downward in sympathy with the world-wide plans for curtailing imports. The average index of tramp shipping freights with 1948 as base moved on only moderately from 82.3 in 9149 to 84 in the following year but more than doubled to 173.7 in 1951.

Trading Schemes.—The Training Ship "Dufferin" and the Nautical and Engineering College continued to train officers for the Merchant Navy. Steps were taken in 1951 to increase the equipment of the College. The construction of the new Marine Engineering College at Calcutta is in progress.

The Training Ship T. S. "Andrew" renamed T. S. "Bhadra" continued to be stationed in Calcutta and the T. S. "Lady Fraser" renamed T. S. "Mekhala" commenced functioning as a training ship for ratings at Visakhapatnam in February 1951. During the year under review, 620 boys received training as ratings and the intake of both the ships has been recently raised to a total of 80 per month. It is proposed to provide additional shore facilities near the training ships and it is hoped that this would enable the intake to be increased further.

Planning.—The draft outline of the five-year plan stresses the urgent need for increasing the Indian-owned tonnage by the grant of loans by Government to Indian shipping companies. The Commission has suggested a provision of Rs. 14.94 crores composed of Rs. 4 crores for coastal ships, Rs. 6¼ crores for overseas ships and Rs. 4.44 crores for the Eastern Shipping Corporation. During 1951-52 a budget provision of Rs. one crore was made for loans for purchase of ships and a total provision of Rs. 3 crores has been proposed in the 1952-53 budget for the same purpose. Loans to the tune of Rs. 75 lakhs have already been sanctioned to two Indian shipping companies for buying two second-hand cargo vessels for the coastal trade and it has also been agreed to advance a loan of Rs. one crore to another Indian shipping company during the next financial year to construct a ship for its overseas trade. About two-third of the capital is thus provided by Government and is repayable in six annual instalments with four per cent. interest.

The first lot of three ships built on Government account in the Visakhapatnam Shipyard were completed during the year. Two of these were sold to the Scindia Steam at the equated U. K. parity price and the third one is proposed to be sold to an Indian company on the basis of competitive tenders.

Sailing Vessels.—Following the report of the Sailing Vessels Committee in 1949 the Government of India decided in January 1952 its decision to set up an organisation to deal with the problems of sailing vessels. Owners will be encouraged to organise themselves on an all-India basis and to evolve a uniform system of trade practices. Government has decided to reserve coastal traffic under sail for Vessels of Indian registry.

SHIP-BUILDING

The history of India's ship-building Industry is a story of past glory dating from 1500 B.C. Even under the Marathas, the progress of Indian ship-building industry continued unabated. With the beginning of the steel age, the indigenous industry fell on evil days and by 1858 the country ceased to have a great shipping and ship-building industry.

The credit for building the first modern ship-building yard goes to the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. This was founded at Visakhapatnam in 1941 and its progress continued unabated till 1942 when the threat of enemy action necessitated the stoppage of construction. Construction was resumed in 1943 and the company completed two berths in 1947 with a building capacity of 8,000 to 10,000 tonners. The first steamer built in this yard was launched on March 14, 1948 by Pandit Nehru.

In 1948, however, it was apparent to the company that the building costs in India were so high that the yard could not be used without the help of Government. A claim for construction differential subsidy in respect of ships built at this yard was submitted to Government by the company. Later, the company even suggested to Government that they should buy the yard. Owing to financial stringency, Government could not do this; but meantime, they have placed orders for steamers on a cost-cum-no-profit basis.

The Government of India entrusted the question of developing the industry for inquiry to a French Mission in 1949. The report of the Mission says: "It should be possible to obtain indigenously certain light equipment for the industry. In regard to the heavy propelling machinery and steel forgings, we consider that efforts should be made to establish such an industry in India". After examining the various sites for ship-building yards, it concludes: "It is evident that the site at Visakhapatnam is the best in India under existing conditions." It has also made several recommendations for developing the yard at Visakhapatnam. The yard, with its present capacity, can have in hand five ships simultaneously under construction; but it can be an economic unit only with five or six ship-ways. For this about Rs. 2 crores are required.

On January 21, 1952 "Hindusthan Shipyard Ltd." was registered to take over this yard. The Government of India holds a two-thirds interest in the Company and Scindias one-third. The valuation of the shipyard has been provisionally agreed at Rs. 270 lakhs which will be paid by the issue of fully paid shares of the new company for Rs. 103 lakhs and the balance in five equal annual instalments. The aggregate initial capital of the company will be Rs. 309.9 lakhs.

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT AND PORTS

Before the railways were built inland water transport was the only highly developed mode of transport. Even today there are parts where river or canal navigation is still active. As against 45,000 miles of rail-road tracks, the total length of waterways in undivided India was about 25,000 miles comprising 10,000 miles of rivers and 15,000 miles of canals.

Apart from the major ports of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Tuticorin, the Saurashtra ports and Mormugao, practically all the other ports are open roadsteads without much modern equipment for loading or unloading. The Port Development Committee appointed in 1945 emphasised the importance of improving, extending and modernising the general facilities at the existing major ports to cope with all foreseeable traffic demands. The report of the Ports (Technical) Committee recommended major works at Visakhapatnam, Madras, Bhatkal and Sika. Though the Port Development Committee estimated the capacity of major ports at about 25 million tons as adequate, it observed that "on the grounds of defence and strategic requirements of the country and the industrial and agricultural and economic development, a deep sea port on the East Coast is a great necessity." Accordingly, the task of developing Visakhapatnam as a sheltered deep sea port has been accepted.

Port Working.—In the field of port administration the outstanding developments during 1951 were the passing of the Port Trusts and Ports (Amendment) Act and the completion of the arrangements for the commencement of the main harbour works for the development of a new major port at Kandla. The foundation stone of this port was laid by the Prime Minister on January 10, 1952. The object underlying the enactment of the Port Trusts Act was to achieve uniformity in port administration and to bring about a greater measure of central control and supervision in matters of policy and to effect a considerable degree of decentralisation of authority in matters of day to day administration in the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The Act was brought into force on July 16, 1951.

The working of the Calcutta Port in 1950-51 resulted in a deficit of Rs. 52 lakhs. The year 1951-52 is expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 50 lakhs. The total tonnage passed through the Port during 1950-51 was imports 3,040,572 tons and exports 4,460,927 tons, while the corresponding figures for the following nine months are 2,413,883 tons and 4,382,326 tons. The number of vessels that entered the Port in 1950-51 was 1,177 while those for the subsequent nine months were about 1,000.

During the year complaints were made by shipping companies and the trade about the deterioration in the draft of the river Hooghly within port limits. This is partly due to the accumulation of dredging neglected during the war. This factor, combined with the age of the dredgers and the consequent increased time taken for their overhaul caused a progressive deterioration in the draft in the river. Two new dredgers have been put into commission as a result of which there was a distinct improvement in 1951.

The working of the Bombay Port in 1950-51 was expected to result in a surplus of Rs. 2,400 on the general account; but the actuals are likely to show a more substantial surplus. The 1951-52 budget had estimated the surplus at Rs. 91.4 lakhs; but that figure is also likely to be surpassed. The total tonnage passed through the Port in 1950-51 was: imports 5,185,235 and exports 1,701,889 as against 3,354,845 and 975,872 tons in the following seven months. The total number of vessels which visited the Port during 1950-51 was 2,866 and those up to the end of October 1951 were 1,403.

The Madras Port showed a surplus of Rs. 44.79 lakhs in 1950-51 and though the budget for 1951-52 placed the surplus at Rs. 2.34 lakhs, the revised estimates are substantially higher. The Port finances are in sound condition and the

accumulations in reserves are satisfactory. The total tonnage during the year 1950-51 was imports 1,925,152 and exports 248,976 while the respective figures upto December 1951 are 723,769 and 210,221. The number of vessels that entered the harbour in 1950-51 was 1,048. The number in the current year up to the end of December 1951 was 685. The entire capital expenditure is being met by the Trust from its own funds since 1949-50. The most important problem for the Port is the sand movement which is tending to shoal up the entrance to the harbour. The problem is being tackled by dredging, installing a sand pumping equipment and erecting a sandscreen.

Port Development.—All the preliminary investigations connected with the Kandla Port Development Project have been completed. The design for the main harbour works have been accepted and it is expected that the construction works will soon be commenced. Detailed estimates for the project amounting to Rs. 12.95 crores have been approved and a provision for Rs. 2.4 crores has been made in the 1952-53 budget. The Government of India is satisfied that the project would be a self-sufficient unit over a period of 60 years.

The planning and development of the township would be under the control of a Land and Development Board which has been set up with the Development Commissioner, Kandla, as Chairman. The work of linking up Kutch with the mainland by a metre-gauge rail connection is also in progress. Kandla is being linked with Deesa on the Palanpur-Deesa Branch line and Deesa with Ranwara on the Samdari-Ranwara line of the Western Railway. The construction of the Kandla-Deesa section has almost been completed and the line is expected to be opened for traffic in October 1952.

Investigations in connection with a ship canal from Diamond Harbour to Kidderpore Docks are being continued. A proposal to set up a technical committee to examine the possibility of an increased and steady supply of silt-free head-water from the Ganga is under consideration. The Bombay Port Trust has prepared a scheme for the modernisation of the Prince's and Victoria Docks which are unable to provide berths for modern vessels of large beams, deeper draft and displacement. As against the 26 second-class berths for ships of less than 450 ft. in length, the modernised docks will provide 14 first-class berths and 8 second-class berths resulting in an additional cargo handling capacity of about 8 lakh tons. The Madras Harbour is proposed to be extended by adding a wet dock capable of accommodating four large ships. The Cochin Port proposes to take up in 1952-53 the construction of an oil tanker berth in the Ernakulam Channel, certain installations for black oil on the Willingdon Island and two warehouses.

Development Under Plan.—The major ports have also drawn up programmes of development schemes for execution during the planned period. Their total cost is estimated at Rs. 55.95 crores out of which schemes costing about Rs. 49 crores are to be executed within the period 1952-53 to 1955-56. The details are given below:—

Bombay.—Improvement of oil discharge facilities and installation of electric cranes in Alexandra Docks are planned. Reorganisation of electrical distribution system and construction of a thermal generating station for the port are in view.

Calcutta.—Important plans are River Training Works, construction of additional berths for coal and general cargo, purchase of dredgers, tugs and survey vessels, construction of a mechanical ore berth, installation of a heavy lift crane and restoration of Gardenreach Jetty.

Madras.—Construction of oil dock for crude oil and dangerous petroleum, construction of a transit shed and a double storeyed warehouse, and purchase of cranes, vessels and barges are in view.

Cochin.—Construction of four additional berths and additional roads and railway facilities.

National Harbour Board.—The National Harbour Board was constituted in August 1950 in order to advice Government on port development. The Board accepted in November 1951 the recommendations of its special officer (see below) for dividing the minor ports for administrative convenience into three categories, namely, intermediate ports handling over one lakh tons of traffic every year; minor ports, handling between 1,500 tons and 100,000 tons and sub-ports. It also recommended the creation of a Port Development Fund to finance the improvement of these ports by levying a surcharge on all goods passing through the ports, both major and minor.

Minor Ports.—Towards the end of 1950, the Government of India appointed Mr. S. Nanjundiah as Special Officer to make proposals regarding administrative machinery and other improvements necessary to ensure fuller use of minor ports. His report was issued late in 1951. The principal recommendations are as follows: The existing minor ports may be classified into intermediate, minor and sub-ports; an early decision should be taken regarding the construction and use of small size steamships for the coastal trade; countrycraft industry should be fostered by providing facilities at ports for their laying up and repairs; ways and means for financing the minor ports to the tune of about Rs. 2½ crores should be considered; defunct ports should be declared closed.

Lighthouses.—The scheme for the development of lighthouses has made some headway: Works for the Bhatkal, Aruala and Dolphin's Nose lights have been taken up. The last named, with a light of 5 million candle-power, would be the most powerful light in India. The question of electrification of the lighthouses is under consideration. The lighthouses of Bhatkal and Alleppey have been declared general lighthouses.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

Three Ministers were concerned with shipping activities in India, namely, the Commerce, Transport and the Industries. The first was responsible for the administration of the Merchant Shipping Acts and of measures to ensure safety of ships at sea, for regulating recruitment and conditions of service of Indian seamen both in Indian and foreign ships and promote their welfare, for the development of an Indian Mercantile Marine, for providing facilities for merchant navy training and generally for all matters pertaining to merchant shipping. The Transport Ministry was responsible for the administration of the Port Trusts, and the Industries Ministry was concerned with the ship-building yards. Under the Cabinet reorganisation scheme, shipping became the sole concern of the Transport Ministry early in 1951. While matters of policy are dealt with in the Ministry, the newly created office of the Director-General of Shipping serves as an executive office, as distinct from the Secretary, for the co-ordinated implementation of policy. The office of the Controller of Indian Shipping, the Mercantile Marine Department and the Lighthouse Department have come under his administrative control. The administration of the Merchant Shipping Acts and Rules made thereunder, at the ports is undertaken by the Principal Officers, Mercantile Marine Department at the principal ports. The Assistant Director of Seamen's Welfare and his officers carry out the planning and execution of schemes and projects for seamen's welfare, scrutiny of the schemes and projects recommended by the Welfare Committees at the ports and administration of the Merchant Seamen's Welfare Amenities Fund.

The Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organisation is a specialised agency attached to the United Nations Organisation, on the lines of the I. T. O. and I. C. A. O., to deal with shipping problems on an international level. It emerged out of the discussions of the United Nations Maritime Conference at Geneva in 1948 which was attended by 36 maritime countries including India.

Its objects are (1) to provide machinery for co-operation among Governments in the field of Governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters affecting shipping engaged in international trade, (2) to encourage to adopt the highest practicable standards of maritime safety and efficiency of navigation, and (3) to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and unnecessary restrictions by Governments affecting shipping engaged in international trade. The functions of the Organisation are consultative and advisory.

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ferro-chrome, ferro-titanium, etc., utilising local mineral deposits and the Hydro-electric power resources of the State.

Mention may also be made of the 134 recognized steel re-rolling mills in the country which produce certain sections of steel materials from billets and scrap supplied by the main steel producers as well as from imported billets. The production from the re-rolling mills excluding that from the four major re-rollers namely Messrs. Eagle Rolling Mills, Indian Steel Rolling Mills, Indian Steel and Wire Products and Guest Keen Williams was about 96,000 tons during the year 1951. The total estimated capacity of the re-rollers is about 500,000 tons a year on a three-shift working. They are, however, handicapped by the insecurity in respect of supply of their raw materials and this has, perhaps, to some extent, retarded the normal development of the industry. The Government of India propose to put up two new Steel Plants each with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons one in Madhya Pradesh and the other in Orissa.

WARTIME

While the first World War gave an impetus to the steel industry in India and enabled it to supply steel rails to be laid for war purposes in the Middle East, World War II witnessed still greater developments.

The steel industry before World War II had mostly confined itself to the manufacture of ordinary mild steel. Only the ordnance factories and some electric foundries made small-scale attempts to manufacture special grade high quality steels. High tensile steels, corresponding to the American high-yield strength, corrosion-resistant structural steels, as well as the English high tensile steels were, however, developed even before World War II by Tatas and these high tensile steels are known as "TISCOR" and "TISCROM". The latter which is a chrome-manganese-copper, high tensile structural steel fully satisfied the requirements of the British Standard Specification 584 and is corrosion-resisting with high tensile strength and good ductility. About 17,000 tons of this steel were used in the construction of the new Howrah Bridge which spans the river Hooghly at Calcutta—the third largest cantilever bridge in the world. With the outbreak of World War II, the strategic position of the sub-continent and the gradual stoppage of imports owing to increased shipping difficulties, threw a challenge to India's iron and steel industry, and the industry rose to the occasion and successfully produced almost all the varieties of steel used in general engineering practice and machine construction, such as high-speed steels, hot-die steels, tap steels, nickel-chrome steels, special steels for shear blades and punches, die steel for the mints, etc.

Some Achievements.—The main developments in steel-making under the pressure of wartime necessity occurred at the Tata Iron & Steel Co.'s Works. Tatas made special alloy steel products for direct war demands such as bullet-proof armour plates varying in thickness from 4 mm. to 14 mm. for the fabrication of armoured vehicles, bullet-proof rivet bars for the manufacture of rivets for use on these vehicles, bullet-proof plates for howitzer shields and gun turrets on armoured vehicles, nickel-chrome steel rounds for the production of 18 and 25 pounder armour piercing shells, special deep drawing quality steels for cartridge cases and for rifle and machine-gun magazines, stainless steels for surgical instruments, special steel sheets for the manufacture of nose containers for high explosives, aircraft bombs, and nickel-chrome molybdenum steel bars for the manufacture of parachute equipment, etc. These are only an indication of the rich variety of special quality steels developed by The Tata Iron & Steel Co. Research on permanent magnet steels using indigenous raw materials was also undertaken in order to meet the urgent demands of the Posts and Telegraphs Departments of the undivided Government of India, owing to the acute paucity of imported magnet steel bars.

While Tatas as the principal steel producers in India were responsible for the development of special steels, the Mysore Iron & Steel Works also made use of the resources at their command in manufacturing special steels at their Works. With the outbreak of the Second World War, they made additions to their plant and installed a half-ton Heroult furnace and a Hoskins crucible furnace. In 1941 a Moore's Electromelt furnace of 3½ tons capacity was installed which enabled them to make high-speed tool steels, shear blade steels, heat and wear-resisting steels, austenitic heat-resisting nickel chrome alloy steel, stainless steel, etc. In 1944, at the instance of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Mysore Works developed and successfully manufactured nichrome steel suitable for drawing into wire.

A Milestone—Mention may also be made here of the research carried out on refractory materials and clays particularly at the Testing Laboratory in the Research and Control Department at Jamshedpur which ensured the industry, during the war, a supply of improved quality bricks and shapes for the building and repair of the various furnaces in the Steel Works. Another point of interest is the valuable work that has been done with regard to high temperature mortars for which the industry had to depend hitherto on imported products at very high prices. This determined research has now enabled The Tata Iron & Steel Co. to develop very superior types of mortars for high temperature work.

The establishment of a Wheel, Tyre and Axle Plant at Jamshedpur in 1941 may be regarded as an important milestone in the progress of Indian steel industry. At that time it was hoped that the opening of this plant would be a prelude to a large-scale manufacture of locomotives in India. Within two years of the opening of the Wheel, Tyre and Axle Plant at Jamshedpur, the Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Co. commenced making chilled wheels for the State Railways. Efforts in this direction were previously made by Indian firms but the operating conditions in the manufacture of Indian pig iron, the high percentage of ash in the coke and the humidity due to which the chill becomes uncontrollable stood in the way. The Jamshedpur Engineering and Machine Manufacturing Co.'s entry in this field, however, has been a success.

On 1st June 1945, the East Indian Railway Workshops at Singhbhum were transferred to Tatas for the manufacture of boilers and locomotives. Steam locomotives complete with boilers have been manufactured in Indian Railway Workshops at Jamalpur and Ajmer. The Jamalpur unit built as many as 214 broad gauge locomotives, 103 boilers and 99 tenders till 1926 (when the locomotive workshop was closed), and the Ajmer Workshop manufactured no less than 435 metre-gauge locomotives between 1896 and 1940. The starting of the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company Ltd. is, however, the first attempt by a private firm to manufacture boilers and locomotives on a commercial basis.

The manufacture of locomotives and boilers as a private enterprise in India was first started by the Peninsular Locomotive Company with a capital of Rs. 60 lakhs. After spending about Rs. 30 lakhs on the construction of workshops at Singhbhum, Bihar, the promoters of the Company decided to abandon the project, because the Tariff Board refused protection to the industry. In 1927 the Government purchased the Singhbhum Workshops from the Peninsular Locomotive Company and made them over to the East Indian Railway for the manufacture of railway carriage underframes. The underframe factory was closed down in 1934. During the war the Singhbhum Workshops were made over to the Defence Department for the assembly of armoured vehicles. After the war, when the Defence Department intimated their desire to shut down the workshops, Messrs. Tata Sons Limited purchased the workshops and floated a new Company, the Tata Locomotive & Engineering Company Ltd., for the manufacture of locomotive boilers and locomotives, under a 16-year contract with the Government of India.

Boilers—Although the E. I. Railway Workshops were taken over by the Company in June, 1945, considerable spade work had been done before that date. The possibility of manufacturing locomotive boilers in the existing shops had been explored and with the assistance of the Railway Board officials, lists of machinery and components required for boiler manufacture to be ordered from U. K. had been prepared and orders placed in 1944. Despite delay in the receipt of essential machinery and components the first boiler was turned out in May, 1947. The Company has since established boiler production on a regular basis and has produced more than 125 boilers by February, 1951.

While the production of locomotive boilers was being carried on, the workshops were being remodelled and expanded into an up-to-date Locomotive Building Workshop with a capacity of about 100 completed locomotives plus 100 extra loco boilers per year, on the basis of single shift operation. The new shops were completed and made over for production by the end of 1951, and the first two locomotives, for which the bulk of the components were supplied by the technical associates, Messrs. Krauss-Maffei A. G. of Munich, Western Germany, were turned out in January 1952. A progressively larger proportion of components will be manufactured by the Company in the coming months.

It is also proposed to install an up-to-date mechanized steel foundry for the production of all types of steel castings. When completed, this foundry will provide, among others, all the steel castings required for the manufacture of locomotives in this country.

At present, besides locomotive boilers, the Company also produces steam road-rollers in collaboration with Messrs. Marshall Sons & Co., Ltd., of the U. K., and the Indian Ordnance Factories. Carriage underframes are also being manufactured at the rate of 30/35 per month for the Indian Railways.

In addition to the Works of the Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., Ltd., the Government of India have constructed a locomotive manufacturing factory at Chittaranjan in West Bengal. This factory has been designed for a capacity of 120 locomotives and 50 extra boilers per annum on a single shift operation.

The plant and equipment used in the steel industry in India are mostly of foreign manufacture and unfortunately the industry has to continue to depend on imported machinery for the present.

Where only a quarter of a century ago, India had to depend chiefly on foreign technicians for the development of the industry, during the last few years labour and skilled personnel employed in the Indian steel industry have been mostly Indian. This has been possible owing to the foresight of the managements in training suitable Indian youths for the steel industry. Tatas today have a technical institute at Jamshedpur where there are two classes of apprenticeship. One is the Trade Apprenticeship Course, the duration of which is two years. The other is the Graduate Apprenticeship course, the duration of which is also two years. After the period of training is over, these apprentices are generally absorbed by the Company in vacancies which occur from time to time.

PROTECTION

During the depression after World War I, the iron and steel industry in India had to face foreign competition when imported steel was being dumped in the Indian market at rates cheaper than the rising cost of Indian steel. In 1923 The Tata Iron & Steel Company applied to the Government for protection for the steel industry. As a result of the tariff enquiry of the Steel Company's case, protection was given to the iron and steel industry in India in the year 1924 by imposing protective duties on the

imported iron and steel materials of those categories which were being produced in India. Since 1924 there have been three main tariff enquiries into the case of the iron and steel industry—in 1924, 1926 and 1934. In between there were three supplementary enquiries and five special enquiries for the subsidiary industries in India. The scheme of protection sanctioned as a result of the tariff enquiry held in 1934 was to remain in force for seven years till 31st March 1941. Before, however, this protection expired, World War II intervened, and the protective duties on imported steel were continued from time to time by continuation Acts, the last extension being for a period of one year till 31st March 1947.

During World War II the imports of iron and steel into India declined and the prices of imported materials went up. Thus during this period the foreign competition to the Indian steel industry ceased to exist. From 1st October 1939 to 30th June 1944 though there was control over the steel prices in India for supplies meant for war requirements, there was no statutory control over commercial prices. From 1st July 1944 commercial prices were also brought under statutory control and there was only one set of selling prices for war and non-war purposes. The manufacturers were however allowed separate retention prices (as distinct from issue prices), for war and non-war supplies. After the termination of the War the need for separate retention prices no longer existed and so from 1st April 1946 there was only one set of retention prices. Retention prices have been generally lower than selling prices and the surcharge, *i.e.* the difference between the selling and retention prices is refunded to Government by the producers to create a fund mainly to subsidise imports.

The scheme of protection to the Iron and Steel Industry in India was discontinued from 1st April 1947 as there was no need for protection but the quantum of protective duties continued as revenue duties. There is however protection to certain categories of tool, alloy and special steel products manufactured in India, which would last up to 31st December, 1954.

The last Tariff Board enquiry held in 1949 was to consider the fair retention prices for the producers, *viz.* The Tata Iron & Steel Company, SCOB and Mysore Iron & Steel Works. On the recommendation of the Tariff Board retention prices have been fixed by Government for these producers on the basis of cost and reasonable profit. These prices were brought into force for a period of two years with effect from 1st May 1949.

Under the orders of the Government of India, a further enquiry about the revision of the retention prices of the two main steel producers, the Tata Iron & Steel Co. and the Steel Corporation of Bengal was held by the Tariff Board early in the year 1951 and on the basis of the Board's recommendations, the retention prices of steel have been revised from 1st July 1951 and will remain in force for a period of three years from that date. Increase in the works costs of both the companies during the year 1950 and first half of 1951 was also examined by the Board and the Government allowed an increase of Rs. 11 per ton in the retention prices for both the producers for the period January 1950 to June 1951. Subsequently on a representation made by the SCOB Government enhanced the increase in their retention prices for 1950 to Rs. 22 per ton. The Government also sanctioned that the Steel Corporation of Bengal should be reimbursed a sum of Rs. 14·17 lakhs, representing the Company's share of profits payable to the Indian Iron & Steel Company for 1950 from the Iron & Steel Equalisation Fund.

The claim of the Mysore Iron & Steel Works for an increase in their prices is under examination by the Tariff Commission.

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THE SUGAR INDUSTRY

THE Sugar industry is the second largest industry in India, next only to the Cotton Textile Industry, with a capital of about Rs. 36 crores invested in it. It is one of the biggest employers in the country supporting nearly 20 million agriculturists, employing no less than 3,500 University men and 1,30,000 workers skilled and unskilled. The present position and importance of the sugar industry in the industrial economy of India is due in a large measure to the liberal tariff policy pursued by the Government of India in granting tariff protection to the industry from 1932 till March 1950.

The following table will show at a glance the changes in the excise duty and import duty on sugar, sugar candy and molasses in India from 1937 till 1st April, 1952.

TABLE

Excise Duty on Indigenous Factory Sugar per cwt.	Protective Import Duty per cwt.	Additional Duty per cwt.	Total Import Duty per cwt.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
From 28th February, 1937 .. .. .. (Rs. 2-0-0).	7 4 0	Equivalent excise duty Rs. 2-0-0	9 4 0
From 1st April, 1939 .. .. (Rs. 2-0-0).	6 12 0	Equivalent excise duty Rs. 2-0-0	8 12 0
From 1st March, 1940 .. .. (Rs. 3-0-0).	6 12 0	Equivalent excise duty Rs. 3-0-0	9 12 0
From 1st April, 1942 .. .. (Rs. 3-0-0).	6 12 0	Revenue surcharge of 20% on import duty and equivalent excise duty of Rs. 3, with 20% surcharge thereon.	11 11 2
From 1st April, 1949 .. .. (Rs. 3-12-0).	6 12 0 (Revenue Duty)	Revenue surcharge of 20% on import duty and equivalent excise duty of Rs. 3-12-0, with 20% surcharge thereon.	12 9 7½
From 1st April, 1950 .. .. (Rs. 3-12-0).	6 12 0	,,	12 9 7½
From 1st March, 1951 .. .. (Rs. 3-12-0).	6 12 0	Revenue surcharge of 25% of Revenue duty and equivalent excise duty of Rs. 3-12-0, with 25% surcharge thereon.*	13 2 1

* *With effect from 1st March* 1951-52, *a surcharge of 5 per cent. more on the import duty tended to enhance the import duty on sugar as stated above. The total Import duty of Rs.* 13-2-0 *per cwt. works out to Rs.* 9-10-3 *per maund while the excise duty of Rs.* 3-12-0 *per cwt. works out to Rs.* 2-12-1 *per maund.*

The protective import duty was replaced by revenue duty of the same amount, viz., Rs. 6-12-0 *from 1st April* 1950, *according to a clause in the Finance Bill* 1950.

As a result of the recommendations of the Tariff Board in January, 1950, the Government of India removed the protective import duty on sugar, with effect from the 31st March, 1950. The Government, however, imposed a revenue duty of the same amount from the 1st April, 1950. This duty is, however, subject to revenue exigencies, and is removable at any time, without any further enquiry by the Tariff Board, or notice to the trade or industry. The total import duty was Rs. 12-9-7 per cwt. till February 1951. With effect from 1st March 1951, the import duty was enhanced to Rs. 13-2-0 per cwt. on account of 5 per cent. extra surcharge on the import duty.

Protection.—It would be interesting to observe here that protection to the sugar industry, which was given initially for a period of 14 years, under the Sugar Industry (Protection) Act 1932, expired on the 31st March 1946. Protection was continued by the Government of India till 31st March 1947, and a Tariff Board inquiry was undertaken in January 1947 to decide what action was to be taken in regard to the duty on sugar after 31st March 1947. On the basis of the recommendations of the Tariff Board which conducted a summary enquiry, protection was continued at the same level by the Government of India till 31st March 1949, and it was continued for a period of one more year, ending on 31st March, 1950.

On the recommendations of the Tariff Board of 1950, the Government of India decided to withdraw protection to the sugar industry. Thus, after a period of 18 years, protection was terminated. The Government of India have decided, however, to continue the revenue duty on sugar at the same rate with effect from the 1st April, 1950. The revenue surcharge on this duty was increased from 20 per cent. to 25 per cent. with effect from 1st March, 1951. This duty can be altered or removed by Government to suit their revenue exigencies, without prior notice, and the industry cannot count upon its continuance.

PRODUCTION

During this period of twenty years, production of sugar in the country has risen considerably, from 290,000 tons in 1932-33 to 1,241,000 tons in 1939-40 and to 1,300,000 tons in 1951-52. This has been the maximum production in undivided India. During the war period production was generally on the decline and was well under 1,000,000 tons.

The following table shows the number of cane factories working in India, and production of sugar from cane factories, gur refineries, khandsari, and net imports of sugar during the last 20 years, and estimates for 1951-52.

Year (November-October)	No. of Cane Factories working in India	Cane Factory Production (November-October)	Sugar Refined from Gur (January December)	Khandsari Production estimates (Nov.-Oct.)	Total Production of Sugar in India (Nov.-Oct.)	Net Imports (Excluding Re-exports) of Sugar in India (Nov.-Oct.)
		Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
1932-33*	57	200,000	80,000	275,000	645,000	389,730
1933-34*	112	454,000	64,900	200,000	718,900	310,460
1934-35*	130	578,100	43,500	150,000	771,600	311,139
1935-36*	137	932,100	47,900	125,000	1,105,000	142,180
1936-37*	137	1,111,400	25,600	100,000	1,237,000	24,030
1937-38**	131	914,600	17,200	115,200	1,047,000	21,648
1938-39**	132	642,200	14,700	92,100	749,000	331,400*
1939-40**	138	1,207,800	26,500	114,500	1,348,800	66,836*
1940-41**	140	1,046,100	42,000	183,800	1,271,900	43,217*
1941-42**	141	751,400	19,900	91,500	862,800	30,451*
1942-43**	141	1,051,800	7,800	195,900	1,253,500	8*
1943-44**	145	1,200,700	7,700	137,300	1,345,700	14*
1944-45**	136	942,200	6,400	114,700	1,063,300	30*
1945-46**	138	922,900	4,100	106,800	1,033,800	—
1946-47**	135	901,100	4,000	96,700	1,001,800	—
1947-48**	134	1,074,800	4,000	1,05,000	1,183,800	14,389
1948-49 (*b*)	134	1,007,500	4,000	1,13,000	1,007,500	—
1949-50 (*b*)	139	975,600	4,000	1,75,000	1,154,400	5,550 (a)
1950-51*	138	1,110,000	4,000	1,25,000	1,204,000	54,500 (a)
1951-52**	138	1,300,000	2,000	35,000	1,337,000	—

* These figures refer to Undivided India. ** These figures from 1937-38 to 1947-48 in columns 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 except column 7 are *vide* " Indian Trade Journal " June 1, 1950. (b) These figures are *vide* M. P. Gandhi's Sugar Annual 1951-52. (a) Government of India purchased 60,050 tons of sugar from U.K. (60,000 tons at the rate of Rs. 56 to 62 per ton) and (50 tons from U.S.A. at the rate of $6.5 per 100 lbs.) at a total estimated value of Rs. 4 crores. Out of this quantity only 5,550 tons reached India in 1949-50 (before November 1950). In February, 1951, it was announced that Government had no intention to import more sugar in 1951 except the balance of 32,050 tons, 28,000 tons having reached India before February 1951.

The acreage under cultivation of sugarcane has kept pace with the increased production of sugar. From 39·97 lakhs acres in 1937-38, it went up to 47·49 lakhs acres in 1940-41. Since then it has gone down, varying from year to year. In 1951-52, it was 4·314 lakhs acres.

The acreage under improved varieties has gone up from 11,305,000 acres in 1931-32 to nearly 30 lakhs acres in 1945-46. Since then in the Indian Union about 90 per cent. of the acreage under sugarcane is said to be under improved varieties. The average cane production per acre has not, however, increased during all these years, and this factor is greatly responsible for the present high cost of sugarcane and consequently of sugar in the country.

The following table shows the acreage under sugarcane, under improved varieties, production of cane per acre, gross production of gur, and calculated production of cane-crop* from 1932-33 to 1949-50. Since 1937-38, the figures are for the Indian Union only.

Year	Total acreage under sugar-cane in thousand acres	Acreage under improved varieties in thousand acres	Average cane production per acre (in tons)	Gross production expressed as gur (in thousand tons)	Calculated production of sugarcane (in thousand tons)
1932—33 ..	3,425	1,845	14·9	4,859	51,129
1933—34 ..	3,422	2,295	15·3	5 055	52,455
1934—35 ..	3,602	2,433	15·1	5,292	54,346
1935—36 ..	4,154	3,056	15·3	6,102	61,202
1936—37 ..	4,586	3,152	15·6	6,932	67,322
1937—38 ..	3,997	2,968	15·5	4,658	46,450
1938—39 ..	3,270	2,673	15·0	3,578	36,066
1939—40 ..	3,788	2,893	15·0	4,002	39,472
1940—41 ..	4,749	3,529	15·0	5,046	51,066
1941—42 ..	3,671	2,831	15·0	3,701	37,824
1942—43 ..	3,755	3,004	15·0	4,444	45,329
1943—44 ..	4,380	3,545	13·8	5,090	51,867
1944—45 ..	4,305	3,604	13·2	4,729	48,661
1945—46 ..	3,825	2,589	14·0	4,512	46,117
1946—47 ..	3,528	....	13·9	4,913	49,769
1947—48 ..	4,056 / 3,752	....	14·3	5,269	53,329
1948—49 ..	3,624	....	13·0	4,993	....
1949—50 ..	4,138	....	13·5	4,904	....
1950—51 ..	4,314	....	....	....	....

* *Vide* Indian Sugar Industry Annual, 1950.

The sugar industry was controlled by the Government of India, from 1942 to 10th December 1947, when control over sugar was lifted. Along with sugar production, gur was also controlled. While the control succeeded to a certain extent in preventing the indiscriminate rise in prices, it failed to increase production of sugar, although it was the avowed object of the Government to increase production. With the decontrol of sugar and the fixation of higher prices of sugar by the Government of India, with effect from the 1947-48 crushing season, in order to enable them to enhance the minimum price of the raw material, namely, sugarcane, from Rs. 1-4-0 per maund to Rs. 2-0-0 per maund in U. P. and Bihar, the principal sugar-producing States of the country, larger quantities of sugarcane were available to sugar mills for the crushing season, and consequently production of sugar went up.

The price was reduced in 1948-49 to Rs. 1-13-0 per maund of cane in U. P. and Rs. 1-10-0 per maund in Bihar in order to decrease the price of sugar. The price of sugar was fixed at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund in the place of Rs. 35-7-0 as in the year 1947-48, and the profits of the industry were also thus reduced considerably by the reduction in price.

The cane prices were fixed at Rs. 1-10-0 per maund in U.P. and Rs. 1-10-0 per maund in Bihar, in 1949-50. The price of sugar was fixed at Rs. 28-8-0 for E. 27 quality in 1949-50, in the place of Rs. 28-8-0 for D. 24 quality in 1948-49. There was also a cane cess of 0-3-0 per maund of cane in U.P., Bihar and Bombay in 1949-50.

For 1950-51 season, the price of cane was increased by annas 2 per maund to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund and consequently, the price of sugar was put up to Rs. 29-12-0 for E.27 quality. Increase in price above Rs. 29-12-0 was allowed in certain areas depending on the cost of production with a view to offering incentive to increased sugar production to a target figure of 11 lakh tons. The same prices were maintained for the 1951-52 season, and regional prices of sugar were fixed on an *ad hoc* basis for 1951-52. The ex-factory prices for 1951-52 per maund were: Bihar-North Rs. 31-0-0; Bihar-South Rs. 33-0-0; U.P. West Rs. 30-8-0; U.P. East Rs. 31-8-0; Mysore Rs. 29-12-0; Bombay Rs. 29-12-0.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR

The *per capita* consumption of sugar in the country at the present time is very low and works out to only about 6 lbs., in addition, of course, to 24 lbs. of gur, the total *per capita* consumption of sugar and gur being about 30 lbs. during the last few years. The *per capita* consumption of sugar in other countries is considerably higher as can be seen from the following table.

Per capita consumption of sugar in various countries (in lbs.).

Name of country	Per capita consumption		
	Pre-war	1948	1949
Australia	116	129·0	114·5
Brazil	34	66·8	51·7
Cuba	88	65	82·1
France	52	42·7	57·1
Germany	52	..	63·3
Japan	33	..	29·1
U.K.	106	86·3	112·6
U.S.A.	97	93·3	103·2
India	30*	31·1*	29*
Pakistan	..	..	24*

* The figures include figures for gur also.

It must be observed here that the Government of India appointed a Sugar Panel to investigate the possibility of increasing the sugar output of India. The report of this panel was published in 1946. They recommended a target of production of 1,600,000 tons of sugar to be reached at the end of 5 years, of which 1,550,000 tons were for internal consumption and 50,000 tons for export outside India. The target was later increased to 1,850,000 tons.

As a result of the partition in August, 1947, the Government of India reviewed their previous decision on the Panel's recommendation, and they decided in 1948 that the target of production should be lowered to 16 lakh tons per annum.

The Tariff Board of 1950 estimated the present demand of sugar in the country at 13 lakh tons, and added that with the improvement of economic conditions in the country, the demand was likely to increase further in the next four or five years. The Tariff Board, therefore, thought that there was scope for increasing the productive capacity of the industry (presently estimated at about 13 lakhs tons) either by expansion of the existing units or installation of a few new units.

The Planning Commission which reported in August, 1951 expected the production of sugar in India at the end of five-year period in 1955-56 at 15 lakhs tons.

Capital Outlay.—The capital invested at the present time in the sugar industry is roughly of the order of 36 crores of rupees. The Sugar Panel estimated that the total cost of machinery required for (a) fuller exploitation of the existing capacity of the sugar factories, (b) enhancement of the capacity of the existing small plants, and (c) construction of 20 new factories of 1,000 tons of cane crushing capacity per day, would be about 11·12 crores of rupees. If to this we add the cost of establishment of 25 new factories decided upon by the Government of India while reviewing the recommendations of the Sugar Panel in 1947, the total cost would be about 22 crores of rupees for the machinery.

A large bulk of the existing sugar machinery had been imported from various countries, *e.g.*, U.K., Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, etc., but it is possible that in the years to come certain units of the sugar machinery can be fabricated in India, and if the new plants are fabricated in India, it would be of great help to the engineering industry of the country as well.

Production Target.—It might be of interest to note that the number of working sugar mills in India at the present time is 139. The acreage under cane in the Union of India was approximately 4,324,000 acres in 1951-52. Although the total acreage under cane, namely, 4,300,000 acres, appears to be very large, it comes to only about 2 per cent. of the cultivated area in India, and is approximately 35 per cent. of the world's sugarcane acreage.

The annual estimate of the total value of sugar and gur made in India works out to 260 crores of rupees in recent years, and the *per capita* expenditure on sugar and gur works out to Rs. 10. The sugar industry gives employment to 1,33,500 skilled and unskilled workmen, and interests of not less than 20 million cultivators, are indissolubly linked with the sugar industry (*Vide* the Indian Sugar Industry Annual, 1951-52 by M. P. Gandhi).

The production of sugar in 1949-50 fell much below the anticipated target of 11 lakh tons and was only 9.75 lakh tons as against 10.07 lakh tons in 1948-49, in spite of the revenue concessions offered at the instance of the then Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel. This was mainly owing to the high prices of *gur* and *Khandsari* which were uncontrolled while the ex-factory price of sugar was fixed at Rs. 28-8-0 per maund. This led to the diversion of cane from sugar manufacture to gur and Khandsari production. With a view to maximising sugar production in 1950-51 season, a new policy for sugar was announced on December 1, 1950 by the Food Minister, Mr. K. M. Munshi, permitting free sales of sugar produced in excess of 107 per cent. of the production in 1948-49 or 1949-50 whichever is lower, after the rationing requirements of 10 lakh tons were met from such production. The policy has succeeded in augmenting production and sugar was released for free market sales in 1951, and was available at annas 12 to annas 14 per lb. in the free market, as against the black market rate of Re. 1-0-0 to Rs. 1-8-0 per lb. in 1950. The production of factory sugar during 1950-51 was 11,16,000 tons, and there was a carry-over of over 1,00,000 to us in November, 1951. The continuance of a slightly revised but essentially similar policy of selective control for 1951-52, and the emergence of several unique features *e.g.* precipitate fall in the price of gur from its controlled rate of Rs. 19 per maund to Rs. 9 and Rs. 10 per maund, has raised the production of sugar to 13 lakhs tons in 1951-52, which is more than sufficient for the present requirements of this country.

The minimum price of cane in 1951-52 was fixed at Rs. 1-12-0 per maund, as in 1950-51. The price of sugar was maintained at the same level in 1951-52. In view of the bumper production, the Government will have to think of allowing export of some sugar to adjacent countries. The Government have also announced their intention, in April 1952, to lower the cane prices in the 1952-53 season. This will automatically mean a lowering of the price of sugar also in 1952-53.

IMPORT EXPORT POSSIBILITIES

The production of sugar in India at the present time is slightly more than its present estimated consumption, namely, 13 lakh tons per annum. There is in the country, also, the capacity for the production of a larger quantity of sugar to the extent of 14 lakh tons. It is not likely that in the present shortage of foreign exchange generally, and dollars particularly, the Government of India will encourage any importation of sugar from any foreign countries, even if sugar is available at competitive rates. The price of foreign sugar today is not substantially lower than the price of Indian sugar, and with the addition of the revenue duty of Rs. 13-2-0 per cwt., the price of foreign sugar will be somewhat more than the price of Indian sugar. India's cost of production of sugar is, however, on the high side, principally due to the high cost of sugarcane, which accounts for nearly 60 per cent. of the price of sugar. Other causes responsible for the high price of sugar are the high central excise duty, and the provincial cess on sugarcane of about 3 annas per maund of cane which approximates to nearly Rs. 1-14-0 per maund of sugar. The Tariff Board of 1950 recommended that the price of sugar be reduced gradually in the next five years to Rs. 18 or Rs. 19 per maund with a cane price of Rs. 1-0-0 per maund at the end of the five-year period, by doubling the yield and improving the quality of cane. The Tariff Board also stated that according to their estimate, the fair ex-factory price of sugar (E. 27 quality) could be reduced to Rs. 24-12-0 per maund in 1950-51. But contrary to their expectation, it was found to have been increased to Rs. 29-12-0 with the cane price increased from Rs. 1-10-0 to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund in 1950-51 season, mostly to offer incentives to the cultivators to grow cane rather than other crops, so that the sugar factories should no more suffer from shortage of cane and should have adequate cane for crushing throughout the season.

Gur Production.—Having discussed the production of sugar in some detail, it would be of interest to turn to the production of gur which is an article of direct consumption in India, and the production of which is nearly three times as large as that of sugar. The following table shows the calculated net production of gur in India for direct consumption from 1931-32 to 1950-51.

Year (November-October)	Calculated net Annual Production of Gur for direct consumption (in Tons)	Year (November-October)	Calculated net Annual Production of Gur for direct consumption (in Tons)
1931-32	2,758,000	1941-42	2,829,000
1932-33	3,240,000	1942-43	3,015,000
1933-34	3,486,000	1943-44	3,499,000
1934-35	3,701,000	1944-45	3,633,000
1935-36	4,101,000	1945-46	3,578,000
1936-37	4,268,000	1946-47	3,574,000
1937-38	4,364,000	1947-48	3,492,000
1938-39	2,131,000	1948-49	2,830,000
1939-40	2,441,000	1949-50	2,714,000
1940-41	2,414,000	1950-51	2,800,000

SUGAR PRICES

Prices of sugar have been fixed since 1942 by the Sugar Controller for India for all factories and they were compelled to sell their sugar at controlled rates and also to consign their sugar to destinations which were specified by the Sugar Controller from time to time. The average price of sugar in 1942 was Rs. 12-4-0 per maund, in 1944 Rs. 15-6-0 per maund, and in 1945 Rs. 16-12-0 per maund. The price fixed in 1946-47 was Rs. 20-14-0 per maund. The minimum price of sugarcane was also on the increase during this period, to compensate the cultivator for the higher cost of cultivation.

Immediately after sugar was decontrolled on the 10th December 1947, the maximum price of sugar was fixed at Rs.35-7-0 per maund, and at the same time the minimum price of cane, which was Rs.1-4-0 per maund in 1946-47 season, was increased to Rs.2-0-0 per maund, both in U.P. and Bihar.

In 1948-49, the price was reduced to Rs. 28-8-0 per maund (for D.24 quality). The minimum price of cane was also brought down to Rs. 1-13-0 per maund in U.P. and Rs. 1-10-0 in Bihar in the same period.

In 1949-50, the price of sugar was Rs. 28-8-0 per maund for E.27 quality and the minimum prices of cane were Rs. 1-10-0 per maund in U.P. and Bihar and Rs. 1-12-0 in East Punjab.

The excise duty on sugar, at present is Rs. 3-12-0 per maund plus a revenue surcharge of 25 per cent. The excise duty on Khandsari produced in factories by power is annas eight per cwt.

In the 1951-52 season, the prices of sugar were maintained at the same rates as in 1950-51, and regional prices were fixed on an *ad hoc* basis to allow for higher costs of production etc. The price for E27 quality sugar in Bihar-North was Rs. 31-0-0 per maund, in Bihar-South Rs. 33-0-0, in U.P. West Rs. 30-8-0, in U.P. East Rs. 31-8-0. In Bombay and Mysore, it was Rs. 29-12-0 per maund. Price differentials for various grades were also fixed.

Free sale of sugar was also allowed to factories at uncontrolled rates, where their production exceeded the basic quota. The basic quota for 1951-52 was fixed at 95 per cent of the average production of each factory during the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50. Half of the excess production of each factory, in excess of its basic quota, was to be allowed to be sold in the free market, and the other half, together with the basic quota, was reserved for distribution by Government at controlled rates.

Due to a very large production in 1951-52, the free sale prices of sugar were only slightly higher than the controlled rates.

THE TEA INDUSTRY

AMONG plantation crops in India tea is the most important. The indigenous tea plant, growing in a wild condition, was first discovered in Assam about 1820. It soon drew the attention of the East India Company, which after some enquiries started an experimental garden in 1835. After being in operation for five years, the plantations of the Government were sold in 1840 to the Assam Company, the first tea concern and to this day the largest company in the Union. It fared badly during the first ten years of its existence, but about 1852, its condition began to improve and its success made the prospects of the industry appear so promising and attractive that speculators eagerly rushed into it.

The discovery of the indigenous tea in Sylhet (now in Pakistan) and Cachar gave the necessary impetus for an expansion of the industry into the Surma valley, and in a few years thereafter the whole of the upper portions of the north-east region (both the Brahmaputra and Surma Valleys) was converted into a huge tea plantation. Thus, the foundations of the present tea industry were laid during the fifties of the last century. Since that period the growth of the industry has been phenomenal and in less than a hundred years India has become the tea garden and tea-shop of the world.

The following table shows the growth of the Industry since 1905 :—

Year	Area under tea in thousands of acres	Production in millions of lbs.	Year	Area under tea in thousands of acres	Production in millions of lbs.
1905-09 (Average)	539	242	1936	842	390
1910-14 ,,	591	290	1937	842	423
1915-19 ,,	662	374	1938	840	447
1920-24 ,,	709	336	1939	841	463
1925	728	364	1940	840	471
1926	739	393	1941	840	500
1927	756	391	1942	841	570
1928	776	404	1943	843	552
1929	788	433	1944	842	507
1930	804	391	1945	841	528
1931	807	394	1946	841	590
1932	840	434	1947	842	600
1933	841	384	1948*	773	567
1934	841	395	1949	772·5	586
1935	841	389	1950	777	606

* From now on figures are for India only.

It will be seen from the table that since the beginning of the present century, while the area under tea has risen by 49 per cent., the production has increased by over 201 per cent.

Assam and West Bengal are the two important centres of the tea industry in India, Assam alone accounting for more than half the total production. In 1950, Assam produced 325 million lbs. or 53 per cent. of the total production. West Bengal produced 181 million lbs. or 29¾ per cent., southern India 98 million lbs. or 16 per cent., while the balance was grown in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tripura, Nepal and the Punjab.

With the partition of the sub-continent about 74,000 acres under tea fell to Pakistan's share. Pakistan, by the way, produced about 52 million pounds in 1950.

EXPORT TRADE

Although there has been a steady increase in the domestic consumption of tea in recent years, India is still able to export large quantities to other countries, the principal among which is the United Kingdom. In some years over 80 per cent. of the total quantity of tea produced in the sub-continent was exported but this figure dropped in 1945-46 to 70 per cent. Of the total exports of 393 million lbs. from India during 1950 the United Kingdom took 275 million lbs. that is to say, India sent 69.5 per cent. of her tea exports to the U.K.

Consequent on the sterling work done by he Indian Tea Market Expansion Board nd since 1949 by the Central Tea Board the onsumption of tea in India during the last en years has risen from 70 million pounds er annum to the present figure of 157 million ounds per annum. The sub-continent thus ecomes one of the leading tea consuming reas although its per capita consumption ompared with such countries as the U. K., lire and Australia is exceedingly low. Since ugust 1949, the propaganda work of the Indian ea Market Expansion Board has been taken ver by the Central Tea Board, constituted nder the Central Tea Board Act, 1949, which as replaced the Indian Tea Cess Act, 1903.

The outbreak of war gave rise to entirely ew conditions. In the United Kingdom, he entire tea trade passed under the control f the Government. A Tea Controller for ndia was appointed to administer the emergency ea control scheme. Owing to the suspension f re-exports from London, the need for eplenishing their stocks by America and the olonies and the transfer of their demand by ome of the markets supplied by Java to Indian ea, there was a strong demand for practically ll kinds of tea and the export quota was, herefore, raised to 95 per cent. in October 939 and was kept unchanged at 95 per cent. or the next season. In June 1940, however, he International Tea Committee reduced he quota for 1940-41 to 90 per cent. for all articipating countries. The reduction had a timulating effect on the markets, but it was oon discovered that in view of the increased equirements of the United Kingdom, U. S. A., nd other countries, the maintenance of the xport quota at 90 per cent. would result in severe curtailment of the available supplies nd the quota was revised to 92½ per cent. n October 1940. The export quota for 1941-42 as fixed at 125 per cent. of the standard xports and this figure was maintained up to 1st March 1950. The export quota figure for 950-51 was fixed at 130 per cent. of the standard xports and that for 1951-52 at 135 per cent.

The International Tea Agreement which was due to expire on 31st March 1943 was extended to cover the period of the duration of hostilities and a clear two years thereafter. Before it expired on 31st March 1948 a new Agreement was prepared and signed for a period of two years up to 31st March 1950. On 8th May 1950 a new International Tea Agreement was signed by the Tea Producers of India, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Netherlands East Indies extending control over the export and planting of tea for a period of five years up to 31st March 1955.

PRESENT QUOTAS

But no export quota figure was declared for the year 1948-49 as India's standard export figure had not been determined under the International Tea Agreement. The Indian Tea Licensing Committee were authorised however to issue licences to cover exports upto 400 million pounds. This quantity was subsequently raised to 408,723,539 lbs. of which 8,723,539 lbs. was to be reserved to cover exports under the Indo-Russian Food Agreement. The allotment when expressed as a percentage of the standard export figure, which was declared in a notification dated 28th May 1949 as 348,246,170 lbs. amounts to approximately 117.3 per cent. or 78.6 per cent of the crop basis of estates.

For the year 1949-50 the Government of India as in the previous year authorised the Committee to issue licences to cover exports amounting to 400 million pounds. This figure was subsequently raised to 411 million pounds and later to 435 million from both of which quantities 11 million pounds had to be reserved to cover exports under the Indo-Russian Food Agreement.

The final export figure of 435 million pounds is equivalent to 125 per cent. of India's standard export figure and is the highest release that can be made at present under the International Tea Agreement.

Under the 1950-55 International Tea Agreement the degree of regulation fixed for the year 1950-51 was 130 per cent. of the standard export figures and the Government of India allowed exports for the year up to that figure.

The following table shows tea exports by sea from the Indian Union to the chief importing countries :—

Country	1948-49 (Millions of lbs.)	1949-50 (Millions of lbs.).	1950-51 (Millions of lbs.)
United Kingdom ..	281·3	276·3	278·1
U. S. A. ..	23·2	37·5	37·6
Canada	13·9	26·9	21·0
Australia ..	7·0	16·9	16·9
Iran	8·1	12·0	11·4
Egypt	0·8	9·2	3·5
Ceylon	0·3	0·4	0·2
Arabia	7·9	6·0	7·4
Chile	0·4	2·0	2·5
U. S. S. R. ..	14·8	11·0	—
Eire	21·4	12·9	28·0

PRICES

After the outbreak of war prices of tea rose strikingly and the average auction prices of Rs. 1-0-9 and Re. 1 for the years 1941 and 1942 respectively were higher than in any previous season. Auction sales for teas with export rights were suspended from 15th September 1942 until 1947 and block purchases were made by the British Ministry of Food on behalf of all Allied and certain neutral countries. Prices paid were based on the average received by growers in the years 1936, 1937 and 1938 together with an allowance to cover the extra cost of wartime production. The upward trend in tea prices which had begun during the early years of war was maintained when auctions of tea with export rights were renewed in Calcutta in 1947 as the following table shows :

Year	Average prices at auction sales (Calcutta) — Teas Leaf & Brokens with export rights: Price per lb.	Teas Leaf & Brokens with export rights: Index No.	Teas Leaf & Brokens for internal consumption: Price per lb.	Teas Leaf & Brokens for internal consumption: Index No.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1901-2 to 1910-11	0 6 0	100	For the years before the Regulation Scheme (1933) all sales are included under the heading "With Export Rights"	
1927-28	0 14 10	247		
1928-29	0 11 4	189		
1929-30	0 9 11	165		
1930-31	0 9 4	156		
1931-32	0 6 5	107		
1932-33	0 5 2	86		
1933-34	0 9 7	160	0 4 10	81
1934-35	0 8 9	146	0 5 2	86
1935-36	0 9 5	157	0 4 10	81
1936-37	0 10 1	168	0 4 8	78
1937-38	0 11 4	189	0 4 9	79
1938-39	0 9 7	160	0 4 0	67
1939-40	0 11 5	190	0 4 4	72
1940-41	0 13 6	225	0 4 1	68
1941-42	1 0 9	279	0 7 4	122
1942-43	1 0 0	267	0 15 10	264
1943-44	..	..	0 9 7	160
1944-45	..	..	0 10 8	178
1945-46	..	..	0 14 4	239
1946-47	1 9 10	431	1 4 5	340
1947-48	1 9 1	418	1 2 8	311
1948-49	1 9 6	425	1 3 3	321
1949-50	1 14 10	514	1 6 7	376
1950-51	2 0 9	546	1 7 6	392

The rate of duty under the Indian Tea Cess Act of 1903 was fixed at Rs. 1-6-0 per 100 lbs. on January 10, 1948. This Act was superseded by he Central Tea Board Act of August 1, 1949 and the cess was increased on November 5, 1949 to Rs. 1-10-0 per 100 lbs. and on May 15, 1950 o Rs. 2-0-0.

THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY

COTTON

INDIA is the birth place of raw cotton and cotton manufactures. Cotton clothes have been found in the ruins at Mohenjo-Daro, representing the Indus Valley civilization of five thousand years ago. In ancient Rome, Indian muslins and chintzes were the fashion and the Dacca muslins received such poetic names as "running water", "woven air", and "evening dew." Even at the end of the seventeenth century, large quantities of cheap but graceful calicoes used to be sent to England and these could only be stopped by a legislative ban on their imports.

Ever since the opening of the sea route during the rule of Alexander the Great, Indian cotton has figured as an important article of export. The American Civil War resulted in a close blockade of the Confederate ports and produced a cotton famine in Lancashire thereby throwing the English spinners back on India for the supply of raw material. Exports mounted up sharply from 528,000 bales to 973,000 bales and the fancy prices realised from these sales brought to Bombay an enormous flow of wealth.

The area under cotton in undivided India gradually rose to a peak of 28,403,000 acres by 1925-26 for which the outturn was placed at 6.2 million bales, as against 2,090,000 bales in 1899-1900. The world depression in the 'thirties, however, hit the crop adversely and the production for 1931-32 totalled only 4,007,000 bales. The Indian cotton crop reached an all time record level of 6,234,000 bales in 1937-38; but Japan's subsequent decision to reduce her purchases of short staple cotton from India brought about an equally sharp contraction in the cotton crop which was estimated at 4,909,000 bales in 1939-40.

The outbreak of the Second World War reminded the growers of the fortunes they had made in the past wars and consequently the crop was stepped up under the stimulus of rising cotton prices to 6,223,000 bales in 1941-42. The war developments, however, upset all calculations and the quotation for the Broach contract fell sharply to Rs. 148. This synchronised with the launching of "grow-more-food-campaign" by the Government of India with the result that the acreage under cotton dropped by 22 per cent. and output by 26 per cent. to 19,203,000 acres and 4,702,000 bales respectively in 1942-43. The crop was higher in the following year in sympathy with better cotton prices; but the statutory ceilings on prices and legal restrictions on cotton cultivation reduced the acreage and output to the 32-year old record low level of 14,860,000 acres and 3,530,000 bales in 1945-46.

The position of cotton in India at the time of the partition can be had from the following details for 1946-47 :—

	Indian Union	Pakistan	Undivided India
Area in million acres	11·5	3·4	14·9
Yield per acre in Lbs.	90	188	113
Production in lakhs of bales of 392 lbs. net :			
¾" and above ..	4·5	5·4	9·9
Below ¾" and above 11/16".	13·0	7·9	20·9
11/16" and below ..	8·5	2·7	11·2
Total Crop ..	26·0	16·0	42·0

The total mill consumption for the country in the same year was 39·4 lakh bales. Out of this, the Indian Union used up 38·6 lakh bales composed of 21·8 lakh bales of Indian cotton, 9·8 lakh bales of Pakistani cotton and 7 lakh bales of other foreign cotton. Quality wise, short-staple (11/16" and below) cotton amounting to 5·4 lakh bales was exclusively indigenous. In the medium staple (above 1/16" but below ¾"), 12·5 lakh bales were of Indian origin and these were supplemented by an intake of 5·6 lakh bales of Pakistani cotton. On the other hand, the main source of long-staple cotton was non-Indian, Pakistani and other foreign growths accounting for 4·2 lakh bales and 7·0 lakh bales respectively out of a total of 15·1 lakh bales.

The statistical position of cotton in the Indian Union during the four seasons of the post-partition period is summed up in the following table :—

(In lakhs of bales)

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Opening Stock	41·27	31·36	16·84	17·16
Production	31·90	23·00	29·71	33·00
Imports—				
Pakistan	4·08	3·40	—	0·07
Other Countries	6·92	7·38	12·51	8·28
Total Supply	84·17	65·14	59·06	58·51
Mill Consumption	42·11	42·55	38·85	36·10
Exports	8·00	3·05	2·35	1·69
Extra Factory Consumption ..	2·70	2·70	2·70	2·70
Total Distribution ..	52·81	48·30	41·90	40·49

It will be seen from the above that the country had eaten up 24·43 lakh bales out of its carry-over during the first two years of the partition and even after raising the domestic output by 6·71 lakh bales and cutting down mill consumption and exports by nearly 4·4 lakh bales. The Government of India had to make special arrangements for importing 12·5 lakh bales in 1949-50. Following the stoppage of trade with Pakistan in this season, imports from the U.S. were stepped up from 0·1 lakh bales in 1948-49 to 2·8 lakh bales in the following year.

The problem of feeding the large cotton textile industry thus became acute. Broadly, it was as much the creation of Pakistan as of Government's policy to encourage food crops in preference to cash crops. In the two years preceding the war, the average acreage under cotton in the tracts now lying in the Indian Union was 20·97 million acres and the output 4,059,000 bales. Even in 1941-42 season the cotton production was 4,424,000 bales from 20·47 million acres. The difficulty in selling cotton abroad, followed by a rigid control of raw cotton prices at uneconomic levels and restrictions on cotton acreage, brought down the area under the crop as well as its size to 10·66 million acres and 2,188,000 bales in 1947-48 season. The next year's adverse weather conditions gave a fresh blow to the human effort and though the area under cotton rose to 11·29 million acres, the crop was reported to be the lowest at 1,767,000 bales. It was, however, in 1949-50 that the stoppage of trade with Pakistan following the exchange deadlock that the danger of excessive dependence on outside sources was specifically brought home.

Planning.—Early in 1950 the Government of India decided to take measures for stimulating cotton production. Under the short-term plan brought into force immediately, (1) all restrictions on cotton cultivation were removed, (2) irrigation facilities were made available, (3) land revenue was remitted in respect of land newly brought under cotton cultivation, (4) the States were guaranteed that the resultant loss in their food supply would be made good by the Centre and (5) the basic ceiling prices were raised for 1950-51 season by Rs. 150 per candy.

Simultaneously, a detailed plan for each State was prepared in order to increase cotton production by six lakh bales over 1949-50. Owing to bad weather, however, the actual output in 1950-51 could show a gain of a little over three lakh bales. To provide fresh incentives the following season, Government raised the ceilings by another Rs. 50 and the target was fixed at 40 lakh bales. The actual crop is not, however, likely to exceed 35 lakh bales owing, once again, to adverse weather.

The problem diagnosed by the Indian Central Cotton Committee revealed that India would require a supply of at least 39 lakh bales of Indo-Pakistani varieties if she were to export 2·70 lakh bales of short-staple cotton which were unwanted. These would be composed of 8·75 lakh bales of long staple, 19·92 lakh bales of medium staple and the rest of short-staple. Since the actual out-turn in 1949-50 was 29·71 lakh bales, it was concluded that self-sufficiency could be achieved only by raising the production of long-staple and medium growths by 94 per cent and 27 per cent respectively.

According to the Draft outline of the five-year Plan, an increase of 12 lakh bales in the cotton production has been estimated during the five years (1951-52 to 1955-56) covered by the Plan. The regional distribution is as follows :—

Bombay 168,000 bales, Saurashtra 159,000 bales, Madras 218,000 bales, Madhya Pradesh 128,000 bales, Madhya Bharat 91,000 bales, Hyderabad 88,000 bales, Punjab 79,000 bales, Rajasthan 75,000 bales, PEPSU 56,000 bales, Uttar Pradesh 46,000 bales, Mysore 75,000 bales and other States 17,000 bales.

CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The constitution of the Indian Central Cotton Committee in 1921 was an important landmark in the history of this leading cash crop of the country. The introduction and extension of superior varieties of cotton on which the Committee annually spends about Rs. 10 lakhs

has gradually changed the face of Indian cotton. The production of medium and long staple cotton (⅞ inch and above) increased by 95 per cent. between 1922-23 and 1943-44, while that of short staple cotton (below ⅞ inch) dropped by 49 per cent. during the same period. Prior to 1922, there was no production of cotton of one inch and above staple; but the same was placed in 1943-44 at 654,000 bales. Simultaneously, the Committee tackled the question of yield which rose from 96 lbs. to 109 lbs. in the quinquennium 1937-42 and to 112 lbs. in 1943-44. The bulk of the benefit was, however, derived by cotton tracts which are now within the territories of Pakistan.

In view of the country's heavy dependence on foreign cotton especially of long staple, the committee has of late financed certain schemes. The possibility of bringing the entire winter Cambodia area in Madras with extra-long staple varieties is being surveyed. Work for producing long staple cotton in the canal irrigated area of Punjab is in progress. The major irrigation projects now under construction in Punjab, Madras, Bombay and Hyderabad may bring about four million acres of new land under irrigation. Another six million acres might be reclaimed from fallow and waste land. Should these calculations prove correct, the problem of cotton shortage will be brought within the exact of solution.

COTTON TRADE

Bombay has been the heart of the cotton trade for the past one hundred years. From here has spread a network of regulated markets throughout the cotton growing tracts. Trading in futures forms an integral part of the market in Bombay. This was organised first in 1921 under the Cotton Contract Control Act whereby the East India Cotton Association was recognised by the Government of Bombay. Government enacted in 1932 the Bombay Cotton Contracts Act which confined its limit to the city of Bombay and Salsette. It stipulated that the by-laws of the recognised associations were subject to the approval of Government and contracts not in accordance with such by-laws were void.

A radical reform in the structure of the forward market in cotton was introduced in 1947 following the report of the Bombay Cabinet on the control of forward trading in Bombay State. It vested the monopoly of organising hedge trading in cotton in the East India Cotton Association, conferred powers on the Government of Bombay to impose by-laws on this Association and to nominate four members on the Board, and stipulated that the membership will be open without limit. It also paved the way for the merger of the Mahajan Association into this Association. The question of setting up regional markets in the State is being investigated by a committee.

Until the outbreak of the war, forward trading was covered by three contracts denominating three principal groups of Indian cotton. Broach was the best cotton grown in Western India; Bengals was the name given to the varieties grown in the north; Oomras covered growths in Madhya Pradesh and the surrounding area. Besides, there was another group classed as Southerns embracing cotton in South India.

These contracts were replaced in 1942 by a single contract, known as the Indian cotton contract with Khandesh Jarilla of ¾" staple as the basis along with other varieties having staples between ¾" and ⅞" tenderable against it. This contract was specifically devised to suit the wartime conditions and a post-war contract was introduced for the 1948-49 season. The principal changes in the contract are: (1) Raising of the basic staple length of Jarilla to 25/32" with a tolerance of 1/32". (2) Raising of the basic staple length of Broach to 25/32" with tolerance. (3) Lowering of staple basis for Westerns to 25/32" with 1/32" tolerance and for Coomptas to 27/32" with 1/32" tolerance. (4) Making Surti, 289F and Cambodia cottons tenderable upto 15/16" and inclusion of Dholleras, Kutch, Bijapur, and Bagalkot cottons among tenderable varieties. (5) Exclusion of Pakistan styles from tenderable varieties. (6) Abolition of upcountry tenders except in the event of an emergency. (7) Restriction of tender months to February, May, July and September.

During the last three decades of the nineteenth century, Broach contract declined from Rs. 255 to Rs. 150¼; but the upward movement that followed thereafter lifted it to Rs 561 by 1923-24. Once again, it had a setback and Japan's decision to reduce purchase of Indian cotton brought down the quotation to Rs. 157 in 1937. The initial period of the war was marked by a subdued tone owing to the loss of overseas markets; but the introduction of the Indian cotton contract to replace the Broach and allied contracts was signalised by a revival of speculative activity. On March 12, 1943, this contract touched Rs. 637 and the Government of India closed down the futures market on May 1, 1943. This was followed by the official regulation of the movement of cotton, fixation of floors and ceilings and the resumption of trading in new crop on the basis of a new contract. In September 1947, the contract remained grounded at the floor level of Rs. 430; but trading in new crop contract for the 1947-48 season started with a bullish tone and both May and July contracts touched Rs. 712 on April 9, 1948 and an emergency was declared by the Board. After it was annulled, the May contract touched Rs. 798. Since August 1948 the futures market was controlled by the cotton control.

Since the beginning of the 1948-49 season cotton prices ruled at or above the official ceilings with the result that forward trading could be had only for a few days in a year. In 1949-50 the actual prices ruling in the upcountry centres were far in excess of the ceilings. In the following year the Government of India raised the maximum prices by Rs. 150 per candy in order to provide an incentive to the cotton grower; but the Indian cotton prices being out of tune with the world price level, the administration of control became difficult, Government were obliged to introduce monopoly buying and all varieties of cotton, irrespective of their quality, had to be purchased at the maximum permissible price. In 1950-51 also the futures market remained closed because the cotton prices were threatening to pierce through the ceilings.

EXPORT TRADE

Until 1936-37 Indian cotton had assumed importance because of its value in the export market. Nearly half the output of cotton of undivided India used to be shipped abroad. Among them, Japan was the most important customer. In 1937, Japan switched over its purchases to China and exports fell precipitately from the all time record level of 4,268,000 bales during the year ended March 31, 1937 to 2,703,000 bales in the following year. The bottom was knocked out by the initial war reverses and exports were reduced to only 282,000 bales in 1943-44. Exports began to look up thereafter reaching 911,000 bales in 1946-47. The period of free exports was extended upto November 30, 1947 after which date, export of Indian cotton of staple 13/16" and above was banned. On January 19, 1948, the statutory floors and ceiling prices were abolished and exports of cotton were restricted to Bengal Deshi, Oomra Deshi, Mathia, Assams and Commillas and the export duty was doubled from Rs. 20 per bale to Rs. 40. On March 15, 1949, exports were totally banned in view of the growing seriousness of the stock position, but an exception was made in favour of hard currency countries. In December 1949 the Government of India fixed an export quota of two lakhs bales for the 1949-50 season and limited the exportable varieties to Bengal Desi, Mathia, Assam and Comilla.

Early in November 1950, an ordinance was issued by the Government of India enhancing with immediate effect the export duty on raw cotton from Rs. 100 to Rs. 400 per bale. Simultaneously, export duty at 50 per cent *ad valorem* was imposed on cotton waste. The duty on raw cotton was halved to Rs. 200 and that on soft cotton waste was reduced from 50 per cent to 30 per cent on March 14, 1952 following the crash in commodity markets and the difficulty in selling abroad. The trend of exports has been summarised in the chapter on Trade.

IMPORT TRADE

A word at this stage about imports of raw cotton has been rendered necessary owing to the fall in domestic production consequent on the partition of the country. Until 1928-29 imports averaged a lakh and a half bales; but the growing tendency among mills to switch over to finer counts rendered higher imports obligatory. Another development was the virtual disappearance of imports of Persian growths by 1937-38. Following the partition of the country imports of cotton supported nearly one-third of the activity in the cotton mills. Trends in imports have been reviewed in the chapter on trade.

The statistical picture as presented by the *official sources* has been presented earlier in this chapter. According to the trade, however, the crop estimate is lower and consequently, the carry-over for the next season is placed at 15¼ lakh bales as against 18 lakh bales claimed by the official sources.

Owing to the tight supply situation and the boom in the world cotton market which lifted the New York quotation for middling 15/16" to 45·76 cents per lb. the administration of the control bristled with difficulties. The prices tended to pierce the official ceilings and Government had to resort to sealing off the tracts and appoint their own nominees for the marketing of the crop. This had a salutary effect on the feverish activity but the nominee system had to be ended following the judgment of the Madras High Court that the order was unconstitutional and void.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

According to the trade estimates the Indian cotton year, 1951-52, opened with a carry-over of 15·32 lakh bales including three lakh bales of foreign cotton. The estimated crop of the year was 35 lakh bales, while imports were expected to be, on the basis of firm commitments, 14·25 lakhs of which Americans would account for 11·25 lakhs. This would mean a total supply of 64·58 lakh bales for the season. Until December 1951, the authorities were at pains to ensure the success of the cotton control while there was literally a scramble for buying cotton. The change in the Bank rate and disinflationary policy pursued by the Government had, however, adverse effects on the buyer's psychology and the sentiment was depressed after the turn of 1951 following the crash in Alexandria, the recession in the world trade in cotton textiles and the evaporation of the seller's market in raw cotton throughout the world. Conditions deteriorated in February 1952 and the first week of March witnessed heavy liquidation in all the commodity markets throughout the country. The cotton market had its own share and in Bombay, *Jarilla* slumped from Rs. 845 to Rs. 625 bringing down along with it other varieties.

The change had far-reaching repercussions. Mills suddenly withdrew from the market and importers were left with huge stocks of foreign cotton to be financed with costly bank credit. On the other hand, the absence of buyers for Indian cotton had an adverse effect on the cotton markets in the interior. This development prompted the Government of India to halve the export duty on raw cotton and reduce the export duty on cotton waste from 50 per cent to 30 per cent. Even then enquiry from abroad for Bengal Desi had not appeared. To reduce the pressure of stocks on the domestic market, the Government of India relaxed the distribution control in the middle of March and this was followed by the abolition of the control on cotton seed.

COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

The Indian cotton textile industry, as we see it today, is only one hundred years old. Though the first unsuccessful venture was launched at Calcutta in 1820, Bombay had the privilege of establishing the first cotton mill of the country in 1854. The pioneer was an Indian, Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy Davar. The American Civil War gave a fillip to India's trade and industry and by the end of 1861 there were nine mills in Bombay and in the following twenty years 47 mills were erected. The high dividends paid by these mills attracted more capital and enterprise to the industry and, for the first time, the tendency of setting up mills in the cotton growing tracts became visible. At the end of the nineteenth century, there were 193 mills equipped with 4,945,783 spindles and 40,124 looms and had a capital investment of Rs. 14 crores. On the eve of the First Great War, the number rose to 271 with a capital investment of Rs. 20 crores.

During the war, the industry was able to earn huge profits owing to cessation of foreign competition and paid fancy dividends. This attracted fresh investors and between 1920 and 1925, as many as 84 mills were erected in the country at a cost which was later found to be inflated. The year 1929 saw the onset of world depression which became severe for the cotton textile industry owing to the intensification of Japanese competition, and, under the protective umbrella, the industry had to put its house in order. By the time the Second World War broke out, the industry had firmly entrenched itself.

In the inter-war period, the number of mills increased from 258 to 389, of spindles from 6.7 millions to 10 millions and of looms from 118,000 to 202,000. The production of yarn more than doubled in weight and of piecegoods nearly trebled in length with the result that the share of imports in the country's cloth supply dropped from about four-fifths to less than a fifth. The period also witnessed the introduction of numerous technical improvements, installation of modern equipment and the development of new bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes which in turn, enabled the industry to produce a wide range of cotton goods to suit the complex tastes of the vast population.

The Second World War brought a fresh boom to the industry. With the British textile industry geared up to the war and the entry of Japan into it, India virtually enjoyed a monopoly. To meet the growing demand for cotton goods, the industry raised its output and created a production record of 4,870.6 million yards of cloth and 1,680 million lbs. of yarn during the year ended March 31, 1944. The decline in the following two years was caused by shortage of coal; unstable political conditions adversely affected production in 1947 and 1948 and shortage of raw material proved an important bottleneck in 1949 and 1950.

The position of the industry may be summed up in the words of the committee of experts of the United Nations which, in its report on the cotton textile in the ECAFE region prepared in 1948, said: "In India, the textile industry today, on the basis of capital invested, labour employed and money value of the output, is the biggest of the factory industries with a block capital of Rs. 1,000 million and providing employment to 500,000 to 600,000 workers. The total value of production at current prices is approximately Rs. 4,000 millions." The report ascribes the fall in output from 4,688 million yards in 1945 to 2,838 million yards in 1947 to (1) strikes and lockouts, absenteeism, slackness in the efforts of labour, communal troubles, (2) reduction in working hours from nine to eight per shift, (3) gradual change over to more remunerative fine counts, and (4) old worn out machinery and short supply of parts.

Until 1929, Bombay occupied a leading place in the location of the industry and though the industry in this city has not expanded after 1929 and the number of mills has fallen by 16 in the following years, the State still continues to play the leading role. The tendency towards a wider dispersal of the mills is due to supply of raw material and consumers near them. The following table gives details about the distribution of mills in India, together with particulars for Pakistan, as on August 31, 1951:—

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Working as on August 31, 1951.

Where situated	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles installed	Number of Looms installed	Average No. of Hands employed	Approximate Quantity of Cotton consumed		Remarks
					Cwts.	Bales of 3½ cwts.	
Bombay City and Island ..	65	29,39,162	65,384	1,11,713	32,39,761	9,25,646	1 Mill not working
Ahmedabad	74	19,80,032	42,165	71,632	18,58,878	5,31,108	3 Mills ,, ,,
Rest of Bombay State ..	73	14,19,822	27,506	56,392	14,68,404	4,19,544	6 ,, ,, ,,
Total: Bombay State	212	63,39,016	1,35,055	2,39,797	65,67,043	18,76,298	
Rajasthan, Ajmer and PEPSU..	12	1,79,084	3,409	7,947	3,33,753	95,358	2 ,, ,, ,,
East Punjab and Delhi	11	1,91,900	4,941	7,355	4,22,926	1,20,836	1 Mill ,, ,,
Madhya Pradesh	29	7,96,974	12,763	24,788	10,44,099	2,98,314	7 Mills ,, ,,
Madhya Bharat and Bhopal ..	11	3,69,430	7,169	18,089	4,92,527	1,40,722	
Bihar and Orissa	18	4,34,816	11,140	23,562	8,58,382	2,45,252	1 Mill ,, ,,
West Bengal	3	60,944	1,177	2,272	63,826	18,236	
Hyderabad State..	33	4,32,935	9,362	19,593	3,79,477	1,08,422	3 Mills ,, ,,
Uttar Pradesh	7	1,13,596	2,580	6,755	2,47,681	70,766	
Madras State	85	18,94,178	8,295	53,625	20,04,835	5,72,810	1 Mill ,, ,,
Travancore-Cochin Union ..	10	1,21,330	726	3,302	83,496	23,856	1 ,, ,, ,,
Mysore	11	2,22,892	2,876	11,870	2,83,241	80,926	
Pondicherry	3	83,540	1,991	6,077	1,23,753	35,358	
Grand Total: India ..	445*	1,12,40,635	2,01,484	4,25,032	1,29,05,039	36,87,154	
Total: Pakistan	27	3,36,810	5,562	11,538	3,04,976	87,136	

*This number does not include 26 mills which have either been registered and/or are in course of erection.

The industrial census undertaken in 1948 reveals a steady advance on the part of the cotton textile industry in its structure in the post-war period as is evidenced by the following table:—

Particulars	Unit	1946	1949
No. of factories registered	1,000	483	584
Fixed capital	Rs. crores	55	56
Inventory (raw materials, fuels, finished product, etc.)	,,	75	113
Employment	Thousands	651	698
Wages and salaries (mixed wages)	Rs. crores	51	88
Value of materials consumed (mostly raw materials, chemicals, fuels, etc.)	,,	129	216
Value of products	,,	226	324
Value added by manufacture	,,	97	108
Production: Yarn	Million lb.	1,368	1,356
Cloth	,,	3,912	3,900

The magnitude of the industry can be gauged from the fact that in 1948 it consumed over 2 million tons of coal, coke, charcoal and firewood, 46 million gallons of fuel oil, 874 million KWH of electricity, 66,444 million gallons of water, 2·3 million gallons of lubricating oil. The basic raw material consumed amounted to 3·7 million bales valued at Rs. 141 crores. Chemicals and sizing materials accounted for Rs. 6·34 crores while colours and packing materials cost Rs. 3·53 crores and Rs. 2·98 crores respectively. The value of mill stores was estimated at Rs. 13·19 crores.

The quantity of yarn produced in 1948 totalled 1,262 million lbs. of which 1,027 million lb. was up to 30 counts, 1,777 million lb. between 31 and 50 counts and 57 million lb. between 51 and 80 counts leaving one million lb. of more than 88 counts. Excluding the quantity used in factories, the mills produced in 1948

woven goods totalling 3,786 million yards. Grey varieties constituted 48 per cent. of the total with fancy designs of the same varieties placed at 46 per cent. This means that 94 per cent. of the output was in the category of utility goods. Dhoties accounted for 803 million yards of which 561 million yards were grey. Shirtings and long cloth of grey variety totalled 541 million yards and that of fancy 811 million yards, while printed ones accounted for 133 million yards. The total output of sarees was 494 million yards of which grey and fancy were 343 million yards and 149 million yards respectively. Cambrics, mulls, lawns and voils were mainly fancy, their output being 230 million yards, as against 64 million yards of print and 24 millions of grey.

The following table shows at a glance the progress made by the Indian cotton mill industry during the last forty-six years :—

Year ending August 31	Number of Mills	Number of Spindles installed	Number of Looms installed	Average No. of Hands employed daily	Approximate quantity of Cotton consumed	
					Cwts.	Bales of 392 lbs.
1904	191	51,18,121	45,337	1,84,779	61,06,681	17,44,766
1914	271	67,78,895	1,04,179	2,60,276	75,00,941	21,43,126
1920	253	67,63,076	1,19,012	3,11,078	68,33,113	19,52,318
1921	257	68,79,804	1,27,783	3,32,179	74,20,805	21,20,230
1922	298	73,31,210	1,34,620	3,43,723	77,12,390	22,03,540
1923	336	79,27,938	1,44,794	3,47,380	75,30,943	21,51,698
1924	336	83,13,273	1,51,485	3,56,887	67,12,118	19,17,748
1925	337	85,10,633	1,54,292	3,67,877	77,92,085	22,26,310
1926	334	87,14,168	1,59,464	3,73,508	73,96,844	21,13,384
1927	336	87,02,760	1,61,952	3,83,623	84,60,942	24,17,412
1928	335	87,04,172	1,66,532	3,60,921	70,34,237	20,09,782
1929	344	89,07,064	1,74,992	3,46,925	75,64,081	21,61,166
1930	348	91,24,768	1,79,250	3,84,022	90,07,999	25,73,714
1931	339	93,11,953	1,82,429	3,95,475	92,16,116	26,33,176
1932	339	95,06,083	1,86,341	4,03,226	1,01,89,424	29,11,264
1933	344	95,80,658	1,89,040	4,00,065	99,30,053	28,37,158
1934	352	96,13,174	1,94,388	3,84,938	94,63,965	27,03,994
1935	365	96,85,175	1,98,867	4,14,884	1,09,31,949	31,23,418
1936	379	98,56,658	2,00,062	4,17,803	1,11,34,963	31,81,418
1937	370	97,30,798	1,97,810	4,17,276	1,10,13,632	31,46,752
1938	380	1,00,20,275	2,00,286	4,37,690	1,28,19,268	36,62,648
1939	389	1,00,59,370	2,02,464	4,41,949	1,33,37,569	38,10,734
1940	388	1,00,05,705	2,00,076	4,30,165	1,28,79,559	36,79,874
1941	390	99,61,178	1,98,574	4,59,509	1,48,78,577	42,51,022
1942	396	1,00,26,425	2,00,170	4,80,447	1,65,02,527	47,40,722
1943	401	1,01,20,568	2,00,880	5,02,650	1,71,15,763	48,90,218
1944	407	1,02,22,107	2,01,761	5,05,562	1,69,55,920	48,44,564
1945	417	1,02,38,131	2,02,388	5,09,778	1,71,82,599	49,09,314
1946	421	1,03,05,169	2,02,814	4,95,456	1,59,24,762	45,49,932
1947	423	1,03,53,973	2,02,662	4,88,370	1,39,02,546	39,72,156
1948*	408	1,02,65,841	1,97,469	4,66,477	1,47,00,595	42,00,170
1949*	416	1,05,33,799	1,97,807	4,63,075	1,51,39,033	43,25,438
1950*	425	1,08,49,026	1,99,775	4,33,816	1,32,63,229	37,89,494
1951*	445	1,12,40,635	2,01,484	4,25,032	1,29,05,039	36,87,154

* Upto 1947, the figures are for undivided India. The subsequent details are for the Indian Union only.

TARIFF PROTECTION

Until the slump that followed the First Great War of 1914-18, the cotton textile industry had to depend on its own resources for survival and expansion. In the initial stages it had to counteract the activities of the British cotton textile industry which looked to India as a vital market. Following the latter's agitation against a revenue duty on imports of coarse yarn and cloth, it was finally abolished in 1878. Fifteen years later, the Indian mints were closed to the free coinage of silver. This resulted in a fall of about 12 to 15 per cent. in the exchange rate which, in turn, brought the export trade with China and Japan to a standstill. To make the situation worse, an excise duty of three and a half per cent. was imposed in 1896 on cloth manufactured in the country in order to offset the effect of the import duties which had been re-imposed in 1894 for revenue considerations. For more than three decades, the industry agitated for its abolition.

The beginning of the twentieth century signalised the growth of industry in China and Japan which were India's markets at one time, and the depression that followed the First Great War became particularly severe owing to Japanese competition in the home market. In August 1925, a deputation representing the Millowners' Associations of Bombay and Ahmedabad waited on the Viceroy; but on failing to get the excise duty abolished, the industry reduced the wages by 11¼ per cent. This measure brought in its turn a wave of labour strikes and the depression deepened.

A Special Tariff Board was appointed to inquire into the position of the industry in 1926 and simultaneously the excise duty was abolished. (A detailed history of the tariff protection appears in the previous editions of the *Year Book*.)

TEXTILE CONTROL

It was mentioned earlier that the outbreak of the Second World War created an unprecedented demand for Indian cotton goods. The demand began to outstrip supply from 1940 onward and the situation worsened as Japan advanced towards Burma. Cloth prices began to soar rapidly and the consumer was hit badly. By May 1943, cloth prices reached an all time record level and the Government of India issued in June 1943 the Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order with the object of making cloth available to the civil consumer at a reasonable price. Under this Order, the Textile Commissioner was the administrative head of the control and a Textile Control Board was set up to advise Government through the Textile Commissioner on matters connected with the control of cotton, yarn, cloth and textile auxiliaries.

Under this control, (1) ceilings were imposed on ex-mill, wholesale and retail prices of cloth and yarn, (2) limits were laid down for holding stocks of cloth and yarn by mills and dealers, (3) movement of cotton and cloth was controlled, (4) prices were required to be stamped on cloth, (5) cotton prices were allowed to fluctuate within a range of maximum and minimum prices fixed by Government which had powers to requisition cotton at ceiling prices, and (6) price movement of mill stores was regulated. In May 1945, the control was further tightened by fixing quotas of cloth for each State in order to facilitate the introduction of cloth rationing and by making it compulsory for mills to use ninety per cent. of their weaving capacity for producing utility cloth. The latter proved unsuccessful within a few months and for the first time since 1940, cloth consumption began to fall.

Between June 1943 and December 1945, the control had helped in bringing down cloth prices with the co-operation of the industry, and the Economic Adviser's index number of cloth prices showed a fall of 251 to 262. Though the year 1946 and 1947 witnessed a rise in manufacturing cost and the industry agitated for an increase in prices, Government successfully resisted the demand. In January 1948, the price control was left to the industry and three months later the control was ended with an assurance to the consumer that it would be re-imposed if the experiment proved detrimental to national interests.

The abolition of control signalised a fresh wave of speculative activity and the prices of cloth began to soar once again. As a result, the control was re-imposed on July 30, 1948 and production control was introduced on November 30, 1948. The latter was amended in March 1949 in the light of the recommendation of a special committee and was finally abolished in September 1949.

During the decontrol period, the question of cloth prices had been investigated by the Tariff Board. In suggesting ex-mill prices the Board assumed that a rate of four per cent. on gross block was an adequate provision for depreciation every year. On December 14, 1948, Government accepted most of the recommendations of the Board; but millowners complained that *ad hoc* prices fixed under the Board's formula were unremunerative. In March 1949 the details of the new price schedule were circulated among mills by the Textile Commissioner. Almost simultaneously, Government extended the excise duty levied on January 1, 1949 on superfine cloth to fine and medium and coarse cloth. Thus, there was an additional burden of 25 per cent. on prices of superfine cloth in which warp yarn was of more than 48s, 6¼ per cent. on ex-mill prices of fine varieties and of three ples per yard on coarse and medium goods.

The Textile Commissioner announced on November 1, 1949 a cut of four per cent. in ex-mill prices of cloth and yarn. On February 1, the price structure was again revised on the basis of official ceiling prices for Indian cotton and actual prices of imported cotton. Since the latter meant a slight increase in prices, Government reduced the excise duty on superfine cloth to the same extent with a view to maintaining the *status quo* in respect of the retail prices to the consumer. The effect of the revision was that retail prices of fine and superfine remained unchanged, and there was a negligible reduction in prices of medium and coarse goods.

REVIEW OF 1951

The year 1951 was, on the whole fruitful to the cotton industry despite the tussle between the industry and the authority over the price control. Partly due to the improvement in the administration of the cotton control and partly on account of the timely efforts made by Government to secure raw cotton from abroad, the supply of raw material was fairly adequate at reasonable prices and with the demand for finished goods continuing to broaden the industry was able to raise the production substantially as will be seen from the following table :—

Monthly Average	Yarn (million lb.)	Cloth (million yards)
1946 ..	114	326
1947 ..	108	313
1948 ..	121	360
1949 ..	113	325
1950 ..	98	305
1951 ..	109	340

The first quarter was notable for a controversy over the prices since Government did not raise the prices of cloth following a rise of Rs. 150 in the cotton ceilings. Late in January, however the prices were revised, the increase being 7·5 per cent. for coarse goods, 15 per cent. for fine goods and 6 per cent. in the case of superfine varieties. The exclusion of medium cloth from the price review, however, intensified the millowners' agitation and in the first week of February a fresh announcement was made raising the prices of coarse counts by anything between 12·84 per cent. and 19·42 per cent. and between 2·64 per cent and 10·68 per cent in the case of medium varieties over 1950 end ceilings. On the last day of the month, the four per cent cut voluntarily effected in October 1940 was restored in respect of yarn in order to step up its supply to handlooms.

This revision proved inadequate in respect of cloth woven from imported cotton which enjoyed an exceptional boom and in April 1951 the prices of fine goods and superfine goods were further raised by 7½ per cent. and 33 per cent. while those of coarse and medium goods were increased by about 4 per cent. It was this increase which provided the real stimulant for broadening the activity in the mills. The latter half of the year, however, witnessed a downward trend of cotton prices in the world markets and the price mechanism evolved by the Tariff Board consequently called for a reduction in cloth prices in July. The cuts ranged between 1 and 1¼ per cent. in fine varieties and between 11·63 per cent. and 14 per cent. in superfine goods. A further lowering of prices was rendered necessary in the last quarter of 1951 for the same reasons, the extent of reduction being upto 4·70 per cent. in the fine group and upto 20 per cent. in respect of superfine goods.

There was no fundamental change in the control over production and distribution. The bulk of the output meant for domestic consumption was marketed through the State Government's nominees, while about a third was distributed by the mills through dealers of their choice.

EXPORTS

Prior to 1937 India's cotton textile industry mainly concentrated on the home market excepting in the war years. For the first time, the glut of stocks necessitated the mills in 1937 to explore foreign markets in the East with a view to enabling them to continue the double shift system. The outbreak of the war resulting in cutting off both Lancashire and Japan from Asian markets came as a boon to the industry and exports of cotton piecegoods reached 818 million yards valued at Rs. 38.76 crores in 1942-43. Then followed a set-back owing mainly to domestic shortage of cloth supplies and rising prices and by 1947-48 exports shrank to 192 million yards. The low export in that year was caused incidentally by the levy of an export duty of as. 4 per square yard with effect from November 1947. This was replaced by an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. in March 1948 from which handloom cloth was exempted and the duty of as. 6 per lb. of yarn was withdrawn.

Exports became further difficult following the withdrawal of price control, and the subsequent re-institution, coupled with the reduction in export duty to 10 per cent. in November 1948, failed to push up exports of cloth and on March 26, 1949 the Government of India were obliged to impose price control on cloth shipped from this country. This had also no response from abroad. Government, therefore, abolished the export duty altogether in June. As a part of the measures to clear stocks and avoid mill closures, free export licensing of cloth and yarn upto 20s was introduced a month later. This enabled Indian cloth to have a price advantage over its competitors and exports began to look up despite the fact that Pakistan had by that time ceased to be India's customer. On February 1, 1950 the Central Government abolished price control on cloth exported, but directed the mills not to sell cloth to shippers at more than eight per cent. above ex-mill prices. This encouraged the industry to cater directly for export markets and there was a certain amount of confusion and dislocation of trade. Ultimately, a fortnight later, the restriction on prices to be charged to shippers was also withdrawn.

Textile exports touched an all time record level of 1,102 million yards of cloth and 85·1 million lb. of yarn in 1950. The year 1951, however, shifted the emphasis from export to home market. By April the per capita supply of cloth, mill and handloom had fallen by 9·7 yards and Government was obliged to tighten the export control. Even before the end of 1950 the orders booked for 1951 had exceeded 1,000 million yards and the ceiling of 840 million yards on export caused resentment both among exporters and importing countries. Besides, the method of allocating export quotas so as to favour uneconomic units and frequent changes in destinational quotas had adverse repercussions. Undeterred by these developments, the export duty on coarse and medium goods was introduced at 10 per cent in 1951-52 budget and pushed up to 25 per cent. in mid. 1951.

HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

Hand weaving has been the largest single unit among India's small scale industries controlled mainly by a small class of entrepreneur. It is also the oldest industry of the country. Yet very little information is available about it. It is essentially an urban industry and the combined capacity of India and Pakistan was placed in 1942-43 around 2,000 million yards. The industry was then reported to have two and a half million looms of which 64 per cent. were throw-shuttle looms and the rest fly-shuttle. The industry then supported about 2,400,000 weavers. Throughout the history of the industry, the supply of yarn was the factor governing its fortunes.

Prior to the First World War, the major portion of cloth supply was from this source; but the First World War reduced the production of handloom cloth from 1,088 million yards to 506 million yards. In the following years, the tariff policy of Government, *Khaddar* movement and the changing habits of the population adversely affected the fortunes of the industry and the final blow was given by the erection of power-looms. Apart from the drop in production, the fall in the wages of handloom weavers was severe by 1932-33, according to the Tariff Board.

The economic plight of the handloom weaver focussed the attention of the Government of India and State Governments on the remedial measures and as a result of the recommendations of the Industries Conference held in 1933, the Centre distributed Rs. 50 lakhs as a grant to the industry. This grant helped the State Governments to launch schemes for marketing of handloom cloth and improvement of its designs. The grant was finally stopped in April 1947.

The hope that the Second World War would give a fillip to the industry did not materialise owing mainly to shortage of cotton yarn. The Government of India, therefore, appointed a Fact Finding Committee in 1943 to undertake a comprehensive survey of the industry and suggest remedial measures. The establishment of the Cottage Industries Board in August 1948 marked a fresh milestone in the history of the industry. It was followed by the appointment of a Standing Handloom Committee for which a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs was given. As a result of its deliberations, the question of reserving a section of the field for handloom has been engaging Government's attention.

Throughout 1949, the industry's position was rather bad mainly because of the change in the market from sellers' to that of buyers'. The high cost of production could not be offset by the excise duty on mill cloth and even the relief in freight could not bring a tangible relief. Owing to a fall in exports, especially to Pakistan which ceased buying from India in September 1949 and reduced purchases in the Indian market, the industry had to accumulate stocks and was unable to use its full quota of cotton yarn.

During 1950 the prospects for the industry brightened following the re-emergence of a sellers' market; but the shortage of yarn was a source of great distress. The supply of yarn in 1950 was approximately 52 per cent of the quantities made available in 1946.

Early in 1950 the All-India Handloom Board constituted in 1949 was replaced by the Standing Handloom Committee which recommended the reservation of certain fields of cloth manufacture exclusively for the industry. Government accepted the recommendation on May 8, 1950 and the Textile Commissioner notified that the mills and power looms would not be entitled to manufacture with effect from July 1, 1950 the following varieties: dhoties with border exceeding ¼" or with borders having zari, muga or artificial silk yarn, checked lungis, gumchas and chaddars, bedcovers and certain varieties to bedsheets, counterpanes, tablecloths, napkins, gauze, bandage and jaconet cloth and dusters and coarse cloth of plain weave. It was also announced that Government had decided to

reserve the manufacture of coloured and checked sarees and honeycomb towels for the handloom industry, but that orders would be passed only after the present shortage was eliminated. On June 19, 1950 mills were directed not to manufacture for internal distribution sarees with borders exceeding 2¼" in width or with zari or gold coloured art silk yarn in the border and/or with coloured yarn in the body.

In 1951 the yarn supply for the industry was better and its production consequently showed a handsome gain. According to the Industry Minister the supply of cotton yarn towards the end of 1951 was 60 million lb. a month as against 30 million lb. a year ago.

The following table gives at a glance the trends in the post-partition period :—

	1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
No. of Mills	408	416	420	420
Spindles (000s)	9,764	10,145	10,366	10,999
Looms (,,)	197	197	198	194
Yarn (Million lb.)	1,329	1,476	1,303	1,197
Mill made cloth (million yards).	3,770	4,298	3,831	3,718
Handloom cloth (million yards)	1,230	1,170	1,140	750
Exports (million yards) ..	192	340	689	1,269
Per Capita Supply	14·1	15·0	12·6	9·7

DEVELOPMENTS IN 1952

Throughout 1951 cloth prices commanded a fancy premium over the official prices owing to the demand outstripping supply. With the opening of 1952, however, the consumers showed resistance to higher prices in the wake of a downward trend of demand as well as prices abroad, and goods began to accumulate in the market. Nevertheless, the millowners continued to agitate for revision of the price structure, the basis for which was laid down by the Tariff Board in 1949. In Bombay production suffered owing to the cut in power supply and yet the market appeared to be well-stocked. Fears that there might be a shortage of cloth prompted the Textile Control Committee to think in terms of launching a drive for raising the production of utility goods. This psychology of scarcity, however, received a certain jolt in February when it was known that the quota of cloth export for the first half of 1952 composed of 250 million yards, together with a carry-over from the preceding season of 150 million yards, might not be lifted. The next stage was a crash in the commodity market in the first week of March and its repercussions on the cloth market. The resultant demoralisation was so heavy that premiums on the official ceiling prices were not only wiped out but cloth was offered in most cases at below the official ceilings. Even then, the State Governments were unwilling to lift the quotas.

To remedy the situation the Government decided not to allocate superfine and certain varieties of fine cloth to the States after the end of the financial year, leaving the industry free to market these varieties. Simultaneously, restrictions on the export of cloth to Aden, Hong Kong, Malaya, Djibouti and Macao and Tangier were removed with immediate effect and diversion of destinations was permitted.

THE TOBACCO INDUSTRY

THE Portuguese are credited with having conveyed the tobacco plant and the knowledge of its properties to the sub-continent about the year 1508. Though there are many species in the genus *Nicotiana*, the tobacco of commerce comes only from the two species *Nicotiana tabacum* and *Nicotiana rustica*. Of the two, the former is more common and also commercially more important.

The Indian Union is one of the principal tobacco producing regions of the world, being third after U.S.A. and China.

In 1949-50, the area and production of tobacco in the major tobacco growing areas was as follows :—

Area.	Acreage.	Yield (Pounds).
Ajmer	8	2,877
Assam	664	390,073
Bihar	35,155	47,131,705
Bilaspur	160	54,805
Bombay	165,941	88,852,074
Coorg	28	8,697
Madhya Pradesh ..	2,475	924,235
Delhi	863	1,790,717
Himachal Pradesh ..	365	119,386
Punjab	6,129	6,052,600
Madras	304,185	273,853,207
Orissa	9,927	4,975,406
U. P.	40,387	77,131,359
West Bengal	5,833	4,162,110
Rampur (U.P.)	303	277,445
Not allotted	500	537,223
Grand Total ..	572,923	506,263,919

RESEARCH

A great deal of research work has been done in the sub-continent during the last 30 years both by the Government and by private agencies.

A sum of rupees ten lakhs is now being annually set apart for research, development and marketing work on this commodity, out of the receipts of excise duty which is being levied on tobacco since April 1943.

The Government of India have set up an Indian Central Tobacco Committee on the lines of the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee and other Central Commodity Committees already functioning. This Committee whose jurisdiction is now limited to the Union of India is fully representative of all interests relating to tobacco from the grower to the consumer, including research workers. This Committee came into being in November, 1945, and the annual grant of Rs. 10 lakhs set aside for the improvement of production and marketing of tobacco has been placed at the disposal of this Committee.

The Committee has already established a Central Tobacco Research Institute at Rajahmundry (Madras) for fundamental research on all types of tobacco, a Cigarette Tobacco Research Station at Guntur (Madras), a Bidi Tobacco Research Station at Anand (Bombay) and a Main Experimental Research Station for Cigar and Cheroot Tobacco at Dindigul (Madras) and a Hookah and Chewing Tobacco Research Station at Pusa (Bihar). Laboratories for these stations have yet to be constructed and equipped. Of these, as a measure of economy, research on Bidi tobacco conducted at the Bidi Tobacco Research Station at Anand has been transferred to the Institute of Agriculture, Anand and the Cigarette Tobacco Research Station has been converted into a field-cum-sub-station of the Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajahmundry. In addition, the Committee is intending to establish a main experimental Research Station for cigar wrapper-tobacco in West Bengal of which soil and climatic conditions are considered to be suitable for producing quality wrapper-tobacco for use in the country's cigar manufacturing industry.

Each Main Station will have sub-stations for the particular types of tobacco. A sub-station for hookah and snuff tobacco at Ferozepur (Punjab) and a sub-station for Bidi tobacco at Nipani (Bombay) have already been started. Sub-stations for cigarette tobacco will be started in due course. The Committee is already carrying out exploratory survey work with a view to determining the location for such sub-stations in the various parts of the country in so far as their suitability is concerned. In conjunction with the Madras Government the Committee has undertaken the production and distribution of H. S. 9 seed to the cultivators with a view to ensuring uniform production of good quality Cigarette tobacco. It has also undertaken the demonstration of the correct methods of cultivation, handling and curing of cigarette tobacco to enable the cultivators to adopt these methods and increase their yield. Experiments on the shade cultivation of wrapper tobacco is in progress.

The Committee's headquarters are in Madras.

The Cigarette Tobacco Research Station at Guntur has evolved a strain of cigarette tobacco, *viz.*, Amarelo 5 which is better than the standard imported American variety of Harrison Special, in that it gives a higher yield of top grades bright leaf, cures better and matures earlier. This strain however possesses a flavour which is generally not liked by English smokers. In order to do away with this flavour, the Committee is making crosses with Amarelo 5, so that if a strain retaining its parental characteristics but without this flavour is evolved, it may be introduced into U.K. markets.

The Indian Agricultural Research Institute, at New Delhi, isolated Pusa T. 28 and T. 63 among *N. tabacum* varieties and Pusa T. 18 among *N. rustica* for chewing and *hookah* purposes respectively. Details of the methods of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco were worked out in 1928.

At the Tobacco Research Station at Nadiad, the Bombay Department of Agriculture, isolated Gandiu 6, Pilu 45, Kelin 28 and Kallu 49, heavy yielding *bidi* and chewing tobacco strains. Attempts are also being made to improve the Nipani tobacco at the Tobacco Research Station at Nipani.

The Madras Department of Agriculture at the Agricultural Research Station at Guntur isolated the high yielding strain T. 20 in *Natu* or country tobacco for *cheroot* and pipe purposes and early maturing strain (HS 9) of Harrison special, the cigarette tobacco variety which is very popular in India and Pakistan.

The Tobacco Research Sub-station at Guntur for the improvement of the quality of cigarette tobacco found that jowar (*Andropogon Sorghum*) as a preceding crop to tobacco helped to improve the quality of cigarette tobacco better than maize and variga (*Panicum Miliaceum*).

The India Leaf Tobacco Development Company, the largest buyers of tobacco in India have been experimenting since 1920, chiefly in the Guntur area (Madras) and also in Saharanpur (Uttar Pradesh) and Whitefield (Mysore State), on the commercial possibilities of Virginia tobacco production and have helped to build up the Virginia Tobacco Industry to the position it now occupies.

The cultivation of Virginia tobacco in the Mysore State has increased appreciably during recent years due also to the impetus given by the Mysore Tobacco Company.

MARKETING

The marketing survey of tobacco conducted by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India revealed the urgent need for standardising the methods of grading and preparing tobacco before putting it on the market. With a view to assisting the trade in this direction, the Indian Tobacco Association, which consisted of representatives of growers, dealers and manufacturers, was formed at Guntur. Since then, another association known as the East India Tobacco Federation, has come into being with the same object in view. Under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, rules were framed in 1937, laying down grade designations, definitions of quality, methods of marking and packing for unmanufactured flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia and sun-cured *Natu* (country) tobacco. Grade specifications for unmanufactured sun-cured Jutty (Madras), sun-cured *Motahari* (Nicotiana Rustica), Jati Bishpath (N. Rustica) and Jati tobacco (N. Tabacum) all grown in the Bengal area have since been prescribed.

With a view to controlling the quality of tobacco exported from the country, the Government of India have banned under the Sea Customs Act of 1878 the export of unmanufactured tobacco of flue-cured and sun-cured Virginia, sun-cured *Natu* (country), *Motahari* and Jutty grown in Madras, Jati and Jati-Bishpath grown in West Bengal, Top Leaf and White Burley and sun-cured *Desi* tobacco (*N. tabacum*) of chewing type grown in Bihar. An inspectorate staff was appointed in 1945 consisting of a Chief Inspector and several Inspectors for examining the quality of tobacco and for supervising its grading on the basis of specifications laid down for Agmark grades. The staff was considerably augmented at the beginning of 1946. A panel of members from the trade has also been set up to settle disputes between the Inspectorate and the authorised packers in respect of the quality of tobacco.

The total quantity of tobacco graded during the period from April 1950—March 1951, was 272,359 packages containing 88.88 million lb. valued at 11.93 crores of rupees. The details and particulars are given as under :—

Kinds of Tobacco.	Quantity (in lb.).	Value (in Rs.).
Flue-cured Virginia ..	76,856,710	11,26,45,052
Sun-cured Virginia ..	707,120	5,61,067
White Burley ..	585,910	4,70,437
Sun-cured *Natu* (Country)	8,039,650	55,14,004
Jutty	2,688,000	6,46,924
Motahari	6,000	8,969
Grand Total ..	88,883,390	11,98,46,453

Another important aspect of marketing improvement is the regulation of markets. Attempts at regulating the market charges for tobacco have been made only in Madras so far, where the provisions of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act were applied to tobacco in Guntur District and Bezwada taluq of Kistna District in 1939. In this connection, the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee was set up in the same year, and this Committee took up the regulation of market practices regarding weighment, trade allowances and methods of sale. Market yards have been opened by the Committee where the growers and dealers are given facilities for transacting their business in tobacco. This Committee is also attending to the dissemination of market news and propaganda for improving the cultivation of tobacco.

As a first step towards improvement in the present system of marketing of tobacco in India, the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, in collaboration with the Government of Madras,

under the provisions of the Commercial Crops Market Act, has organised from 1950 marketing season open sales system of compulsory buying and selling of tobacco in auction floors of the Guntur Tobacco Marketing Committee in one centre of the Guntur District (Madras), so that the grower may get fair price for his produce. The ruling prices of tobacco both in the country as well as outside it are notified for the information of the growers and merchants.

A scheme of compulsory buying and selling in market yards of specified markets will be started in other trading and assembling centres of tobacco in South India which is the largest area for tobacco production, if the experiment proves successful in Guntur.

With a view to effecting improvement in the existing condition of marketing in India and to collect and disseminate the available marketing intelligence, the Committee has appointed a qualified Marketing Officer with whose help the Committee is issuing monthly bulletins giving necessary statistics on tobacco and a quarterly journal containing original researches and other useful articles.

For the benefit of the smaller growers in the Guntur area, the Committee is establishing a tobacco re-drying factory to be located at a suitable place. With a view to popularising Indian tobacco in European countries, finding out its sales and keeping the Indian exporters informed about its position in those countries from time to time, the Committee has appointed a Sales Officer in the U.K.

PRODUCTION

Indian production is concentrated in five clearly defined areas.

(1) THE GUNTUR AREA comprises the districts of Guntur, Kistna, East and West Godavary and adjoining portions of Hyderabad State. Varieties of *N. tabacum* are exclusively grown in this area. Prior to the introduction of flue-curing of Virginia tobacco in 1928, all the tobacco was sun-cured. The tobacco produced in this area is grouped into (*i*) Virginia :—(*a*), Flue-cured (*b*), Sun-cured, (*ii*) Country or *Natu* tobacco, invariably sun-cured. In the first group Harrison Special and in the second group *Thoka Aku, Kara Aku* varieties are important. Flue-cured tobacco is being used in the country and is also exported to the United Kingdom and other European countries, and Egypt for the manufacture of cigarette and pipe tobacco. The sun-cured Virginia and *Natu* tobacco are used for making cheaper cigarettes, etc.

The soils are deep, heavy black cotton soils and rich in lime. Tobacco seed is sown in Guntur in September and in other districts in October-November. Seedlings are transplanted from October to November. The crop is grown invariably without the help of irrigation and is harvested from January to March. The flue-cured Virginia tobacco is marketed from January to April while the sun-cured Country and Virginia tobaccos are marketed from March to June. There are nearly 7,700 flue-curing barns and the Virginia tobacco is cured by means of artificial heat radiated from hot iron pipes arranged on the floor of the barn. The sun-curing is done by stringing the leaf to jute twine and curing them on racks pitched on the open field for drying in the sun.

To the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company Ltd. goes the credit for establishing the industry of Virginia tobacco production and for assisting the growers in seed and seedling distribution, research and propaganda in manurial requirements, proper methods of curing and ensuring a market for the tobacco by buying the major portion of the production.

(2) THE NORTH BIHAR AND BENGAL AREA comprises the district of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Purnea in Bihar and Jalpaiguri, Malda, Barhampore and Dinajpur in West Bengal. In this area both the *N. tabacum* and *N. rustica* varieties are grown. A major portion of the production of *N. tabacum* is utilised for chewing, while a fairly large quantity is used for cigar and cheroot manufacture. The production from *N. rustica* is utilised for hookah purposes.

The soils of North Bihar are light, ash-coloured, deep, and of Gangetic aluvium, rich in lime generally and in potash in isolated areas. The raising of seedlings commences in August and transplanting in October-November. The crop is generally not irrigated. Harvesting begins in February-March and the produce is ground-cured. It is marketed from April to the middle of June.

The soils of North Bengal are mostly alluvium. They are sandy loam, greenish white in colour and fine in texture. The depth of the soil varies from place to place. Moisture holding capacity is poor due to want of humus in the soil. The raising of the seedlings commences in September and transplanting in November. The crop is generally irrigated from wells. Harvesting begins from March. The produce is ground as well as rack-cured.

(3) THE CHAROTAR (GUJARAT) AREA comprises Anand, Borsad, Petlad and Nadiad talukas of Kaira District. This area is grown wholly with varieties of *N. tabacum*, chief among which are (*i*) *Gandiu*, (*ii*) *Piliu*, (*iii*) *Keliu*, (*iv*) *Kaliu*, (*v*) *Saijpuri*. Of late attempts have been made to grow a few acres under *Calcuttia* variety of *N. rustica*. The first three varieties of *N. tabacum* provide the *bidi* tobacco, while *Kaliu*, being irrigated with well water rich in salts (nitrates), is eminently suited for *hookah* and snuff purposes. *Saijpuri* is used extensively for chewing. Besides, the Bombay Department of Agriculture and the former Baroda State have worked for the introduction of Virginia tobacco cultivation in the area. The Virginia tobacco was successfully cultivated and cured over about 200 acres and serious attempts are being made to extend the area under this type.

The soils are light sandy loams to dark coloured heavy clays. Sowing is done in July and planting of seedlings in August. *Piliu* and *Keliu* are grown without irrigation, while *Gandiu* is grown dry or irrigated. *Kaliu* and *Saijpuri* are irrigated. The crop is harvested in December-January. The leaf is either air or ground-cured. The tobacco is sold from the latter half of December to the end of June with the peak period in March and April.

(4) THE NIPANI AREA includes the Belgaum and Satara Districts of Bombay along with Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj. In this area varieties of *N. tabacum*, viz., *Mirji, Sangli, Nipani, Jawari, Kare Baglani* and *Surti* are mainly grown. Of the varieties of *N. rustica, Pandharpuri* is the one which is most widely grown. Except for the tobacco produced on the riverine soil, which is used as *Hathpan* for chewing, all the tobacco is converted into *Jarda* or *bidis*. The *Pandharpuri* tobacco is very strong, while the *Nipani* tobacco is very mild and sweet.

The soils are of trap and alluvial slate origin, black and deep heavy clays, though tobacco is grown on a small area on the red loams. The nurseries are sown in the middle of June and the planting is done in the first week of August. The crop is harvested in January and is ground-cured. Supply of tobacco to the market is greatest in February and March and starts dropping by June.

(5) THE SOUTHERN MADRAS AREA comprises mainly of Madura and Coimbatore Districts of Madras State. In this area, cigar filler and binder and chewing tobaccos are mostly grown. In Madura District well-drained soils particularly of sandy type and dark in appearance is preferred, though tobacco is also grown on red loam type. The nurseries are sown in December-January, transplanting is done after 45 days and harvesting in April, while in Coimbatore District the crop is grown in all types of soils with free drainage and good aeration. Sowing commences in November-December, transplanting in January-February and harvesting in February-March. In both the districts tobacco is ground cured and pit-cured.

Most of the tobacco exported from the country to Aden and other near-by areas is from the Charotar and Nipani areas. Apart from these four important areas, each State grows a fairly large quantity of tobacco mostly consumed in the respective areas themselves, and attempts are in progress, through *ad hoc* committees established for the development of tobacco to grow several different types, *e.g.*, cigarette, *bidi, hookah*, chewing and snuff tobaccos upto the limit of the areas' requirements in the first instance. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, and the Indian Central Tobacco Committee, have been rendering great help in this direction.

Exports and Imports

In 1949-50 tobacco worth Rs. 241 lakhs was imported through India representing a decrease of 34 per cent. as compared with the value of imports in 1948-49. The total value of the tobacco exported from India in 1949-50 was Rs. 1,196 lakhs as against Rs. 826 lakhs in 1948-49. These figures refer only to export and import trade by sea and air registered at Indian Ports.

THE VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

In the year 1951, the Vegetable Oil Industry followed the same pattern as in the previous year. The outbreak of the Korean war had given another spurt to the world demand for oils and fats and much higher prices were recorded in 1951 than in the previous year. Government controls on exports continued throughout the year with the result that conditions in the export market were frequently unsettled due to sudden changes of control regulations. Efforts of Government to bring down prices succeeded to a partial extent.

The world supply situation of oils and fats in 1951 showed considerable improvement. In his address to the International Association of Seeds Crushers last year at Brighton, Mr. J. C. A. Faure remarked that the world supply situation was definitely improving and the quantity of oils and fats entering the export markets had reached pre-war figures. According to him, high prices drew out larger supplies from all the producing countries. Since the last few years, China has again appeared in the export market for groundnuts and soya beans. Increasing supplies of copra are available from the Phillippines and Indonesia. U.S.A. continues to supply the export markets of the world with substantial quantities of soya beans, soya bean oil, and cotton seed oil.

ESTIMATED WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS

Year	World production	World population	Per Capita supply	Per Capita deficit on pre-war level	Quantity required to restore to pre-war per capita level
	000 M. tons	Million	lb.	lb.	000 M. tons
Pre-war 1934—1938 Average	21,587	2,130	22·3	..	..
1949	21,874	2,375	20·3	2·0	2,200
1950	23,045	2,400	21·2	1·1	1,280
1951 (Estimates)	23,170	2,425	21·1	1·2	1,400

In view of the efforts of the Indian Government to increase the production of oilseeds in the country, it would be interesting to observe the phenomenal increase of the production of oilseeds in U.S.A., Canada and Brazil during the last few years :

	1949	1950	1951 (estimated)
SOYA BEANS :			
U.S.A. ..	6,184,821	7,687,768	6,000,000
Canada ..	69,777	81,406	81,000
CASTOR SEEDS :			
Brazil	195,616	127,946	196,000
LINSEED :			
Canada ..	56,550	113,500	187,500
U.S.A. ..	1,091,600	981,575	900,000

The rapid growth of synthetic detergents in U.S.A. and Europe during the last few years should interest the vegetable oil industry in all countries. It is estimated that the production of synthetic detergents released 350,000 tons of oils and fats for other purposes in U.S.A. in the year 1949 with the result that exports of oils and fats exceeded imports.

MARKET PRICES

Vegetable oil prices in the country reached their peak in this country in the first half of 1951, and suffered a gradual decline in the second half and a steep fall in the first quarter of 1952. It was generally believed that the principal cause for the spiralling prices during 1951 was due to the Korean war and the strained international situation. This was disproved when the prices of all commodities dropped substantially following the measures taken by Government in tightening credit facilities given by banks. Speculation and hoarding by speculators had inflated the prices in this country and when this was no more possible, there was a rapid fall in the market prices.

The tabular statement given below shows the average prices of oilseeds and oils in the principal centres for the last ten years :

OILS & OILSEED—AVERAGE PRICE PER TON

Market	1943 Rs.	1944 Rs.	1945 Rs.	1946 Rs.	1947 Rs.	1948 Rs.	1949 Rs.	1950 Rs.	1951 Rs.	March 1952 Rs.
SEEDS :										
Copra, Cochin	560	615	744	1,243	943	982	1,283	1,488	1,564	750
Groundnut, Bombay ..	386	315	317	465	613	685	784	875	911	550
Mahua, Bombay ..	298	305	417	553	587	536	566	640	653	450
OILS :										
Coconut, Cochin ..	843	967	1,121	1,845	1,465	1,462	1,913	2,240	2,350	1,170
Groundnut, Bombay ..	882	806	834	1,190	1,439	1,555	1,743	1,885	2,006	1,100
Mahua, Bombay ..	980	1,017	1,266	1,765	1,643	1,562	1,644	1,844	1,882	1,130

Even though there has been a very steep rise in the price of oils during the last ten years, oilcakes have not appreciated in value to the same extent. This is mainly due to the fact that their use is either as cattle feed or as fertilizer and in both cases their price is fixed by alternatives available to the user.

Production of Oil Seeds.—The principal oil seeds of the Indian Republic are groundnuts cotton seed, rape seed, mustard seed, linseed, castor seed, sesamum, copra and mahua seeds. Pakistan produces mainly cotton seed and rape seed.

Groundnuts.—Of all the oilseeds produced in the country, groundnut is the most important and forms over one-third of the total production. The average annual production of kernels during the triennial period 1948-50 was 2,800,000 tons. As it is a subsidiary food besides being a source of edible oil and as its oil-cake is of value both as a cattle feed and as a fertilizer, considerable restrictions have been imposed on groundnut and its products both by the Central Government and by the State Governments with a view to conserving its supplies.

Madras State produces nearly 45 per cent. of the total production followed by Bombay 25 per cent., Hyderabad State 20 per cent and the rest of the country 20 per cent. An attempt is being made to extend the cultivation of groundnuts in Uttar Pradesh and the Punjabs both Indian and Pakistan. In many parts of India it is used as a subsidiary food to cereals. In the year 1950-51 exports accounted for 36,210 tons of kernels and 62,210 tons of groundnut oil. With the growth of the crushing industry and increased consumption in the country, exports have declined and are more in the shape of oil than as seed.

Cotton Seed.—If quantitative production is the main consideration, cotton seed follows groundnut. The annual production during the triennium 1947-49 was 1,145,000 tons in the Indian Republic. Only a small portion of this large production is, however, crushed for producing cotton seed oil. The bulk of it is used for feeding cattle. Pakistan produces about 40,000 tons annually, production being confined to Western Pakistan. As this is the only source of edible oil in that region, considerable quantities are crushed for supplying the fat requirements of the region.

Several factors are responsible for the neglect of this important oil seed as a source of oil in India. In the first place, before the Second World War, India had surplus production of edible oils in the crushing of groundnut, copra, mustard and sesamum. Secondly, the oil content of cotton seed is less than in the other seeds mentioned above and hence the yield is less. Thirdly, oil mills equipped for crushing the other seeds have to be further equipped with delinters in order to crush cotton seed. Fourthly, cotton seed oil requires special treatment in order to remove the gossipol to make it suitable for edible purposes.

Due to the growing shortage of edible fats, attention of technicians in the oil industry is being drawn to cotton seed as a substantial source of edible oil and it is likely that its crushing may be taken up on a wide scale within the next few years. As things are, there is considerable waste of national wealth as both the lint of great value to the rayon industry and the oil of value for edible purposes are wasted in feeding cattle.

Rape Seeds.—Several varieties of rape seeds are grown in India. Of these, mustard is the most important. The other varieties are Toria and Taramira. Mustard oil is used for cooking purposes all over northern India and Pakistan. The other rape seed oils are used for lubrication in all up-country areas near the crushing mills as they are more economical than mineral lubricating oils. Some quantity is exported and some used as an adulterant to mustard oil. The total annual production is about 900,000 tons in India and about 100,000 tons in Pakistan.

Copra.—Though the production of coconuts is very widespread in the coastal belts of India, most of the copra for industrial purposes is produced in the south-west coastal belt comprising South Kanara and Malabar. In Mysore State and in the northern districts of Madras State, a small proportion of the coconut production is being diverted for milling purposes. The annual production is about 170,000 tons. This quantity of copra yields about 105,400 tons of oil. As the Indian demand is however far higher, the deficiency is met by imports of copra and coconut oil from Ceylon, Malaya, Seychelles and Indonesia. Before the war imports were far larger than what they have been during and after the war due to disturbed conditions in Malaya and Indonesia. There has, therefore, been a considerable deficit in the country's requirements.

With a view to stimulating the development of copra and allied industries, the Central Government established the Indian Central Coconut Committee seven years ago. Though this Committee has established experimental farms, distributed seedlings, and conducted propaganda in coconut growing areas, there does not seem to have been any appreciable increase in the production. Besides, when we consider that the price of copra and coconut oil are eight to ten times as high as pre-war, and the grower earns good profits, it is all the more surprising that production has been practically static. One must not overlook the fact, however that the coconut palm does not bear fruit for five years after plantation and there is therefore a possibility that the new plantations are still too young to bear fruit.

The average annual consumption of coconut oil in India during the ten years ending 1948-49 has been about 157,000 tons. Of this quantity about 36,000 tons have been consumed in the soap industry, 47,000 tons in the manufacture of toilet articles, 70,000 tons for edible purposes and the balance for other sundry uses. All the coconut cake produced in the country is consumed as cattle food.

Statement showing quantities in tons of milling copra produced and imported, coconut oil produced and imported during the period 1941-42 to 1950-51.

Year	Milling copra Produced	Milling copra Imported	Coconut Oil Produced	Coconut Oil Imported (nett)	Total Coconut Oil Supplies
1941-42 ..	170,597	108,508	173,046	45,807	218,853
1942-43 ..	172,731	55,758	141,963	5,185	147,148
1943-44 ..	169,950	38,176	129,038	15,869	144,907
1944-45 ..	171,895	46,782	135,580	10,194	145,774
1945-46 ..	175,130	35,305	130,470	11,403	141,873
1946-47 ..	180,950	4,288	114,847	15,749	130,596
1947-48 ..	171,654	20,346	119,040	7,385	126,425
1948-49 ..	171,654	2,117	107,738	6,773	114,511
1949-50 ..	—	12,417	—	29,741	—
1950-51 ..	—	8,627	—	18,546	—

Linseed.—The production of linseed in India is about 400,000 tons per annum. Pakistan has only a small production. Madhya Pradesh would account for nearly a third of the production, Uttar Pradesh a quarter, Bihar and Orissa a fifth and Hyderabad State a tenth. The rest of India accounts for the balance. About half the production was exported before the war and the rest crushed in the country. A good proportion of the linseed oil and linseed cake was also exported. Since 1940, the paint industry has made considerable progress and indigenous consumption has increased. The exports are far less than pre-war. In the year 1950-51, 67,099 tons of seeds and 5,436 tons of oil were exported.

Sesamum Seed.—The annual production of Sesamum or Til seed is about 400,000 tons. It is grown in most parts of India, Uttar Pradesh and Madras being the largest and accounting for one-fourth and one-fifth of the production respectively, the balance being spread over the rest of the country. Before the war, it was the most widely used cooking oil in the country. Since the last few years, with the high price of all vegetable oils in general and the Government legislation that all Vanaspathi should contain at least five per cent. of til oil, its use for culinary purposes was displaced by the cheaper groundnut oil. The Til cake too is extremely popular for feeding both milch and draught cattle.

Castor Seed.—The annual production is about 140,000 tons, of which Hyderabad State produces more than half. The State of Madras produces about 30,000 tons and the balance is accounted for mainly by Mysore and Bombay. Before the war, more than half the crop was exported but after 1942, the heavy military demand for castor oil for lubricating aircraft engines in the country itself, gave an impetus to the crushing industry. After the war, though the indigenous demand was reduced, the export market had not been regained till 1950-51, when 78,315 tons of seeds and 23,393 tons of oil were exported. Since the year 1940, Brazil developed production of castor seeds and is now a serious competitor in the foreign markets to India.

Nearly 70,000 tons are crushed in the country yielding 26,000 tons of oil and 44,000 tons of cake. The cake, though useless for feeding cattle, has a high nitrogen content and hence is used as a valuable fertilizer for sugarcane.

Several other oil seeds are also available in the country, but at the present time the total production of all of them for crushing purposes does not exceed 100,000 tons. These are Mawrah, Niger seeds, Kardi seed, Hongay, Neem, etc. There is considerable potential value in several of them as Mawrah yields a very valuable soapmaking oil, Kardi and Niger seeds yield drying oils. With the imposition of restrictions on the export of groundnut seeds and oil, Kardi and Niger seeds have entered the export market in the last few years.

PRESENT POSITION

As there are no authoritative statistics of production for the Vegetable Oil Industry, and whatever information is available is only from indirect sources, it is impossible to get a true picture of the state of the industry today. According to the Agricultural Marketing Report on Linseed, Groundnuts and Copra, it was estimated that 25 lakhs to 30 lakhs of tons of seeds were crushed annually in the pre-war days. On the outbreak of the war (as has already been stated), not only was the export of oil seeds severely curtailed but there was a very rapid rise in the price of oil seeds, oils and oil cakes. These two factors gave a tremendous impetus to the oil crushing industry. A survey conducted during 1944-45 indicated that nearly 35 lakhs of tons were being crushed annually.

According to the Marketing Reports referred to above, it is gathered that the machinery employed in the crushing industry consisted of 400,000 bullock-driven *ghanies*, 1,000 manually-operated screw presses, 10,000 power-driven rotary mills, 900 expellers, and 75 hydraulic presses. On this basis the block capital invested in the industry would exceed Rs. 12 crores.

The *ghanies* are responsible for crushing nearly 1,000,000 tons of oil seeds. They are spread all over the country, mostly in villages. They are chiefly used in crushing sesamum and mustard seeds, as the cold pressed oils of these seeds are sold at a premium on account of their superior flavour. The manually-operated screw press is mostly used for crushing castor seed as application of heat is necessary to extract its oil. The power-driven rotary mill is popular for crushing copra and rape seed. All these three types of machines, namely, the *Ghani*, the Screw Press and the Rotary Mill were developed in this country and hence the oil miller has not to go far to buy new ones or to repair old ones.

Both the Expeller and the Hydraulic Press were imported into this country during the last forty years. The Expeller is becoming more and more popular for crushing groundnuts due to its greater efficiency and is displacing the other indigenous types. The Hydraulic Press is used for crushing mowrah and cotton seed.

Even though several Indian workshops took up the manufacture of expellers during the war, the large increase cannot be explained unless the earlier surveys were defective.

Besides the mechanical pressing devices for extraction of oil from oil seeds, there is the chemical process of extracting the oil by solvents such as benzene, carbon tetrachloride, trichlorethylene, etc. This process is of great importance to India and the world as it enables one to extract the maximum quantity of oil from the seed. During the last few years two or three plants have already been erected and one or two are in the course of installation. Many more plants are necessary in India to recover the enormous quantity of oil at present being lost in the oil cakes.

THE FUTURE

During the last few years, the Central Government has evinced considerable interest in the development of the Vegetable Oil Industry in the country. The Post-War Planning Department of the Government appointed the Oils and Soaps Panel in 1944, to survey the existing state of the industry and to suggest future lines of development. This Committee completed its investigations in 1946 and submitted the results of its survey and its recommendations for the future expansion of the industry.

The Government constituted the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee under an Act of the Legislature in 1944, with the primary object of encouraging the growing of cocoanut and developing the copra and coir industry. This Committee has already established two research centres, one at Kasargod, South Kanara and the other at Krishnapuram, in the Union of Travancore-Cochin, for conducting research on the various aspects of the growth of the cocoanut tree, and also established several nurseries for the supply of seedlings of approved variety to the growers. It publishes a monthly Bulletin which is of great value to all interested in the copra industry.

Besides the Indian Central Cocoanut Committee, the Government has recently constituted an Indian Oil Seeds Committee to develop the growing, marketing and manufacture of oil seeds and their bye-products. One of the fundamental questions which this Committee has taken up for consideration is whether this country should go in for the increased utilisation of oil seeds at home or revert to the pattern of pre-war economy under which oil seeds constituted an important item of the export trade of this country.

VANASPATHI

Though the action taken by the Government in the formation of the Committees gave considerable encouragement to the Oil Seed Trade and the Vegetable Oil Industry, the Vanaspati Industry received a set-back early in 1947. The Vanaspati Industry though a minor branch of the Vegetable Oil Industry is one of the most highly organised and efficient industries. Its history is interesting. It started on a small scale in 1930. Then it grew rapidly as shown in the Table below :—

Year	No. of factories	Sale in sub-continent in Tons
1937	5	32,000
1938	5	40,000
1939	9	51,000
1940	11	65,000
1941	12	84,000
1942	12	71,000
1943	16	87,000
1944	18	103,000
1945	21	134,000
1946	21	138,000
1947	23	96,000
1948	26	127,000
1949	38	152,728
1950	39	167,653
1951	41	172,000

In 1944, the Government introduced legislation to control the industry by establishing a Vegetable Oil Products Controller and also promulgated the Vegetable Oil Products Control Order. Under this control, the quality of the product was standardised and new factories had to obtain permits before starting operations. The number of factories in 1944 was 18 with a total capacity of 166,000 tons. Under the new regulations 22 new factories were licensed and their locations were defined so as to spread the industry all over the country, instead of allowing them to concentrate in limited areas.

These factories have since been established and all the 40 factories are now in production. The total capacity exceeds 500,000 tons per annum. Sales of Vanaspathi in the year 1951 have, however, been only 172,000 tons. Some of the factories have produced, besides Vanaspathi, technical hardened oils for supply to the soap industry. Nevertheless, the production has been far below the installed capacity due mainly to the fact that even this product is under excise control and cumbersome regulations have to be followed by users.

One reason for the fall in production is the uncertain attitude of Government to this industry. There has been a great deal of controversy on the effect of Vanaspathi on a person's health. One body of opinion urged that it is definitely harmful to health. Government constituted an inquiry and several Medical and Biological Research Institutes entrusted with this inquiry reported in 1947 that Vanaspathi was not harmful to health. Another argument against Vanaspathi is that its universal use has seriously affected the ghee industry. Government have recently banned the use of flavours resembling ghee in Vanaspathi. Against this theory it is contended that the quantity of butter and ghee produced is only about 450,000 tons and hence it is not sufficient to give even 3 lb. *per capita* per year and that Vanaspathi, being more stable and more palatable than crude vegetable oil, fulfils the poor man's fat requirements. Since 1947, Government has been levying an excise duty of Rs. 140 on every ton of edible product produced.

The opinion of the trade is as follows : Because of the exorbitant excise fee of Rs. 140 per ton, the consumer has to pay more for his daily article of diet. By decontrolling the product, not only will the consumer benefit by a lowering of price but a fillip will be given to more extensive use of hardened technical oils in the soap manufacture and thereby reduce the imports of coconut oil for this purpose.

THE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

THE Indian woollen industry has a long and illustrious tradition—the shawls of Kashmir have maintained their world reputation for a considerable time—though it was only in the eighteen-seventies that the power-loom was first introduced into the woollen industry. That the indigenous handloom woollen industry covering a wide variety of fabrics from fine shawls to coarse blankets—or *Kamblis*, to give their Indian name—has not been entirely replaced by the mill industry is itself a tribute to the skill of the Indian worker. The Indian woollen industry has, however, a long leeway to make up before it can either supply the needs of a growing population or satisfy the demand for better varieties of woollen wear.

The first power spinning plant appears to have been the Cawnpore Woollen Mills, established in 1876, followed in 1882 by the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills also in 1882 which took over a concern known as the Bangalore Woollen Mills and by the Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company at Dadar in 1888. The mills at Amritsar were chiefly meant for producing carpet yarn.

The First World War gave a fillip to the woollen industry, both the mill industry and the handloom industry. After the end of the war, more mills were started, especially during the period 1919-20, and the capital invested in the industry reached the total of nearly Rs. two crores. The war-time prosperity, however, proved impermanent and the industry had to face severe competition, especially from Japan.

This will be clear from the fact that, while the total imports of woollen cloth increased between 1931-32 and 1934-35 from 5.5 million yards to 13.7 million yards, imports from Japan alone increased from 1.2 million yards to 7.3 million yards. Representations were made to the Government of India about the need for protecting the Indian woollen industry. The Tariff Board examined the case for protection of the woollen industry in 1935 and recommended a scale of protective duties ranging from four annas per lb. to one rupee per lb., depending upon the class of goods imported, in addition to *ad valorem* duties of 25 to 40 per cent. The Government of India, however, did not accept these recommendations, on the ground that the industry, especially the worsted branch, depended upon imported raw materials and therefore, was not entitled to protection. As regards the woollen branch, the Government of India felt that the Board's recommendations were vitiated by the fact that an important section of the industry had failed to appear before the Board to tender evidence. The only recommendation that was accepted by the Government was of a minor nature and related to the need for technical advice and assistance to the small-scale woollen industry. The Government of India made a grant of Rs. five lakhs with a view to helping this section of the woollen industry.

The outbreak of World War II hit the Indian woollen industry in a variety of ways, the most important of which was the industry's difficulties in getting supplies of yarn. The power-loom weaving mills in Amritsar and Ludhiana, producing shirtings, light weight suitings and shawls, were particularly depressed, owing to shortage of yarn, though some relief was later provided to the mills, thanks to imports of yarn from the U.K. and Australia arranged by the Government of India. The war-time demand, however, provided a fresh impetus to the industry and the annual outturn per shift increased from seven million lb. before the war to nearly fifteen millions.

PRESENT POSITION

There are three main groups of mills, those which operate both woollen and worsted systems, those with woollen or worsted systems only, and lastly, the Amritsar group of mills which purchase ready spun yarn, and from that stage occupy themselves in weaving, dyeing and finishing.

Among the first group, the Cawnpore Woollen Mills and the New Egerton Woollen Mills, Dhariwal, each with more than 15,000 spindles and operating both woollen and worsted systems, are the largest units in India at the present time. Raymond Woollen Mills, Bombay, were recorded to have 13,280 spindles in 1946 of which a large proportion were worsted spindles.

In 1950, as many as 21 mills were operating in India. There were in addition, six more mills in the course of erection and designed to add a further 20,000 spindles and 100 looms to the local industry. Four of these are intended to produce worsted yarns.

The existing capacity of the woollen industry consists of about 50,000 woollen spindles, 40,000 worsted spindles, 2,300 power-looms and one lakh handlooms. Out of the 2,300 power-looms about 800 power-looms were in the Amritsar area. The Amritsar group of mills also had 2,400 woollen and 18,000 cotton spindles while there were about 700 power-looms and 4,000 handlooms located in that area, which were not always working on woollen fabrics. The present output of the industry is difficult to estimate, in view of the paucity of statistics. Production in 1948 is estimated at over 23.6 million lb. In 1949, the production, it was computed, was slightly lower, at approximately 20 million lb. Production, during 1950, fell further to about 18 million lb. The fall in production was attributed to the restrictions on the imports of raw wool and wool tops and also to the resistance of consumers to higher prices. But these figures do not include the production of small-scale and cottage industry units. The industry, it is estimated, gives employment to about 25,000 people.

While considering the present position of the woollen industry in India one could also take note of the statistical information provided by the Rege Committee though the information relates to the year 1944. This Committee, which was appointed by the Government of India to go into the question of labour conditions in various industries, submitted a report on the woollen industry also. According to its findings, the number of woollen mills in India during 1944 was 24. Out of these, 15 were in the area formerly called British India and 9 in the former Indian States. They employed 17,201 persons daily. Besides, there were 19 woollen carpet and shawl weaving establishments and 73 hosiery factories employing 3,382 and 264 persons respectively. As many as 8,000 workers out of 17,201 were employed in factories using mechanical power.

Then there is information collected and published by another well-known authority. According to this authority there are today 79 manufacturing units engaged in the production of woollen cloth, yarn, carpets, shawls, blankets, rugs, etc. These mills are distributed as follows: Bombay 11, West Bengal 2, Bihar 1, Mysore 4, Madras 3, Punjab 40, Rajasthan 2, U.P. 13 and Kashmir 3.

RAW WOOL

Fortunately for India, the woollen industry has not been affected by the partition in respect of raw material, to the same extent as have the Indian cotton textile and the Indian jute mill industries. The total production of wool in India before the partition was 2.5 lakh bales, of which one lakh bales were consumed at home, the balance being exported. That this position remains more or less unaffected is evident from the fact that Pakistan's internal production is only about 20,000 bales.

The demand for woollen piece-goods cannot be met and there is no doubt that there is great scope for extension of production in a number of varieties, particularly finer varieties. It may be mentioned here that the weight of piece-goods imported during 1935-36 to 1939-40, averaged eight ounces to a yard as against the Indian average of 16 ounces to a yard, which indicates the demand for finer varieties of woollen fabrics. There is also a considerable demand for soft blanket and rugs of the type manufactured in Europe. Indeed, the Panel on woollen industry appointed by the Government of India in 1945 estimates that the approximate Indian consumption of mill made woollen fabrics should be at least 60 per cent. more than it was before the war.

The following table shows the comparative figures of imports of woollen manufactures into India for the years 1938, 1948 and 1949. Since September, 1949, however, there has been a virtual stoppage of such imports due to severe import trade control regulations.

(In lakhs of lbs.)

—	1938	1948	1949
Woollen and worsted piece-goods	13·8	26·7	23·6
Worsted yarn and knitting wool	33·9	18·8	35·1
Blankets and rugs..	40·8	34·8	44·9
Goods of wool mixed with other fibres	13·7	15·1	23·1
Roller cloth, clearer cloth and sizing flannel	1·6	1·2	1·1
Hosiery and knitted goods	0·8	1·2	0·7
Carpets and floor rugs	1·4	2·4	1·5
Other sorts	13·6	10·0	6·7
Total	119·6	110·2	136·7

Indian woollen industry has considerable scope for expansion in most varieties of woollen manufacture, the extent of the increase envisaged by the Panel being from 19,027,500 to 30,500,000 million lbs. or about 55 per cent.

Workmanship has improved steadily and a much greater variety of designs is available. But the most striking improvement in woollen yarns and materials, however, is still confined to medium and coarse qualities, though in worsted and in hosiery yarns and fabrics the tendency towards finer qualities has been more pronounced. It is for this reason that the Panel thinks that the industry would be well-advised to concentrate on the following types of goods:

1. Cheap blankets and rugs of the European type using blends containing processed wools;
2. Tweeds and allied fabrics of the cheaper varieties;
3. Light weight worsted; and
4. Mixture cloths and tropicals.

In India woollen yarns of counts below 24s are being manufactured. In order to give protection to these manufactures, the Government is allowing imports of raw wool tops without customs duty. There is besides, a customs duty of 30 per cent. on the c.i.f. Bombay price for all knitting hosiery and weaving yarns imported from abroad. The producers of yarns are, therefore, in a position to compete with foreign manufacturers in worsted woollen yarns in crossbred and botany qualities in counts below 24s. Indian spinners are manufacturing excellent hand knitting wool in 2, 3, and 4 ply in any twists which are popular in India. In the manufacture of woollen hosiery yarns in counts ranging from 7s to 24s worsted counts, India has taken the lead. The country is yet to cover a great leeway in the manufacture of woollen weaving yarns and these are being imported under the O.G.L. from European countries. Production of hand knitting wool and woollen yarns in weight amounted to 9·14 lakh lbs. and 22·74 lakh lbs. respectively in the year 1946-47.

Thus, while the question of increasing the production of woollen materials is an important one, it is no less important that this increase should be accompanied by improvement in quality. The finer types of wool, for instance (used for making tweeds, overcoatings, civilian blankets, rugs, and serge waft yarns) have generally to be imported from abroad. One encouraging sign, however, is that experiments conducted in sheep breeding centres in India have indicated that it is possible to improve the quality of Indian wool.

Raw Materials.—The following comments from the New Delhi Office of the International Wool Secretariat pleading for a new census of India's wool wealth are noteworthy:

"Conflicting statements are made in regard to India's wool clip and amount available for internal consumption. From the consuming end we are told that, apart from the very high prices ruling today, mainly brought about by external demands, quantities available are insufficient, whereas the merchants say that wool is available, but better prices can be obtained abroad than in this country.

"From time to time, attempts have been made to assess the position. The last census of sheep population and clip were taken out in 1945, when it was estimated that there were 37,024,000 sheep and the total clip was in the region of 54,800,000 lbs. This, of course, can only be an estimate, based on known figures in each State, as the census took place before the partition. In addition to the estimated clip, some six million lbs. of Tibet wool was imported through Kalimpong, making a total of 60,800,000 lbs. Of this quantity, 25,000,000 lbs. were exported, leaving a total of 35,800,000 lbs. for home consumption. This figure is higher by several million lbs. than preceding years.

"In view of this, it is apparent that either the mills and cottage industries are consuming more or the sheep population has declined since the last census with a relative shrinkage in wool supplies. It, therefore, cannot be too firmly emphasised that there is an urgent need for new census, when India's wool wealth can be correctly assessed."

Machinery.—The problem of technical re-equipment of the woollen industry depends for its solution on the availability of machinery from abroad. The war-time backlogs in replacements need urgently to be tackled. The Government of India has announced that every facility is being afforded to the industry for importing machinery for replacement purposes while every care is taken to see that the already adequate capacity for production of heavier types of goods is not added to. The Panel on woollen industry, it might be noted in this connection, considered it desirable that "the manufacture of woollen machinery, at least the essential parts, should be established in this country." This question will perhaps be taken up when the efforts now being made in the country for the manufacture of cotton textile machinery begin yielding concrete results, since the manufacture of woollen machinery has many things in common with the manufacture of cotton textile machinery.

COTTAGE WOOLLEN INDUSTRY

The cottage woollen industry, the products of which have maintained through centuries a reputation for quality, is now facing some very difficult problems, such as, lack of facilities for the purchase of raw materials, and equipment, lack of finishing and marketing facilities, lack of standardisation of the products of the industry and absence of adequate technical guidance and finance. The industry suffered much during the pre-war years from the change of fashions and also from competition from shoddy fabrics from Italy and Poland. At the outbreak of the war which brought some prosperity to the industry, there were about one lakh handlooms working in the sub-continent. The wartime prosperity has again proved too short-lived for the cottage woollen industry.

The chief centres of the industry are Kashmir, Amritsar, Agra, Gwalior and Jaipur for high class carpets, Mirzapur and Bhadoi for medium and cheap class carpets, Bangalore and Warangal in the South for druggets.

Among the different woollen fabrics manufactured on cottage industry basis in the country the most important is perhaps the hand-made carpets, an industry which can be traced to the early Mughal period. Indian carpets form an important item of the country's export trade and constitute the major portion of the exports of woollen manufactures. In pre-war years, carpets and rugs used to be exported to the tune of 8 to 9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 lakhs. When the demand for carpets is normal the industry employs 30,000 to 40,000 workers on its 8,000 to 10,000 looms.

The industry faces two chief difficulties. In the first place, there is considerable uncertainty in marketability, largely due to the fact that the industry deals in luxury goods, nearly 90 per cent. of which is exported abroad. Secondly, the industry has to compete, on the one hand with cheap machine-made carpets in foreign markets and, on the other, with similar classes of carpets from China and Persia. There would appear to be considerable scope for market research in this field. It must be emphasised here that India has all the raw materials needed for machine-made carpets, like wool, cotton and jute, and the cheap "machine-made carpets", such as those which enter into competition with Indian carpets can also be made, provided the requisite types of machinery are imported from abroad. The establishment of this industry, as the Wool Industry Panel has pointed out, "will supplement and not compete with the demand for hand-made carpets and, if properly organised, will open a very useful vista for a considerable volume of exports."

The Panel on woollen industry made two notable recommendations in this respect. In the first place, the Panel recommended that the State Departments of Industries should establish carding, designing, dyeing and finishing centres at suitable places. Secondly, the Panel emphasised that the cottage woollen tweed and rug industry which "prospered during the war as a result of scarcity and of high prices can only survive if it turns its attention to the production of exclusive lines of woollen goods, in other words, prestige products."

MINES AND MINERALS

MINERALS form the starting-point of those endless series of manufactures on which modern industrial civilisation rests. Mineral resources of India cannot be described as enormous for a country of its size and population. Except in minerals such as iron ore, aluminium ore, mica, manganese, magnesite, thorium and titanium, of which the exportable surpluses are large and of world importance, the deposits are of decidedly limited extent and call for a policy of strict conservation and planning. Certain new methods of discovery have come into vogue and it is possible that by using these methods new deposits of petroleum, a few new coalfields, ore-bodies, large underground water deposits, etc. may yet be discovered. But on the whole it is safer to take a modest view of India's mineral resources.

The present position may be described as follows: India is well supplied with iron ore, manganese ore, titanium, mica, bauxite, magnesite, refractory materials, natural abrasives, steatite, building stones, limestone and a few other minerals. Some of these are abundant enough to allow her to export a certain quantity for some time to come. There are, however, certain minerals in which India is deficient and has to rely on imports to a greater or less extent. These are copper ore, silver, nickel and cobalt, lead, zinc, tin, mercury, tungster, molybdenum, petroleum and petroleum products, sulphur, fluorite, graphite, potash, asphalt, etc. On the whole it may be said that India is fairly well endowed with the raw materials for manufacture of iron and steel, aluminium, magnesium and titanium.

LACK OF POLICY

Till recent times the subject of mineral development had received scant attention and there had been no well planned national mineral policy. Several of the States whose annual mineral production amounted to crores of rupees had no competent agency to regulate the development and conservation of their mineral resources. The few foreign firms, who had adequate resources and technical knowledge to process the products, have concentrated their attention in exploiting the oil resources (petroleum) and some of the metallic minerals, specially gold and copper; the indigenous mining enterprise, on the other hand—with very few notable exceptions—has been mainly confined to exploit those minerals which could be readily sold in foreign markets without any processing, like manganese ores, chromite, ilmenite, sillimanite and several others. Unlimited exports of these useful minerals combined with the unmethodical manner of working their deposits—picking out the richest and readily saleable portions leaving the rest as unutilizable waste—were heading towards rapid depletion. Moreover the sale of such unprocessed minerals in foreign markets used to fetch us disproportionately small amounts as compared to the price we have to pay for their finished products.

As a first step to check this unregulated and unsystematic working and utilization of minerals, the Government of India enacted the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act, in 1948 and have now established a Bureau of Mines to advise them in all matters relating to mining and the mineral industry in general.

INDIAN BUREAU OF MINES

The Indian Bureau of Mines was set up in March 1948, but until late in that year it was merely a continuation of the Office of the Mineral Adviser. The Bureau continues to tender advice to Government on mineral concessions and has taken the lead in formulating rules for the issue of mineral and petroleum licenses and leases. These rules were notified under the former Ministry of Works, Mines & Power No. M-II-155(24)-2 dated 18th October 1949 and No. M-II-152(17) dated 27th December 1949 respectively, and are in force in all areas except Kashmir, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. Rules have also been framed under Section 6 of the Mines and Minerals (Regulation & Development) Act for conservation and development of mineral deposits and they are now under consideration.

The Bureau's work in future will be to secure the following objectives:—(*i*) Estimation of the country's resources in all minerals in collaboration with the G.S.I.; (*ii*) advising the adoption by mine owners of the method most suited to the mineral that is being worked by each one of them; (*iii*) Regulation of the export of key minerals such as Manganese ore, Chromite, Ilmenite, Mica, etc. with a view to safeguarding the country's interests; (*iv*) Research work in connection with the beneficiation of all minerals and advice to the mineral industry on matters relating to the upgrading of the minerals being mined.

Under the new Constitution, mineral rights vest in the States that have acceded to the Indian Union and they exercise these rights in accordance with the Mineral Concession Rules 1949. The Central Government will exercise powers only to the extent of co-ordinating the policy of the State Governments, taking into consideration special local conditions and national interest. In certain restricted spheres they will also exercise revisionary powers over the action of State Governments.

Steps have been taken to expand the organisation of the Geological Survey of India, which is engaged in the task of protecting, investigating, and mapping mineral deposits, and tackling the engineering problems connected with the country's big hydro-electric projects.

Geophysical Surveys.—The Geological Survey of India organised a Geophysical Section in 1945 with a view to building up an organisation for undertaking geophysical surveys in different parts of the country. During 1951 it covered geophysical exploration for sulphide deposits in Bihar and Mysore, for manganese ore in Madhya Pradesh and oil near the Gulf of Cambay.

Magnetic survey in the Balaghat District (Madhya Pradesh) resulted in the discovery of numerous manganese ore deposits at shallow depths. Another manganese ore belt was located near Ramtek (Madhya Pradesh) where drilling has been recommended. At Ghogha in Bombay State the survey in connection with oil showed a broad anticlinal structure with a few local highs and a further investigation is contemplated.

An outstanding development of the year is the advent of the Air Borne Magnetometer. The Standard Vacuum Oil Company has, under an agreement with the Government of India initiated in October 1951 an aero-magnetic survey over the vast alluvial plain of Bengal and Assam to study the prospects of structural anomalies in the exploration for oil.

Deposits of sulphur have been discovered at Ladakh and of pyrites at Amjer (Bihar), Tara Devi (Simla Hills), Ingaldhol (Mysore) and Vynad (Madras). A 12-mile long belt of pyrites has been located in Kaiga in Karwar District. Ratnagiri has been found rich in ilmenite sands containing 50 per cent. titanium. A pilot project for producing lignite has been launched in South Arcot District of Madras under the U.S. Point Four Technical Aid Programme.

The Geological Survey of India has drawn a Five-Year Plan costing Rupees one crore. This is being implemented from 1952.

PRODUCTION TRENDS

The improvement in the overall position in respect of production and supply of minerals noticed during the year 1949 continued in 1950 also. The production of fuels which constitute the most important group among minerals registered only a slight rise in 1950 owing to the increase in output of coal to 31.919 million tons as compared to 30.124 million tons in 1948 and 31.681 million tons in 1949. The production of non-metals rose considerably in the year under review. The output of mica, which had dropped from 363,000 cwt. in 1948 to 270,000 cwt. in the following year, recovered to 314,000 cwt. in 1950. Magnesite recorded an improvement from 48,000 tons to 91,000 tons but dropped to 55,000 tons in 1950. The production of manganese ore rose continuously from 526,000 tons in 1948 to 646,000 tons in 1949 and further to 902,000 tons in 1950. The output of chromite tended downward from 23,000 tons to 19,000 tons and then to 14,000 tons in 1950. The combined index of production of non-metals, however, showed a handsome rise mainly on account of mica and salt registering a substantial increase. The overall position in respect of production and supply of minerals was appreciably better in 1950 than in 1949.

The index numbers of mineral production and domestic supply are given below:—

(Base 1948 = 100)

Minerals	Production		Domestic Supply	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Fuels	105·1	105·8	109·6	114·3
Coal	105·2	106·0	104·2	106·3
Petroleum	101·7	99·4	129·8	144·2
Metals	103·3	124·4	77·3	88·4
Gold	91·1	109·4	89·2	107·6
Manganese	122·8	171·5	52·0	88·8
Iron	122·9	129·4	122·6	126·9
Copper	102·2	111·8	102·2	111·8
Ilmenite	109·2	93·0	109·2	93·0
Chromite	82·6	60·9	68·4	57·9
Silver	84·6	123·1	2·6	3·0
Non-Metals	82·4	98·5	86·5	104·2
Mica	74·5	86·5	..	..
Salt	87·9	113·6	86·1	104·2
Clay	100·0	N.A.	104·7	N.A.
Saltpetre	206·8	N.A.	206·8	N.A.
Magnesite	189·6	114·6	158·8	111·8
GENERAL INDEX ..	101·0	107·3	102·6	109·6

COAL

The Indian coal industry came into existence about the middle of the 19th century and has made rapid strides thereafter under the stimulus of industrial expansion at home and the demand from abroad. The most important coal fields are Raniganj and Giridih. The States in which coal is found are West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Hyderabad, Vindya Pradesh, Assam and Rajasthan. Indian coal falls mainly into two classes, namely, high grade steam and low grade steam.

The Metallurgical Coal Conservation Committee placed the reserves of coking coal at 329.6 million tons in respect of selected grade, 395.7 million tons of grade I quality and 49.1 million tons of grade II quality. With stowing, washing and blending the committee thought that a reserve of 2,000 million tons of good quality coking coal could be obtained. The geological survey of India estimated the reserves of non-coking coal at 39,650.25 million tons of which gondwana coal represented 37,113.25 million tons and balance terciary coal.

The following table gives the details of output, despatches and exports :—

Year	Production (million tons)	Despatches (million tons)	Exports (million tons)
1946 ..	28·829	27·380	..
1947 ..	29·760	25·575	0·935
1948 ..	29·655	26·442	1·270
1949 ..	31·504	28·134	0·903
1950 ..	32·261	28·615	2·600
1951 ..	34·307	..	..

The working party for the coal industry came to the conclusion in 1951 that a stage had come when zonal production should be resorted to and there was need for conservation of good quality coking coal. It also observed that there were great potentialities for the coal fields of Assam, Orissa, Singareni, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Bihar.

Recently the mineral concession rules were revised by the Government of India. The rules (1949) limit the period of the leases to twenty years with the option of one renewal for another twenty years. The rules also require the certificates of approval from the State Governments. The Government has also constituted a committee to consider all applications for opening mines.

Mechanisation in the industry is at a very early stage of development. In the middle of 1951, there were only 374 coal cutting machines in 118 coal mines which represented hardly one-fifth of the total output. There were nine mechanical loaders of which two were out of order while the number of conveyors was only 19. An event of great importance was the introduction of coal washing plant, for the first time in the history of the industry, by Tatas in their West Bokaro mines. There are in India at present 843 working collieries, the majority of which are small.

In earlier times the coal used to be sold by the name of steams. For the first time the Indian Coal Grading Board was constituted in 1926. The maintenance of grades requires beneficiation but only 71 collieries are fitted with screening plants and mechanical chutes, the rest of the mines doing the work by hand labour. The Coal Grading Board has split up the area into Raniganj and Jharia coal fields and has carried out extensive work in the field of grading. In 1944 the necessity was felt to control production and distribution of coal and the Colliery Control Order introduced what is known as Coal Commissioner's grade.

Since 1944 the industry has been operating under Government's direction. Besides fixing the prices, Government has devoted special attention to the problem of welfare. Among the various Acts passed by the Legislature thereafter may be mentioned (*a*) the Industrial Disputes Act and Rules (Central), 1947, (*b*) Coal Mines Welfare Fund Act, 1949, (*c*) Coal Mines Provident and Bonus Scheme Act, 1948 and (*d*) application of the Payment of Wages Act to coal mines in 1950.

The history of the coal control in the country dates from almost the beginning of coal production in India and today it embraces production, distribution, allocation, prices and wages.

Recent Developments

The outstanding development in 1951 was the broadening of export enquiry following the shortage of coal in Europe and the transport bottle-neck in South Africa. The tentative estimate places the export of coal at 2.6 million tons in 1951. Another important event was the promulgation of the ordinance on January 8, 1952 for stowing for safety and conservation and extending the Central Government's control over coal mines. The ordinance provides for the establishment of the Coal Board with the Coal Commissioner as the chairman. The ordinance is on the lines of the recommendations made by the Planning Commission early in 1951 for enacting a law to regulate production, distribution and prices of coal and miners' welfare.

The industry has expressed its dissatisfaction at the composition of the Coal Board packed with Government officials.

The Railway budget for 1952-53 announced an increase of 30 per cent. in the coal freight.

Dealing with the export trade, the President of the Indian Mining Association said at the annual meeting in March 1952 that the industry's biggest difficulty was the export surcharge originally imposed in February 1951 at Rs. 11 per ton. Since October, more moderate rates were, however, introduced. He also complained about the transport bottle-neck in the Calcutta port.

During 1950 exports accounted for 1.37 million tons exclusive of the demand from Pakistan amounting to 1.83 million tons. Railways were responsible for an offtake of 11.14 million tons representing nearly 30 per cent. of the total demand. The industrial demand of States for coal totalled 20.88 million tons out of a grand total of 36.10 million tons. Of this, West Bengal accounted for 6.4 million tons with Bihar ranking second at 4.46 million tons. Uttar Pradesh ranked third with 2.19 million tons followed by Bombay which accounted for 2.08 million tons. The demand from Madras, Punjab, and Kashmir was around 1 million tons each.

IRON ORE

On account of the high ash of Indian metallurgical coke, it is usual in estimating the Indian iron ore reserves to accept only ores with an iron content of 60 per cent and above. Ores below this iron content are used only in very small quantities in Indian blast furnaces.

The following is the production of iron ore :—

	1948		1949	
	Tons.	Rs. in lakhs.	Tons.	Rs. in lakhs.
Singhbhum (Bihar)	1,145,034	56·28	1,364,878	68·97
Ratnagiri (Bombay)	—	—	10,000	1·20
Madhya Pradesh	224	0·14	838	0·49
Mysore	53,050	7·40	51,694	6·58
Orissa—				
Keonjihar	432,194	11·86	561,687	10·72
Mayurbhanj	654,085	27·31	819,425	38·71
Total	2,284,587	102·99	2,808,522	126·66

The production of iron ore in 1950 was estimated at 3 million tons.

India possesses perhaps the largest reserves of high-grade iron ore in the world as well as large quantities of low-grade ores. The estimated resources are :—

	Reserves (million tons)	Quality (Per cent.)
Bihar and Orissa ..	10,000	58 to 68
Mysore and Sandur ..	330	33 to 68
Hyderabad	2,500	58 to 66

Large deposits of high grade ores are limited to a few areas of which the following fields require special mention :—

(*i*) *Singhbhum and Orissa :* In what is known as the Singhbhum Iron Belt, consisting of the Singhbhum District, in which the Tata Iron & Steel Company's Steel Works are situated, and the neighbouring States, there exist some of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. The iron content of the ore considered usable varies from 60 per cent to 65 per cent and these deposits have recently been estimated at 8,000 million tons, which are sufficient for the iron and steel requirements of India for centuries. In other parts of the world, Brazil for example, equally rich iron ore may be found, but rarely can it be loaded at the iron works so cheaply as in India. The advantage India possesses in the shape of iron ore is, therefore, very great.

(*ii*) *Mysore :* There are big deposits of hæmatite and quartz—magnetite ore in Mysore but the latter are of low-grade and would require concentration before using them. The ores used in the Bhadravati Iron Works are from the Bababudan Hills and can be compared to Singhbhum ores containing about 60 per cent iron. Incidentally, the total quantity of ore available is not less than 100 million tons. Limonites deposits are also known to exist but they have not been properly explored owing to transport difficulties.

(*iii*) *Madras :* Very large deposits, mainly magnetite, occur in the Salem and Ceded Districts and in Sandur. They have been estimated at 200 and 150 million tons respectively. They will, however, require concentration before use, and there may be considerable losses in the process.

(*iv*) *Madhya Pradesh :* Large deposits of hæmatite are found in the Bastar, Chanda, Drug and Jabalpur districts of this State. Of these, those in Bastar are of very large magnitude and are of the order of 1,000 million tons. It is expected that the Chanda and Drug deposits will shortly be utilised for feeding a new iron and steel works to be established in Madhya Pradesh.

(*v*) *Other Areas :* In Hyderabad the Bailadila range in Bastar District is reported to have hæmanite deposits which are inaccessible and far away from coal fields. The only source of high-phosphorus ore is in Bengal. It is poor in iron content being 35 per cent to 45 per cent and most of the easily available ore in this locality has been exploited. Rich ores also occur in Goa; but no estimate of its size is available.

MANGANESE ORE

Though Mr. H. G. Turner reported the existence of manganese ore deposits in the Vishakhapatnam District towards the close of the nineteenth century, scientific exploitation of the deposit began only at the beginning of this century. Sir Lewis L. Fermor has left behind his memoirs on manganese ore deposits in India which, published in 1909, provide a valuable source of information. Since then there has been a constant endeavour to locate rich deposits. North Kanara and Panch Mahals in Bombay, Goa, Vishakapatnam and Sandur in Madras, Shimoga, Chitaldurg and Tumkur in Mysore and Balaghat, Bhandara, Chhindwara and Nagpur districts in Madhya Pradesh are today considered as the most valuable and economically workable centres.

The industry's fortunes are directly linked with the trend in the world market for iron and steel and very few of the old concerns have a very long life. The Vizianagram Mining Co. was wound up in 1946 after surviving the shock of two serious depressions. As early as in 1907 India, with an output of a little over nine lakh tons, had displaced Russia as the world's leading producer of manganese ore; but after the great war Brazil became a serious rival to India. Between 1924 and 1928 India's production averaged 953,039 tons as against 624,635 tons in the preceding four years.

During the period of world depression, several mines had to be closed down and in 1933 the production was hardly one-fifth of the peak recorded in 1927 with value less than five per cent of that in the year preceding the economic crisis. The Second World War gave a further shock to the industry following the collapse of France which was India's most important customer and the production dropped to 210,583 tons in 1945. The recent production trend together with the export and export price is summed up below :—

Year.	Output (Tons).	Export (Tons).	Export Price.
1946	252,916	..	16d.
1947	451,034	..	28d.
1948	526,876	330,000	32d. plus 15% export duty.
1949	645,825	544,000	62d.
1950	901,609	728,000	86d.

The boom was pushed up still further in 1951 when manganese ore with 48 per cent and 38 per cent grades could fetch a price of Rs. 170 and Rs. 115 per ton respectively. The marketing was, however, subjected to Government control both in regard to quantities and destinations; but towards the close of the year Government withdrew from the field owing to lack of relevant information and, instead, the attention was diverted towards the problem of avoiding waste through unscientific mining and grading.

MICA

Mica has been treated as a strategic material and India accounts for a big slice of the world trade in it. Indian mica generally means muscovite mica from Bihar, while Madras mica is of green variety and Rajasthan produces ruby of stained quality. It is a key material for the electrical industry but has hardly any domestic market.

Though India used to ship mica long before the dawn of this century, the real importance of the commodity was brought to the fore by the Great War which made heavy demands on the Indian industry. Since then the export trade in mica has flourished and after the end of the Second World War the question of laying down authoritative standards was seriously taken up. The following is the trend of exports :—

Year.	Cwts.	Rs. in lakhs.
1948	295,818	515·79
1949	283,935	675·08
1950	416,866	1028·03

NON-FERROUS METALS

The non-ferrous metal industry covers the important industrial metals including lead, zinc, copper, tin, aluminium, nickel and antimony. It also includes rare metals such as gold, titanium, manganese, berryllium, thorium, and cerium. While the country is rich in some of the rare metals and can command valuable latent sources of copper, aluminium and, to a certain extent, lead, her annual imports are around Rs. 25 crores. Nevertheless the past decade has noted considerable progress in the field of evolving methods for processing metallic ores and improving and expanding the non-ferrous metals industry

Copper.—Rajasthan, Singhbhum and Baragunda in Bihar, the Sikkim State, Kumaon and Kangra Valley in the Himalayas and the Mysore State are considered to have extensive deposits of this metal. At present, however, only one mine is being worked. The Indian Copper Corporation's works at Singhbhum treats about 350,000 tons of ore annually. The following table gives the trend of production :—

Year.	Tons.
1946	6,311
1947	5,932
1948	5,864
1949	6,390
1950	6,614
1951	7,083

Aluminium.—Deposits of bauxite are extensively found throughout the country. The important sources are Ranchi and Palamau districts of Bihar, Kolhapur, Kaira and Thana districts of Bombay, Jabalpur, Balaghat and Bilaspur districts of Madhya Pradesh, Salem district of Madras, the Bababudan hills of Mysore, and the States of V.P. and Bhopal. The industry is hardly a decade old and the actual production did not start before 1943 even though it was long recognised that the reserves of bauxite were no less than 250 million tons including 35 million tons of high grade.

Two concerns have been in production with an installed capacity of 7,000 tons. One of them has its alumina plant at Muri in Bihar, reduction works at Alwaye in Travancore and rolling mills at Belur near Calcutta. The production trend is given below :—

Year.	Tons.
1946	3,236
1947	3,204
1948	3,361
1949	3,481
1950	3,596
1951	3,849

Lead.—Galena, an ore of lead, is reported from several places in the country. The deposits at Hazaribagh and Manbhum in Bihar, Durg in Madhya Pradesh, Datia and Gwalior in central India and Jaipur and Zawar in Rajasthan, were in the past exploited. The resources at Zawar were exploited during the war by a private party and later by Government and have thereafter been acquired by a private company. The following is the trend of production in the background of an annual consumption of about 13,000 tons :—

Year.	Tons.
1946	—
1947	189
1948	625
1949	594
1950	628
1951	859

A lead-zinc pilot floatation plant has been recently erected at Zawar; but so far no zinc is smelted and the concentrate is exported on condition that half the zinc content is re-shipped to India.

Antimony.—During the Second World War, antimony ore was mined in Baluchistan; but this source was closed after the partition and the smelting industry in Bombay had to be fed by imports from Bolivia. The installed capacity is for an annual production of 700 tons; but the actual production is small as will be seen from below :—

Year.	Output in Tons.
1946	132
1947	235
1948	330
1949	100
1950	376
1951	328

Tin.—Deposits of cassiterite are available in Nurungo in Hazaribagh district of Bihar; but there is no indigenous production of the metal at present.

GOLD AND SILVER

India's gold which had lured many invaders has also battled the geologists. The Kolar Gold Fields are the most important source of gold at present. The mines are along a narrow strip about five miles long in the Mysore plateau 2,900 feet above sea level. The grade of run-of-mine ore varies between 6 and 10 cwts. per ton in the four mines working in the area. One of the mines is claimed to be the deepest in the world. Recently two more mines were re-opened, one by the Mysore State near Ballara and the other by the Hyderabad State near Raichur. The trend of gold and silver production is given below :—

Year.	Gold (000 ounces).	Silver ounces.
1946	132	—
1947	172	—
1948	180	12,797
1949	164	13,550
1950	196·9	15,676
1951	226·2	17,180

RARE METALS

The recent technological advances for meeting the rigorous demands of modern times have focussed the attention of the various countries on the possibilities of using new metals or modifying known metals. Some of the rare metals which were scientific curiosities till recently are now being produced on a commercial scale in Western countries. It is known that the soils of India contain ores from which some of these rare metals can be recovered. The Government of India and the Travancore-Cochin State Government have jointly floated a joint stock company, the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., to process

the monazite sands of Travancore. The Company hopes to extract a mixture of oxides of rare earths containing cerium lanthanum, praseodymium, neodymium and ten other metals of the rare earth group.

Cerium is now being extensively used in glass manufacture, cores of cinema electrodes, catalyst in chemical manufacture, as abrasive in optical glass fabrication and in some structures of steel. The use of thorium salts in manufacture of gas incandescent gas mantles is well known. It is also used in glass manufacture, benzene synthesis, metallurgy and cloth impregnation Intensive search has located deposits of pitch blend containing a high percentage of Uranium oxides in Rajasthan. A belt of Uranium minerals over 150 miles long has been found in Bihar and there are sporadic occurrences in Madras as well.

Vanadium is of great value to the manufacture of certain types of steel. Appreciable reserves bearing titaniferous iron ores containing about 3 per cent oxides of vanadium have been discovered in Bihar. Tungsten ore accepted as of strategic importance is found in parts of West Bengal and Rajasthan. Chromite ores occur mostly in Chitaldurg (Mysore) and Singhbhum (Bihar). The minerals containing columbium and tantalum used to prevent weld decay and corrosion respectively have been traced in small quantities in the mica producing areas like Nellore, Monghyr, Gaya, Mysore and Travancore.

Beryllium used in metallic springs and in manufacturing X-ray tubes is produced from the ore known by that name. It is found in Rajputana, Bihar and Nellore in Madras. Gallium and germanium are found in coal. More recently a rich source in the mineral sphalerite was reported from Nepal. The National Metallurgical Laboratory at Jamshedpur is examining the economics of Mysore and Singhbhum chromites and of low-grade chrome ores from Talur (Mysore) and has evolved a new electrolytic technique for separating beryllia from beryl. The National Chemical Laboratory of Poona has developed quick methods for estimating vanadium, beryllium, uranium and germanium.

LITHIUM

Lithium is an important light metal of strategic significance. In India lithium minerals were first noticed as early as in 1874, and are commonly found as constituents of granite pegmatites. The sources are Pihara (Bihar), Jodhpur, Bastar (Madhya Pradesh) and Ooregam (Mysore). Kashmir is reported to have crystalline white blocks in a valley north of the famous saphire mines. Nevertheless no systematic survey of the resources has yet been undertaken.

SALT

From a humble beginning of making salt from sea water the Indian salt industry has not only attained self-sufficiency but is now in a position to cater to the needs of the neighbouring export markets. The industry has made remarkable progress both in the public and private sector but its progress in the post-war period is particularly spectacular.

During 1951 the Government of India decided to run their salt works as a commercial corporation while simultaneously rationalising the salt control. This is administered by a Salt Controller; but there is a salt advisory committee to advise Government on all problems affecting the industry. Among the major decisions of the year may be mentioned the introduction of a uniform system of licences, continuation of the zonal system of distribution and the banning of the sale of salt by measure. The last decision has not yet been implemented.

Early in the year the Centre was thinking of nationalising the distribution of salt; but towards the end it was decided to leave the marketing to private trade channels and to pursue vigorously a policy of augmenting salt production. With that end in view, the Geological Survey of India has been directed to survey the Mandi mines for rock salt and the Salt Department has been asked to tap subterranean brine in places where the rainfall is high.

The following table gives the trend of productions:—

Year.	Output in million maunds.
1946	38
1947	52
1948	63
1949	55
1950	71
1951	76

The report of the Salt Experts' Committee appointed by the Government of Saurashtra furnishes interesting details about the industry in this important area where salt is produced by solar evaporation both from sea and sub-soil brine. There are at present nine major salt works on the sea coast of Saurashtra and four in the Runn of Kutch. Three more salt works are expected to start production in 1952. The State produces about 16.5 per cent of the total Indian production. Beyond the State limits are the Government salt works at Kharagodha.

The salt resources of Rajputana lie in the west but the only lake source in actual production is at Sambhar. Active salt works also exist at Didwana and Pachbadra where salt is produced by special processes from subterranean brine. In Bombay State which is the third important source of salt, the industry is concentrated on the coastal tract and though the quality is not crystal white and the lumps are rather small, it commands a good market in some of the neighbouring States. Salt is manufactured in the open salt pans by solar evaporation.

The following table gives the tonnage of mineral production in India:—

	1948	1949
Apatite		
Trichinopoly	1,114	589
Asbestos		
Seraikela (Bihar) ..	15	65
Jhabua (Madhya Bharat)	39	..
Cudapah (Madras) ..	..	76
Mysore	28	5
Total ..	82	146
Barytes		
Anantpur, Cudapah and Kurnool (Madras) ..	23,143	21,096
Alwar (Rajasthan) ..	..	22
Total ..	23,143	21,118
Bauxite		
Ranchi and Palamau (Bihar)	5,226	25,049
Belgaum (Bombay) ..	2,100	500
Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	13,337	15,521
Salem (Madras) ..	1,493	1,471
Total ..	22,156	42,541
Beutonite		
Jodhpur and Karauli (Rajasthan) ..	160	356
Kashmir	..	90
Total ..	160	446
Building Materials and Road Metals		
Granite	108,769	12,862
Laterite	132,620	13,844
Limestone	4,057,498	4,101,467
Kankar..	530,070	1,339,435
Marble	13,280	26,616
Sandstone	416,538	307,955
Slate	12,368	20,353
Trap	3,389	..
Miscellaneous	3,153,291	3,486,468
Calcite		
Sirohi (Bombay) ..	23	..
Anantpur (Madras) ..	..	1,558
Jaipur (Rajasthan) ..	222	600
Total ..	245	2,158
Chromite		
Singhbhum (Bihar) ..	2,035	2,561
Kistna (Madras) ..	1,727	5,142
Hassan and Mysore (Mysore)	12,940	6,585
Keonjihar (Orissa) ..	5,853	5,128
Total ..	22,555	19,416
Clay		
China Clay	41,243	42,396
Fire Clay	121,718	106,429
Other Clays	291,247	297,363
Copper Ore		
Singhbhum (Bihar) ..	322,276	329,304
Chhota Udepur (Bombay)	6	—
Total ..	322,282	329,304
Corundum		
Khasi (Assam) ..	17	5
Hassan (Mysore) ..	237	101
Rewa (Vindhya Pradesh)	26	88
Total ..	280	194
Diamond (Carats)		
Panna (Vindhya Pradesh)	1,214	1,632
Charkhari (Vindhya Pradesh)	1,212	—
Total ..	2,426	1,632
Feldspar		
Ajmer-Merwara ..	393	25
Sirohi (Bombay) ..	140	224
Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)	449	325
Mysore State	—	170
Alwar (Rajasthan) ..	5	92
Satna (Vindhya Pradesh)	—	13
Total ..	987	849
Fuller's Earth		
Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	87	—
Bikaner (Rajasthan) ..	2,743	2,200
Jaisalmer (,,) ..	175	—
Jodhpur (,,) ..	3,006	2,652
Total ..	6,011	4,852
Galena (Lead Ore)		
Mewar (Rajasthan) ..	1,228	1,295
Gold (oz.)		
Hyderabad	383·98	3,160·06
Madras	—	47·00
Mysore	180,039·40	160,991·09
East Punjab	5·40	3·70
Uttar Pradesh ..	0·40	1·60
Total (oz.) ..	180,429·58	164,203·45
Graphite		
Betul (Madhya Pradesh)	578	18
Kolar (Mysore) ..	218	247
Orissa	853	668
Total ..	1,649	1,095

	1948	1949
Gypsum		
Bhagalpur (Bihar) ..	—	1
Trichinopoly (Madras)	26,936	44,298
Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	46,732	92,821
Saurashtra	5,000	2,780
Garhwal (Uttar Pradesh)	280	—
Sadhol (Vindhya Pradesh)	—	44
Total ..	78,948	139,944
Ilemnite		
Travancore	229,416	308,180
Kyanite, etc.		
Kyanite	12,605	12,824
Sillimanite	213	974
Quartz	48	—
Quartz-Mica-Schist ..	—	—
Total ..	12,866	13,798
Magnesite		
Salem (Madras) ..	47,245	86,417
Mysore	1,082	4,147
Total ..	48,327	90,564
Ochre		
Hyderabad	—	10
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,197	2,842
Madras	4,616	986
Mysore	73	102
Rajasthan	350	145
Vindhya Pradesh ..	4,321	1,886
Total ..	10,557	5,971
Petroleum (M. Gallons)		
Assam	65.61	66.71
Rutile		
Travancore	127	—
Saltpetre		
Bihar	—	37
East Punjab	177	3,711
Uttar Pradesh	1,241	1,250
Madras	10	12
Patiala and PEPSU ..	1,544	1,544
Total ..	2,972	6,554
Silver (ozs.)		
Kolar (Mysore) ..	12,797	11,275
Steatite		
Bihar	746	875
Hyderabad	46	87
Madhya Pradesh ..	2,746	2,281
Madras	274	555
Mysore	177	134
Orissa	794	763
Rajasthan	13,313	16,439
Uttar Pradesh	—	61
Total ..	18,096	21,195

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

INDIA is severely handicapped compared with other lands as regards the generation of power by the consumption of fuel, coal or oil. These commodities are all difficult to obtain, and costly except in a few favoured areas. Coal supplies for example are chiefly centred in West Bengal and Chota Nagpur and the cost of transport is heavy. Water power and its transmission by electricity offer, on the other hand, good possibilities, both as regards the quantity available and the cheapness at which the power can be supplied, in certain parts of the country.

Water power schemes, pure and simple, are generally difficult because the power needs to be continuous, while the rainfall is only during a small portion of the year. Perennial rivers with sufficient water throughout the year are practically non-existent. Water, therefore, must be stored for use during the dry season. Favourable sites for this exist in many parts in the mountainous and hilly regions where the heaviest rainfalls occur and the progress already made in utilising such opportunities by the electrical transmission of power affords encouragement for the future. Further, hydro-electric schemes can sometimes be associated with important irrigation projects, the water being used for both electricity generation and irrigation.

The total electrical power installed at present in the country is nearly 2 million kW, of which less than half a million kW is water power. The *per capita* consumption of electric power in India is ridiculously low. It is 9.2 kW hours as against 986 in England, 1,470 in U.S.A., 3,518 in Canada, 1,944 in Switzerland, 3,099 in Norway and 2,000 in Sweden.

At the present time, power projects aggregating to a total installed capacity of about 1.3 million kW are actually under execution in various parts of the country. Besides, there are other schemes with an aggregate capacity of about 1.4 million kW on which final decision regarding implementation has not yet been taken, but which are under preliminary consideration by the authorities concerned.

Roughly speaking, schemes under execution may be expected to be in commission during the next quinquennial period and a large portion of the schemes now under consideration may be completed in the next ten years.

The aggregate generating capacity of the country has grown as follows :—

1900	1,130
1905	11,750
1910	31,347
1915	57,286
1920	130,009
1925	327,152
1930	598,140
1935	900,402
1940	1,208,422
1945	1,319,316
1948	1,399,410

Both the Union and the State Governments have been fully alive to the need for development.

The Central Government have recently enacted legislation, The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, with a view to bringing about proper rationalisation of the industry and to assist in the rapid electrification of the country. The Act provides for the formation of Provincial Electricity Boards in the States which will take control of generation of electricity by all the licensees. It is felt that the Provincial Electricity Boards, which will be semi-autonomous bodies free from political influence, will be in a position to carry on efficiently the business of electric supply and power development in the larger interests of the region.

It also provides for the creation of a Central Electricity Authority for exercising a close scrutiny of the work of the Provincial Boards and to advise them on all major power development schemes that may be taken up by the Boards from time to time. This body has already come into being.

Under construction in India today are eight multi-purpose projects, three power schemes each costing over ten crores of rupees, 24 schemes of between two and ten crores of rupees each and 90 schemes somewhat under rupees two crores each.

The total estimated cost of the projects under construction and consideration spread over a number of years is about Rs. 1,900 crores. When completed, these works will add about 10 million kilowatts of hydro-electric energy to the country's existing two million.

Among the most important projects which are under construction are the Bhakra Nangal (Punjab), Damodar (Bihar and West Bengal), and Hirakud (Orissa). There are other projects which are under different stages of investigation. These include Kosi (Nepal and Bihar), Tikarpara and Niraj (Orissa), Narmada, Tapti and Sabarmati (Bombay and Madhya Pradesh), Indravati (Bastar), Sone, Rihand and Nayar (U.P.), Chambal (Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat), Dihang, Manas and Barauli (Assam). The total power generation on these projects may be 10 million kilowatts.

It must be admitted that work on the projects which are under construction is generally behind schedule owing chiefly to financial stringency. Below are given more detailed analyses of hydro-electric projects.

BOMBAY

The greatest hydro-electric undertakings in the country are the three schemes developed and brought into operation by Tata Sons, Ltd., and continued under their management until 1929, when they were transferred to the management of the Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies, Ltd., in which Messrs. Tata Sons retained a substantial interest. These undertakings are :—

(*a*) The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1915.

(*b*) The Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1922.

(*c*) The Tata Power Company, Ltd. Supply started in 1927.

These three Hydro-Electric stations together with the Chola Steam Station of the Central Railway supply a demand of nearly 250,000 kW in and around Bombay up to as far south as Poona.

The favourable position of the Western Ghats which rise to a height of more than 2,000 feet above sea-level within a few miles of Bombay with their heavy rainfall was taken full advantage of for providing Greater Bombay and vicinity with an adequate and economical power supply.

Khopoli.—The hydraulic works of the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company are situated near Lonavla at the top of the Bhor Ghat. The monsoon rainfall is stored in three lakes, namely Lonavla, Walwan and Shirawta, from which it is conveyed in open masonry canals to the Forebay at Khandala and thence through steel pipes to the Power House at Khopoli at the foot of the Ghats, where the head at turbine nozzles is 1,725 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The capacity of the Power Station at Khopoli is 65,000 kW. This scheme was formally opened by the Governor of Bombay on the 8th of February 1915.

Bhivpuri.—Investigations in 1917-18 led to the discovery of a site on the Andhra River just to the north of the Tata Hydro-Electric Supply Company's lakes, where additional power could be developed. These investigations resulted in the formation of the Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. and the construction of the schemes, the principal features of which consist of a reservoir formed by a dam about 190 feet high, across the Andhra River and a tunnel 8,700 feet long driven through solid trap rock to the scarp of the Ghats, from which the water is taken in steel pipes 4,600 feet long to the turbines in the generating station at Bhivpuri. The head of water at turbine nozzles is 1,740 feet or approximately 750 lbs. per sq. inch. The electrical energy is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 56 miles long for augmenting the supply from Khopoli. The present capacity of this station is 69,000 kW.

Bhira.—The Tata Power Company's scheme on the Nila-Mula River to the south-east of Bombay was investigated and developed along lines similar to the Andhra Valley scheme and has an installed capacity of 132,000 kW with the addition of the sixth set expected to go into service by April 1952. The power is transmitted to Bombay over a transmission line 76 miles long and is used to augment the supply of the two earlier companies to mills, factories and railways.

The Tata Hydro-Electric System, comprising the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company and the Tata Power Company, is operated as an integrated electric power system serving an area in the State of Bombay of more than 1,000 square miles. It is the largest power system in the country having a fixed capital expenditure in excess of Rs. 16 crores and an annual output representing more than one-fourth of the total electricity production.

Electric service is rendered to the textile mills and other industries of Bombay and the suburban areas, to the railways for electric traction, to local authorities, and, in bulk for retail distribution, to the electrical undertakings supplying Greater Bombay, Poona and ten other localities within the area.

During the year 1950-51, the three hydro stations and the railway thermal power station, which is connected to the system, together generated 1,358 million units of electric energy.

The transmission network of the system consists of 496 circuit miles of 100,000-volt lines and the distribution network of 106 circuit miles of 22,000-volt overhead as well as 101 miles of 22,000-volt and 116 miles of 6,600-volt underground cables. Substantial additions to the transmission and distribution network are expected to be made during the next few years. The interconnected transmission lines of the Railway add another 272 circuit miles to form the combined Tata Hydro-Railway Grid.

The rate for energy delivered to the Mills, Factories and Railways has, for several years, shown a steady decrease and now averages 0·35 of an anna per unit, which compared favourably with that in any large commercial centre in the world. This power supply greatly enhances the natural advantages Bombay has as a great manufacturing, trading and shipping centre.

Grid Schemes

For the development of industries and agriculture in the State of Bombay, the Bombay Government has embarked on the provision of an electrical grid scheme somewhat on the lines of the British Grid. It is at present proposed to develop grid schemes area-wise in the different parts of the State which may be interconnected at a later stage.

In the State of Bombay, there are at present 120 licensees in operation. In the case of three of these, the licensees have hydro-electric stations, their installed plant capacity being 248,000 kW. These three licensees serve by bulk supply Greater Bombay, Poona and six other townships. Almost all the remaining licensees generate their own electric energy. Of these, one has an installed capacity of 97,500 kW, another has an installed capacity of 5,476 and remaining have relatively small power houses. Most of the licensees operate in urban areas. Besides, there are 22 power stations owned and operated by the Bombay Government including those of the merged States.

The objects with which the Government of Bombay have set up the Electric Grid Department are : (1) to rationalise the generation of electricity by generating it at a few selected

stations having natural advantages, (2) to make available progressively large amounts of electricity at low rates, and (3) to bring the energy within reach of a progressively increasing number of the urban and rural population.

The objects are being achieved by the establishment of an Electric Grid System in regions which lend themselves to such development economically under quasi-state control. New power stations—both hydro-electric and thermal—are being established. These and the existing efficient generating stations of licensees, wherever practicable, will be interconnected by the Grid lines. Inefficient generating stations are being closed down and the licensees concerned supplied bulk power. Wherever possible, rural areas within the Grid regions are being supplied electricity from the system.

Small Diesel Stations are being established in isolated townships, which have some cottage industries and which cannot, within reasonable time, be served from the Grid.

To promote rapid development of the use of electricity by agriculturists and cottage and small scale industrialists specially in rural areas, it is proposed to assist them financially in acquiring electrical machinery and equipment on hire purchase terms.

The development programme under execution at present consists of: (1) North Gujarat Grid Scheme, (2) South Gujarat Grid Scheme, (3) the Jog-Karnatak Electric Grid Scheme, (4) Extension of the Chola Power Station of the Central Railway, (5) the Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Scheme, (6) Extension of the Gandevi Power Station of the former Baroda State, and (7) Rural Electrification and Small Towns Schemes based on small Diesel stations or distribution of power purchased from the existing licensees. Besides this, the Department is entrusted with the work of operation and maintenance of power houses in merged States which were owned and operated by the various former Indian States.

North Gujarat Scheme

Under this scheme power is being purchased in bulk from the power station of the Ahmedabad Electricity Company at Sabarmati and distributed to various load centres in the North Gujarat Area. The scheme when completed will comprise about 70 miles of 66/110 kV line, 14 miles of 33 kV and 50 miles of 11 kV transmission lines and about 480 miles of distribution lines a receiving station at Sabarmati and 66/11 kV step-down transforming stations at Baroda, Nadiad, Anand, Barejadi and Petlad and 33/11 kV sub-stations at Kalol and many 11kV/400-230 Volts sub-stations in various towns and villages to be served.

The Ahmedabad Electricity Company have constructed a new power station known as "B" station consisting of four 15,000 kW steam turbo sets negotiated by the Government with the Company in the year 1944-45. In order to meet the ever growing requirements of power, the Government have negotiated with the Company the establishment of a further new power station known as "C" station, initially consisting of three 15,000 kW sets orders for which have already been placed by the Company, and the first set of which is expected to be in Commission by the middle of 1953. The ultimate capacity of this "C" station is estimated to be 120,000 kW.

The 66/110 kV transmission line between Ahmedabad and Baroda and 33 kV line between Ahmedabad and Kalol have been energised and supply commenced to Baroda, Nadiad, Anand and Kalol licensees as well as to several industries. The work of erecting 11 kV lines in rural areas and the laying of distribution lines in the villages is in progress. Supply has already commenced in some villages and is being gradually extended to other villages. This scheme is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 268 lakhs.

South Gujarat Scheme

This scheme provides for the installation of a steam power station at Utran near Surat, initially comprising two turbo alternator sets of 7,500 kW each for supply of power in areas from Surat to Bulsar, and construction of 66 kV transmission line over a distance of about 33 miles from Surat to Billimora.

The construction of the power house is completed. The erection work of three boilers of 50,000 lbs. hour capacity and one turbo-alternator set of 7,500 kW is also nearing completion. The power house is expected to go into commission by the end of April 1952 for supplying power initially to Surat licensees. The erection of 22 kV line from Utran to Surat will be completed shortly. Orders for power transformers, sub-station equipment and other 66 kV line materials have been placed and the line is expected to be energised by the end of 1953. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 376 lakhs.

The former Government of Baroda was persuaded to abandon the scheme of establishment of steam station and to take power in bulk at Baroda, Petlad, Kalol, Navsari and Billimora from the Grid schemes for distribution within the State territory. Negotiations were conducted with the Western Railway for the use of a common power system on a co-operative basis by the Railway for meeting its power requirements for traction purposes between Ahmedabad and Bombay and by the Bombay Government for supplying electric service to urban and rural population residing within the economic distance of the various sub-stations *en route*. When the Railway electrification scheme is decided on, it will be necessary further to develop more power at the generating stations in North Gujarat and South Gujarat areas and also the transmission systems.

Negotiations were also conducted with the Central Railway for the use of a common power system in the Nasik and Khandesh areas. However, due to financial stringency, the proposal for joint development in these areas has been dropped for the time being.

Other Schemes

Supply of electric power to the towns of Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Malvan and Vengurla in Ratnagiri District and Islampur, Peth in South Satara District has already commenced from the small Diesel stations set up at each of the places. Supply has also commenced to the ten villages of Bulsar taluka and 21 villages of Satara taluka under the respective Village Electrification Schemes based on power purchased from the licensees at Bulsar and Satara respectively.

None of the schemes mentioned above can at present supply any large industrial load, but with the new Surat Steam Station it will be possible to supply power for industrial use under the Bulsar Taluka Electrification Scheme.

In addition to those mentioned above, small Diesel stations are being established during the next five years in about 20 townships containing about 2,000 dwelling houses or more and having village industries, the production of which can be appreciably increased by the use of electric power. A list of the towns provisionally selected is given hereunder :

Division	District	Town
Northern	Ahmedabad	Dholka
,,	,,	Dhanduka
Central	East Khandesh	Erandol
,,	,,	Parola
,,	,,	Dharangaon
,,	Sholapur	Akluj
Southern	Belgaum	Chikodi
,,	,,	Gokak
,,	,,	Hukeri
,,	,,	Konnur
,,	,,	Sankeshwar
,,	,,	Bailhongal
,,	Bijapur	Guledgud
,,	,,	Kamatgi
,,	,,	Jikal
,,	,,	Sulebhavi
,,	,,	Amingad
,,	,,	Hungund
,,	,,	Gudur
,,	Dharwar	Gajendragad

Power purchased from Tatas was proposed to be distributed in the area between Lonavla and Talegaon.

All the above schemes have been administratively approved by Government. Excepting the schemes for Dholka, Dhandhuka, Akluj and Gajendragad and the scheme of electrification of rural areas between Lonavla and Talegaon with power purchased from the Tatas, which have been postponed at present due to financial stringency, all other schemes are under execution and some of them are expected to be in operation in 1952-53 while others in 1953-54.

Jog Power.—In consideration of the consent given by the Government of Bombay to the Government of Mysore for the electric development of the waterfall at Jog under certain conditions, the latter has agreed to supply the Bombay Government, electric power upto 11,500 kW at Jog. The scheme for distribution of Jog Power in the Dandeli, Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag areas, as well as in Byadgi, Ranibennur areas has been approved by Government. Survey work of 110 and 33 kV transmision line routes is in progress. Orders for almost all the materials for 110, 33 and 11 kV lines and sub-stations have been placed. Some of the sub-station equipment has already arrived. Electric supply is expected to commence in 1953. The scheme is estimated to to cost Rs. 213 lakhs.

Salient features of other hydro projects which are likely to be undertaken within the next few years are given hereunder :

Koyna Project.—The Bombay Government had sanctioned the detailed investigation, survey work and preparation of the project report of the Koyna Hydro-Electric Scheme. The project report was completed in January 1950 and submitted for consideration of Government. The tentative proposals envisage the construction of a dam approximately 300 feet high above the river bed across the Koyna River. The total quantity of water to be impounded would be 156,000 m.c.ft. out of which 44,500 m.c.ft. were proposed to be utilised for irrigating 446,000 acres of land in Bijapur and other districts. The scheme could develop 225,000 kW continuous power (340,000 firm) after reservation of water for irrigation as above. However, with all the water used for power supply, 400,000 kW continuous (580,000 firm) could be developed. The scheme was expected to cost Rs. 92 crores. However, later on objections were received from the other neighbouring States regarding the utilisation of full quantum of available water by the Bombay State. The question was then discussed in an Inter-State Conference and it was finally agreed that the maximum quantity of water to be diverted for power development should not exceed 67,500 m.c.ft. The possibility of developing the scheme by stages was also examined and a report on the development of the first stage of the project for the effective capacity of 240,000 kW to supply power to the Bombay-Poona area at a cost of approximately Rs. 34 crores was prepared by the Bombay Electric Grid Department and submitted to the Government for their consideration.

Kalinadi Project.—Preliminary survey work connected with the scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in January 1947. The work was entrusted to Messrs. Associated Consulting Engineers (India), Bombay. The final report indicates that 325,000 kW continuous is available in the Kalinadi Basin, distributed in four power stations. Initially the development of one power station at Supa, capable of supplying about 50,000 kW to the districts of Dharwar, Kanara, Belgaum and Bijapur is being examined.

Bhatgar Hydro-Electric Project.—A demand of about 10,000 kW can be met from this source, provided the power station is linked up either with Koyna when and if developed or Tata system at Poona. Consideration of this scheme will be taken up after 2 seasons' work has been put in on the proposed new irrigation dam at Vir, which will provide a balancing and supplementary reservoir.

Bhandardara-Randha Electric Scheme.—A demand of 16,800 kW can be met from this source. In addition to this, a further 7,500 kW can be obtained during the monsoon. This power can be firmed up by the establishment of

a steam station of the installed capacity of 15,000 kW in this area. The scheme was sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in 1945 but its execution had to be postponed as under the present conditions, development of this source of power cannot be undertaken economically. The question of its execution will be reviewed in due course.

Narbada River Project.—The Central Water Power, Irrigation and Navigation Commission are investigating the possibilities of power development by impounding the waters of the Narbada River in Gujarat. It is reported that at one of the Dam sites at Limbdi, 200,000 kW continuous power can be generated. This power when available will be utilised in Gujarat in place of the present thermal power.

Tapi (Tapti) Project.—Under this project, which was initially intended to be an irrigation scheme only, it is now proposed to also develop Hydel power with initial installed capacity of 24,000 kW the ultimate capacity being 216,000 kW. The work is being carried out by the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Commission on behalf of the Bombay Government. The Tapi Hydel power when available will supply the power requirements of the South and the North Gujarat Electric Grid Schemes.

Radhanagari.—Consequent upon the merger of the Kolhapur State with the State of Bombay, the Radhanagari Hydro-Electric Works have been taken over by the Government of Bombay. The Radhanagari scheme is a multi-purpose project viz. Irrigation, power generation and water supply and comprises construction of a dam, about 140 feet high above the deepest foundation across the Bhogavati River, about 32 miles from Kolhapur, and a power station with an installed capacity of 4,800 kW at Radhanagari in Kolhapur District.

Most of the materials for 33 kV, 11 kV and 400 volt lines have been received. The erection of 33 kV R.C.C. poles are in an advanced stage. Erection of the two generating sets is completed and supply from the power station is expected to commence shortly. The scheme is expected to cost Rs. 258 lakhs.

Gandevi Power Station.—The former Baroda Government had sanctioned the extension of the Gandevi Power House at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.76 lakhs providing for installation of two 255-kW Diesel generating sets, switchgear, etc. and extension of the Power House building with a view to increasing the capacity of the Power Station to meet the increasing demand for power. The erection has been completed and the sets are already in commercial operation.

Power Shortage in Bombay.—The load development in the area served by the Tata Hydro-Electric System has exceeded the available capacity. The available power is distributed to the existing consumers by staggering of working hours or days of the various industries. Although additional hydro capacity of 22,000 kW, now under erection by Tatas, is expected to be in service very shortly and another 24,000 kW of thermal plant ordered out by the Central (formerly G.I.P.) Railway for their Chola Power Station, is expected to be in service by about October 1952, further generating capacity of about 60,000 kW is required in the system to serve the immediate demands from large industrial loads and for domestic requirements which are awaiting power supply. For this purpose, the Government of Bombay have ordered out 54,000 kW of thermal capacity consisting of three 18,000 kW sets which are being installed in the Chola Power Station of the Central Railway, which is being extended for this purpose. This additional capacity is expected to be commissioned by about April 1953.

The total available capacity of the entire inter-connected system in Bombay area, including the new addition mentioned above, is expected to be fully utilised by end of 1954 and further generating capacity is required to meet the further growing demand for power in this area. On the basis of the latest load survey carried out by Tatas, it appears that about 100,000 kW capacity is required between 1955 and 1959. The thermal capacity of 54,000 kW mentioned above, decided upon by Bombay Government in 1949, was based on the assumption that large bulk of hydro-electric power from the Koyna Project, if immediately sanctioned at the time, would be available to Bombay area by about 1956 which may necessitate addition of one more 18,000 kW thermal unit at Chola. However, as delay has taken place in sanctioning the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project which is not now expected to be completed until about 1958 or 1959, it is decided to order out adequate thermal plant to meet the power demands upto that period. Provision of additional thermal generating capacity for the immediate requirements in the next few years is at present under active consideration of Government.

Rationing of Electric Power

Due to the partial failure of monsoon in the catchment areas of Tatas' lakes in 1951, there has been considerable deficit in the kW capacity of the system. Consequently, rationing of power had to be introduced for almost all classes of consumers except essential loads such as hospitals and very small domestic consumers. The cut originally imposed was 33⅓ per cent which has been later adjusted to 23 per cent for large industrial consumers only so as to enable maintenance of industrial production as much as possible. The rationing of power is proposed to be removed as soon as the monsoon conditions permit in July 1952.

MYSORE

The first Hydro-Electric scheme of any magnitude undertaken in the country or indeed in the East, was that on the Cavery River in Mysore State, which with its generating station, transmission line and distributing system was inaugurated in 1902.

Sivasamudram.—The Cavery River rises in the State of Coorg in the Western Ghats and flows across Mysore State. The principal object of this scheme was the supply of power to the mining companies on the Kolar Gold Fields about 92 miles from Sivasamudram, the site of the generating station. This transmission line was for a number of years the longest line in Asia. Since 1902 the supply of electrical energy from Sivasamudram has been provided for Bangalore and Mysore Cities and 226 other towns and villages in the State.

The initial undertaking has constantly been expanded and its total normal capacity now stands at 60,000 H.P. With the addition of the Shimshapura station's coming into existence in 1940, an additional 23,000 H.P. installed capacity has been added.

Jog Scheme.—Demands for large additional blocks of power made it necessary for Government in continuing its policies for the industrial development of the State, to sanction the construction of Jog Falls Power Station at Jog for the production at the first instance of about 48,000 kW without in any way interfering with the beauty of the Jog Falls on the Sharavati River which have been famous for their scenic beauty and grandeur.

The first stage of the Project with an installed capacity of 48,000 kW was put into service with four units of 12,000 kW each on February 21, 1948. The cost of this stage and that of all the civil engineering works for the second stage amounts to Rs. 5.6 crores. The work on the second stage is in progress now and with its completion, the total capacity of the station would be 20,000 kW. It consists of four more generator units of 18,000 kW each. This work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.65 crores.

The Jog Power plant supplies energy to the north and north-eastern parts of the State up to Mysore and Mandya, along Chickmagalur, Hassan, Holenarsipur and Belgola. It supplies power to the Ceded Districts from Ujjini on the Madras border. To the Tungabhadra project, a block power of 2,000 kW is being supplied. The State of Bombay receives 11,500 kW at the station itself and 1,500 kW at Harihar border. To South Canara of Madras State, this plant supplies 6,000 kW and another 2,000 kW is being supplied to Coorg.

A 110-kV transmission line constructed from Bhadravati to Bangalore enables transmission of 50-cycle Jog Power to Bangalore where the frequency conversion from 25 cycles to 50 cycles is rapidly progressing.

At present Mysore supplies electricity to 503 towns and villages and to 3,034 irrigation pumping units within the State limits. With the Rs. 100 lakhs grant from the Government of India under the "Grow More Food," power will also be provided for another 2,000 pumps by June 1952.

The transmission system consists of over 900 route-miles of 78,000 and 37,500 volt lines with a total of 1,350 miles of circuits. The transmission system is extended to supply hydro-electric power to the four corners of State. With the construction of the new transmission lines and on the generation of power at Jog, over 600 miles of 110 kV new transmission lines will be in service.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

The first electrical undertaking to operate in the erstwhile Travancore State was the Hydro-Electric Station established in the High Ranges by the Kannan Devan Hills Produce Co., Ltd., in 1905, to meet the power requirements of the Company for lighting and factory drive. Towards the close of 1927 the Government initiated a programme of electrical development in the State by establishing a thermal station at Trivandrum, in March 1929. The rapid expansion of the Trivandrum Electric Supply served as an incentive to private enterprise to come into the field. A thermal station was started at Kottayam in 1932 for the supply of power to that town, under a license. Another private agency took up the supply of power at Nagercoil in 1934.

A scheme for the supply of power to Quilon was inaugurated by the Government towards the middle of 1934. A licence for the supply of power to the taluks of Shencottah and Pathanapuram was granted to a private agency in 1940 and the supply was inaugurated in 1941.

With the development of the hydro-electric supply within the State, the thermal stations at Kottayam, Quilon and Shencottah were shut down, the supply to these towns being made from the hydro-electric system.

In the erstwhile Cochin State, thermal stations were established at Ernakulam, Trichur and Nemmara. Excepting the thermal station at Nagercoil which is still licensee owned, the remaining four thermal stations are under departmental control and are mostly run during peak load hours and to supplement the summer shortage.

Pallivasal.—In view of the demand for electric supply being extended to several areas, the Government decided to initiate a large hydro-electric system to meet the growing demand for power. As a first step towards this objective, the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme was sanctioned by the Government in 1931 and the work was taken up immediately afterwards. The first stage of development was completed by the beginning of 1940 and the supply was commenced in March 1940. The scheme utilises the water of the Mudirapuzha River diverted at Munnar through a tunnel 9 ft. by 8 in. and 10,200 ft. in length.

The first stage installation consisted of two parallel steel penstock lines each 7,800 ft. in length feeding three 5,000 K.V.A. Alternators generating at 11,000 volts and directly coupled to pelton wheels operating at 1,980 ft. head. Immediately after completing the first stage, the second stage extension works of the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Project were taken in hand and are now in progress. Two additional sets each of 7,500 kW have so far been installed thus bringing the total installed capacity of the station to 28,500 kW. With the completion of the Madupatty Dam in the upper reaches of the Mudirapuzha river, the installation of the sixth and the last 7,500 kW set and certain modifications to the first three units in the power station, the installed capacity of the Pallivasal power station will be raised to 37,500 kW.

Power is stepped up to 66,000 volts for transmission to plains. The primary transmission network now consists of 434·14 route miles of 66 kV lines, 26 route-miles of 33 kV lines and 24 route miles of 22 kV lines and seven 33 kV sub-stations. The distribution network consists of nearly 668 miles of 11 kV lines, 21 miles of 400/230 volt lines and 204 distribution centres.

The availability of hydro-electric power in most of the important commercial and agricultural centres coupled with the impetus given to industrial and agricultural operations consequent on the situation created by the Second World War, has resulted in a steadily growing demand for power. The connected load is over 2,200 kW with a maximum peak load of about 28,500 kW. The total generation during 1951 was 170 million units. About 77·5 per cent of the power generated is used for industrial purposes and the rest for agricultural and domestic needs. Electrolitic production of aluminium, tea factories, fertilizers and chemicals, ceramics, textiles, paper, plywood, oil mills, saw mills, tile factories, mineral factories, engineering workshops, etc., constitute the main industrial load.

The situation created by the Second World War has given a strong impetus to industries in general and in the wake of it, a growing demand for power. During war-time, one of the major industrial concerns supplied with power from the Government system was the Indian Aluminium Company. Several thousands of acres of land both in Central and North Travancore, have been brought under cultivation with the aid of electric drive.

Owing to the delay in augmenting the generating capacity of the Pallivasal Station, it was found necessary to resort to other arrangements for making available additional power to meet the demands arising out of commitments already made. As a result of the negotiations with the Government of Madras, it has been possible to get a block of 3,000 kW of power from the Papanasam System. A 66 kV single-circuit line connecting Kundara to Shencottah has been constructed and the supply from Papanasam was inaugurated at the beginning of September 1946.

Sengulam.—The demand for power as foreseen now is so heavy that it has become an urgent necessity to explore the possibilities for further hydro-electric developments. Two new projects have been taken for execution and works on these are progressing satisfactorily. The first of these, the Sengulam Hydro-Electric Project envisages the utilisation of the tail water discharged from the Pallivasal Power station over a head of 1,200 feet. The project is under execution and is estimated to cost Rs. 300 lakhs. The water discharged from the Pallivasal generating station will be taken through the channel toga storage pond from which it will be pumped to a balancing reservoir nearly 30 feet above the storage pond through a tunnel nearly 5,700 feet long. The water from the balancing reservoir will be taken to another tunnel 5,770 feet long through a low pressure pipe-lines and two penstocks to feed four Pelton-driven alternators each rated at 12 M.W. The various works connected with the project are well under way and the first unit in the Sengulam Power Station is expected to be commissioned by the beginning of 1952.

The Poringalkuthu Hydro-Electric Scheme will utilise the water of the Chalakudi river. In the first stage of the project which is now under execution the installed capacity will be 24,000 kW comprising three sets each rated at 8,000 kW. This Scheme is scheduled to be completed by the end of 1953.

MADRAS

Madras now ranks next to Bombay in its hydro-electric power output. Three hydro-electric stations are now in operation. Besides extensions to the existing plants, two more stations are under construction.

The water power sites in the State are mostly in the Western Ghats especially in the region of the Nilgiris and the Palnis. Sites in the Eastern Ghats are few and some of them are on border streams. While it is unsafe at this stage to give an estimate of the maximum water power available in the State it may be assumed to be around 500,000 kW continuous. This does not, however, include power that can be developed from future large irrigation dams like those projected at Polavaram on the Godavari and on the Krishna and Pannar rivers under the Krishna-Pannar Project.

To develop the available power resources in an orderly and rational way and make it available over the whole State cheaply and in abundance, an 'Electric Power Grid' was conceived by the Madras Government over 20 years ago.

The grid in the south where it is well formed consists at present of three hydro-electric power stations, viz., those at Pykara, Mettur Papanasam and two thermal stations at Madras and Madural. A good portion of 13 districts from Chittoor to Tinnevelly and Chingleput to Malabar is covered by the Grid. In the central and northern regions of the State the grid is yet to take shape. In the north there are thermal stations at Vishakapatnam, Cocanada, Bezwada and Nellore, each serving the local area. The Ceded Districts area is fed from the Jog supply from Mysore and thermal stations at Kurnool, Cuddapah, Prodattur and Anantapur and a few smaller Diesel engine stations.

With the completion of Machkund Hydro-Electric project on the Orissa border and the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme in the Ceded Districts, the separate areas of the Grid will get extended and interlinked until eventually a single grid covers the whole of the Madras State.

The installed generating capacity under the Madras Grid totals 195,300 kW. It has about 5,100 miles of high tension line, operating at voltages from 11,000 to 111,000, and 4,000 miles of low tension distribution lines. There are 34 extra high tension sub-stations of 110 kV and 66 kV, and 44 of 33 and 22 kV with transformer capacity totalling 247,000 kVA and 1,766 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 110,800 kVA. The total connected load to the Grid is 468,750 kW. A total of 1,960 towns and villages are receiving supply from the Grid. Among the important industries which are served are textile mills, cement factories, electro-chemical works, sugar factories, steel rolling mills, railway workshops and ship-building.

There are over 274,000 consumers of all classes: 111,000 served directly by the department and 163,000 by licensees distributing Government power. The total power generated in 1950-51 amounted to 682 million units representing more than 99 per cent of the total power output in the State. The capital investment made upto April 1951 was nearly Rs. 21·7 crores and the revenue in 1950-51 was Rs. 3·78 crores.

Madras leads all other States in India in rural electrification with 1,960 villages electrified of which about 1,100 received supply from the Grid, the rest from self-generating licensees. Nearly 16,700 pumps for lift irrigation and 1,800 rural industries are run on electricity with a connected load of 92,000 kW. Rural industries include ginning cotton, hulling rice, pressing oil, shelling nuts, crushing cane and milling flour.

Pykara Scheme.—The scheme utilises the waters of the Pykara river which drains from the Nilgiri plateau having a catchment area of nearly 38 square miles and a fall of about 3,100 ft. The flow though perennial is very irregular and often drops to values around 20 cusecs during the dry season. The estimated potential capacity of the full development is around 40,000 kW continuous.

The first stage of development was commenced at the end of 1929 and was completed at the end of 1932. This stage utilised the regulated flow of the river with small storages of 58 million cubic feet in the forebay and 28 million cubic feet in the Glenmorgan Reservoir. The rapid growth of load necessitated the early construction of the Dam at Mukurti to store 1,400 m.c. ft. with open spillways. The work was commenced in January 1935 and completed in June 1938. By installing automatic gates over the spillways the storage capacity was raised to 1,800 m.c. ft. in April 1946. The final stage now under construction will provide a further storage of 2,000 m.c. ft. by the construction of a new dam across Pykara river

Water from the intake of the river is led by a flume to the forebay from whence it is led through a single 78" diameter steel pipe 1,000 ft. long to a surge tank at the head of the penstocks. In the first stage two pipes each in 3 sections of diameter 27", 24", 21" with a total length of about 9,300 ft. were laid. In the second stage a third penstock of 42", 39", 37½" diameter was added.

The initially installed plant comprises three 7,810 kVA, 3 phase, 600 r.p.m. alternators coupled to 10,900 H.P. Pelton wheels. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles and stepped upto 110,000 volts by means of three 7,810 kVA, 3 phase, 11 kV and 66-110 kV transformers.

In 1939 two 12,500 kVA generating units and two 12,500 kVA transformers were added. The Pykara-Coimbatore transmission line was changed from 66 kV to 110 kV operation to suit the increased load demand. In 1947 two 5,000 kVA, 11/66 kV transformers were added to feed the 66 kV line to the West Coast.

Power is transmitted to Coimbatore, which is the main receiving station and also the chief load centre by means of a 50 mile double circuit 110 kV line. The line is extended therefrom at 66 kV to Tiruppur, Erode, Udumalpet, Sembatti and Madurai. At Erode and Madurai tie is established with the Mettur and Papanasam Systems respectively. Power is now supplied from Pykara to Calicut and Cannanore through 66 kV lines.

This system has 1,722 miles of transmission lines of voltage ranging from 11,000 to 110,000 in service. There are nine extra high tension sub-stations with transforming capacity of 140,680 kVA and 734 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of about 41,600 kVA.

The final stage of the Pykara Project consisting of a second dam across the Pykara river to provide a storage of 2,000 m.c. ft. a new penstock, and two generating sets of 13,600 kW each at Pykara station is under execution. This will not only meet the power deficiencies of Mettur and Papanasam stations during periods of unfavourable water conditions but will also meet the demands arising out of the large scale industrial and agricultural developments in the southern districts in the near future.

To supplement the output in the Hydro-Grid during water scarcity, an auxiliary steam station at Madurai with an initial capacity of 4,000 kW was completed and brought into operation in February 1951.

Mettur Scheme.—The engineering features of the Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme provide an interesting contrast to the Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme. The Mettur Dam, one of the largest structures of its kind in the world is 176 ft. high and can impound a total of 93,500 m.c. ft. of water. This storage is primarily for irrigation purposes but part of the water let down for irrigation is utilised to the best advantage for the generation of hydro-electric power.

During the construction of the dam 4 cast iron pipes 8'-6" in diameter had been built into the structure and equipped with the necessary valves, gates, screens and other fittings. Each pipe is designed to discharge a maximum of 1,250 cusecs for power purposes.

Work on the initial installation with 3 units of 10,000 kW each was commenced in the latter part of 1935 and the station started operation in June 1937.

The operating head varies from 160 ft. at full reservoir level to a minimum of 60 ft. The average head is 135 ft.

The power house is situated immediately below the Mettur Dam. The units are 12,500 kVA 250 r.p.m. generators, coupled to overhung type twin

horizontal Francis turbines, one on each side. The turbines operate under a variable head from 60 to 160 ft. developing a maximum of 16,000 H.P. each. Power is generated at 11,000 volts, 50 cycles, 3 phase and stepped upto 66,000 volts for transmission to various load centres. The voltage of transmission will shortly be raised to 110,000.

The fourth generating unit was commissioned into service in October 1946.

Power is transmitted to Singarapet in the north and Erode in the south by means of two 66/110 kV trunk lines (a total mileage of 100 miles) taking off from the power station. At Erode the Mettur System is linked with Pykara network. 66 kV lines have been extended in the north to Vellore, Tiruvannamalai and Villupuram and in the south to Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Negapatam. To ensure proper voltage regulation two 2,500 kVA synchronous condensers are installed at Trichinopoly.

Considerable lengths of 11,22 and 33 kV lines have been constructed for extending power to various places. 1,826 miles of high tension lines of all voltages are now in service. There are 27 E.H.T. and H.T. sub-stations with an aggregate transformer capacity of 117,600 kVA. The number of distribution transformer stations are 519 and have a total capacity of 30,200 kVA.

Papanasam Scheme.—This is the third hydro-electric scheme to be undertaken by the Madras Government. The first stage of the scheme was started in 1938 and the station commenced operation in July 1944.

The Tambraparni river drops about 300 ft. over the picturesque Papanasam falls at the foot of the Western Ghats in Tinnevelly District. The power development consists in regulating the river flow and harnessing the energy that was wasted over the falls. The catchment is benefited by both south-west and north-east monsoons, the latter generally preponderating.

Six miles above the falls a reservoir of 5,500 m.c.ft. is formed by constructing a masonry dam 170 ft. above river bed and 800 ft. long. About ¾ mile above the falls the water is diverted from the river course by a weir 1,350 ft. long and 35 ft. high giving a pondage of 28 m.c.ft. for daily regulation. Water is conducted by two 9 ft. low pressure steel pipes from the diversion weir to the surge tank at the edge of the cliff and from thence through four 66" penstock pipes 520 ft. long down the hill slope to the power house which is located near the Agastya temple at the foot of the Papanasam Falls. One low pressure pipe and 3 penstocks only were installed in the first stage. The second low pressure pipe and the fourth penstock were laid under the second stage extension which was completed in July 1951. The gross head developed is 330 ft.

The generating plant consists of four vertical alternators of capacity 7,250 kVA, 600 r.p.m. coupled each to a Francis reaction turbine of 9,850 B.H.P. of which three were installed under the first stage in 1944-45 and the fourth recently in July 1951.

The generation is at 11 kV, 3 phase, 50 cycle and power is stepped upto 66 kV by means of four 7,250 kVA, 1,166 kV transformers.

The transmission system extends to Tuticorin, Koilpatti and Madura, and is linked with the Pykara Hydro-Electric System at Madurai. For purposes of voltage regulation two 2,500 kVA synchronous condensers are installed at Madurai.

The system has 594 miles of high tension transmission lines, thirteen E.H.T. and H.T. sub-stations with transformer capacities totalling 72,725 kVA. and 211 distribution transformer stations with an aggregate capacity of 11,600 kVA.

Bulk power to the extent of 3,000 kW is being delivered to the Travancore-Cochin Union Government at the State borders near Shencottah.

Five-Year Programme.—With the ending of war, the Madras Government sanctioned several schemes constituting a 5-year plan of development. The plan provides for (*a*) four new power houses at Machkund, Moyar, Nellore and Madurai; (*b*) extensions to five existing power houses—Pykara, Papanasam, Madras, Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam—and (*c*) 1650 miles of new high tension line.

In 1950-51 sanction was accorded to the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Project and a number of transmission and distribution extensions.

All these schemes will add 200,000 kW of extra generating capacity to the Grid. In other words, when the plan is completed, the existing generating capacity will have been doubled.

Work is in full swing on all the schemes. Delay in the supply of steel, cement, power plant and lack of a sufficient number of civil engineers have, however, been impeding progress. The plan has been incorporated in the first Five-Year Plan by the National Planning Commission of India and the estimated expenditure for the five years 1951-56 is Rs. 50.24 crores.

Of the schemes included in the plan, the Nellore thermal station with a generating capacity of 5,000 kW was completed and brought into operation in October 1950. The Madurai thermal station a 4,000 kW turbo set was commissioned into service in February 1951. The Papanasam power house extension was completed with the addition of the fourth 7,000 kW unit. And Moyar power house and Madras station first stage extensions will be completed early in 1952-53. The generating capacity of Vijayavada and Visakhapatnam thermal stations was increased by 6,000 and 3,000 kW respectively. The areas will ultimately be connected to the Machkund Hydro-Electric Station.

All these schemes which are all now under construction cover a major part of the State and will result in doubling the existing generating capacity and add nearly 2,000 miles of H.T. lines.

WEST BENGAL AND BIHAR

The Damodar Valley Project.—This is the most important development scheme serving West Bengal and Bihar jointly. Of the seven multi-purpose dams included in the entire Project, four form part of the First Phase Programme now under implementation. The Tilaiya dam will be ready in 1952, the Konar dam in 1953, the Maithon dam in 1954, and the Panchet Hill dam in 1955, when an irrigation barrage and 1,500 miles of canals and distributaries, of which 83 miles will be navigable, will likewise be finished. A 150,000 kW thermal power station at Bokaro is also included in the First Phase Programme, and will come into commercial operation at the end of 1952, together with 470 miles of high voltage (mainly 132 kV) transmission lines, of which nearly 150 miles have already been erected, and put into commission. The First Phase alone will provide perennial irrigation for one million acres, generate 126,000 kW hydro-electricity, and control floods up to 650,000 cusecs. The extra foodgrains expected to be produced on completion of the First Phase are about 10 million maunds, yielding at present prices Rs. 30·48 crores annually. The estimated monetary value of the extra jute is Rs. 3·60 crores per year and the sale proceeds per annum of the D.V.C. power has been calculated at Rs. 4.18 crores. On the basis of prices prevailing in 1951, the revised cost estimates for the First Phase amount to Rs. 76 crores.

Mor Project.—The opening of the Mayurakshi canal in July 1951 marked the successful completion of an important phase in the Rs. 15½ crore Mor Project, one of the principal post-war development schemes in West Bengal. Besides irrigating an area of 600,000 acres, the project will provide about 4,000 kW of electric power annually. The necessary plant has already been installed.

Kosi Project.—The most important scheme in Bihar is the Kosi Project now under investigation with the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission. It will be a multi-purpose project for irrigation, drainage, reclamation of water-logged areas, malaria control, fish culture and recreation facilities. The project comprises a dam, 750 feet high across the Chatra Gorge in Nepal just above the temple of Baraha Kshetra, to store about 11 million acre feet of water, power plant at the dam site capable of generating upto 1.8 million kW of power at 50 per cent load factor, a barrage in Nepal across the Kosi to control and stabilise the river channel, and to divert its supplies into two canals, one on either bank, for irrigating about a million acres in Nepal territory, and a second barrage near the Nepal-Bihar border with two canals on the left and one on the right bank, for irrigating over two million acres of land in Bihar. The project is estimated to cost rupees 90 crores. The execution of the scheme is expected to take about ten years.

ORISSA

The unified development of Mahanadi Valley has been decided upon by the State of Orissa and is being executed through the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, Government of India. It comprises three units namely the Hirakud Dam Project, the Tikarpara Dam Project and the Naraj Dam Project, each with its own canal system and hydro-electric power installations. The three units are capable of independent development and also of forming an integrated part of the basin wide plan. It has been decided to make a start with the Hirakud Dam Project.

Machkund Scheme.—The construction of the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme has been undertaken jointly by the States of Orissa and Madras. The Scheme will harness the Duduma water falls on the Machkund river which forms the boundary between Orissa and Madras in that stretch. A gross head of 840 feet is available there and with the help of a storage reservoir, built to regulate the minimum flow, a power house of 100,000 kW will be installed. The reservoir will be created by constructing a dam at Jalaput, some 18 miles above the falls, to a height of 134 feet above the bed of the river and it will impound 25,450 million cubic feet of water to supplement the river flow during dry season. Power will be generated at 11 kV and stepped up to 132 kV for transmission to the respective States.

The cost of the scheme is estimated to be Rs. 931.79 lakhs, shared in the ratio of 70 : 30 by Madras and Orissa respectively, and the power generated will be utilised by the States in that ratio in accordance with an agreement entered into between the States. Orissa has prepared a scheme for distribution of the power in the State at an estimated cost of Rs. 2 crores.

Power from the project is likely to be available in 1953. It will be transmitted by a 132 kV line to Berhampur *via* Jeypore and Rayaghada and will be made available at present in Koraput and Ganjam Districts.

The Hirakud Dam Project.—This involves the construction of a dam—150 feet high and gross storage capacity of the reservoir 5.3 million acre feet—across the Mahanadi about nine miles upstream of the town of Sambalpur, gravity and lift canals on either side and two hydro-electric installations. The project will provide irrigation to 1,094,953 acres of land, generate 350,000 kW and will also provide navigation facilities. The whole scheme is estimated to cost rupees 47.81 crores and will earn an annual return of 4.29 per cent on the sum-at-charge.

The construction of the Hirakud Dam will also substantially relieve the State from flood and drought, by providing stored supplies.

ASSAM

Assam possesses large potentials of hydro-power. It has roughly been estimated that it should be possible to generate upto four million kilowatts of continuous power in that State by developing eleven sites on different rivers. These projects would involve storage by construction of high dams involving a total reservoir capacity, during monsoon, of 68 million acre feet. Most of these projects can be designed as multi-purpose schemes for power generation, perennial irrigation, extension and improvement of navigation and flood control.

The Government of India through the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission has undertaken the investigation of two multi-purpose hydro-electric schemes, *i.e.*, the Dihang and the Manas. Due to the havoc caused by the 1950 earthquake in the area where the Dihang project is contemplated work has had to be suspended. The investigation of the Manas hydro-electric scheme is reported to be well under way.

The site of the proposed dam and the reservoir will lie within the Bhutan territory. The survey will be taken up after the Bhutan Government gives the necessary approval. Air survey of the site has, however, been already completed. Gauge discharge and silt observations are being now taken. Economic statistics for 43 villages in the river basin have also been collected and land classification and soil survey for 147 villages have been made. A silt laboratory has also been established. Rs. 1,71,722 were spent on this work up to the end of the last year.

The State Government has established a small office for purposes of investigation of small rivers and streams for generation of electrical power for local needs. In one scheme namely the Umtru hydro-electric scheme, the work of collection of data has been completed and now the work of the detailed estimate and design of a power station of 8,000 kW is in progress. Three 2,000 kW sets are to be installed initially and a fourth to be added at a later date. The idea is to proceed with the investigation of other hydro-electric projects of a similar type in different places in the State of Assam where there is a demand for power for the development of local industries.

The tribal areas near the foot-hills of the Naga, Garo and the Lushai Hills offer possibilities for the installation of small hydro-electric stations for the development of cottage industries. The State Government is also proceeding with the investigation of such small schemes in the Hills areas. All activities however have had to be curtailed due to financial stringency in the State.

KASHMIR

A scheme of much importance from its size, but more interesting because of the developments that may be expected from it than for the part which its current supply already plays in the life of the countryside, is one installed forty years ago by the Kashmir Durbar, utilising the river Jhelum, near Buniyar about twenty miles from Baramulla.

The headworks of the Jhelum power installation is situated six and a half miles from the power house at Mohora and the main connection between the two is a timber flume. These works and the forebay at the delivery end of the flume have a capacity for carrying water sufficient for the ultimate generation of 20,000 electrical horse-power. Four pipes 792 feet long lead from the forebay to the power house and from forebay to water wheels there is an effective head of 399 feet. There are four horizontal water-wheels, each coupled on the same shaft to a 1,000 kVA, 3-phase, 2,300 volt, 25 cycle generator running at 500 r.p.m. The power house is of sufficient capacity to allow of 15,000 kW generating plant being installed within it. Two transmission lines run side by side as far as Baramulla, 21 miles from Mohora at which point one terminates. The other continues to Srinagar, further 34 miles.

This power station is now old and its machinery has outlived its assigned life. At present it supplies power to Srinagar, Baramulla, Sopore and other villages nearby. The capacity being insufficient and the supply being unreliable, a hydro-electric-cum-irrigation scheme with the ultimate capacity of 18,000 kW by harnessing the Sindh river at Ganderbal has been taken in hand. The execution of the scheme is in progress according to programme and expected to be completed within two to three years.

At Pahalgam a small hydro-electric station of about 186·5-kW has been erected for the convenience of the visitors there.

The Jammu power house employs four generating sets. Of these, one 265 kW set is driven by a Diesel oil engine and the remaining three (two of 350 kW and one of 160 kW) are driven by water turbines.

The necessity for augmenting the power supply in the Jammu area being urgent, a steam turbine driven generating plant of 1,500 kW capacity has been installed at Miran Sahib and connected with Jammu by a 6,600 volt line. The present supply being inadequate and unreliable the Kashmir Government has been allowed to purchase from the Government of the Punjab about 1,500 kW from Jogindernagar power Station at an estimated cost of Rs. 23·8 lakhs. This scheme is expected to be completed in 1953.

Schemes pertaining to two hydro-electric power stations at Khirum and Udhampur are under survey.

A small Hydro-Electric installation has been set up at Bandipore, a town 40 miles to the north-west of Srinagar, in 1951, by utilising a small irrigation channel emanating from River Madhmati, with a head of 25 feet. Its present capacity is 30 kW, which is shortly going to be supplemented by another set of 30 kW.

The outstanding feature of this small scheme is that it has been financed entirely by the local co-operative stores and the electric light in the locality is supplied on a co-operative system. As the country-side in Kashmir abounds in small streams and channels, it is considered more feasible to build up small power stations for electrifying suburbs than laying and maintaining long transmission lines over sparsely populated areas. The Department is, therefore, planning to undertake a few other such rural electrification schemes.

UTTAR PRADESH

The Ganga Canal Hydro-Electric Grid.—This system supplies power at attractive rates for domestic, industrial and agricultural purposes to 14 districts in the west of the State and to Shahdara in Delhi. Seven of the ten falls available for electrification have been developed and stand-by steam power stations at Chandausi and Harduaganj with installed capacity of 19,000 kW have been constructed. The Grid thus has no less than 38,000 kW of installed capacity. A new hydro-electric station at Mohammadpur with an installed capacity of 10,500 kW is under construction. At Harduaganj steam station an additional power plant is under erection which will raise the installed capacity of the station from 10,000 kW to 20,000 kW. Besides supplying some 93 towns with current for light and fans and minor industries, the Grid provides energy for irrigation pumping from tube-wells and open wells.

The Ganga Valley State Tube-well Scheme comprises about 2,300 tube-wells, covering the districts of Moradabad, Bijnor, Budaun, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Meerut, Bulandshahr, Aligarh and Etah, introducing irrigation on the volumetric system over approximately one million acres hitherto without any source of irrigation. This supply of cheap power from some 2,300 sub-stations is already having an important bearing on the economic disposal of crops and the development of minor industries in the urban centres and rural areas.

The Sarda Canal Hydro-Electric Scheme.—This is one of the major schemes the Uttar Pradesh Government have in hand at present. It is proposed to combine into a single drop a number of existing drops on the existing Sarda Canal between its mile 7 and mile 20 and to install a power station near Khatima about 9 miles from Banbassa, the headworks of the Sarda Canal. The power house will generate 41,400 kW out of which 23,000 kW will be firm power. The cost of construction of the power station including plant, about 12 miles long tail race channel and allied works, is estimated to be Rs. 7 crores approximately. This project will supply electric power to the Kumaon, Rohilkhand and Oudh divisions for domestic, agricultural and industrial purposes. It will also augment the power supply of the existing Ganga Hydel Grid.

The Pathri Power Station Project.—This will add an installed capacity of 20,400 kW, out of which 8,500 kW will be firm power, on the Ganga Hydro-electric Grid by the construction of a power house on a by-pass power channel at Bahadrabad on the Main Ganga Canal. The project is under construction and is expected to cost approximately Rs. 2.6 crores.

There are several other schemes under consideration, the more important of them being the Pipri Dam and Power Station Project estimated to cost over 29 crores of rupees—Rs. 19.25 crores for dams and Rs. 10 crores for transmission lines—the Yamuna Hydro-Electric Project estimated to cost rupees 21 crores, the Nayar Dam Project estimated to cost rupees 21 crores and the Ramganga Project at a cost of some 22 crores of rupees.

PUNJAB

The Bhakra Nangal Project.—The completion of which will turn the Punjab into a regular granary and make it a highly industrialized State, is now under construction. The most important feature of the project is the construction of a 680 feet high dam on the river Sutlej, forming a reservoir with a live capacity of 5.725 million acre feet. The 90-feet Nangal Dam which is under construction on the same river about eight miles downstream of the Bhakra Dam will provide necessary storage to smoothen out the diurnal variations in releases from Bhakra Plant and a diversion for the Nangal Hydel Canal which takes off just above this dam. The Nangal hydel canal is designed for a capacity of over 12,500 cusecs, and three power houses, two of which having a head of 98 feet each are under construction on this canal. The Nangal Dam is nearing completion and it is expected that the erection of the first generating set in Power House I will soon be completed and the second set will be ready later in 1952. Thus it will be possible to commence commercial supply of electricity from this power house by the end of 1952. Power House II is also expected to be ready for commercial supply of power by the end of 1952.

The firm power potential of the project works out to 400,000 kW at 100 per cent factor. This power will be utilised in the States of the Punjab, PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi and Rajasthan.

New irrigation canals of an aggregate capacity of 15,400 cusecs, *i.e.*, Bhakra main line which takes off from the Nangal canal, Bist Doab Canal which takes off at Rupar, and Sidhwan which takes off from the existing Sirhind Canal, are all under construction and will command an area of 6.5 million acres in the States of the Punjab, PEPSU, and Rajasthan, out of which 1.6 million acres is at present virgin waste land. Annual irrigation expected is 3.6 million acres which will yield 1.13 million tons of food grains and 800,000 bales of cotton. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 132.9 crores. The costs chargeable to the irrigation and hydro-electric portions works out to Rs. 57.4 crores and Rs. 75.5 crores respectively. The whole project including the dam and canal is programmed to be completed by 1957-58.

Mangla Scheme.—This project provides for the generation of 10,000 kW of hydro-electric power at Mangla near the Irrigation Branch Head Works on the Upper Jhelum Canal from a head of 30 ft. and minimum flow of approx. 5,000 cusecs in the head reach of the canal. It also provides for the linking of this power station by a double circuit 132 kV line with the 132 kV Grid sub-station at Jhelum which would be constructed under the Rasul Hydel Scheme.

The addition of a pipe line and two 12,000 kW pelton wheel generating sets at Jogindranagar is an extension of the existing hydro-electric works of the Uhl River Scheme at Jogindranagar and is meant for developing additional power which in cold weather periods during shortage of water at the headworks at Brot will be supplied by means of the Mangla Hydro-Electric Scheme but, when there is a shut down of that generating plant during summer, it will be supplied by these additional sets at Jogindranagar power station which has an ample supply of water in summer to run five machines.

These two schemes are therefore primarily meant to supplement each other during the low water periods at the respective power stations, thus ensuring a constant supply of

additional power all throughout the year. The schemes are estimated to cost Rs. 99.52 lakhs.

Uhl or Mandi.—Situated on a spur of the Dauladhar Range at elevations ranging between 6,000 and 4,000 feet above sea-level, and connected by means of a tunnel over 15,000 ft. long, are the works of what is known as the Uhl River Hydro-Electric or Mandi Scheme which is now operated by the Punjab P.W.D. Electricity Branch.

Due to the extensive nature of the construction works, it was found necessary to build two small temporary hydro-electric power stations one at Dhelu near Shanan and the other at Thuji near the headworks at Brot which were linked together to constitute a combined installed capacity of 1,440 kW.

Shanan Power Station.—The initial installed capacity of Shanan Power Station is 48,000 kW. The plant consists of four 17,000 B.H.P. Pelton wheels, running at 428.5 r.p.m. each driven by a single jet of water and connected to a 12,000 kW, 11,000 volt, 3 phase, 50 cycle alternator.

From the Shanan Power Station energy generated at 11,000 volts is stepped up to 132,000 volts which is the highest voltage adopted for this purpose in the country. The transmission system comprises a double circuit 132 kV trunk transmission line supported on steel towers 80 ft. high normally set 1,000 ft. apart but with spans extending even upto 3,360 ft. in the hills. This line supplies sub-stations at Kangra, Pathankhot, Dhariwal and Amritsar.

A single circuit 132 kV line also runs from Amritsar to Jullundur and is continued at 33 kV to serve Goraya and Ludhiana sub-stations. From these various sub-stations lines radiate to supply between them the Amritsar Municipality and the Jullundur Electric Supply Co. and also to Kapurthala at two points.

HYDERABAD

Nizamsagar Power Station.—The Nizamsagar Reservoir, located on the Manjira river, is now supplying water for irrigation to a large area. Sometime ago a scheme was started for developing power from the fall available at the head of the irrigation channel. The head at the reservoir and at the three drops immediately below are being combined to give a fall of approximately 65 feet maximum and the discharge into the irrigation channel is being used to generate up to 15,000 kW of power. Three water turbines of the feathering propeller type, each connected to a 5,000 kW generator will be installed in the power house which is under construction. Only a small part of the power generated at Nizamsagar will be used for local supply to nearby villages and the area in the vicinity of the power station. The bulk of the power will be stepped up to 66,000 volts for transmission to Hyderabad city where an immediate demand exists.

All the plant for this station has been ordered and is in course of delivery. Materials for the 68 miles of transmission line have arrived in Hyderabad and construction of the line will be taken up shortly.

Devanoor Scheme.—Above the Nizamsagar reservoir, the Manjira river makes a wide loop and, by building a dam near Devanoor village, and short circuiting this loop by a power canal so as to discharge directly into the Nizamsagar reservoir, it is possible to obtain a head of approximately 375 feet total. The flow will be approximately 1,200 cusecs perennial and power will be developed at two stations along the canal.

Besides being a very economical development for power, the Devanoor scheme has other advantages. It will serve to augment the water supply to Hyderabad city and to increase the area under cultivation in the irrigation scheme. Further, when it is developed, it will enable the Nizamsagar power scheme to be operated at a higher load factor and, consequently, nearly double the yield of energy from this scheme.

The total amount of power available from Devanoor will be approximately 40,000 kW perennial, and this is one of the few schemes available to supply continuous power.

Tungabhadra Schemes.—In conjunction with the Tungabhadra irrigation scheme it is possible to generate over 100,000 kW of hydro power at a number of stations along the canal system. In the early stages of power development, energy will be supplied to the areas adjacent to the main dam and will be transmitted to Raichur, Yadgir, Gulbarga and Narayanpet. Later on, as the demand grows, further generating capacity will be installed and the main grid loop in the south-western portion of the State will be completed allowing power to be transmitted at 132 kW to Hyderabad, and to Gulbarga (*via* Hatti Gold Mines), so as to link up with the Grid in the north-eastern part of the State.

Plans for a station to accommodate five units of 7,500 kW capacity have been prepared and orders have been placed for head-gates which will be built into the dam structure.

At Sivapur, about 10 miles down the irrigation canal, a dam is being constructed. At this dam there is a fall of 60 feet and it is proposed to install three units of 10,000 kW capacity in a station which will be controlled from No. 1 Power Station.

Below Sivapur, there will be another reservoir at Timmapur, where the irrigation requirements can be dropped through 30 feet thus generating about 10,000 kW.

Above this point the canal has been designed for a capacity of 7,000 cusecs, so that surplus water can be used at the Dam Site and Sivapur drops, and can also be dropped through another 190 feet back to the Tungabhadra river. Power can be generated from this surplus water, using the above head, and the power available will be about 50,000 kW seasonal.

At Ipra, near Raichur, a further power station can be installed with a capacity of about 10,000 kW.

Krishna Schemes.—Two power schemes have been investigated on the Krishna river, one in the upper reaches above the junction with the Tungabhadra and one in the lower reaches where it passes through a range of hills near Devarkonda. The upper Krishna will give a capacity of approximately 50,000 kW and the lower station at the lower Krishna about 100,000 kW. Further investigation of these two projects has to be taken up.

Godavari Schemes.—Apart from these sources, power will be generated on a large scale under the Godavari Valley Development. The Godavari main project will have eleven power sites, large and small. These are at (1) Kawalguda site 45,000 kW, (2) North Bank Canal Developments (four in number), 60,000 kW, (3) South Bank Canal Development (two in number) 40,000 kW, and (4) South Power Branch Development (four in number) 30,000 kW. The total amount of power generated at these places will be 175,000 kW.

The Godavari Thermal Power Station at Ramagundam forms a part of the larger industrial development of the valley which is rich in natural mineral resources. On account of its vicinity to the coalfields, the rich lime deposits in the surrounding hills and a perennial supply of water from the Godavari, this area is ideally suited for thermal power development. For the present a power station is planned for generating 37,500 kW of electricity with provision for a further extension of a generating capacity of 152,000 kW when sufficient industrial load is developed in the area. At a future date, the power station is to be linked with the hydro-electric system proposed under the Godavari Valley Development, forming a loop covering practically a third of the Hyderabad State and connected to the main 132 kV Grid. In this event the power station will serve to supply energy to the system in periods of peak load or at times of low water level in the Godavari reservoir.

The power station, covering 270 acres of land is situated in the centre of the area selected for future industrial development, thus saving long transmission lines to points of distribution.

The cooling tower has already been completed except for timber stacks. Boilers are in an advanced stage of erection and work on the installation of turbo-generators will soon be started. The total expenditure up to date is Rs. 12.2 millions on machinery and civil works.

The Lower Godavari affords possibilities for production of more power. At Inchanpalli, where there is a drop of 120 feet, there is an excellent site. The 20,000 cusecs available from the Wainganga Project in Madhya Pradesh can be utilised by constructing a dam for the purpose of pondage and supplementing the regulated discharge by another 5,000 cusecs. This is one of the best sites in the State with possibilities of developing 200,000 kW of power. From the Poorna and the Penganga developments 6,000 and 30,000 kW respectively could be generated.

The power station at Hyderabad is to be expanded at a cost of Rs. 5.00 millions so as to raise its capacity to 26,000 kW. At Azamabad plans have been completed to construct a mammoth power station. Meanwhile, Singareni Collieries will supply electricity, through a 33,000 kW transmission line, as a temporary measure to Khammamet, Dornakal, Garla and Mahbubabad.

The hydro-thermal grid system will in course of time electrify the remotest corners of the State. The State Grid has already been planned and some of the transmission lines have been surveyed while others are under construction. The Grid will be designed for primary distribution at 132,000 and 66,000 volts. The secondary distribution voltages will be 33 kV, 22 kV and 11 kV. Electrification of Parbhani, Manwat, Sailu and Poorna is also contemplated by taking a line from Nanded, while Armoor and Bodhan will get electric supply from Nizamabad. The important links will be the 132 kV lines from Tungabhadra to Hyderabad *via* Raichur and Mahbubnagar and to Papannapet *via*, Gulbarga, and the lines connecting the Ramagundam station with the Godavari schemes and with the rest of the Grid *via* Nizamabad and Warangal, Papannapet and Hyderabad.

BHOPAL

To generate electric power badly needed to help industries develop in Bhopal, the Government of Bhopal have prepared for the sanction of the Government of India the Kolar Nadi Hydro-Electric-cum-Irrigation Project, estimated to cost rupees four crores. A storage reservoir to be constructed across the Kolar Nadi, a tributary of the Narbada, will have a storage capacity of about 390,000 acre feet. The water stored during rains will be utilised, at first, for generating 16,500 kW of electric power. The tail water will be picked up lower down and utilised for irrigating 96,000 acres of land.

RAJASTHAN

The Jawai River Irrigation-cum-Hydro-Electric Project in Jodhpur Division was taken in hand as early as in 1946. Work is in full swing and is expected to be soon completed. The reservoir across the river Jawai has a capacity of 0·17 million acre feet and besides irrigating some 110,000 acres, will supply water for two generating stations, 1,570 kW maximum output at the canal head and 2,530 kW maximum output at the canal tail where a drop of 92 feet occurs. The cost of the scheme is estimated at 3·24 crores of rupees.

The Chambal Irrigation and Hydel Development Project (Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan) aims at harnessing the Chambal for irrigation, hydro-electric generation and flood control by the construction of three dams and one barrage for the benefit of both Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan States. A dam 190 feet high will be constructed near Chaursigarh Fort with a storage capacity of 7 million acre feet. Hydro-power to the extent of 28,000 kW to 38,000 kW at 100 per cent load factor will be developed and the area to be irrigated will be 40,000 acres. The second dam, 100 feet high near Rawatbhata with a storage capacity of 1.3 million acre feet, will develop 30,000 kW to 40,000 kW power at 100 per cent load factor and will provide irrigation facilities for an area of 10,000 acres. The third dam 145 feet high will be located near Gapernath and will develop 30,000 kW to 40,000 kW power at 100 per cent load factor. The barrage will be located near Goanari village and the canal taking off therefrom will irrigate one million acres. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 28 crores. The work on the project was started in October 1948.

IRRIGATION

THE area under irrigation in India is about 49 million acres and is the largest irrigated area in any country of the world. Although on the partition of the country some of the biggest irrigation works in the north of the subcontinent went to Pakistan, still the irrigated area left in India is more than twice of that irrigated in the United States of America or in Pakistan the next two countries in order of irrigated area. The total capacity of India's canals is over 220,000 cusecs and is over 60,000 miles in length. The total capital outlay on irrigation works is over rupees 125 crores.

At present eight multi-purpose schemes, one major irrigation scheme, three power schemes each costing over Rs. 10 crores, and 24 schemes each costing between Rs. two crores and ten crores, and 99 schemes each costing less than Rs. 2 crores, are under actual construction. The total estimated cost of the 12 major schemes is Rs. 438 crores. In addition to generation of power the completion of these projects will progressively increase the area under irrigation and improve the food supply as under :—

Year.	Irrigation (1,000 acres).	Additional food million tons (based on present standard of agriculture).
1951-52 ..	647	0·2
1952-53 ..	1,114	0·4
1953-54 ..	1,997	0·7
1954-55 ..	4,315	1·4
1955-56 ..	5,499	1·8
1956-57 ..	6,685	2·2
1957-58 ..	7,502	2·5
1958-59 ..	8,527	2·8
1959-60 ..	9,190	3·1
Ultimately ..	12,949	4·3

The total estimated cost of the projects under construction and of those which have not yet been started is about Rs. 1,900 crores, spread over a number of years. All these works, if and when completed, will add over 42 million acres to India's existing 49 million acres irrigated area.

The following are the new projects under construction : Bhakra-Nangal Project (Punjab), Damodar Valley Project (Bihar and West Bengal), Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa), Tungabhadra Project (Hyderabad, Madras), Gangapur Storage Project (Bombay), Kakrapar Project (Bombay), Godavary Project (Hyderabad), Lower Bhavani Project (Madras), and Mayurakshi Reservoir Project (West Bengal).

The following schemes have been sanctioned but work on them has not yet started : Kosi Project (Bihar), Gandak Valley Project (Bihar), Ghatprabha Valley Project (Bombay), Koyna Hydro-electric Project (Bombay), Broach Irrigation Project (Bombay), Krishna-Pennar Project (Madras), Ramapadasagar Project (Madras), and Pipri Dam and Power Station Project (Uttar Pradesh).

The following are the different measures, which are envisaged and the extent to which, on the first estimates which have been framed, additional production may be secured from each of them.

	Area (Acres).	Additional Production (Tons).
Major Irrigation Projects	8,712,000	2,272,000
Minor Irrigation Schemes	7,621,000	1,932,000
Land Improvement & Reclamation Scheme	7,405,000	1,524,000
Manure and Fertilizer Schemes, Seed Distribution Schemes, other Sources ..	..	1,474,000

For the financial year 1951-52 the following sums of money were allotted : Bhakra, Rs. 16 crores ; Damodar, Rs. 9 crores ; Hirakud, Rs. 5 crores.

The geographical situation of India and the rainfall conditions are such that for successful cultivation, irrigation in one form or other is necessary in all parts of the country, where the mean annual rainfall is less than 50 inches.

The chief characteristics of the rainfall in the sub-continent are its unequal distribution over the country, its irregular distribution throughout the seasons and its liability to total failure or serious deficiency. The normal annual rainfall varies from 460 inches at Cherrapunji in the Assam hills to less than five inches in parts of Rajasthan.

The second important characteristic of the rainfall is its unequal distribution throughout the seasons. Except in the south-east of the Peninsula, where the heayiest precipitation is received from October to December, by far the greater portion of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon, between June and October. During the winter months the rainfall is comparatively small, the normal amount varying from half an inch to two inches, while the hot weather, from March to May or June, is practically rainless. Consequently it happens that in one season of the year the greater part of the country is deluged with rain and is the scene of the most wonderful and rapid growth of vegetation ; in another period the same tract becomes a dreary, sun-burnt waste.

From the agricultural point of view however, the most unsatisfactory feature of the rainfall is its liability to failure or serious deficiency. The average annual rainfall over the whole country is about 45 inches and there is but little variation from this average from year to year, the greatest recorded being only about seven inches. But if separate tracts are considered, extraordinary variations are found. At many stations annual rainfalls of less than half the average are not uncommon, while at some less than a quarter of the normal amount has been recorded in a year of extreme drought.

Classing a year in which the deficiency is 25 per cent. as a dry year and one in which it is 40 per cent. as a year of severe drought the examination of past statistics shows that, over the precarious area, one year in five may be expected to be a dry year and one in ten a year of severe drought. It is largely in order to remove the menace of these years that the great irrigation systems in parts of the country have been constructed. In the arid tracts where the annual rainfall is less than 15 inches, no cultivation is normally possible without irrigation.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Supplies for irrigation are obtained from three sources :—

(1) directly from the waters normally flowing in natural channels,
(2) from the storage of flood-waters flowing in these streams or directly of rain water from small catchments, and
(3) from the waters available in the subsoil.

In different parts of the country, the extent to which supplies are available from the three sources mentioned above varies, so also does the extent to which the available sources can be utilized economically. The first of the three sources mentioned above *i.e.*, the normal flow of rivers, is generally the cheapest and the easiest to exploit and has been practically exhausted in the extensive irrigation works already built in the country, particularly in northern India and along the eastern coast.

The bulk of the rainfall in India is concentrated in the four monsoon months when the rivers carry huge discharges, of which only a small proportion can be utilized for irrigation at that time. The flow in the remaining eight months of the year is comparatively small and not enough for meeting the irrigation requirements for the vast areas dependent on these rivers. In this respect the rivers in the Indo-Gangetic plain are somewhat better off as the snow and glaciers in the Himalayas form a storage reservoir from which perennial supplies are available in these rivers. The rivers in the rest of India have no such natural storage and artificial storage works have been in existence in these areas from very old times. In northern India also, since the normal perennial flow of the rivers has by now been used up, new projects are largely based on storage. Storage projects, by their very nature, are more costly than 'diversion projects' but there are two important features of these projects which offset their high cost. These are the possibilities of hydro-electric generation at the dams and the protection afforded against floods.

Subsoil waters have been used in India for irrigation from times immemorial by means of ordinary percolation wells. During recent years electrically driven tube-wells have opened up a new means of utilising ground-waters on an extensive scale.

GROWTH OF IRRIGATION

Irrigation in India has been practised from ancient times but it is mainly during the past 100 years that extensive State-controlled works have been constructed extending the benefits of irrigation to vast areas.

A start was made early in the nineteenth century when three important indigenous irrigation works, *viz.*, two canals from the river Yamuna, and the Cauvery Delta System (Madras) were remodelled and irrigation facilities extended over large areas. The success obtained on these systems led to the construction, one after another, of the many big projects of diversion of river flow for irrigation purposes and of some storage works also. In India today we have a vast net-work of canals in Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, the deltaic areas of Madras and some parts of Bihar. There are about 118 high dams distributed mainly in Bombay, Madhya Bharat and southern India. It is interesting to note that the number of all storage works mainly earthen works, big or small, exceeds 35,000 in Madras and 25,000 in Mysore State.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS—Table I.

Area Irrigated

Name of Unit.	1946-47 acres.	1947-48 acres.	1948-49 acres.
Assam	1,124,000	1,128,000	1,145,000
Bihar	5,320,000	4,879,000	4,879,000
Bombay	1,504,000	1,584,000†	1,571,000†
Hydcrabad	1,413,000	1,329,000	1,327,000
Jammu and Kashmir	786,000*	786,000*	660,000**
Madhya Pradesh	1,653,000	1,740,000	1,735,000
Madhya Bharat	330,000	331,000	394,000
Madras	9,878,000	9,800,000	9,816,000
Mysore	1,144,000	1,159,000	1,152,000
Orissa	1,691,000	1,693,000	1,684,000
PEPSU	1,978,000	1,718,000	1,959
Punjab	5,179,000	4,424,000	4,610,000
Rajasthan	1,503,000	1,503,000	1,503,000
Saurashtra	52,000	54,000	54,000
Travancore-Cochin	944,000	963,000	940,000

* Relates to the year 1942-43.
** Excludes enemy held areas.
† Including Jamkhandi State.

IRRIGATION STATISTICS—Table I.—*contd.*

Name of Unit.	1946-47 acres.	1947-48 acres.	1948-49 acres.
Uttar Pradesh	11,730,000	11,079,000	11,205,000
West Bengal	1,856,000	2,072,000	1,909,000
Ajmer	101,000	105,000	104,000
Bilaspur	5,000	8,000	9,000
Bhopal	16,000	19,000	18,000
Coorg	6,000	5,000	6,000
Delhi	51,000	48,000	62,000
Himachal Pradesh	72,000	89,000	114,000
Vindhya Pradesh	70,000	70,000	70,000
Kutch	46,000	48,000	42,000
Tripura	..	..	..
Total	48,452,000	46,635,000	46,968,000

Table II.—Showing area irrigated by Government works

Name of Unit.	Average area irrigated during triennium 1944-45 to 1946-47 in Acres.	Area irrigated in 1947-48 in Acres.	Value of crops raised in rupees.
Assam	1,990	2,450	9,72,000
Bihar	683,589	683,148	....
Bombay	649,558	624,156	11,04,19,016
Hyderabad	929,944	844,456	....
Jammu and Kashmir	....	144,400	....
Madhya Bharat	98,354	89,054	6,74,390*
Madhya Pradesh	757,927	798,855	7,83,41,015
Madras	8,461,196	8,097,665	67,74,30,042
Mysore	849,739	873,246	....
Orissa	694,841	651,572	6,26,94,100
PEPSU	1,017,230	999,623	4,00,30,260
Punjab	3,467,820	3,520,335	34,35,46,942
Rajasthan	....	1,324,313	6,68,80,491†
Saurashtra Union	....	63,137	....
Travancore-Cochin	....	398,187	....
Uttar Pradesh	5,742,372	5,470,236	84,59,51,189
West Bengal	278,492	280,798	4,35,25,920

* Only former Gwalior State. † Only former Bikaner and Jaipur States.

Gross Irrigated Area Under Crops in 1948-49.

(In thousand acres)

States	Rice	Wheat	Barley	Jowar	Bajra	Maize	Other Cereals and Pulses	Sugar-cane	Other Food Crops	Cotton	Other Non-food Crops
Assam	1,317	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—	2
Bihar	2,866	346	321	4	2	92	806	139	228	6	69
Bombay	235	262	11	364	88	34	133	187	204	3	232
Madhya Pradesh	1,506	27	2	1	—	(a)	5	48	140	(a)	6
Madras	8,256	5	(a)	505	301	8	1,061	168	253	162	508
Orissa	1,376	3	—	(a)	—	1	192	28	76	(a)	18
Punjab	238	1,472	111	67	218	263	781	228	104	208	943
Uttar Pradesh	706	4,066	2,159	28	6	60	2,591	1,415	377	51	466
West Bengal	1,847	14	2	(a)	(a)	4	42	37	27	(a)	20
Hyderabad	1,131	21	10	40	10	33	44	89	122	5	32
Jammu & Kashmir	352	26	33	1	(a)	46	25	1	18	2	80
Madhya Bharat	36	137	34	(a)	—	7	47	59	20	6	70
Mysore	747	2	—	26	14	(a)	116	48	80	7	112
PEPSU	22	518	62	14	92	127	430	57	—	149	488
Rajasthan	9	283	183	54	72	47	252	26	320	54	219
Saurashtra	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Travancore-Cochin	717	(a)	—	—	—	(a)	13	13	199	—	222
Ajmer	(a)	19	33	1	1	33	7	(a)	15	9	11
Bhopal	(a)	1	(a)	—	—	(a)	1	12	5	—	(a)
Bilaspur	3	4	(a)	(a)	—	1	(a)	(a)	1	(a)	—
Coorg	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	(a)	27	2	4	(a)	1	4	6	9	(a)	9
Himachal Pradesh	48	48	10	(a)	(a)	13	12	(a)	15	(a)	7
Kutch	—	19	3	5	20	—	(a)	(a)	(a)	1	6
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	1	23	14	—	—	—	28	3	1	—	(a)
Total	21,239	7,401	2,990	1,114	824	770	6,592	2,570	2,218	663	3,520

(a)—Below 500 acres.

There has during the last sixty years, been a steady growth in the area irrigated. The area irrigated in 1947-48 from all sources was 48·95 million acres (excluding some States for which figures are not available), which is 20 per cent. of the net area sown.

The area irrigated in 1947-48 by Government works was the largest in Madras where it was 8·1 million acres. Uttar Pradesh came next, with an area of 5·47 million acres, followed by the Punjab with an area of 3·52 million acres.

FINANCES

Irrigation works are divided into three classes, *viz.*, productive, unproductive and minor works.

Productive.—A productive work is one, the net revenue of which within ten years from the date of its completion is sufficient to cover its working expenses and the interest charges on its capital cost. The rate of interest on the capital outlay of works constructed during the different periods have varied. For works sanctioned before 1st April 1919, the rate is 4 per cent, for works sanctioned between the 1st April 1919 and 1st August 1921 it is 5 per cent, and for works sanctioned between 1st August 1921 and 31st March 1937 it is 6 per cent. For works sanctioned after 1st April 1937, *i.e.* after the introduction of the Government of India Act, 1935, different percentages have been adopted in different parts of India. In most of the States, the rate is now 4 per cent. The Government of India have recently fixed 3½ per cent as the rate of the return on capital for determining whether a capital work should be classed as productive. This rate which took effect from April 1, 1949 applies to all projects financed by the Central Government and also for determining the productivity of State works for which loans may be sought from the Centre. There has been a strong feeling that this percentage should be reduced further even below the present rate of interest to take into account the indirect benefits which irrigation projects bring to the community and the Government. Productive works are financed either from the general revenue or more often from funds raised on Government security. Such loans stand as

public debt against the administration concerned till cleared from surpluses of revenue in accordance with the rules in force. Most of the largest irrigation works in India belong to this class.

Unproductive works are those which yield a net revenue which is less than the percentage fixed for productive works. They are constructed primarily with a view to protecting the precarious tracts and to guard against the necessity for periodical expenditure on relief of the population in times of famine. They are financed from the current revenues, generally from the annual grants for famine relief and insurance.

Minor.—These are small works for which detailed capital or revenue accounts are not maintained. Such works may be productive or unproductive.

Table III shows the financial results of productive and unproductive works upto the end of the year 1946-47 in some States.

TABLE III.—1946-47

Name of State.	Productive Works.			Unproductive Works.			Total Productive and Unproductive Works.		
	Capital Outlay (direct and indirect).	Net revenue.	Percentage on Capital Outlay.	Capital Outlay (direct and indirect).	Net revenue.	Percentage on Capital Outlay.	Capital Outlay (direct and indirect).	Net revenue.	Percentage on Capital Outlay.
Assam	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	..
Bihar	2,68,23,344	14,41,956	5·38	87,91,180	74,443	0·85	3,56,14,524	15,16,399	4·26
Bombay	14,98,355	1,29,869	8·67	8,77,65,642	35,80,058	4·09	8,92,63,997	37,18,927	4·17
Madhya Pradesh ..	....	....	..	Not available.	6,62,252	Not available.	Not available.	6,62,252	Not available.
Madras	8,57,31,943	1,28,01,472	14·73	3,88,435	187	0·05	8,61,20,378	1,28,01,659	14·87
Orissa	15,68,47,915	1,24,29,981	7·92	4,85,34,554	3,77,286	0·78	20,53,82,469	1,28,07,267	6·24
Punjab*	....	....	..	3,29,35,404	—8,31,441	..	3,29,35,404	—8,31,441	..
Uttar Pradesh	19,28,71,134	1,54,13,005	8·00	14,71,75,729	34,39,702	2·34	34,00,46,863	1,88,52,707	5·54
West Bengal	17,31,299	.... •	..	2,20,01,302	—18,094	..	2,37,32,601	—18,094	..
Minor States	....	.... •	..	29,62,744	17,156	..	29,62,744	17,156	0·58
Total ..	46,55,03,990	4,22,16,283	9·07	35,05,54,990	73,10,549	2·08	81,60,58,980	4,95,26,832	6·07

* 1945-46 figures.

In addition capital outlay in the former Indian States exceeds rupees 30 crores for which details are not available.

CHARGES FOR WATER

Charges for water supplied for irrigation from Government canals, etc., are levied at different rates and in different ways in the various administrations. In most areas water rate is paid separately from land rent according to the area actually irrigated and matured, the rate varying with the crop sown. In some areas, notably in Hyderabad, on minor works in Bombay and wet lands in Madras and southern Orissa, assessment for irrigated crops includes both land rent and water rate. Other methods of assessment based mostly on the quantity of water supplied, have been tried but the average cultivator in the country fully understands the principle of "No crop, no charge" and has little confidence in any system in which the liability of water charges is independent of the area and the quality of the crop sown.

A different system of assessment is in force in parts of West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and for long leases and Kharif season leases in Bihar, where a cultivator pays a small rent for a term of years whether he takes water or not. In these areas the normal rainfall is high and irrigation is required only occasionally, when the rains fail or are delayed. Here the cultivator really pays a small annual premium to ensure that he can get water whenever he requires it.

Perennial block system is in force on major irrigation works in the Deccan. There are six-year sugarcane blocks which are demarcated into suitable plots in which the irrigator is allowed to have sugarcane to the extent of one-third of the area of the block and the rest of the area can be put under any seasonal crop in the monsoon and rabi seasons. There are also two seasonal blocks, which run for six-years at a time and in which the irrigator is entitled to grow seasonal crop in the monsoon and rabi season. In addition there are six-year garden blocks and 30 years' agreements with sugar factories to give them water for specified areas of sugarcane with specified inch-depth. All these constitute fixed commitment on Deccan Canals for which water has to be earmarked for each season. Any additional supplies during monsoon or rabi can be sanctioned for additional monsoon and kharif crops on application. Water rates are assessed on a seasonal basis for various types of crops.

By far over the greater part of the country water is paid for separately, the area actually irrigated is measured and a rate is charged per acre according to the crop grown. Lower rates are often levied in case where irrigation is by "lift", that is to say where the land is too high for the water to flow on to it by gravity and consequently the cultivator has to lift it on to his field.

The rates charged are different in each administrative unit and often vary considerably from canal to canal in a single unit. Water rates on some important crops as assessed in some States are as given under :—

Name of State	Name of Crop					
	Sugarcane	Rice	Cotton	Wheat	Maize	Pulses and Milleta
Punjab	Rs. a. p. 9 0 0 to 11 1 6	Rs. a. p. 6 8 0 to 6 8 10	Rs. a. p. 3 8 0 to 5 4 0	Rs. a. p. 4 4 0 to 4 4 7	Rs. a. p. 3 12 6 to 4 4 0	Rs. a. p. 2 8 0 to 3 4 5
Madras	7 8 0 to 12 0 0	6 4 0 to 10 0 0	3 2 0 to 10 0 0	....	3 2 0 to 10 0 0	3 2 0 to 10 0 0
Uttar Pradesh	5 0 0 to 12 0 0	4 0 0 to 7 8 0	2 8 0 to 5 8 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	3 0 0 to 5 0 0	2 8 0 to 3 4 0
Hyderabad	27 0 0 to 33 0 0	One crop 11 0 0 to 13 0 0 Two crops 17 0 0 to 18 0 0	....	....	....	....

Taken as a whole, irrigation is offered on extremely easy terms, and the water rates represent only a very small proportion of the extra profit which the cultivator secures from the water he receives.

AGRICULTURE

THE agriculture of the sub-continent with its wide range of physical and climatological conditions, varies considerably in character and scope. There is scarcely any cultivated crop of the temperate, sub-temperate or tropical zone which cannot be grown in some part of this vast region from the warm humid coastlands to the perennially temperate altitudes of its mountain ranges.

The total geographical area of India is 811 million acres. Since all the States do not collect statistics of land utilisation and since there are certain pockets of the reporting States for which agricultural statistics are not available, data on land utilisation are not available completely for the entire geographical area of the country. Figures of classification of area by land utilisation in 1948-49 were available for 580 million acres, out of the total area of 811 million acres. Most of the unclassified area appears to be unsuitable for cultivation because of hilly or mountainous terrain, desert land or arid climate and is mostly situated in parts 'B' and 'C' States and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Out of 580 million acres, 273 million acres represented uncultivated area, comprising forest (87 million acres), areas not available for cultivation (93 million acres) and 63 million acres as the area left fallow. The remaining 244 million acres represented the net area actually sown with crops during the year 1948-49. Taking into consideration the areas sown more than once, the total cropped area in the year 1948-49 was 277 million acres. Of the total cropped area during 1948-49 food crops occupied 228 million acres and non-food crops 49 million acres. The total area irrigated in 1948-49 amounted to 47 million acres. Including the area sown more than once, the total area of irrigated crops was 50 million acres.

In the sub-continent's agriculture, the dominant climatological factor is the monsoon and, in most parts of the country, the total annual rainfall is precipitated between the months of June and October. The winter and early summer months are generally dry and high temperatures prevail in the months of March to June, prior to the break of the monsoon rains. Thus the agricultural season is naturally divided into two main sub-divisions the Kharif season of the monsoon and the Rabi season of the cold weather. Each of these seasons has its own distinctive crops. The greater part of the Indo-Gangetic plain and the northern tracts of the Peninsula are served by the main monsoon which falls between June and October. During these months the average rainfall for the whole of the sub-continent is about 47 inches, varying from 15 (or less) to 50 inches in the main cultivated tracts. Rainfall in the cold weather season between December and March is generally not more than 2 to 4 inches. The bulk of the rainfall in the south of India, including most of the Madras State and a large part of the territories of the States of Hyderabad and Mysore, is received from the north-east monsoon and falls during the period October to February.

SOILS

Four main soil groups can be recognised in the sub-continent, *viz.*, (1) the red soil derived from rocks of the Archæan system which characterizes Madras, Mysore and the south-east of Bombay and extend through the east of Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh to Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the south of W. Bengal, (2) the black cotton or *regur* soils which overlie the Deccan tract and cover the greater part of Bombay, Berar and the western parts of Madhya Pradesh and Hyderabad with extensions into central India and Bundelkand; *regur* soils also occur in Madras though not so typical as proper regurs; (3) the great alluvial plains, agriculturally the most important tract in the country as well as the most extensively cultivated includes mainly the Indo-Gangetic plain embracing northern Rajasthan, most of the Punjab area, the plains of Uttar Pradesh most of Bihar and the West Bengal area and half of Assam and (4) the laterite and lateritic soils which are found in east a belt round the Peninsula and extend through West Bengal into Assam and Burma. Besides these soils there are muck soils in Travancore and forest soils in the northern part of India.

In addition to the four main groups of Indian soils mentioned above, the desert soils of the sub-continent occupy a large tract in Pakistan extending over the whole length of Sind, along the edge of the Indus alluvium, Rajasthan and the south Punjab area of which the Thar—Rajasthan desert—alone occupies an area of 40,000 square miles. Saline and Alkali soils also form an important group of Indian soils which are known as *reh* or *usar* in Uttar Pradesh, *kalar* in Sind, *rakkar* and *thur* in the Punjab and *chopan* or *karl* in Bombay State. Such soils are characterized by a high degree of impermeability and "stickiness" together with high alkalinity and frequent presence of large excess of free salts. They are usually poor in nitrogen and humus and unsuitable for crop growing without previous reclamation. A considerable amount of working the reclamation of these soils has already been done in the Punjab area, Sind and Bombay which shows the possibility of bringing these unproductive lands back to cultivation. Forest soils occupy a large part of the sub-continent. Investigations on the nature of soil profiles of the Chaubatia Hill in U.P. and of the Kulu Forest in the Punjab area indicate that these soils belong to the Brown-Earth and Podsol groups.

Survey.—In Bombay State soil survey and mapping have been in progress in several sugar factory estates of the Bombay-Deccan since 1940 on a contract basis. The surveys of the estates of 8 sugar factories and 2 gur factories, comprising an area of over 60,000 acres, have been carried out, of which varietal, manurial and irrigational technique for maximising sugar production on economic limits are being worked out. A scheme for soil survey of the sugarcane cultivators' lands on the Deccan Canals has been taken in hand by the Bombay Government on the basis of which cultivators will be advised to introduce improved cultural, irrigational, manurial and rotational schedules according to soil types.

Soil survey work has also been taken up in Uttar Pradesh by the State Government. In order to conduct the work in the shortest possible time, the State has been divided into five soil climatic regions, in each of which a small and fully equipped soil laboratory has been set up. The work when completed will enable the cultivator to know the potentialities of his soil, its nutritional requirements and the ways of ameliorating the defects in his lands.

Extensive irrigation survey and mapping are in progress in connection with the 'river valley projects' undertaken by the Central Waterways Irrigation and Navigation Commission and the Damodar Valley Corporation as a part of the National planning for development.

At the Indian Agricultural Institute, Delhi, the collection of data on soil survey available in the various States has now been completed after three years of work and was expected to be shortly published.

Soil survey of the farm of the Institute and of its substation at Karnal have been completed and soil maps prepared. Soil survey of the Rann of Kutch has been taken in hand. The Rann of Kutch is subject to flood by sea water and preliminary survey indicates that it is possible to reclaim the area by washing out the salts as Zuyder Zee in Holland. The survey shows the existence of a considerable amount also of gypsum in the area.

The study of the properties of the colloidal constituents of various types of Indian soils by methods developed at the Calcutta University, is in progress at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute to understand the development and genesis of these soils.

Soil Conservation.—The important question of soil conservation and development is receiving greater attention and considerable work on both the aspects has been taken in hand, particularly in the Punjab area and in Bombay State. A sample soil conservation survey conducted over 80,000 acres of the scarcity tract of Bombay State, reveals that over 71 per cent. of the land surface has been denuded either partially or severally out of which about 32 per cent. area is unfit for crop growing.

A basic soil region map of India has been prepared at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute. This will enable each soil region to be used according to its capabilities and treated in accordance with its needs.

Run-off and soil loss studies on black soils of the Deccan derived from basalt have been carried out at the dry farming research station at Sholapur and Bijapur (Bombay) and at Hagari (Madras). The average percentage run-off of total annual rainfall is 18, 22 and 20, and the average soil loss in tons per acre per year, is 44, 8 and 6 at Sholapur, Bijapur and Hagari, respectively, on 1.25 per cent. slope. Similar studies are also in progress on the red and laterite soils derived from granite at Nanjanad (Madras), and from old alluvium at Shantiniketan (Visva Bharati Soil Conservation Research Station, West Bengal). At Nanjanad, in one season, the soils loss on 20 per cent. slope, was 1 ton per acre under sod and six tons per acre in cultivated fallow. At Shantiniketan, the soil loss is as much as 23 tons in a year in a bare plot on 1.7 per cent. slope.

AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

The Co-operative movement in this part of the country played a notable part in increasing agricultural production in different ways and assisting the 'Grow More Food Campaign'. With the operation of the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act and the Bombay Money-lenders Act, demand for loans from the agriculturists for current agricultural operations increased and the Co-operative Societies have taken upon themselves the responsibility of providing crop finance to the agriculturists at cheaper rates of interest. Considerable progress has been made in the non-credit side of the movement by organization of multi-purpose societies, taluka and district sale organisations and establishment of regulated markets with a view to creating an effective link between credit and marketing. The introduction of the Warehouses Act has accelerated the pace of further development of the movement in this direction. The possibilities of harnessing the co-operative machinery effectively, so as to enable the agriculturists to increase the unit of cultivation and derive the advantages of large-scale farming in the form of increased production have been fully explored. Numerous projects have been undertaken by Government by means of irrigation, bandharas, bunding, reclamation and colonization of waste lands, tractor ploughing, supply of improved seeds and manure to the agriculturists with a view to implementing the 'Grow More Food Campaign'. As a result of this, a number of farming, lift irrigation, crop protection, land improvement societies have been organized on a large scale, so as to ensure the agriculturists optimum production on land. Co-operative societies have been encouraged to undertake the work of distribution of seed and manure among agriculturists. The above measures coupled with the initiation of Sarvodaya Development Schemes, schemes for colonization of waste lands in different parts of the States, etc., have contributed largely to the betterment of the economic condition of the agriculturists.

Government is giving assistance in the form of loans and subsidies to co-operative societies for purchase of lift irrigation machinery, ploughs, tractors, diesel engines and other agricultural requisites including better seeds, manure, etc., and technical assistance is given to them by Government in working out the schemes.

Livestock.—Practically all cultivation in the sub-continent is done by bullocks and the efficiency and capacity of these in different districts varies considerably. The best types in common use are capable of handling what would be considered as light single-horse implements in Europe. Bullock power is also used for raising water from wells for field irrigation, for driving the chaff-cutter and the sugarcane crusher and for treading out the grain in the threshing yard. In general, the Indian cultivator cares well for his draught bullocks which, in most cases, constitute the most important part of his moveable property.

Implements.—In general, cultivating implements are few and simple and remarkably well suited for the tillage operations for which they have been evolved. The ploughs are usually of wood, tipped with an iron or steel point, and stir rather than invert the soil. Iron ploughs are also extensively used in some districts. A heavy wooden beam is commonly employed to serve the combined purposes of roller, clod-crusher and soil-compactor. In the black cotton soil areas, the *bakhar*, a simple type of broad-bladed harrow, is in general use. In many States, seed drills or seed tubes are also utilised for drilling the crops in rows to facilitate inter-cultivation. In less advanced tracts, the seed is merely broadcast and ploughed into the soil. Practically no harvesting machinery is in use, the crops being cut or gathered by hand and threshed—in the case of grain crops—under the feet of bullocks. Cereal crops are winnowed by the agency of the wind although cheap mechanical winnowing machines, designed by agricultural engineers, are receiving attention from the more advanced cultivators.

With reference to the introduction of improved agricultural implements, this work is now being largely done by private business and agencies which are extending rapidly in the rural areas. One notable development of recent years in connection with agricultural implements is the large extent to which improved types are now being manufactured and sold by village craftsmen. The chaff-cutter has become most popular, for which there is a keen demand in the villages. The mechanical cultivation of land is becoming very popular especially in large estates and newly opened-up tracts. The reclamation of weed-infected land is done by tractor cultivation by the Government.

Land Development.—Considerable attention is paid in many areas of the country notably in Bombay and the Punjab area to land development measures designed to check erosion from torrential and excessive rainfall and to the preservation of soil and moisture, which are essential for the successful growing of crops. In Bombay a Land Development Section of the Agricultural Department was formed in the year 1943-44 and this has now been renamed as Soil Conservation Section. This section is undertaking large scale projects of Land Improvements which include bunding or terracing of the cultivated lands and trenching and afforestation of uncultivable lands lying in the upper catchments or water-sheds—all on contour alignments. This provides labour for the scarcity or famine areas and will help to protect them from famine or scarcity in the future. The total acreage so far improved and protected in the State is over 6.5 (six and a half) lakhs of acres. The Section now carries out bunding and land improvement works in light and medium soils and attends to the maintenance of bunds, etc. Investigations are in progress with a view to evolving a technique for carrying out bunding in deep black soil areas.

The amended Bombay Land Improvement Schemes Act is applied to several water sheds.

CULTIVATION AND TILLAGE

The improvement of the ordinary cultivation and tillage methods in common use in the sub-continent offers a vast field for increasing the yields of field crops and, consequently, the profits of the agriculturists. In many parts cultivation is good but, particularly in the non-irrigated tracts and in areas liable to failure of rainfall, there is much room for improvement. The research work done on dry farming methods conducted under the auspices of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research points to the great benefits accruing from thorough cultivation including occasional ploughing and manuring, repeated harrowings and inter-culturings, wider spacing and lower seed rates.

The main object of tillage methods for *rabi*, *i.e.*, for cold weather crops, is the conservation of soil moisture and the preparation of a good seed-bed to ensure germination of seeds. To achieve these objects, repeated harrowings are given which produce good surface mulch over a moist sub-soil. The practice of drilling the crops with wider spacings permits inter-cultivation of the crops by bullock-implements and the use of low seed rates reduces the competition for moisture. For *kharif*, *i.e.*, monsoon crops, the preliminary cultivation of the fields is less intensive. Dry farming researches so far done in the sub-continent deal mostly with cereal crops which are mostly erosion-permitting; and erosion-resisting crops like legumes have not been tried. Recently, these legumes, such as, groundnut, Matki (Phaseolus aconitifolius) and Hulga (Dolichos biflorus), have been found to be very successful in controlling erosion and run-off and in increasing crop yields when grown in strips on contours below the erosion-permitting crops. This technique, known as contour strip cropping, has now been taken up for detailed study in Bombay State.

Among the factors which tend to keep down the standard of cultivation in many States are the appalling poverty of the farming population in general, the small size of the holdings, further fragmentations and subdivision in the course of time over wide areas resulting from the peculiar laws of inheritance, certain systems of land tenure where the cultivator has no interest in the permanent improvement of his holding, lack of adequate bullock power, good seed and implements, irrigation and manure, transport, communication and marketing facilities and stores, uncertainty of the return he gets from his labour and capital as well as the low proportion his produce fetches in the consumer's price due to the long and indeterminate chain of middlemen and speculators coming in between; the influx of non-cultivating classes into the trade with absolutely no permanent interest in the same; and lastly the apathetic outlook of the traditional farmers towards farming only as a way of life for sub-marginal existence and not as a profitable, progressive and dynamic industry.

IRRIGATION

The chief characteristics of Indian rainfall are its unequal distribution throughout the country, seasonal irregularity of precipitation and liability to failure or partial deficiency in many tracts. The average annual rainfall for the whole country is about 45 inches and there is little variation from this average from year to year. But, within individual tracts, remarkably wide variations in total annual rainfall are found. At many recording stations, annual rainfall of less than half the average precipitation are not uncommon, and in cases of extreme drought, less than one-quarter of average rainfall has been recorded in precarious tracts. Such tracts include Uttar Pradesh except the submontane regions, a large portion of Bihar, most of the Madras and Bombay States omitting the coastal belts, and portions of Madhya Pradesh. The canal system of the sub-continent is by far the largest in the world. Out of the total cultivated area in the Indian Union of 249 (1947-48) million acres, about 49 million acres are irrigated annually from one source or another. Of this huge area 20 million acres are irrigated by canals, 13 million acres by wells, 9 million acres by tanks and 7 million acres from other sources. The percentage of irrigated area to total cultivated area is, however, small, being only 19.16 per cent. for the Indian Union as against 66.67 per cent. for Pakistan, 77.46 per cent. for Egypt and 48.38 per cent. for Japan. Protective irrigation works have made agriculture stable instead of precarious in many districts. (*For details see article on Irrigation.*)

About one-quarter of the total irrigation of the country is got from lifting water from wells ranging in depth from a few feet to over fifty feet. Their numbers have greatly increased in recent years largely through Government advances for their construction. The recurring cost of this form of irrigation has, however, greatly increased owing to the high price of draught cattle and the increasing cost of their maintenance.

All agricultural departments are now giving increased attention to the better utilisation of underground water-supplies, existing wells being improved by boring and tube-wells of large capacity installed and equipped with pumping machinery. In scarcity areas the large scale bunding operations undertaken by the Bombay Department of Agriculture will lead to the increase in the water-supply of wells. Efficient types of water lifts are rapidly replacing the old-fashioned *mhotsa*.

Tank irrigation is common in Central and Southern India. Large quantities of rain water are stored in lakes (or tanks) during the rainy seasons and distributed during the drier seasons of the year. Often the indirect effect of the tank in maintaining the sub-soil water level is as important as the direct irrigation.

Construction of temporary Bandharas across streams and small rivers after heavy monsoon period is over is also common in parts of Bombay and Madras States for irrigation during the drier *rabi* period. The Government of Bombay has recently opened a separate Department for increasing such minor irrigation works throughout the State. This Department will also be responsible for lift irrigation works at suitable sites along perennial rivers.

The great bulk of agricultural land in India is deficient in organic matter. In the other agricultural countries of the world, this want is usually met by the return of farmyard manure to the land or by the use of compost made from crop residues and similar waste organic materials,

IRRIGATION RESEARCH

Contributions from India to Irrigation Science are of an outstanding nature. There are at present (including Ceylon), nine research organisations which carry out research and model experiments on problems confronting engineers in the field of irrigation, canal and river engineering.

Experimental research in India, in connection with irrigation, is of recent origin and the first in the field was Bombay, where a Hydrodynamic Research Station was opened on a small distributory near Poona in 1920. As the supply of water available for experiments was limited at this place, the station was shifted in 1925 to Lake Fife at Khadakvasla. The station was taken over by the Government of India in 1937, to assist irrigation and river training research problems from all parts of India and was renamed as the Central Waterpower Irrigation and Navigation Research Station early in 1948. In order to meet the increased demand for research facilities from the Central, and State Governments, the station is being expanded. When reorganised, the Station will comprise nine sections, *viz.* (1) River and Canal Hydraulics, (2) Navigation, (3) Soils and Soil Mechanics, (4) Concrete and Materials of Construction, (5) Mathematics, (6) Statistics, (7) Physics, (8) Chemistry and (9) Hydraulic-Machine Testing. The Bombay Government, however, continues to maintain a separate research station where, *inter alia* the problem of the disposal of untreated sewage of Poona by irrigation methods continues to be examined and developed.

The Research Organisation in the Punjab was opened in 1925, in U.P. in 1930, in West Bengal in 1941, Madras, Mysore and Hyderabad in 1945.

The research work done at all these stations is co-ordinated by the Central Board of Irrigation.

Some of the outstanding achievements in research include (1) Design of earthen channels so that they may neither silt nor scour, (2) Devices of silt exclusion, (3) Theory of sub-soil flow for the safe construction of hydraulic structures on permeable foundations, (4) Methods dealing with scour caused by falling water, (5) Siphons for the automatic release of flood surplus water from storage reservoirs, and (6) Design of canal falls and what is perhaps the most important, (7) the automatic and equitable distribution of water on a scale not known elsewhere in the world.

IRRIGATION ORGANISATIONS

Besides the Irrigation Departments of various States, there are two Central bodies dealing with irrigation matters, *viz.*, the Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission and the Central Board of Irrigation.

The Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission was set up by the Government of India in 1945 with the object of initiating, co-ordinating and furthering, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, schemes for the control, conservation and utilisation of water resources throughout the country, for purposes of water-power generation, irrigation, navigation and flood control, and if so required, the construction of new schemes. The Commission is a strong technical organisation and consists of one Chairman, three full time members, and other technical and administrative staff. They have at present the Hirakud Dam Project and Kakarpara Project under construction and many others like the Kosi Dam under investigation.

The Central Board of Irrigation which was set up in 1931, is a Central organisation which has as its members all Irrigation and Hydro-electric Chief Engineers of all administrations in India. It is the function of this Board to co-ordinate research on irrigation and allied subjects conducted at all the irrigation research stations in India and Ceylon. Meetings of the Board and its Research Committee are held annually. The research work carried out during each year and other technical papers and problems are discussed and published in the Annual Reports (Technical). In addition the Board also publishes a Quarterly Journal, Monthly Abstracts of the literature received in the library, Popular Series Leaflets and books on various technical subjects. The Board maintains one of the finest libraries on irrigation, hydro-electric and allied subjects where enquiries from engineers in India and abroad are dealt with.

The Board is also the National Committee in India for the International Commission on Large Dams and International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage and also the liaison body for the International Association of Hydraulic Structures Research. It deals with all research work on irrigation, soil mechanics and allied subjects and keeps reciprocal contacts with foreign bodies dealing with such problems. The Board also looks after the work of the Indian National Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering which is affiliated to the International Society of Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering.

NEW WORKS

During the last few years there has been considerable activity all over India in connection with Multi-purposes projects (Irrigation and Power). Many new schemes, large and small have been taken up for construction, purely for irrigation. Small range schemes are boring tube-wells, extension in existing canal systems, constructing small bunds for taking out small channels, etc. Tubewell boring has been done in a large scale in Uttar Pradesh and it is expected that these tubewells after completion will bring in addition about 700,000 acres of land under irrigation.

The total estimated cost of all Irrigation and Power Projects included in the first part of the Plan is Rs. 734 crores. On this an expenditure of Rs. 144 crores has been incurred upto the end of March 1951. During the five year period covered by the plan it is proposed to spend Rs. 450 crores on these schemes. Rs. 140 crores will be spent after this period. The projects are proposed to irrigate an additional area of 8·8 million acres in the last year of the plan. After the completion and full development of these projects, the total addition to the area irrigated will be 16·5 million acres. Besides the irrigation aspects of these projects they will add 1·93 million kilowatt of Power also.

The annual expenditure on and likely benefit from these projects, year by year, would be as follows :—

Year	Expenditure (Rs. Crores)	Additional Irrigation (Area in acres)
1951–52 ..	99	1,559,000
1952–53 ..	112	2,710,000
1953–54 ..	100	4,525,000
1954–55 ..	77	6,725,000
1955–56 ..	53	8,832,000
Ultimate ..	—	16,501,000

Projects which are likely to add to the food production of the country and which are most remunerative have been put in to receive priority over projects relating to other uses of river waters. Approximately after the completion of these projects in Five-Year Plan the following would be the addition in irrigation in various States.

	(acres)
Bihar	50,000
Bombay	897,400
Hyderabad	671,000
Madhya Bharat	1,050,000
Madras	565,000
Mysore	221,000
Orissa	900,000
Punjab	4,075,000
Rajasthan	123,750
Uttar Pradesh	882,951
plus 700,000 tube-well scheme	
West Bengal	1,662,000
Saurashtra Union	179,970
Travancore-Cochin	108,800
Bhopal	6,800

In addition to the above Projects which ha been included in the first Five-Year Plan, the are other irrigation and power projects und consideration, which have been or are bei taken up for investigation. The aggregate co of all of these projects is expected to be abo Rs. 1,400 crores. When they are completed fifteen or twenty years, the area now und irrigation (49 million acres) will be doubled.

Multi-purpose plans are being prepared provide for irrigation, hydro-electric power, floo control, navigation, recreation facilities and fi culture. The most important of these und actual construction include :

Bhakra-Nangal Project (Punjab).— Th principal feature of the project is the co struction of a dam about 680 feet high the river Sutlej near the village of Bhak about 50 miles upstream of Rupar Town the Ambala District. The total storage capaci of the reservoir is estimated to be 7·20 millio acre feet, of which 5·6 million acre feet will b available for use. The reservoir will exter to about 50 miles above the dam.

The dam will be of the straight gravity typ in concrete. The length at the top will be abo 1,650 feet. During the construction of the dar the waters of the Sutlej will be diverted throug two 50-feet diameter tunnels, one on each sid The length of the two tunnels will be about on mile. Pilot headings of these tunnels hav since been completed and their enlargement t a full diameter of 50 feet is in progress.

About eight miles downstream of Bhakra Da site, Nangal Dam is under construction on th river Sutlej. This dam will serve firstly t divert the requisite supplies from the river fo the Nangal Hydel Canal, secondly to provid storage to smoothen the fluctuations in supplie due to load variations in Bhakra Power Plan The Nangal Canal will take off from the le bank of the river Sutlej at Nangal Headwork It will be a lined canal about 40 miles long wit a maximum capacity of about 10,000 cusec The Bhakra Main Line will take off from th tail of this channel at Rupar. There will b three power houses on the Nangal Canal. Th first two power houses, each utilising a head o 98 feet, are under construction and are situate 12 and 18·6 miles downstream of the Nanga Dam and the third is to be located at Rupa with a fall of about 60 feet into the Sirhind Cana

The firm power potential of the project work out to 400,000 kW at 100 per cent load factor This power will be utilised in the States of th Punjab, PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh, Delh and Rajasthan.

New Irrigation canals consisting of the Bhakr Main Line which takes off from the Nanga Canal, and Sidhwan Branch which takes off fron the existing Sirhind Canal, are under construc tion, and will command an area of 6·6 millio acres in the States of the Punjab, PEPSU an Rajasthan, out of which 1·6 million acres i at present virgin waste land. The annua irrigation expected is 3·6 million acres whic will yield 1·13 million tons of food grains an 800,000 bales of cotton. The project is estimate to cost Rs. 132·9 crores. The cost chargeabl to irrigation and hydro-electric portions work out to Rs. 57·4 crores and Rs. 75·5 crore respectively.

Damodar Valley Project (Bihar and Wes Bengal).—The Damodar Valley Project whic is one of the most important multi-purpos schemes and is to benefit the States of Bihar an West Bengal, has as its main features the con struction of (*a*) Multi-purpose storage dams with hydro-electric plants, (*b*) two additional hydro electric plants, at Konar No. II and Berm respectively, (*c*) the Steam power plant of 20,00 kW capacity, (*d*) an irrigation project with a net work of irrigation canals and distributio measuring 1,553 miles, (*e*) a 90 miles long naviga tion canal, and (*f*) a power transmission grid The ultimate benefits that will accrue from thi scheme include (*a*) effective flood control of the Damodar River, (*b*) perennial irrigation of 967,00 acres including 195,000 acres now irrigated in the kharif season, resulting in an additiona yield of rice and rabi crop amounting to Rs. 18,65 crores a year, (*c*) the generating of 240,000 kW of electric power, which will promote the growth of industry, lead to the electrification of railways, etc., and (*d*) cheap transport facilities through the navigation canal. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 67·90 crores. The construction of some of the dams was started in 1948 and 1949 and the entire project is programmed to be completed by 1954-55. The development of the Damodar Valley is planned on T.V.A. lines and the Damodar Valley Corporation, set up by the Central Government by an Act, is in charge of the Project.

Hirakud Dam Project (Orissa).—The dam will be nearly three miles in length across the main channel of the river Mahanadi with 17 miles of low dykes on the two sides. The maximum height of the dam above the bedrock will be about 150 feet. The reservoir will have a gross storage capacity of 5·98 million acre feet. Nearly 0·9 million acres of land will be irrigated. Of this nearly 0·4 million acres will be irrigated by pumping the water by means of electric power generated by the power houses proposed in the scheme.

There will be two power houses; one at the dam with an installed capacity of 225,000 kW and the other about 17 miles downstream (at a subsidiary dam) with an installed capacity of 96,000 kW.

With the construction of the Hirakud Dam, it will be possible to afford substantial and adequate measures of flood protection to the delta area at relatively small cost. The regulated releases of water from the Hirakud reservoir will permit appreciable improvement in the navigability of the Mahanadi.

The cost of the Hirakud Dam project including the main transmission lines and grid substations is Rs. 48 crores.

Tungabhadra Project (Hyderabad, Madras).—The Tungabhadra Project, work on which has been taken up jointly by Madras and Hyderabad, has as its main feature a masonry dam about 160 feet high and 7,942 feet long across the river Tungabhadra, a tributary of the Krishna near Mallapuram in Bellary District. The main dam, 158 feet high at the deepest foundation, will be of the straight gravity type and will be in rubble in cement and surkhi mortar. It will be 6,000 feet long with a spillway in the centre and bulk head sections at either end. At the low saddle at the left flank there will be a composite dam of 2,000 feet length. The effective capacity of the reservoir will be 2·6 million acre feet.

On the Madras side the head available at the dam is 60 feet and that at the 15 mile of the canal, 110 feet. These heads will be utilised for developing hydro-electric power from the waters drawn for irrigation. About 7,000 kW of firm power will be developed and 14,000 kW of seasonal power for eight months in a year. The main canal will be 225 miles long and will irrigate a total area of about 300,000 acres in Bellary and Kurnool Districts. The most important work on the canal is an aqueduct across the river Hagari at the 81st mile of the canal. This aqueduct will be 2,400 feet long and will consist of 58 spans of 35 feet each. The cost of the project to Madras is Rs. 17 crores. It is programmed to be completed by 1952.

The length of the canal on the Hyderabad side is 140 miles with a carrying capacity of 7,000 cusecs at the head, to irrigate 671,000 acres. Hydro-power is proposed to be generated at the dam and at the drops on the canal to the extent of 150,000 kW. The estimated cost on the Hyderabad side is Rs. 12·1 crores. The work is well in hand and is programmed to be completed by 1954.

The Gangapur Storage Project (Bombay).—This Project comprises an earthen dam with a reservoir of 126,500 acre feet capacity on the river Godavari at Gangapur in Nasik District. This will supplement the existing supplies to the Godavari Canals and also provide water supply to Nasik City. It is also proposed to harness falls below the dam, if possible, for generation of power. The work on the project is in hand and is expected to be completed by 1953-54. The additional area to be brought under irrigation is 37,500 acres and the increase in food production will be 7,500 tons. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 334 lakhs.

The Kakrapar Project (Bombay).—This Project has been taken up by the C.W.I.N.C. on behalf of the Government of Bombay and was inaugurated on November 1, 1949. The project is proposed to be developed in two stages. Stage I comprises the construction of a cement concrete dam in the bed of the river Tapti with earthen dam on both banks impounding a gross storage of 1,000,000 acre feet for providing seasonal irrigation to 550,000 acres and perennial irrigation to 50,000 acres. The installed hydro-electric capacity will be 24,000 kW. The cost will be Rs. 12 crores. Work on this stage was started in November 1949 and is expected to be completed by 1952-53. In stage II the height of the dam will be raised for increasing the gross storage capacity to 3·55 million acre feet. There will be two power houses, one at the dam site and the other at the end of a 16 mile power canal with a total installed capacity of 200,000 kW. The firm power available at 60 per cent load factor will be 133,000 kW. There will be in addition high level canals commanding a gross area of 100,000 acres. Stage II will cost Rs. 31 crores and is expected to be completed by 1956-57. The scheme will ensure partial flood control of the river.

The Godavari Project (Hyderabad).—This is a multipurpose scheme and envisages the construction of four dams, two on the main river Godavari and two on the tributaries, the Kaddam and the Manair. The canals will take off from the lower dam on the Godavari on both the north and south banks. The total capacity of the reservoirs formed by the dams will be about 3·0 million acre feet. The total area irrigated will be two million acres. In addition hydro-power to the extent of 175,000 kW will be generated at the dam and the drops on the canals. The total cost of the scheme including power development and transmission lines is estimated at Rs. 75 crores. As a first step in the implementation of this scheme, a part consisting of the dam on the Kaddam tributary and the canal from it, 90 miles long, has been taken up at a cost of Rs. 8·4 crores. This partial scheme will bring under irrigation 227,000 acres. The work is programmed to be completed by 1955.

The Lower Bhavani Project (Madras).—This comprises the construction of a dam, 160 feet high and 1,520 feet long with earthen flanks across the river Bhavani, a tributary of the Cavery. The site is about 20 miles from the Mettupalayam railway station. A canal on the right side, 121 miles long, will irrigate about 200,000 acres of cotton, cholam and rice crops in Coimbatore District. The cost of the scheme is Rs. 8·2 crores.• A start on the construction was made in 1948 and it is scheduled to be completed by 1954.

The Mayurakshi Reservoir Project (West Bengal).—This project comprises the construction of a low masonry dam 117 feet high to store 0·5 million acre feet of water, a weir at Tilpara and a canal system extending over 1,240 square miles on both sides of the river Mayurakshi. The scheme will bring under irrigation an area of 595,000 acres for kharif and 1,000,000 for rabi crops. In addition 4,000 kW hydro-power will also be generated. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 15·5 crores. The project is under construction and is programmed to be completed by 1954.

SCHEMES NOT YET BEGUN

The Kosi Project (Bihar).—The Kosi project envisages the construction of a dam of an unprecedented height of about 785 feet above rock foundations on the Kosi River, a mile upstream of Barahkshetra temple in Nepal, for flood control, power, irrigation, navigation, soil conservation, silt control, fish culture and recreation, etc. The barrage will be constructed across the Kosi at Chatra in Nepal and the canals one on either bank will take off to irrigate 3·845 million acres, out of which 0·52 million acres will be in Nepal and 3·325 million acres in Bihar. The power station to be installed in the body of the dam will have an installed capacity of 1·8 million kW. The project has been planned for construction in seven stages. The total scheme is to cost Rs. 177 crores. The work on stage I was expected to be started in 1951.

The Gandak Valley Project (Bihar).—This project envisages the construction of a barrage across the Gandak River at Tribeni Ghat just below the offtake of the existing Tribeni canal and two new canals one on either bank of the river. The area to be brought under irrigation is 2·5 million acres in Bihar, 0·75 million acres in Uttar Pradesh and 0·1 million acres in Nepal. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 25 crores.

The Ghatprabha Valley Project (Bombay).—This project comprises the construction of two storage dams, one on the Ghatprabha river and the second on the Hiranykeshi, a tributary of the Ghatprabha river. The whole scheme is expected to cost Rs. 30 crores and when completed will irrigate about 600,000 acres. The project is intended to be developed in two stages.

The Koyna Hydro-electric Project (Bombay).—The Koyna Project contemplates the construction of a dam across the Koyna River at Jalkwadi. The scheme is ultimately capable of generating 580,000 kW of firm power at about 75 per cent. load factor. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 65 crores.

The Broach Irrigation Project (Bombay).—This consists of a dam 160 feet high approximately 48 miles north-east of Broach on the Narbada river. The canal systems on both banks will command an area of 1·8 million acres. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 10 crores and will take seven years for completion.

The Krishna-Pennar Project (Madras).—This project is by far the most important scheme in the State of Madras. It consists of the construction of two reservoirs, one in Kurnool district on the Krishna River near Siddeswaram and the other on the Pennar by a large canal cut about 100 feet deep through the ridge separating the two rivers. Between the Krishna and the Pennar, large areas would be brought under irrigation in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts. The total area to be irrigated will be 3·2 million acres. Large blocks of firm and seasonal power will also be developed. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 120 crores excluding the cost of works required for power generation.

The Ramapadasagar Project (Madras).—Like the Krishna Pennar is a super project costing about Rs. 129 crores. It envisages the construction of a concrete dam, 430 feet high with the lowest foundation level 190 feet below the river bed. The project will irrigate 2·7 million acres of 1st and 2nd crop and will improve the existing supply of another 2·11 million acres of land. It will develop 150,000 kW of firm power and provide in addition, navigation facilities from the port of Vishakapatnam to the hinterland of the lake. The annual food production is expected to be 1·1 million tons. The project will take 10 years for completion.

The Pipri Dam and Power Station Project (Uttar Pradesh).—This Project is proposed to impound nine million acre feet of water by a 280 feet high dam across the river Rihand, a tributary of the Sone, near village Pipri. The power house will have an installed capacity of 240,000 kW and it will also bring under irrigation about four million acres of land. The estimated cost of the scheme including transmission and transformation, is about Rs. 31·2 crores. Preliminary investigations have been completed and contract drawings specifications prepared. However, due to financial stringency, work on this scheme has been considerably slowed down.

In India, however, cattle dung is largely utilised as village fuel and only about 40 per cent. of it is used for manurial purposes. The practice of composting is now being rapidly developed in many areas. The cultivation of green manure crops is also making headway especially in the irrigated tracts, and many State Governments allow concessions to encourage their extension. The use of certain oil-cakes, especially groundnut and castor cake, is on the increase and this method of manuring is now common with many irrigated crops. With regard to artificial fertilisers, nitrogenous organic manures, *e.g.*, *ammonium sulphate* and *nitrate of soda*, are being extended in use through the efforts of departmental and private agencies and the question of the manufacture of such manures is now receiving close attention of the Government of India and State administrations. A factory for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate in India has been established at Sindhri in Bihar.

RICE

Rice crop occupies the largest area in the Indian Union, 75.2 million acres which is about 30 per cent. of the annual cultivated area and the production is 21.7 million tons giving an average yield of 645 lbs. of rice per acre. The annual consumption of rice in the country is more than the production and there is always a deficit to the extent of 8 to 10 per cent. of the total production. In the past, this deficit was usually met by imports from south-east Asian countries especially Burma which alone used to supply about 1.7 million tons of clean rice annually. The Second World War, however, upset this position completely. While during the war itself no supplies were available, after the war the exportable surplus of Asian countries was much less than before the war. Subsequent to the partition of the country the position with regard to rice has further deteriorated as some of the rice surplus areas have gone to Pakistan. Thus, the food scarcity in general and rice in particular has been an acute problem.

Rice is a predominantly tropical crop requiring warm temperature and high humidity. It requires 70°-100°F. temperature throughout its growing period and in India, its distribution follows the rainfall line. Where the annual rainfall exceeds 80" rice is predominant, with 30"-80" it is still an important crop, while under 30" it is grown mostly with irrigation. The principal rice growing areas are located in southern and north-eastern India. On area basis, Madras, Bihar, Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Bombay are the main rice growing States and they together claim about 95 per cent. of the total rice area in India.

Rice is grown under a wide range of conditions. At one extreme, there are deep water rices of Assam and Bengal growing in 15-20 feet of water and at the other extreme are the rices grown entirely as rain-fed crop with 25"-30" of rain. Rice soils are very variable; it may be loam, sandy loam, clay, heavy clay and shallow laterite. Rice can grow under acid and alkaline soil conditions and the range of phosphorus in soils which it can tolerate is from 5 to 8.5.

Though over large areas one crop of rice is taken per year on the same land, 2 to 3 crops of rice may be taken on the same land per year, depending upon the situation and water facilities. The crop may be grown on lands almost at sea level, in lands even below sea level with protective embankments and also in altitudes of 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level. The rice areas in India extend from 8 to 37°N. latitude. The crop may be of 80 days' duration or may take even 200 days to mature. The bulk of the rice is *winter crop*, i.e., sown in June-July and harvested in November-December, but there are rices grown in different seasons the harvest coming in summer, autumn or winter.

Rice is sown either broadcast or transplanted. Broadcast rice is grown generally on high lands and where irrigational facilities are not available. Early varieties are suitable for such conditions. For transplanted rice, the seedlings are raised in a well prepared nursery and the seedlings transplanted when 4 to 5 weeks old. The rice fields are kept more or less under water until the crop shows signs of ripening. The transplanted crop always gives a higher yield than the broadcast crop. The wide range of conditions under which rice is grown in India has given rise to a large number of varieties, differing greatly in quality and maturity period. There are about 4,000 distinct types of rice existing in India.

Research.—As already stated, the average rice yield in India is low, being only about 723 lbs. of cleaned rice per acre as compared to 2,350 lbs. in Japan. The low yields of India are due to the following causes:—1. Lack of assured and timely irrigation water in all rice areas. 2. The low level of soil fertility and the general absence of fertilizing practices. 3. Use of indifferent seeds and inefficient methods of cultivation and 4. Losses due to the incidence of diseases and pests.

The results of research during the past three-four decades indicate that every one of these factors can be remedied by adoption of improved methods of cultivation, growing improved varieties and the application of fertilizers and manures. As regards assured irrigation supply a large number of irrigation schemes are under construction and when complete will provide the necessary protective irrigation.

As regards the improved varieties, substantial progress has already been made and a large number of high yielding improved varieties totalling about 300 have already been evolved by the various State Agricultural Departments, suitable for the particular environmental conditions existing in their respective areas. However, the systematic multiplication and distribution of these varieties still remain to be done.

The manuring of rice is even more important for increasing the acre yields. The results of a large number of manurial experiments conducted in various rice growing States, indicate that by the application of moderate doses of nitrogenous fertilizers, specially ammonium sulphate and organic manures like compost, oil cake and green manuring, the yields can be raised by about 25 to 30 per cent.

Losses due to disease and insect pests can also be minimized by seed treatment and timely spraying with fungicides and insecticides. Further studies with regard to the evolution of varieties of rice resistant to the most distinctive diseases, *Helminthorsporium* and *Piricularia* are under way.

In view of the importance of the crop in India's agricultural economy, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been subsidising since 1932, a chain of research stations all over India and has through them organised a co-ordinated scheme of rice research covering the entire rice growing regions of the country. As a result of this, a large number of varieties suitable for varying conditions such as flood resistant varieties for Bihar, flood and drought resistant varieties for Bengal, flood, drought and salinity resistant varieties for Orissa and deep water varieties for Bihar and Assam, have been produced. Likewise, purple pigmented rice varieties have been evolved to solve the wild rice (Karga) menace in Madhya Pradesh and Bihar and hybrid Sathis for the Gundhi bug infested areas of U.P. The improved varieties also gave a higher yield than the existing cultivators' seeds of the order of 17 to 23 per cent. in Travancore, 20 to 25 per cent. in Bihar, 30 to 52 per cent. in Orissa and 55 to 70 per cent. in Kashmir. The investigations in Kashmir revealed at the same time the possibilities of growing rice successfully on high altitudes ranging between 7,000 and 9,000 feet where ordinarily it does not thrive.

Realising the importance of rice in the economy of the nation and in order to intensify research on this most important crop, the Government of India established a Central Rice Research Institute at Cuttack in 1946.

WHEAT

Wheat is grown widely throughout the north as a winter crop, Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab supplying about two-thirds of the total area, and nearly three-quarters of the total outturn in the country. This crop occupies, on an average, about 10 per cent. of the total cultivated area. The majority of the varieties grown belong to the species *Triticum vulgare*. Bombay mostly grows durum wheats in which a number of improved strains are evolved and are spreading rapidly. A new improved wheat, called Niphad-4, having the blood to durum, unglare and dicoceum wheat species has been recently evolved with exceedingly good baking quality. Indian wheats are generally white, red and amber coloured and are mostly classed as soft from a commercial point of view. Most of the Indian wheats are soft weak wheats but there are some well-known Maccaroni wheats amongst them. The largest wheat acreage of recent years was that of 1933-34, namely, 36 million acres but the yield did not come up to the record harvest of 1939-40 which exceeded 104 million tons. Recent crops have averaged about 9 million tons per annum which is only slightly, if anything, above internal requirements. In 1945-46 the total area under wheat in the Indian Union including States was 24,546,000 acres with a yield of 5,912,000 tons. With the development of irrigation in the newer Punjab Canal Colonies a further increase in wheat production is certain. The crop is generally grown after a summer fallow and except in irrigated tracts, depends largely on the conservation of the soil moisture from the previous monsoon. On irrigated land 2 to 4 waterings are generally given. The crop is generally harvested in February to April and the threshing and winnowing go on up till the end of May. The total area under improved varieties of wheat is now over 8 million acres.

The latest available production figures for wheat are as follows: 1947-48, 5,389,000 tons; 1948-49, 5,472,000 tons; 1949-50, 6,110,000 tons.

Unfortunately, wheat is subject to a violent fungus disease called "rust", which is a potent factor limiting wheat production in India. The magnitude of the loss to the wheat crop during a season in which rust occurs in epidemic form is very great indeed. For instance during 1946-47, as a result of severe rust attack, the Madhya Pradesh and certain other parts of India lost nearly 2 million tons of wheat worth 60 crores of rupees. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has, since 1930, financed schemes to tackle the rust problem from its very foundation. Though a suggestion has been mooted to discourage summer wheat crops in the hills to eliminate the sources of secondary infection, the key to the solution of the rust problem eventually lies in the evolution of the resistant strains of wheat a question which was taken up in 1934 at Simla, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay. Strains of wheat tolerably resistant to one of the other forms of the three types of rust have already been produced. The problem now is the evolution of varieties of wheat resistant to attack of all the three forms of rust suited to the different wheat regions of the country. For this a comprehensive and co-ordinated scheme of wheat rusts control, on an all-India basis has been recently launched by the Government of India at a total cost of about 8 lakhs of rupees.

MILLETS

Millets are grown mostly in rain-fed areas, supplying food for the poorer classes and fodder for the cattle. The varieties vary greatly in quality, height and suitability to various climatic and soil conditions. Perhaps the two best known varieties are jowar (*Sorghum Vulagre*) the great millet, and bajra the bullrush millet (*Pennisetum typhoideum*) which, between them occupy about 50 million acres in the sub-continent.

The area and production of jowar and bajra during 1948-49 were 35,388,000 and 19,604,000 acres; and production 4,788,000 and 2,247,000 tons, respectively. Generally speaking, the jowars require better land than the bajras and the distribution of the two crops follows the quality of the soil. Both the crops are generally sown in the beginning of the monsoon and so they require to be thoroughly weeded. It is often grown mixed with the several pulses especially *arhar* (Cajanus Cajon pigeon pea) and other crops and is commonly rotated with cotton. The subsidiary crops are harvested as they ripen either before the millet is harvested or afterwards. In some States like Bombay *rahi* juar is also an important crop.

PULSES

Pulses play a vital role in the Indian diet as they form the primary source of protein for the vegetarian population of the country. Some of them form a source of nutritious fodder, while others make excellent green manure crops. Being leguminous plants they enrich the soil and rightly form an inevitable component in mixed cropping as well as the linch pin in most crop rotation. India possesses a wealth of pulses of various varieties suited to different soil, climatic areas, season and requirements, in the Red gram (*Cajanus cajan*), Bengal gram (*Cicer aurietinum*), Black gram (*Phaseolus mungo*), Green gram (*P. rediatum*), Matki (*P. aconotifolius*), Horse gram (*Dolichos biflorus*), Mothbean (*Cyaepsis psoraloides*), Khessari (*Lathyrus sativus*), various species of the pisum and such like. Since 1943, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been financing co-ordinated pulse research schemes in the States of Assam, Bihar, Bombay, West Bengal, Madhya Bharat, Hyderabad, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Orissa with the object of producing high yielding, disease resistant types possessing commercially desirable qualities. The value of some of the pulses in green manuring, mixed cropping and rations is also being investigated. Some varieties with great potentialities have been discovered. Likewise, interesting data on suitable mixtures for mixed cropping and proper crop sequence and other farming practices are also revealed by these investigations. Some of these have already been taken up by the cultivators with advantage.

COTTON

Cotton is one of the most important commercial crops in the Indian Union. The average area under cotton in the triennium ending 1938-39 was 21.0 million acres and the average yield 4·2 million bales of 392 lb. net each. During the three-year period ending 1949-50 the average annual acreage and yield in the Indian Union decreased to about 11.4 million acres and 2.2 million bales, respectively. In 1950-51, owing to the 'Grow More Food' campaign and favourable weather conditions, the estimated area and yield increased to 13.9 million acres and 2.9 million bales, respectively. The area under improved varieties of cotton in 1950-51 is estimated at about 7 million acres. The consumption of cotton in mills in the Indian Union amounted to 3,622,000 bales (Indian 2,517,000 bales and foreign 1,105,000 bales) in 1950-51. Ordinarily the principal exports are of medium and short staple cotton below ⅞" in staple. Exports are now restricted to Bengal Deshi, Mathia, Assam and Comilla varieties and are allowed under certain conditions. There is no Indian cotton belt; the States of Bombay, the Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, PEPSU and Hyderabad, all have important cotton tracts producing distinct types. Sowing and harvesting seasons are equally diverse, the former extending from May to December in different parts of the country and the latter from October to May and June. Yields vary greatly; in the best irrigated tracts the normal yield is about 200 lb. of ginned cotton per acre and yields much above this have been recorded, whilst in the poorest unirrigated tracts 60 lb. per acre is a good crop. Of recent years, as the result of the work of the Agricultural Departments and the Indian Central Cotton Committee, the quality and yield of staple cottons have improved and also the yield and cleanliness of the produce from the short staple tracts.

At the instance of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, certain legislative measures have been taken for the purpose of checking adulteration and promote better marketing. In certain States, legislation has been enacted, or is under consideration, with the aim of preventing the growing of very inferior varieties and of stopping certain malpractices which affect the quality and reputation of Indian cotton. Agricultural Departments have continued their campaign of cotton improvement apart from improvements in methods of cultivation.

SUGARCANE AND SUGAR

The Indian Union after the partition, owns as much as 90-95 per cent. of the total cane acreage and sugar production of the undivided subcontinent. The Sugar Industry is the second biggest national industry in the Union of India and the sugarcane crop plays a very important part in the rural economy of the country. Today, the number of people engaged in the cultivation of sugarcane, sugar factories, research stations, sugar trade, is well over two millions. U.P. and Bihar together produce more than 8 lakh tons of sugar. During the year 1950-51 the area under cane was 4,138,000 acres, the estimated total production of cane expressed in terms of gur, 5,462,000 tons, the quantity of cane crushed in sugar mills 11,016,000 tons, sugar produced by factories 1,098,000 tons. Production of Khandsari sugar in the same year was 125,000 tons and the sugar refined from gur was almost nil. The total production of sugar was thus 1,223,000 tons.

The cultivation of improved varieties of cane has been steadily expanding; old and indigenous varieties have been replaced to the extent of 90 per cent. by canes of high quality, mainly bred at the Sugarcane Breeding Station, Coimbatore. A net of sugarcane research stations has been spread in all sugarcane growing tracts of India for testing out the Coimbatore canes under different sets of soil and climatic conditions.

The Planning Commission has laid the target for sugar production of 15 lakh tons of sugar by 1955-56, on the basis of per capita consumption of 8.32 lbs. of crystal sugar and after making provision of 0.50 lakh tons of sugar for export. This target will be achieved mainly through intensive cultivation measures including provision for irrigation facilities, manures, fertilizers, seed nurseries and the protection against pests and diseases through the five-year development scheme already initiated by the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, which was constituted in November 1944.

Besides financing the sugarcane research schemes at the Centre and in various States, the Committee has also planned to establish, at Lucknow, a new Institute of Sugar Technology and Sugarcane Research of its own, which is expected to be the largest of its kind in Asia. A start was made in 1952 with the establishment of four important sections of Agronomy, Agricultural Engineering, Sugarcane Entomology and Sugarcane Mycology of the Sugarcane Research Division of the proposed Institute at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.15 lakhs. The Hon'ble Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, laid the Foundation Stone of the Institute on 16th February 1952. A model sugar factory will also be erected there to provide opportunities of applying results of research on a factory scale and to impart the much-needed technological training on a scientific basis to the post-graduate students for fitting them for future absorption into the industry. This Institute is also expected to provide greater integration and fuller co-ordination in investigations on sugar technological and sugarcane problems which have been lacking to a great extent up to the present moment.

OILSEEDS

India is one of the principal oil seeds producing countries of the world. Oilseeds crops also find a prominent place in India the major oilseeds (groundnut, rape and mustard, linseed, sesamum and castor) occupying about 26 million acres or about nine per cent. of the total cultivated area. In addition to this, about 12 million acres are under the cotton crop which yields about one million tons of cotton seed.

The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee, set up by the Government of India, under the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act IX of 1946, for the improvement and development of the cultivation and marketing of oilseeds and of the production, manufacture and marketing of oilseeds products, is taking all possible steps to stimulate the production of oilseeds without encroaching upon the acreage under food crops. Several schemes to increase the production of oilseeds by multiplication and distribution of improved strains, by adopting better methods of cultivation and by controlling pests and diseases are being worked in States financed jointly by the Indian Oilseeds Committee and the State Governments concerned.

The following are the major oilseeds grown in India:—

Groundnut:—India has the largest area under groundnuts in the world. She accounted for 40·6 per cent. of the groundnut production in the world during 1951. In this country, groundnuts accounted for about 40·3 per cent. and 65·7 per cent. of the total area and production, respectively, under oilseeds crops during the same year. Madras ranks first, claiming 37·8 per cent. and 48·6 per cent. of the acreage and production, respectively, under groundnut in India and is followed by Bombay and Hyderabad. The area under this crop in India in 1950-51 was 10,472,000 acres and the production was 3,331,000 tons.

Rape & Mustard:—Rape and mustard form an important group of crops in the northern parts of the country where they grow freely and attain a fair state of development. The oil obtained from the seeds is extensively used for domestic consumption. The chief producing areas are Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Assam. The area and production of rape and mustard seeds in India during 1950-51 was 5,505,000 acres and 826,000 tons, respectively.

Linseed:—The linseed crop is cultivated in India for its seeds which yields the linseed oil of commerce extensively used in the varnish and paint industries and to a limited extent for edible purposes. The crop grows well under a variety of soil conditions and is raised extensively in India except in the south of the peninsula. Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Hyderabad are the chief seed producing areas, accounting for about 90 per cent. of the total area in India. The area and production of linseed in India during 1950-51 were 3,503,000 acres and 385,000 tons, respectively.

Sesamum:—Sesamum (Gingelly) or *til* is grown extensively, almost throughout India from the foot of the Himalayas down to the extreme south in Travancore. The crop is, however, intensively cultivated in Peninsular India in more than one season in the year. The area and production of sesamum in India during 1950-51 were 5,245,000 acres and 421,000 tons, respectively.

Castor:—The castor plant grows well under varied conditions of soil and climate. It is seen to grow almost throughout the length and breadth of India and up to an elevation of 8,000 ft. Both perennial and annual types are recognised. The plant is grown mostly for the seed which yields the castor oil of commerce. India comes next to Brazil only in world production and trade of castor seed. The area and production of castor seed in India during 1950-51 were 1,255,000 acres and 106,000 tons, respectively.

The statistics of area and production of this crop are, however, considered as under estimates, as no regular reporting is done for the areas sown under mixed crops.

India also produces considerable quantities of coconut, cottonseed, niger, safflower and mohwa seed besides a variety of other vegetable oils, both essential and non-essential, which are produced in quantities, but for which she holds almost a world monopoly.

JUTE

Jute is one of the most important cash crops. The fibre is obtained from the bark of two cultivated species of annual plants called *Corchorus capsularis* and *Corchorus olitorius*.

Jute is grown in the alluvial soils of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam, Orissa, Cooch Behar, Tripura and in parts of U.P. In 1950-51, the acreage in India was 1.5 million acres, the output being 31.7 lakhs bales (one bale=400 lbs.). It is a Kharif crop and is sown broadcast during February to May on well prepared seed beds. Two to three inches of rainfall during sowing and alternate periods of sunshine and moderate rainfall (about one or two inches every week) thereafter, seems ideal for a good growth of the crop. It responds well to weeding and thinning operations which are usually given two or three times during the growing season.

The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet or more. Four to five months after sowing when they are in flower the plants are cut close to the ground. Cut plants are tied up into bundles and steeped under water for retting. In 12 to 15 days, the retting is complete; the fibre is then carefully separated out from the stalks, washed and dried. It is then ready for various commercial uses. The outturn of dry fibre of jute generally varies from 12 to 25 mds. with an average of 15 mds. per acre, depending upon soil fertility and other factors.

Quality in jute is judged by its strength, fineness, colour, lustre, length and uniformity. The types of goods ordinarily manufactured from jute fibre in India are hessians, sackings, canvas and tarpaulins; certain 'specialities' for example, rugs and carpets, linoleum hessians, jute blankets, etc., are also made on a small scale. During the Second World War, jute was put to many new lines of manufacture such as sandbags, union fabrics (jute-cotton), tents, hood-cloth, netting, cords, etc., which were used for war purposes.

Compulsory restriction of jute acreage which came into force in pre-partition Bengal in 1941 is completely removed in West Bengal. Total areas under the crop in India and Pakistan together during the years 1944, 1945, and 1946 were 2,103,055, 2,421,670 and 1,911,000, respectively, and the corresponding yields were 6,203,205, 7,991,070 and 5,648,000 bales, respectively.

The table below gives the acreage and yield of the Indian Union since 1948 after the partition:—

Year. (Jute year July to June.)	Acreage.	Jute yield in bales.
1948	834,000	2,056,000
1949	1,158,000	3,117,000
1950	1,454,000	3,301,000
1951	1,951,000	4,677,000

The West Bengal State alone has effected an increase of 225,000 acres over 1950 area and Bihar an increase of 129,000 acres over 1950. The increase is 34.2 per cent. in acreage and 41.7 per cent. in production over 1950.

The increase in area and production during 1951 as compared with 1950 is attributed partly to the efforts made to grow more jute under the integrated production programme and partly to weather conditions and prices being favourable.

Efforts are now being made in the Indian Union to increase the production and yield of jute by intensive cultivation by (*a*) use of improved varieties of seed, (*b*) use of fertilizers and (*c*) line sowing in preference to broadcast sowing of jute seed.

In order to reduce the cost of production, the Indian Central Jute Committee has developed a "seed drill" for sowing jute seeds in line, and is popularising the use of "wheel hose" for intercultural operations. The labour cost is thus reduced and the cost of production is estimated to decrease by about 25 per cent.

Efforts are also directed to improve the quality of Indian jute and various researches are in progress in the Jute Agriculture Research Institute of the Indian Central Jute Committee. In addition, other fibres akin to jute and comparable in quality and cost of production are being studied in order to cultivate them in such areas where jute cannot be grown in order to augment the supplies of jute for the Indian jute mill industry. In this connection, mention may be made of Linseed fibre separated from the stalks of Linseed plants. The cultivation of Mesta or Bimli jute which is another fibre akin to jute has also increased in recent years.

On February, 1951, an agreement was concluded with Pakistan which stipulated *inter alia* that Pakistan would supply to India 35 lakh bales of raw jute of which 10 lakh bales would be despatched by the 30th of June, 1951, and the rest, *i.e.*, 25 lakh bales, by the 30th of June, 1952. Up to 30th November, 1951, over 15 lakh bales of raw jute have been received under the terms of the Agreement. Immediately after the Agreement there was a steep rise in the prices of both raw jute and jute manufactures. The raw jute prices were decontrolled from 9th March, 1951. By June, the upward trend in jute prices was reversed and the raw jute prices gradually slumped. Meanwhile, the outlook for the supply of raw jute to mills became brighter with the announcement of the official crop forecast for the jute year 1951-52, which put the total yield at 46.7 lakh bales. With the supply position much easier the Indian jute mills have now reverted to the 48-hour week.

The annual world consumption of jute during the period from 1940-41 to 1950-51 varied from 77 to 100 lakhs of bales a year, the consumption in 1950-51 being roughly 102 lakhs of bales.

TOBACCO

The tobacco acreage in India is not uniformly distributed but is concentrated in certain areas which form distinct tobacco growing centres of considerable commercial importance. There are 5 zones of concentrated production, *viz.*:—

(1) *North Bihar and Bengal Area* comprises the districts of Muzaffarpur, Purnea and Darbhanga in Bihar and Jalpaiguri, Malda, Berhampore and Dinajpur in West Bengal where tobacco is mostly grown for use in hookah (water-pipe).

(2) *The Charotar (Gujarat) Area* comprises the talukas of Anand, Nadiad, Borsad, Petlad and Bhadran of Bombay State.

(3) *Nipani Area* includes Belgaum, Satara, Kolhapur, Sangli and Miraj in Bombay State.

Bidi tobacco is extensively grown in the two areas of Bombay State.

(4) *Guntur Area:* This is the most important Cigarette Leaf (Virginia Tobacco) producing area which runs along the eastern coast with concentrations in the Guntur, Kistna, East and West Godavari districts of Madras State.

(5) *Southern Madras Area* comprises mainly of Madura and Coimbatore districts of Madras State where cigar, filler and binder tobacco as well as chewing tobaccos are mostly grown.

Tobacco seed is first grown on raised seed beds for providing good drainage and for preventing stagnation of water. Seedlings are ready for planting in about 6-8 weeks. By then they would have grown to a height of about 4 to 5 inches with 6 to 8 leaves. The seedlings are transplanted in lines, the distance varying from 15"-21" in rows and about 2' to 3' between rows.

Topping is done in the production of Desi or Poorbi Tobaccos grown in North Bihar and U.P. and the Calcutta variety grown in U.P., Punjab and Delhi. It is useful for increasing the strength of tobacco used in hookah and chillum, etc.

The harvesting season varies from place to place depending upon the different climatic conditions and the types of tobacco grown. However, the leaves are cut when fully matured and at this stage they assume a yellowish green colour in the case of *Virginia Tobacco*, brownish yellow in the case of *Cigar & Cheroot Tobacco*, yellow with reddish brown spots in *Bidi Tobacco*, and yellow with brown flecks in the case of *Hookah, Chewing and Snuff Tobaccos*.

The cut leaf is then dried and cured.

The total areas under tobacco in the Indian Union in 1949-50 and 1950-51 were 860,000 and 839,000 acres, respectively.

The total yield of dried leaf in 1949-50 and 1950-51 was 591,360,000 and 562,240,000 lbs., respectively.

This excludes the quantity retained for personal consumption by the growers.

LIVESTOCK CENSUS

It is estimated that there are about 136·372 million cattle in India, and 40·618 million buffaloes.

For draught purposes cattle are mainly used everywhere though male buffaloes are important as draught animals in the rice tracts and damper parts of the country. For dairy purposes, the buffalo is important, the milk yield being high and the percentage of butter fat considerably above that in cow's milk. The best known breeds are the Murrah, Nili and Ravi buffaloes of the Punjab, the Jafferabadi buffaloes of Saurashtra, Mehsana of Gujarat, Nagpuri of central India and the Surti and Pandharpuri, a type of Nagpuri buffaloes of Bombay State. The cattle and buffalo population in the subcontinent is abnormally high amounting to over 60 per cent. of the human population. The spread of cultivation has diminished the grazing grounds, insufficient fodder crops are raised and many of the cattle are small, ill-fed and inefficient. Nevertheless the best Indian breeds have many merits. Of the draught breeds, the best known are the Hissar (Punjab), Nellore (Madras), Amrit Mahal (Mysore), Kangayam (Madras), Kherigarh (U.P.), Malwa, Khillar (Bombay), Nimar (Madhya Pradesh), and Dangi (Bombay). The Dangi and Nimar breeds of Bombay State have the potentialities for being developed into dual purpose breeds. Amongst the best milking breeds are: the Sahiwal (Punjab), and the Sindhi, which is a breed of West Pakistan, but of which small herds are met with in various parts of the country. Of the dual-purpose (*i.e.*, draught and milk combined) the best known breeds are the Hariana (Punjab), Kankrej (Gujarat), and the Gir (Saurashtra).

On the Government cattle-breeding farms pedigree herds are reared and bulls issued, preferably to those breeding areas or villages which undertake to exclude 'scrub' bulls and where serious efforts to improve the breed are made. Once established such breeding areas rapidly produce superior bulls for general distribution.

Recently, a new scheme, the Key Villages Scheme, has been introduced. Under this Scheme a number of villages in a restricted area is taken up for intensive improvement. Pedigree bulls are supplied and all scrub bulls castrated. Breeding work which is strictly controlled is carried on over a number of years. A number of Key Villages are being established in various parts of the country in 1952. During the next four years it is planned to establish 600 Key Villages with 150 Artificial Insemination Centres and 560 bull rearing farms associated with them. These Key Villages, once developed, will serve as valuable sources for supply of bulls to other areas.

A Gowshala Scheme has also been launched in some States. Under this, Gowshalas are intended to be utilized for breeding of pure stock, so that they may be able to supply bulls for grading up work elsewhere.

Improving Quality

Herd Books have been opened for most of the important breeds of cattle and buffalo and shows are held throughout the Union to encourage breeders. Legislation to enforce castration of scrub bulls, has been introduced in many States.

It has been estimated that the number of sheep in the country is in the neighbourhood of four crores and that the total quantity of wool produced is 8½ crores pounds annually. The yield of wool per sheep varies greatly in different parts of the country. In Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Saurashtra, the annual production per sheep is estimated at between 3.1 lbs. and 4 lbs., while in the rest of the States it does not exceed 1 lb. The average for the whole of the country is in the neighbourhood of 1.9 lb. per sheep per year.

Improvement of sheep has been engaging the attention of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a number of years and several Sheep Breeding Research Stations have been established in various parts of the country under the auspices of the Council.

The plan of work consists in selecting breeding of indigenous breeds or cross-breeding the Indian breeds with some foreign breed, usually the Merino. In some States local sheep are being graded-up with superior Indian strains. Wool Analysis Laboratories have been established in some of the States to study the variability of the different attributes of wool fibres and to select stock on the basis of the quality of the fleece of individual sheep.

A plan to organize sheep development work on a regional basis is now under the consideration of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Poultry development work is now being intensively pursued throughout the country.

DAIRYING

India is still far behind other countries in the matter of dairy industry, although many of the State Governments have now been taking keen interest in its development. The main difficulty is the low milk productivity of the Indian dairy animal, which has to be improved by systematic and scientific methods of breeding, feeding and management. Factors such as adverse climate and the vastness of the country have, no doubt, been obstacles but, unless the individual dairy animal is improved and arrangements made to dispose of the milk economically, it would not be possible to put the dairy industry on a sound footing.

Most of the States have now appointed special Dairy Development Officers to promote dairying and many State Governments have been considering plans to improve dairying on co-operative lines as well as through private enterprise.

In order to relieve the congestion consequent on the location of a very large number of dairy cattle in Bombay City, Government of Bombay have also established a very large milk colony at Aarey near Bombay where about 10,000 animals would be housed under the most modern conditions and milk supplied to Bombay City after pasteurization. Milk supply schemes are operating in various States.

Research in dairying is done at the Indian Dairy Research Institute at Bangalore. This Institute, in addition to research work also trains students for Indian Dairy Diploma Course and runs a post-graduate course in Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

There is not a big market in India for western dairy products, such as cream, butter, cheese, etc., although the demand for them is constantly growing. Many dairy units being small, small lots of 'Desi' butter, Dahi, Ghee, etc. are made purely as a cottage industry.

ANIMAL DISEASES

The control of contagious diseases of livestock is carried out by the Civil Veterinary Departments in the States. The personnel of these departments are, for the most part, recruited from among the graduates of the Veterinary Colleges of which there are nine in India, one each at Gauhati, Patna, Calcutta, Bombay, Mathura (U.P.), Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Hissar and Jabalpur. Universities impart training up to the graduate standard, as against licentiate training which they used to impart formerly.

The chief research centre is the Indian Veterinary Research Institute at Mukteswar in Uttar Pradesh and its branch at Izatnagar, near Bareilly. This institute is maintained by the Government of India and has recently been considerably expanded, the latest additions being a poultry research section and a nutrition section and genetics section. A certain amount of research is also conducted at the State Colleges.

In addition to research, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute also manufactures large quantities of sera and vaccines for the use of the State Departments in their fight against disease and until recently was the only manufacturing centre for these products. Serum institutes have, however, now been opened in various States such as Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad and Uttar Pradesh.

The chief diseases that the Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Departments have to deal with are glanders and surra in equines, and rinderpest, foot and mouth disease, haemorrhagic septicaemia, black quarter and anthrax in ruminants while tuberculosis, Johne's disease and contagious abortion are assuming greater importance than in the past. Glanders and surra are both scheduled diseases under the Glanders and Farcy Act. Glanders is incurable but surra can now be successfully treated with Naganol or Antrypol. This disease (surra) also affects camels, cattle and dogs and in recent years its importance as a bovine disease has been more widely recognised.

Of the diseases of ruminants mentioned, all, with the exception of foot and mouth disease, can now be controlled either by means of sera or by vaccines.

The successful manufacture of anthrax "spore" vaccine at Mukteswar is another advance of great importance in the fight against livestock disease.

A scheme for the mass eradication of Rinderpest by the use of lapinized virus is now under the consideration of the Government of India.

Indian poultry are also subject to several contagious diseases. The dreaded "Ranikhet" disease is fairly wide-spread and its ravages have seriously hampered the poultry industry. A chick-passaged vaccine has now been developed at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and trials conducted in the field have been very encouraging. However, its extreme instability at room temperature severely limits its use on a large scale. Fowl pox and fowl cholera vaccines are available for the protection of poultry against those diseases.

India is protected from foreign infection by the application of the Livestock Importation Act at all ports at which the landing of animals is permitted.

In addition to their duties in connection with disease control, the Civil Veterinary Departments also conduct the treatment of animals in hospitals and dispensaries. The institutions are for the most part maintained by Local Boards with financial assistance from Government, the professional staff usually being provided by Government. However, in most States the Veterinary Dispensaries are now being taken over by Government.

(The statistics given in the following statements are the latest available.)

AREA CULTIVATED AND UNCULTIVATED IN EACH STATE

(Thousand Acres)

State	AREA (According to village papers) 1947-48	1948-49
Assam	33,400 (*d*)	33,400 (*g*)
Bihar	44,330	44,330
Bombay (A) ..	57,986 (*e*)	58,049 (*e*)
Madhya Pradesh ..	82,950	52,997
Madras (B) ..	80,796	80,796
Orissa	20,142	18,053
Punjab (C) ..	23,226	23,236
Uttar Pradesh (D)	71,403	71,428
West Bengal (E) ..	19,549	19,549
Hyderabad ..	52,927	52,927
Jammu and Kashmir ..	8,002 (*a*)	3,360 (*b*)
Madhya Bharat (F)	19,340	22,552
Mysore	17,385	17,385
PEPSU	6,463	6,491
Rajasthan (G) ..	20,669	20,669
Saurashtra (H) ..	1,397	1,397
Travancore-Cochin .	5,349	5,350
Ajmer	1,561	1,[illegible]
Bhopal	4,450	4,432
Bilaspur	285	285
Coorg	1,012	1,012
Delhi	366	366
Himachal Pradesh (I) ..	1,876	2,305
Kutch	4,974 (*c*)	4,974 (*h*)
Tripura	2,634	2,634
Vindhya Pradesh (J)	1,610	1,610
Total	584,082 (*f*)	581,148 (*i*)

(A) Includes figures for the merged territories of Aundh, Baroda, Dharampur, Jath, Kolhapur, Miraj (Senior), Mudhol, Phaltan, Ramdurg and Sachin only.

(B) Includes figures for merged territories of Banganapalle, Pudukkottai and Sandur.

(C) Includes figures for merged territories of Loharu and Patan.

(D) Includes figures for merged territories of Benaras, Rampur and Tehri-Garhwal.

(E) Including Cooch Behar from 1939-40 onwards.

(F) Figures relate to Barwani, Gwalior, Indore, Narsingarh and Raigarh upto 1947-48.

(G) Figures relate to Alwar, Bharatpur, Bikaner, Bundi, Dholpur, Jaipur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Kotah, Marwar and Tonk.

(H) Relates to Bhavnagar only.

(I) Includes figures in respect of former Simla Hill States, Sirmur and Nalgarh upto 1942-43. While Simla Hill States and Sirmur only from 1943-44 to 1946-47.

(J) Relates to Nagod and Orchha (Tikamgarh) only.

(*a*) Relates to the year 1942-43.

(*b*) Excludes 'Enemy-held' areas.

(*c*) Includes 189 thousand acres for which details for classification are not available.

(*d*) Includes 836 thousand acres for which details for classification are not available.

(*e*) Including Jamkhandi State.

(*f*) Includes 1,025 thousand acres for which details for classification are not available.

(*g*) Includes 835 thousand acres for which details for classification are not available.

(*h*) Includes 151 thousand acres for which details for classification are not available.

(*i*) Includes 986 thousand acres for which details for classification are not available.

CLASSIFICATION OF AREA IN EACH STATE

(Thousand acres)

States	Forests		Area not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows		Fallow lands		Net area sown	
	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49
Assam	4,207	4,200	4,248	4,248	16,994	17,038	1,881	1,708	5,234	5,371
Bihar	6,612	6,612	6,380	6,380	6,580	6,580	7,105	7,105	17,653	17,653
Bombay (A)	8,998 (*)	8,913 (*)	6,962 (*)	7,056 (*)	1,935 (*)	1,934 (*)	6,320 (*)	6,883 (*)	33,771 (*)	33,263 (*)
Madhya Pradesh**	23,579	23,572	6,248	5,965	19,732	20,098	5,366	4,784	28,025	28,578
Madras (B)	13,550	13,515	14,318	14,424	12,222	11,874	10,243	10,049	30,463	30,934
Orissa	2,606	2,412	6,556	4,775	3,218	2,997	1,245	1,415	6,517	6,454
Punjab (C)	769	769	6,174	6,172	2,441	2,454	1,808	2,315	12,034	11,526
Uttar Pradesh (D)	7,951	7,502	11,572	11,859	10,203	10,311	2,797	2,727	38,880	39,029
West Bengal (E)	1,709	1,709	3,026	3,044	1,930	1,925	1,142	1,244	11,742	11,627
Hyderabad	6,171	6,187‡	8,397	8,232	1,142	1,016	13,363	15,171	23,854	22,321
Jammu & Kashmir	1,750†	417‡	2,805†	1,012‡	905†	408‡	275†	487‡	2,258†	1,036‡
Madhya Bharat (F)	2,426	2,738	3,946	4,899	3,538	5,032	1,738	927	7,692	8,956
Mysore	1,957	1,957	5,728	5,705	1,567	1,460	1,709	1,807	6,424	6,456
PEPSU	116	78	468	469	824	902	702	656	4,353	4,386
Rajasthan (G)	655	655	4,223	4,223	4,544	4,544	2,862	2,862	8,385	8,385
Saurashtra (H)	7	7	155	155	222	222	..	..	1,013	1,013
Travancore-Cochin	1,542	1,542	483	482	435	429	69	68	2,820	2,829
Ajmer	47	47	596	596	295	305	181	274	442	339
Bhopal	1,004	988	915	914	839	592	130	385	1,562	1,553
Bilaspur	36	36	29	29	130	131	12	11	78	78
Coorg	331	331	250	250	226	226	42	40	163	165
Delhi	..	..	73	75	53	54	15	13	225	224
Himachal Pradesh (I)	534	747	310	412	296	527	134	42	602	577
Kutch	108	108	1,407	1,407	1,200	1,200	1,608	1,886	462	222
Tripura	1,715	1,715	19	17	505	501	3	4	392	397
Vindhya Pradesh (J)	203	203	315	315	440	440	192	192	460	460
Total	88,592	86,960	95,603	93,115	92,416	93,200	60,942	63,055	245,504	243,832

** Including merged territories for 1947-48 & 1948-49 only. † Relates to the year 1942-43. * Including Jamkhandi State.
‡ Excludes 'Enemy held areas'. For explanation of (A), (B), (C), (D), etc., see previous table.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CROPS CULTIVATED IN 1947-48 AND 1948-49 IN EACH STATE

FOOD-GRAINS.

(Thousand acres)

State	Rice		Wheat		Barley		Jowar		Bajra		Ragi or Marua		Maize		Gram		Total Pulses		Total Food-grains	
	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49
Assam	4,004	4,008	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	45	..	(b)	253	234	4,259	4,290
Bihar	9,606	9,606	1,160	1,160	1,176	1,176	76	76	74	74	545	545	1,512	1,512	1,444	1,444	5,293	5,293	19,442	19,442
Bombay (A)	2,497	2,416	1,769	1,622	17	26	10,332	10,247	5,222	5,240	564	592	214	227	789	734	3,768	3,528	25,586	25,081
Madhya Pradesh *	8,609	8,763	1,749	1,895	47	52	5,023	5,061	118	103	32	36	269	273	1,566	1,646	6,241	6,403	24,569	25,153
Madras (B)	10,558	10,435	9	18	1	1	4,276	4,277	2,244	2,359	1,504	1,610	49	67	88	103	2,807	2,946	24,847	25,751
Orissa	5,398	5,387	6	6	1	1	39	39	4	4	271	253	25	23	130	163	130	163	6,749	6,676
Punjab (C)	380	378	2,556	2,745	407	410	457	456	1,761	2,092	9	8	809	761	3,505	3,017	3,505	3,459	10,662	10,395
Uttar Pradesh (D)	8,005	8,622	7,873	8,352	4,736	4,974	2,470	2,089	2,642	2,563	466	435	2,326	2,095	5,935	6,925	10,969	11,922	41,561	43,055
West Bengal (E)	9,660	9,456	84	88	58	57	3	2	1	2	7	7	88	89	243	202	243	1,250	11,251	11,023
Hyderabad	1,305	1,243	202	263	9	9	6,245	6,105	1,099	898	101	90	377	348	937	853	5,700	5,247	15,991	15,059
Jammu & Kashmir	497	390	546	158	102	39	5	29	112	36	5	(b)	754	261	9	(b)	9	(b)	2,296	1,026
Madhya Bharat (F)	161	243	996	1,557	110	153	2,560	2,698	411	361	..	..	281	446	1,238	1,396	1,824	2,025	6,441	7,504
Mysore	769	778	2	2	..	..	532	526	77	79	1,940	1,942	3	1	37	24	1,761	1,602	5,084	4,930
PEPSU	39	37	792	699	222	149	75	82	677	485	8	..	171	222	1,056	1,144	1,736	1,281	3,912	3,005
Rajasthan (G)	17	17	921	921	391	391	1,359	1,359	1,955	1,955	(b)	(b)	178	178	1,118	1,118	1,118	1,118	7,107	7,107
Saurashtra (H)	9	9	48	48	..	..	276	276	212	212	..	..	..	..	41	41	97	97	642	642
Travancore-Cochin	1,037	1,038	(b)	(b)	..	..	1	1	1	1	6	6	9	11	7	4	62	68	1,135	1,149
Ajmer	(b)	(b)	30	28	44	35	109	105	66	25	(b)	(b)	54	70	43	15	43	44	403	308
Bhopal	39	41	247	310	(b)	1	203	235	(b)	(b)	..	..	16	16	371	348	505	565	1,106	1,180
Bilaspur	11	12	34	41	(b)	(b)	1	1	(b)	..	..	..	45	48	16	12	23	19	114	121
Coorg	87	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	(b)	(b)	2	2	92	93
Delhi	(b)	(b)	48	48	15	14	34	35	52	38	..	..	2	2	85	59	93	65	246	202
Himachal Pradesh (I)	83	108	255	311	73	81	8	2	(b)	(b)	11	53	213	253	3	13	36	64	741	973
Kutch	..	..	18	19	3	3	170	50	48	45	(b)	(b)	..	..	(b)	(b)	59	8	298	125
Tripura	390	393	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	392	394
Vindhya Pradesh (J)	60	60	56	56	33	33	83	83	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1	1	41	41	76	76	448	448
Total	63,221	63,528	19,402	20,350	7,445	7,605	34,337	34,334	16,776	16,572	5,472	5,580	7,397	6,949	19,302	19,302	46,355	47,480	215,374	215,132

For explanation of (A), (B), (C), (D), etc., please see first table. * Including merged territories. (b) Below 500 acres

OIL SEEDS

(Area in thousand acres)

State	Linseed		Sesamum		Rape and Mustard		Groundnut		Castor		Coconut		Other Oil seeds		Total Oil seeds	
	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49
Assam ..	3	4	20	30	310	314	..	..	7	4	..	..	..	..	349	352
Bihar ..	555	555	84	84	473	476	..	..	33	33	..	..	284	284	1,432	1,432
Bombay (A) ..	69	68	213	173	43	29	1,937	2,039	109	99	25	25	581	617	2,977	3,050
Madhya Pradesh*	1,097	1,124	466	409	154	163	604	629	33	33	..	..	397	417	2,751	2,775
Madras (B) ..	7	5	639	613	3	1	4,129	3,699	242	230	618	623	65	55	5,703	5,226
Orissa ..	6	6	83	80	23	22	32	24	22	21	11	11	91	88	268	252
Punjab (C) ..	23	20	59	41	445	239	65	68	(b)	(b)	..	..	8	1	600	369
Uttar Pradesh (D) ..	178	191	193	159	228	186	292	288	11	9	..	..	37	28	939	861
West Bengal (E) ..	42	44	22	25	164	156	..	..	..	..	17	17	22	23	267	265
Hyderabad ..	576	474	784	730	5	6	2,033	1,470	786	745	..	..	927	956	5,111	4,381
Jammu & Kashmir ..	22	27	20	15	48	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	(b)	92	83
Madhya Bharat(F)	312	267	225	205	52	50	144	200	1	4	..	..	54	52	788	778
Mysore ..	1	1	62	63	7	7	213	248	90	92	169	172	91	101	633	684
PEPSU ..	2	1	4	11	61	85	29	37	..	..	..	..	37	24	133	158
Rajasthan (G) ..	125	125	297	297	251	251	19	19	1	1	..	..	59	59	752	752
Saurashtra (H) ..	..	..	82	82	..	..	125	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	207	207
Travancore-Cochin ..	..	..	68	68	(b)	(b)	24	24	9	(b)	607	606	7	6	715	704
Ajmer ..	(b)	(b)	20	14	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	14	7	151	102
Bhopal ..	70	58	64	34	1	1	2	2	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	20	14
Bilaspur ..	(b)	(b)	1	1	1	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	..	2	1
Coorg ..	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	(b)	(b)
Delhi ..	..	..	(b)	(b)	6	2	..	..	(b)	..	..	..	(b)	(b)	6	2
Himachal Pradesh (I)	4	2	1	1	18	20	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	1	23	24
Kutch ..	..	..	6	3	1	1	1	1	(b)	(b)	..	..	(b)	(b)	8	5
Tripura ..	..	..	10	11	11	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	24
Vindhya Pradesh (J)	12	12	48	48	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	61	61
Total ..	3,104	2,984	3,480	3,197	2,309	2,064	9,649	8,873	1,344	1,271	1,447	1,454	2,676	2,719	24,009	22,562

For explanation of (A), (B), (C), etc., please see first table. * Including merged territories. (b) Less than 500 acres.

AREA UNDER DIFFERENT CASH CROPS IN 1947-48 AND 1948-49.

(Thousand acres).

State	Sugarcane		Cotton		Jute		Other Fibres		Tea		Coffee		Tobacco	
	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49
Assam ..	60	61	33	31	210	225	..	9	375	389	..	..	20	20
Bihar ..	366	366	39	39	146	146	12	12	4	4	..	..	118	118
Bombay (A) ..	208	188	1,907	2,122	(b)	(b)	67	66	(b)	..	(b)	(b)	236	213
Madhya Pradesh** ..	59	59	2,910	3,053	..	..	104	118	..	..	..	..	10	8
Madras (B) ..	273	176	1,308	1,633	27	39	98	150	79	56	65	60	294	322
Orissa ..	33	33	9	9	22	31	9	13	..	..	(b)	(b)	31	31
Punjab (C) ..	390	306	296	239	(b)	..	22	17	10	9	..	..	4	7
Uttar Pradesh (D) ..	2,302	2,116	155	119	1	6	214	226	6	6	..	..	51	60
West Bengal (E) ..	63	66	(b)	(b)	264	350	11	13	209	209	..	..	55	51
Hyderabad ..	128	96	1,907	2,048	93*	...	221	333	..	..	..	..	23	31
Jammu and Kashmir ..	8	2	24	6	..	..	6	2	(b)	..	..	..	5	2
Madhya Bharat (F) ..	53	61	742	926	40*	54*	8	36	..	..	..	..	5	5
Mysore ..	52	49	46	66	1*	1*	14	7	5	4	105	101	24	23
PEPSU ..	65	67	192	181	4	3	2	4	..	..	..	..	3	2
Rajasthan (G) ..	28	28	92	92	..	..	18	18	..	..	..	..	9	9
Saurashtra (H) ..	5	5	47	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin ..	19	18	15	15	..	1*	..	..	91	91	9	9	(b)	(b)
Ajmer ..	1	1	11	12	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	(b)	(b)
Bhopal ..	11	12	26	20	..	4*	4	(b)	..	..	..	..	(b)	(b)
Bilaspur ..	1	(b)	1	1	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Coorg ..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	(b)	1	41	41	(b)	(b)
Delhi ..	4	8	(b)	(b)	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	(b)	1
Himachal Pradesh (I) ..	2	3	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	2	2	..	..	4	3
Kutch ..	1	(b)	24	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tripura ..	5	5	26	25	11	12	..	..	11	11	..	..	(b)	..
Vindhya Pradesh (J) ..	3	3	1	1	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	(b)	(b)
Total	4,140	3,729	9,812	10,710	818	871	810	1,024	792	782	220	201	893	910

For explanation of (A), (B), (C), etc., please see first table. * Relates to jute or mesta fibre or sann-hemp. ** Including merged States. (b) Less than 500 acres.

AREA UNDER REST OF CROPS IN 1947-48 AND 1948-49 IN EACH STATE.

(Thousand acres).

State	Condiments and Spices		Indigo and other dyes		Opium		Other drugs and narcotics		Fodder Crops		Fruits and Vegetables		Miscellaneous Crops			
													Food		Non-food	
	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49
Assam ..	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	577	593	..	..	196	207
Bihar ..	37	37	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	17	17	386	386	363	363	246	246
Bombay(A)* ..	308	254	1	(b)	1	1	40	40	3,196	3,064	292	286	14	18	49	89
Madhya Pradesh** ..	169	158	(b)	(b)	..	..	2	(b)	493	487	205	219	4	4	1	1
Madras (B) ..	694	637	26	20	..	13	145	151	394	443	802	826	33	52	165	176
Orissa ..	20	20	1	1	..	..	7	8	13	12	184	166	112	77	113	122
Punjab (C) ..	35	22	6	6	1	2	(b)	(b)	1,946	1,848	91	106	8	10	5	1
Uttar Pradesh (D) ..	139	105	2	2	21	18	2	2	1,887	1,860	633	598	168	155	21	20
West Bengal (E) ..	21	22	..	..	..	..	6	6	24	22	875	874	42	44	34	29
Hyderabad ..	514	444	4	11	..	..	2	5	53	32	79	77	5	7	10	6
Jammu and Kashmir ..	5	3	(b)	..	(b)	..	1	2	41	18	32	33	2	4	42	120
Madhya Bharat (F) ..	50	31	(b)	(b)	17	20	8	1	24	45	52	41	80	147	42	42
Mysore ..	177	162	(b)	(b)	16	..	66	69	145	191	110	99	88	96	122	107
PEPSU ..	12	12	(b)	..	(b)	(b)	12	..	599	1,157	23	21	54	80	70	154
Rajasthan (G) ..	144	144	1	1	8	8	(b)	(b)	444	444	25	25	495	495	317	317
Saurashtra (H) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	104	8	8	..	..	..	..
Travancore-Cochin ..	156	165	(b)	(b)	..	..	26	26	50	46	593	588	89	104	145	128
Ajmer ..	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10	1	6	27	22	11	11
Bhopal ..	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	272	270	7	7	17	1	(b)	(b)
Bilaspur ..	(b)	(b)	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	..	..	..
Coorg ..	13	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	31	18	19	..	..	..	..
Delhi ..	1	1	(b)	(b)	..	..	..	..	5	6	1	4	1	1	1	1
Himachal Pradesh (I) ..	1	1	..	(b)	4	4	(b)	1	5	1	8	8	18	34	8	3
Kutch ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	90	2	1	..	..	(b)	(b)
Tripura ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vindhya Pradesh (J) ..	2	2	..	..	..	..	(b)	(b)	..	..	4	4	1	1	(b)	(b)
Total ..	2,510	22,42	41	41	68	66	317	311	9,898	10,206	5,012	4,997	1,621	1,718	1,598	1,780

For explanation of (A), (B), (C), etc., please see first table. * The acreage figures include the area in Jamkhandi State. ** Including merged States. (b) Below 500 acres.

AREA UNDER ALL CROPS IN 1947-48 AND 1948-49 IN EACH STATE.

(Thousand acres).

State	Total Area Sown		Area Sown more than once		Net Area Sown	
	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49	1947–48	1948–49
Assam	6,083	6,191	849	820	5,234	5,371
Bihar	22,607	22,607	4,954	4,954	17,653	17,653
Bombay (A)	34,883(b)	34,473(b)	1,112(b)	1,210(b)	33,771(b)	33,263(b)
Madhya Pradesh **	31,277	32,035	3,252	3,457	28,025	28,578
Madras (B)	35,033	35,796	4,570	4,862	30,463	30,934
Orissa	7,572	7,451	1,055	997	6,517	6,454
Punjab (C)	14,076	13,337	2,042	1,811	12,034	11,526
Uttar Pradesh (D)	48,102	49,209	9,222	10,180	38,880	39,029
West Bengal (E)	13,136	12,978	1,394	1,351	11,742	11,627
Hyderabad	24,141	22,530	287	209	23,854	22,321
Jammu & Kashmir	2,554†	2,301‡	296†	265‡	2,258†	1,036‡
Madhya Bharat (F)	8,350	9,691	658	735	7,692	8,956
Mysore	6,691	6,596	267	140	6,424	6,456
PEPSU	5,097	4,844	744	458	4,353	4,386
Rajasthan (G)	9,450(j)	9,450(j)	1,065	1,065	8,385	8,385
Saurashtra (H)	1,013	1,013	....	....	1,013	1,013
Travancore-Cochin	3,044	3,046	224	217	2,820	2,829
Ajmer	487	488	45	49	442	339
Bhopal	1,602	1,602	40	49	1,562	1,553
Bilaspur	119	124	41	46	78	78
Coorg	164	166	1	1	163	165
Delhi	292	256	67	32	225	224
Himachal Pradesh (I)	817	1,058	215	481	602	577
Kutch	483	245	21	23	462	222
Tripura	466	472	74	75	392	397
Vindhya Pradesh (J)	520	520	60	60	460	460
Total ..	278,059(j)	277,379(j)	32,555	33,547	245,504	243,832

For explanation of (A), (B), (C), (D), etc., please see first table. (b) Including Jamkhandi State. (j) Includes ten thousand acres for which crop-wise details are not available. † Relates to 1942-43. ‡ Excludes 'Enemy-held' areas. ** Including merged territories.

YIELD PER ACRE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS IN INDIA
(In Lbs.)

Crops	1948–49	1949–50	1950–51
Rice	698	688	605
Jowar	305	338	305
Bajra	246	273	235
Maize	551	559	498
Ragi	613	625	589
Small millets	344	375	322
Wheat	566	584	616
Barley	641	631	681
Gram	496	401	435
Sugarcane	2,907	3,052	2,957
Potato	5,782	5,897	6,206
Sesamum	162	191	180
Groundnut	709	770	713
Rape and Mustard	355	372	325
Linseed	252	245	239
Castor seed	175	196	188
Cotton	61	85	83
Jute	986	1,062	908
Tobacco	711	688	670

A few more particulars will help to give a fuller picture:

INDIAN UNION PROVINCES (1946-47)

	Rs. (crores)
Primary Production	2,398
(*a*) Net output of agriculture and animal husbandry	2,291
Gross output of agriculture and animal husbandry	3,066
Output of Agriculture	2,545
(*i*) Food	2,002
(*ii*) Non-food	543
Output of Animal Husbandry	521
(*i*) Milk	404
(*ii*) Meat, fish and egg	90
(*iii*) By-products of slaughter	24
(*a*) Hides and skins	20
(*b*) Other by-products	4
(*iv*) Miscellaneous	3

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT (1946-47)

	Rs. (crores)
Rice	568·3
Wheat	127·6
Jowar	68·9
Bajra	36·9
Maize	31·8
Ragi	33·8
Barley	54·6
Gram	87·1
Sugarcane	207·3
Linseed	11·4
Sesamum	16·6
Rape and Mustard	45·0
Groundnut	73·4
Castor seed	1·7
Cotton	28·3
Jute	9·3
Coffee	3·8
Tea	84·8
Tobacco	58·4
Rubber	2·7

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT (1945-46)

	Rs. (crores)
Small millets	39·8
Pulses (excluding gram)	94·1
Cotton seed	8·3
Coconuts	17·1
Other oil seeds	9·7
Condiments and spices	102·4
Other sugar	2·8
Other fibres	6·7
Dyeing and tanning materials	0·7
Other drugs and narcotics	9·2
Fodder crops (*a*)	463·3
Fruits and vegetables (including root crops)	226·5
Miscellaneous food	10·3
Miscellaneous non-food	6·5

(*a*) Relates to Calendar Year.

IMPROVEMENT OF AGRICULTURAL MARKETING

IN view of the importance of agricultural marketing as an aid to the general economic recovery of the country, the Government of India decided to give effect to the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Agriculture and generally endorsed by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee regarding marketing surveys. After consultation with State Governments, it was decided that the first step should be the appointment of a highly qualified and experienced marketing expert with practical knowledge of agricultural marketing in other countries.

Directorate—In accordance with this decision, the office of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India (since designated as Directorate of Marketing and Inspection) was constituted with effect from 1st January, 1935, at Delhi, with Mr. A. M. Livingstone as the first Agricultural Marketing Adviser. After more than six years of useful activity in India, he reverted in 1941 to the Ministry of Agriculture of the United Kingdom Government. The present incumbent of the post is Dr. T. G. Shirname, B.AG., PH.D. (Wales), F.S.S. (Lond.), F.R.ECON.S. In addition to the above office, Dr. Shirname has also been appointed by the Government of India to act as a Regional Agricultural Production Commissioner for Bihar, Assam and West Bengal regions, in connection with the Grow More Food Campaign.

The Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India is assisted by a Deputy and this post is at present held by Dr. B. C. Sen, D.SC. The technical gazetted staff consists of an Agricultural Marketing Adviser, a Deputy Agricultural Marketing Adviser, 3 Senior Marketing Officers, 3 Marketing Officers, and 15 Assistant Marketing Officers. In addition, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser is assisted, in quality control and inspection work for internal and for export trade under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, by 2 Chief Inspectors, one Senior Inspector, 28 Inspectors; one Chief Chemist and by 1 Development Officer and 6 Deputy Development Officers for the administration of the Fruit Products Order, 1948.

With the help of suitable subsidies from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the State Governments established similar organisations in their respective areas and have, in some cases, further added to their staffs to meet the growing demand for developmental work of a practical nature.

The subsidies were progressively reduced and entirely suspended from 1949; but realising the advantages that have accrued to the State economy as a result of having adequate marketing organisations, some States like West Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Hyderabad and Mysore have already made these organisations permanent. Marketing organisations are functioning in many Part 'B' and Part 'C' States also. In States without a separate marketing organisation the Director of Agriculture supervises the work of the marketing section.

The Central Marketing Staff also undertook survey work in a large number of States which did not have staffs of their own. They also advised and continued to advise and assist the State marketing staffs in carrying out their work.

MARKETING SURVEYS

During the existence of this Directorate for over 17 years, marketing surveys have been carried out on an All-India basis and 67 reports on various commodities and subjects have so far been published. The more important of these are on wheat, rice, potatoes, gram, barley, grapes, bananas, citrus fruits, linseed, groundnuts, cashewnuts, lac, sugar, cocomuts, tobacco, milk, fish, cattle, hides, skins, wool and hair, sheep and goats, eggs, coffee, castor seed, co-operative marketing, fairs, markets and produce exchanges, ghee and other milk products, arecanuts, stone and small fruits, rapeseed and mustard, sann hemp and cardamom. "A Handbook on the Quality of Indian Wool" which is intended to serve as a guide to wool trade and persons interested in Wool, a "Preliminary Guide to Indian Fish, Fisheries and Methods of Fishing and Curing" and a supplement to the wheat report have also been published.

Similar All-India marketing reports on several other commodities, *e.g.*, meat, poultry, mangoes, pulses and chillies were in different stages of preparation and those on maize and millets, and sesamum and nigerseed, and an Atlas on livestock and livestock products were in the course of printing. The Marketing Officers Conference held in 1948 recommended that having regard to the necessity of devoting more time and energy for undertaking and executing actual marketing improvement work, the preparation of marketing survey reports should be slowed down. No fresh marketing surveys are to be undertaken at present and attention is to be given only to those reports which are under preparation and the work on which has remained in abeyance.

Hitherto, the All-India marketing survey reports have dealt with the problem as it related to the entire undivided India. In fact, the earlier reports had included Burma as well. With the partition of the country all these reports have to be revised and brought up-to-date for the Indian Union. Accordingly a revised report on milk for the Indian Union was published in 1950, and revised editions of the reports on hides, rice and groundnuts and of the fish guide were in the press. The revision of the reports on cattle, tobacco, gram and skins were in progress and up-to-date material therefore was being collected.

The marketing survey reports so far published and those which are in the press are very exhaustive and detailed. For the convenience of the general public and administrators, therefore arrangements have been made to prepare small and handy brochures summarising the principal features of marketing of the various commodities. Two such brochures on fish, and wool were published in 1948 and another two on milk and isubgol in March 1949. Two more on kapok and akund floss, and groundnuts were published in 1951, and one on bristles was in the press.

Similarly brochures on agricultural produce exchanges, palmyra fibres, ghee, lac, etc., were in different stages of preparation.

Translations of these editions in various Indian languages have also been published in the case of certain reports like wheat, linseed and eggs. An abridged edition of the milk report in Hindi was published in 1951 and the one on fish was in the press while that on wool was under preparation.

Storage and Transport—A report on cold storage and transport of perishable produce in Delhi State was published in 1937. With a view to studying the commercial possibilities of cold storage transport of perishable products like fruits, etc., certain refrigerated transport trials were conducted during 1940-41 on two N.W.R. cold storage wagons. All-India survey work on cold storage was also carried out in part during that period. In view, however, of the recent transport difficulties and the consequent shortage of wagons, the experiment and survey on cold storage has had to be postponed for the present. A separate Directorate of Storage and Plant Protection has been set up by the Ministry of Agriculture to take up immediately on more intensive scale work on ordinary and cold storage construction and refrigerated transport.

GRADING AND MARKING

In discussing steps which might be taken to improve the general level of quality, the Royal Commission thought that organised trade associations in India could give great assistance in applying effective pressure to secure improved quality from the producers. This view was fully borne out by the preliminary marketing surveys and two general lines of action were decided upon: first, the physical grading and packing of commodities such as fruit, eggs, etc., on the basis of statutory standards and, secondly, the standardisation of contract terms for staples such as cereals and oilseeds. The former involved legislation and the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, was passed in February 1937, for defining standards of quality and methods of marking in respect of prescribed grade designations applied to scheduled products.

As a result of consultation with State governments and representative trade and manufacturing interests, further commodities were added to the schedule to the Act, which now includes fruit, vegetables, eggs, dairy produce, tobacco, coffee, hides and skins, fruit products, *atta*, oilseeds, vegetable oils (including hydrogenated oils and vegetable fats), cotton, rice, lac, wheat, sann hemp, sugar-cane gur (jaggery), myrobalans, *bura*, wool, goat hair bristles, rosin and turpentine and arecanuts. The grading and marking rules in respect of most of these commodities have been duly prepared and notified. Tentative grade specifications and rules for several varieties of rice, fruit, cotton, etc. have also been drawn up. The Castor Oil Grading and Marking Rules which were approved at an informal conference of the trade interests concerned in July 1948 and the Citrus Fruits Grading and Marking Rules, were finally published in 1949. The latter replaced the Oranges Grading and Marking Rules, 1937. Grade specifications for coconut oil were finally notified and appended to the Edible Oils Grading and Marking Rules. The Table Potatoes Grading and Marking Rules were notified in 1951 for eliciting public opinion.

The development of trading on the basis of the standard methods of grading is definitely "catching on". In the early stages experimental grading stations are operated on the basis of provisional standards; subsequently the process of grading and marking is done commercially on a voluntary basis by packers holding a Certificate of Authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser. The authorised packer may be the primary producer or co-operative society or an association of primary producers, village collectors and processors or the individual larger packer or manufacturer holding a key position in the process of distribution.

The grading of agricultural and other produce under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, which had been introduced with the aim of providing the consumers with a standardised produce of specified purity and quality under a mark of guarantee was continued. There were as many as 547 packers during 1951 under the various grading schemes. It will be observed from the table below that produce worth over 20 crores of rupees was graded in 1951 as against 15 crores in the previous year as per details given below:

Value of quantity graded (in rupees).

	1950	1951
(*a*) *Grading for export:*		
Sann Hemp	1,18,87,480	2,32,40,108
Tobacco	10,14,11,126	13,51,09,304
(*b*) *Grading for home consumption:*		
Ghee	1,99,77,147	2,29,19,069
Edible Oils	49,75,250	1,39,92,901
Eggs	6,22,870	6,35,318
Butter	43,30,766	40,11,614
Fruits	2,48,835	1,50,989
Cotton	77,12,230	60,07,278
Sugarcane Gur	49,228	94,744
Potatoes	40,000	90,942
Total	15,12,54,932	20,71,52,267

Ghee :—Among the commodities graded for internal consumption in the country, ghee holds a pre-eminent position. The volume of ghee graded, however, began to decline from 1946 due to the cessation of purchases of Agmark ghee for the defence services in Kathiawar and Baroda. This decline continued in 1947 and 1948 although a sharp increase in the number of packers was noticed in those years. In 1949, the number of packers decreased to an appreciable extent which was followed by a corresponding decrease in the output of graded ghee and there was a further decline in 1950. The fall is attributable to a general fall in the production of ghee and arrivals of ghee in the market, and the stricter measures adopted by the Marketing Organisation for checking the quality of Agmark ghee. The restrictions on the inter-State movement of ghee which were hitherto in the way of grading larger quantities were removed during 1950 and the ghee grading work consequently expanded during 1951, as will be apparent from the above table.

Fruit Products :—The grading of fruit products was carried on under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, until the issue in 1946 of the Fruit Products Control Order which was later replaced by the Fruit Products Order, 1948. The administration of the Order, continued with the Central Government upto 1950 when it was decentralised and the work entrusted to State Governments. With a view to helping the development of the Indian fruit preserving industry, the functions under the Order have been recentralised under the Agricultural Marketing Adviser with effect from 1st January 1952. One of the functions which devolves on him, is also the allotment of scarce raw materials like sugar and tin plate to licence-holders. The Order now extends to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Edible Oils Grading and Marking Rules, 1939 originally provided specifications for the grading of mustard, groundnut and til oils, but in 1950, specifications for coconut oil were also added to the Rules. The grading is, however, mostly confined to mustard oil, which is mainly concentrated in Uttar Pradesh. The grading of gingelly oil was started in Madras and Bombay in 1949. Groundnut oil is also being graded in Bombay.

The charges for Agmark edible oils were also raised to three times their former level from 20th October, 1947 and were further raised to 2 annas per maund in 1951 in order to make the scheme self-supporting, as far as possible.

The Egg Grading and Marking Rules were further amended reducing the number of grades from six to four in order to facilitate rapid marketing. That the advantages of grading marketable produce are being appreciated all over the country has been exemplified by the introduction of a scheme of compulsory grading of eggs by the Mysore city municipality within its jurisdiction. An interesting experiment for marking the date of grading on the shell of graded eggs was initiated at Delhi and was attended with a fair amount of success. It has, however, been recognised that such a measure could be practised with advantage only at the stage where the graded eggs are sold out to the consumers. It has accordingly been decided only to persuade egg graders who import eggs for grading to adopt the principle as far as possible.

Staples like rice and atta are not graded at present on account of their being subjected to rationing and controlled distribution. Towards the close of 1943 an experiment was initiated in Madras to grade rice according to *ad hoc* war quality specifications and to link up such grading with the activities of the local Civil Supplies Department. The scheme expanded considerably but had to be closed down towards the close of 1944 due to low arrivals in the market of good quality rice. The Directorate also decided in 1944 to abandon the atta grading scheme as it was not considered to be of direct benefit to the producers.

Grading of Sann Hemp :—Special mention should be made here of the scheme for the grading and marking of sann hemp introduced towards the close of 1942. The scheme was drawn up as a result of complaints received from the Hemp Controller in the United Kingdom regarding the low quality of exports of hemp from India. The scheme follows the general lines of all other grading schemes under the Agmark in that grading is done by authorised packers holding certificates of authorisation issued by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The Government of India have, by a notification under the Sea Customs Act, prohibited the export of sann hemp not graded under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. In order to ensure that grading is done correctly and in accordance with the Act and the Rules, a special inspectorate staff consisting of one Chief Inspector and 7 Inspectors (including 3 Assistant Marketing Officers temporarily diverted to work as Inspectors) has been appointed and stationed at Shiupur (Banares), Calcutta, Vizianagram and Bombay. The major portion of the cost of this staff is recovered from the trade by means of a charge of twelve annas per bale.

As a result of the decisions arrived at the various Conferences held with the trade, certain modifications have been made in the Sann Hemp Grading and Marking Rules, 1942 so as to bring about improvement in the quality of the exported hemp and to establish a proper and acceptable correlation between the grades represented by private trade marks and the corresponding grades under the Agmark of Sann Hemp exported out of India. These changes were introduced on 1st September 1948. The Department generally takes the advice of importers abroad and the exporters in the country before making any such modification in the scheme.

The compulsory grading of sann hemp for export purposes has been working satisfactorily and has been favourably commented upon. The introduction of correlation between the Agmark grades and the private trade marks of packers, has contributed largely to the success of the grading scheme and has resulted in a decline in the number of arbitration cases between importers and exporters. Recently the London Hemp Association have reiterated their complete satisfaction with the scheme and have remarked that "Generally speaking, the Agmark scheme is working very satisfactorily."

Tobacco Grading :—In the beginning of 1944 a conference of tobacco interests convened at Guntur decided that the quality of exports of the main types of tobacco from India should be controlled and that such tobacco should not be exported unless it conformed to Agmark specifications. Accordingly, early in 1945, the Central Government banned under S. 19 of the Sea Customs Act, the export of flue-cured Virginia, sun-cured Virginia, sun-cured Natu and Motihari tobaccos to a foreign country other than the U.K., unless it was graded under the Tobacco Grading and Marking Rules, and certified as such by the Inspectors appointed for the purpose. They also sanctioned the posts of one Chief Inspector and 8 Inspectors to be stationed at Guntur and other centres for purposes of quality control.

Later, at a conference of the trade presided over by the Supply Member of the Government of India and attended by a representative of the Tobacco Leaf Section of the London Chamber of Commerce, it was decided to extend the scheme of restricted exports to the U.K. also, and accordingly the Government of India issued a notification withdrawing the exception allowed in the case of exports to the U. K. from the operation of their former notification banning the export of ungraded tobacco. The result is that the four varieties of tobacco mentioned above cannot be exported to a foreign country unless they are graded according to Agmark specifications. The ban on the exports of tobacco unless graded under Agmark has further been extended to white burley tobacco for which grade specifications were prepared and notified.

The Indian Central Tobacco Committee, who were placed in charge of all developmental and marketing schemes concerning tobacco, accordingly sanctioned an additional staff of one Senior Inspector and 10 Inspectors for exercising quality control including 2 Vigilance Inspectors to inspect packages at ports immediately prior to shipment. The entire tobacco grading scheme is now being financed by the Committee from the funds placed at their disposal by the Government of India.

An Advisory Panel has been constituted by the Central Government to arbitrate on disputes arising with regard to the assignment of grades, etc.

Samples of different varieties and grades of tobacco are despatched to foreign countries from time to time with a view to developing the foreign demand for Indian tobacco and finding new markets.

The grading scheme has been in operation for more than six years and has brought about a definite improvement in the quality of exports which is evidenced by the general appreciation by foreign buyers in the United Kingdom and other countries. The foreign buyers, more particularly those in the United Kingdom have started purchasing Indian tobacco on firm order basis for which credits are opened by the importers in the local banks to the full extent of the value of tobacco. Such credits can be operated by the exporters here on the production of the certificate of Agmark trading. Under this system there is no question of arbitration of any dispute in regard to the price or quality of tobacco at the other end. This has enabled the primary producers and many big growers to export tobacco direct to foreign markets and thereby to secure higher returns for their produce. The grading scheme has also stimulated prices in the local market where transactions take place mostly on the basis of Agmark standards.

INSPECTION OF PRODUCE

In order to ensure adequate control of quality and proper grading, several persons in the States have been authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to inspect graded produce and grading centres. The co-operation of agricultural, veterinary and allied departments in all States was sought for in this connection and several of their officers were provided with the necessary authority to inspect grading stations and graded produce. Arrangements have also been made for controlling the quality of graded produce by systematically analysing samples collected by the inspecting staff both from the packers' premises as well as from the markets. Nearly 5,000 samples of ghee and quite a large number of edible oil samples were analysed at the Central Control Laboratory, Kanpur during the calendar year 1951. Samples of graded butter and gur are also periodically analysed there by an assistant chemist appointed for the purpose.

The exercise of quality control by examination of samples at control laboratories naturally involves a certain amount of unavoidable expenditure. This is partly offset by the sale of Agmark labels to authorised packers. It was, however, observed that the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, under which such recoveries were being made, did not permit the levy of any further charges than what the labels, etc., were costing to the Government. In order, therefore, that a portion, if not the whole, of the inspection cost could be recovered from the packers who were the chief beneficiaries from the grading scheme, the Act was amended about the middle of 1943 so as to permit recoveries on labels for this purpose as well as for arranging any special publicity with regard to particular commodities. In the early stages, before the grading of a particular commodity has passed the experimental stage and proved its merit, it has not always been found possible to get the packers to agree to contribute in this way. Steps are being taken, however, to make quality control as far as possible self-supporting, particularly with regard to commodities mainly

produced for export, *e.g.*, sann hemp, or commodities like *ghee*, the grading of which has now become definitely established. With the same view the Edible Oils Grading and Marking Rules were amended in October 1947 so as to provide for an enhanced rate of charges on Agmark labels and to provide for the application of these labels to bigger containers like drums and railway tank wagons.

Expansion in the grading of ghee and the increasing general demand for graded ghee has also committed the Government to ensure that proper arrangements are instituted or existing ones stiffened in order to provide for an adequate check on the quality of the graded products. Certain new measures have accordingly been instituted. Firstly, vigorous tests have been introduced for examining the purity of ghee and ensuring its freedom from adulteration. To detect unmistakably the commonest adulterant—vegetable fat—the Control Laboratories at Kanpur and Rajkot and most of the packers' laboratories have been equipped with Phytosteryl Acetate test apparatus. Another test known as Baudouin test was introduced at the laboratories of the packers in 1947, according to which all raw ghee before being purchased for grading purposes is subjected to this test to ensure that it is free from vegetable products (Vanaspati). This test became possible because of the Government of India's decision to mix at least 5 per cent. sesame oil in all hydrogenated vegetable fats. The policy of appointing Government Chemists at the laboratories of authorised packers so as to ensure freedom from possible influences, initiated in 1945 has been working satisfactorily in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and it was also later extended to Madhya Pradesh.

In pursuance of the recommendation of a conference of ghee packers held in 1949, the Government of India appointed an Expert Committee to examine the Agmark specifications for ghee as also the methods of analysis of ghee and to suggest such modifications as might be considered necessary. The Committee issued a questionnaire to all the States. The replies received are under consideration. Simultaneously with this, arrangements were also made for the collection and analysis of control samples of ghee from the cotton tracts of Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra with a view to considering revision of the regional specifications for ghee produced in those areas.

As a further measure of improving the existing quality control arrangements, it was also decided to divide the areas in which the ghee grading centres are located into zones, each zone being placed under the charge of an Inspector. For this purpose four posts of Inspectors have been sanctioned. The Inspectors exercise vigilant control on the quality of ghee in their respective areas by visiting the grading stations frequently and by collecting check samples of graded ghee from the premises of the packers and from the market, for examination. The number of samples so collected has increased to such a point that a large percentage of the melts processed by the authorized packers is now being checksampled. As a result of the various quality control measures the reputation of the purity of Agmark ghee is on the increase.

Owing to the fact that Saurashtra contributed a large proportion to the ghee graded in the country it was found necessary to establish a Subsidiary Control Laboratory in Saurashtra for doing the immediate work connected with the analysis of samples. The equipment of the laboratory was completed and it started functioning at Rajkot from the 1st April 1950. The increasing popularity of Agmark products has brought to light ingenious efforts on the part of unscrupulous persons at illegally imitating and counterfeiting the Agmark labels and manipulating and adulterating the contents of graded products. Wherever sufficient evidence was available, prosecutions were launched and the culprits were awarded suitable penalties by courts of law. As a measure of safeguard against such malpractices, revised designs of ghee labels were introduced and steps were taken to print the labels under security conditions on star watermark paper of the Government of India. This change in the label design was also introduced in the Agmark labels for edible oils. With a view to further strengthening the quality control measures and to safeguarding against the misuse of Agmark proposals were under consideration for amending the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 so as to provide therein enhanced penalties for the violation of the rules made under the Act.

STANDARD CONTRACT TERMS

The Standard Contract terms for wheat and linseed, were finally agreed to by the Grain and Oilseeds Conference, 1938, and similar terms for groundnuts were settled at an informal Conference held at Bombay in January 1939. A fairly satisfactory measure of agreement has been obtained regarding the adoption of the terms and while certain trading associations have started trading on this basis, unanimous support was not forthcoming, owing partly to the existence of an excessive number of small "futures" trading associations scattered all over the country and partly to the opposition of one or two important trading institutions and certain influential exporting and importing interests.

With a view to bringing about uniformity in the different contract terms for wheat and linseed (including the Standard Contract) adopted by the trade, an informal Conference of the representatives of three important trade associations of Bombay was convened in February 1941. Besides suggesting certain changes in the tolerances and limits of rejection for damaged, slightly damaged and shrivelled grains, the Conference made two important recommendations, *viz.*, that (1) 25 tons should be adopted as an alternative to 500 maunds as the minimum unit of transaction, and (2) that the cwt. should be adopted as an alternative to the maund as the unit of quotation. In the case of linseed, the Conference further suggested that the cleaning charge under "Retraction" should be lowered. These latter suggestions were circulated to the trade interests concerned and they have been accepted.

In the case of wheat, it has been decided to amend the Standard Contract for wheat as finally agreed to in 1938 and thereby implement the above mentioned recommendations.

The Standard Groundnut Contract was examined at the Bombay Conference, 1941, and several minor changes were suggested. These were afterwards circulated to the trade intercsts concerned. As regards Hand Picked Selected Groundnuts (kernels and nuts in shell), the Contract terms agreed to at a Conference held in 1940, were further revised and accepted by two leading trade associations of Bombay. Three leading exporters of groundnuts in Madras adopted the Standard Groundnut Contract from the beginning of 1942 and they have reported that the Contract terms have been readily accepted both by the sellers and purchasing agents and that they worked very well during the period of adoption. The question of enforcing the standard contract terms for groundnuts by legislation was examined at a conference of groundnut interests convened at Bombay in August 1944 under the joint auspices of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The conference agreed upon the various terms except in regard to drage and methods for estimating it, and recommended that the point be examined by the Oilseeds Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and till then the drage clause may be omitted. It was also felt that the trade should adopt the standard contract terms voluntarily, compulsion being introduced only if the trade fail to do so. The question of framing legislation to make the adoption of standard contract terms compulsory was referred to State Governments. The action taken by the State Governments in this connection including consultations with the interests seems to have convinced the trade that the Government are determined to enforce the standard contracts on a compulsory basis, and this has brought a good deal of change in their attitude. An informal conference of the leading trade associations held in Bombay in July 1948 suggested that another conference of an All-India character should be called to consider the possibilities of a general adoption of standard contracts by the trade associations on a voluntary basis. The matter is under further examination. Standard contracts were also prepared in respect of three vegetable oils, *viz.* groundnut oil, linseed oil and castor oil, and of milling copra. The latter were considered by the Indian Central Coconut Committee and approved for adoption.

Standard Containers.—For most commodities the containers used in the sub-continent are very variable in size. Owing to their fragile nature the contents are subject to appreciable damage which also varies in extent. To overcome these difficulties, trials on a commercial scale were carried out in Madras, Travancore-Cochin, old undivided Bengal, old undivided Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Rampur State, Uttar Pradesh, etc., with boxes of standard patterns for use in transit of eggs and fruit. Careful records were kept of the results for comparing the standard and the ordinary containers.

In the Travancore experiment conducted during 1939 and 1940 covering about 300,000 eggs, the loss by damaged and broken eggs in the standard boxes was only 0.52 per cent. as compared with damage and loss through pilferage of 1.77 per cent. in the ordinary baskets. As a result of the experiments, almost the entire export of eggs from Travancore to other markets like Madras were packed in the improved containers in 1941. This was facilitated by the grant of suitable concessions in freight rates by the railway administrations. In the Bengal trials the total wastage in the standard boxes was 0.5 per cent. as compared with 2.5 per cent. in the case of baskets. The experiments conducted in Rampur revealed that in three out of four containers of eggs consigned to Nainital in August 1941, the contents were absolutely undamaged, while in the case of the fourth, the damage was only about one per cent. Such reductions in the physical loss of produce are of small magnitude, but even a saving of one per cent. on this score alone would represent an economy of something like Rs. 5½ lakhs in the cost of distribution of the eggs put on the market. These experiments, however, received a set-back during 1942 owing to transport difficulties created by the War.

Regulation of Markets.—The draft model bill for the regulation of markets circulated by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser in the year 1938 formed the basis for necessary legislation in States. Agricultural Produce Markets Acts are now in force in Punjab, Madras, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Hyderabad, and certain Districts of Madhya Bharat and Patiala. And steps to introduce similar legislation are also being taken in other States where no legislation already exists.

The regulation of markets enables the primary producer to sell his produce with absolute confidence and get a fair deal. Its aim is to standardise market practices which is essential for promoting orderly marketing and preventing malpractices. It has therefore found an important place in the post-war development programme, of practically all the States, and steps are being taken to bring in more markets under regulation so as to cover a large number of commodities. The Regulated Markets are, however, mostly in respect of particular commodities which are of local importance. For instance, in Amraoti, in Madhya Pradesh the number of regulated markets for cotton was 39 in 1949, and the number of other agricultural markets was only 9. It is proposed to regulate within five years the remaining 37 important markets in the State. In Madras, the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933 is in operation, and is applicable to cotton markets in Tirupur, Adoni, Tirunelveli and Nandyal, to groundnuts at South Arcot, Coimbatore and Adoni and to tobacco markets in Guntur, West Godavari and Coimbatore districts. The Act was amended so as to extend its scope to any commodity after notifying it as a

commercial crop. At present the Act extends to arecanuts, coconuts, cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, turmeric and potatoes. Provision has also been made in the Act to declare the limits of a market yard. The Anantapur market was regulated for groundnut and cotton. The most rapid expansion in the organisation of regulated markets has been in Bombay and Hyderabad. Bombay State had planned under the post-war reconstruction scheme to establish 112 markets by the end of March 1952 but the re-imposition of control of food-grains resulted in heavy set-back to its implementation. Nine new markets were however regulated during 1949 raising the total to 53 and proposals in respect of another 16 were under consideration. Additional commodities were brought under regulation in the case of eight markets. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act was amended to permit an increase in the membership of market committees, and to enable them to determine retail sale, etc. In the Hyderabad State, thirteen new markets were brought under regulation raising the total to 67. The Hyderabad Agricultural Markets Act was amended as to enable the State Marketing Officers to participate in the meeting of the Market Committees. The Act was also extended to livestock. In the PEPSU the Patiala Agricultural Products Markets Act applied to 38 important markets. In the Punjab practically all important markets numbering 59 have been regulated. A bill for the introduction of regulated markets in the centrally administered areas was prepared but its enactment has been postponed. In the meantime the Government of Ajmer and Delhi are considering the extension of any of the existing State Legislations to those States. Gwalior District has 36. In Mysore, a regulated market has been established at Tiptur at a cost of about Rs. 28 lakhs for coconut, copra, oilseeds and jaggery. This began functioning in October 1949. Another scheme costing Rs. 4 lakhs was sanctioned for the establishment of a regulated market at Davangere. During 1951, four markets functioned in that State, and four more were sanctioned. It is further proposed to establish regulated markets for arecanuts, cotton, groundnuts, pulses and cardamoms. The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act was extended to the State of Ajmer, but its enforcement could not be made. In West Bengal, a bill on the subject has been prepared. It is however, observed that due to abnormal conditions and reimposition of food control, legislation relating to regulated markets is not making the desired progress. It is however gratifying to note that the necessity for organising regulated markets has been stressed by the Central Food Advisory Council and the attention of the States has been drawn to this important activity.

Weights and Measures.—The attempts at regulating the markets were fittingly strengthened and supplemented by the passage on the 28th March 1939, by the Central Government of the Standards of Weight Act, 1939. The Act came into force with effect from the 1st July 1942 and the Standards of Weights Rules were promulgated in 1942, and sets of standard weights were prepared by the Mint Master, Bombay and distributed to all State Governments.

The need for the standardisation of weights and measures is recognised by all concerned and in several States, including Bombay, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Coorg, Orissa, Punjab, U.P. as also Hyderabad, Mysore and PEPSU, necessary legislation has been passed for enforcing the use of standard weights and measures. Subject to modifications the Orissa Weights and Measures Act, 1943 was extended to Delhi State in 1949. The Punjab Weights and Measures Act was extended to Ajmer State but it was not enforced.

As far as the actual use of standard weights and measures is concerned, a good deal remains to be done even in areas where the necessary legislation is in force. The Marketing Officers' Conference held in 1948 have however proposed that the question should be prosecuted with vigour and the State Marketing staff should be more intimately associated with the administration and enforcement of standard weights and measures. The Indian Standard Institution has proposed the introduction of the metric system of weights and measures in the country. *(For latest developments, see section on Weights and Measures.)*

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

With a view to ensuring to the cultivator, a fair price for his produce, the necessity of developing the marketing of agricultural produce on co-operative lines has been stressed time and again in the survey reports published by this Directorate. A separate survey on the subject has also been published but the actual progress made in the States in this direction is not very satisfactory. It is proposed to take up with the State Governments the question of making special efforts for organising co-operative sale of agricultural produce. In the meantime, an actual scheme of practical utility was prepared for organising the co-operative sale of vegetables in Delhi State and it was under the consideration of the State Government.

Warehouses.—The establishment of licensed warehouses for agricultural produce in India is yet another direction in which the cultivator can be helped and the wastage of food on account of bad storage saved, but very little work on the subject has been done. Only the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Madras have passed the Warehouses Acts. In Madras and Madhya Pradesh, a set of rules under the Act was prepared.

Futures Trading in Agricultural Produce—Futures exchanges, as organised in India, aim at providing facilities for hedging. But there is a good deal of unnecessary speculation and many malpractices. In some markets there are two, three or more exchanges operating in the same commodity. The financial position of many of the exchanges is not sound and a large number of operators on them have no genuine interest in the trade. It is also known that the contracts and units of transactions prescribed by different associations vary widely and there is no co-ordination. Since the operations of futures exchanges are not generally confined to any one particular State, the need for Central legislation has been felt. Under the new Constitution the regulation of markets is a Central subject. A draft bill was therefore prepared and the opinion of the trade interests and others concerned has been obtained.

Broadcasting Market Quotations.—The dissemination of reliable up-to-date and accurate market intelligence is an essential function of the marketing department. The solution of the problems of food administration and price control would have been facilitated if a properly co-ordinated All-India Market News Service had been in existence from the beginning. Unfortunately, due mainly to lack of funds, the Central Agricultural Marketing Department had to rest content with a skeleton service of limited value. Similarly, except in the case of a few States, *e.g.*, East Punjab, Madras, Bihar, and Mysore, where a fairly good market intelligence is run, the other States have either no arrangements or have inadequate arrangements.

The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection had arranged for the broadcast of (1) the daily market rates of a number of commodities at Hapur market, (2) a weekly market report dealing with the fluctuations in important commodities like wheat, rice, oilseeds, pulses and several graded articles at various centres in India. During the year 1943, at the instance of the Food Ministry arrangements were made to broadcast daily the market rates for coarse grains at a number of selected centres all over India; but this broadcast was discontinued after a short time. The Directorate also issued a monthly review of prices and stocks relating to various commodities. Consequent on the establishment of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics the market news service at the Centre is now being attended to by that Directorate.

Publicity for Agmark.—The necessity for publicity for any scheme of agricultural improvement should be obvious. Efforts are accordingly being made to keep the public informed of the activities of the Directorate through the media of newspapers, exhibitions of special posters at railway stations and other suitable public places, and by putting up demonstration stalls at the various agricultural and industrial exhibitions in the States. In these exhibitions, public demonstrations are given of the technique of grading by exhibiting illustrative maps, diagrams and charts relating to the production, supplies and prices and by sale of the actual graded commodities. Brief pamphlets on the "Story of Agmark Ghee" and "Agmark Edible Oils" have been prepared for distribution to the public. In the recent period publicity of the above sort has however been modest. A proposal for the preparation of an Agmark ghee film is under consideration. Samples of sann hemp and bristles were sent for display in the Indian Industries Exhibition, London, in September 1950. Standard samples of graded tobacco were also sent in 1951 to Indian Government Trade Commissioners at United Kingdom, Egypt, Australia and several countries on the European Continent, with a view to developing a market for Indian tobacco in those countries. An Agmark stall was also set up in the International Industries Fair held at Bombay in 1951, for the publicity of Agmark grading schemes.

The question of setting up departmental Agmark stalls was examined recently and it was considered necessary that their establishment and efficient running would be best facilitated only if the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, was suitably amended. Proposals for amending the Act to provide for this and also to provide for more stringent measures for quality control of graded produce are under consideration.

QUALITY CONTROL OF EXPORTS

The Royal Commission on Agriculture and more recently the Indian Government Trade Commissioners abroad have pointed out repeatedly that the main obstacle in the way of attempts at pushing Indian agricultural products abroad was lack of standardisation in the quality and have stressed the need for an organised attempt to improve the quality of exported goods. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has from the beginning paid close attention to this problem. A scheme for the grading and marking of seedlac exported out of India was initiated in 1941 and during the period from July 1941 to January 1942, 2 consignments of graded seedlac weighing about 2,194 maunds were sent to the United States of America. Though the report on the first consignment was favourable, the experiment had to be abandoned due to the abnormal conditions consequent on the War.

Complaints about uncertainties of quality of lac have been increasing and there has been since recently a tendency on the part of foreign users to go in for substitutes. Proposals for regulating the quality of exports on the basis of standard Agmark grades are therefore under consideration. A scheme for the standardizing of quality and regulating the marketing of lac in India was approved by the Indian Lac Cess Committee in July, 1949. The question of introducing the scheme is being considered. In the meantime the question of revising the Lac Grading and Marking Rules was considered and general approval of the trade was secured for revising the grade specifications for seedlac and shellac. After eliciting public opinion, the revised Rules have been notified finally.

In a country like India where the units of production are small and dispersed over a wide area, quality control on exports is the only method by which advantages of standardisation could be progressively filtered down right to the small producer. This question has therefore assumed importance. An Inter-Ministerial meeting was held in the Ministry of Commerce in February 1949 which decided that priority should be given to the standardisation of several commodities, *e.g.*, wool, vegetable oils, lac, shellac, etc. The need for controlling the quality of export goods was also stressed by the Hon'ble Minister for Industry and Supply, and accordingly the question was examined in detail by a Special Committee of the Indian Standards Institution which was presided over by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. The Committee recommended that exports of important commodities should be checked and inspected by qualified inspectors for quality and machinery for doing so should be set up. The principles of compulsory grading of various articles of agricultural produce for export purposes have also been approved of by the Planning Commission, who have recommended the introduction of such grading in stages spread over the five-year period commencing from 1951-52 on the lines of the sann hemp and tobacco grading schemes. Certain schemes prepared in accordance with their recommendations were under examination.

Goat Hair, Wool.—Sometime during 1943 contact was made with the Australian importers of goat skins and information was obtained with regard to their requirements of quality in Indian goat skins. Similar enquiries were also addressed to the Trade Commissioners at New York and London. Samples of goat hair collected from different parts of the country were sent to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia for being shown to buyers in that country. It was found that while the Australian merchants were generally satisfied with Indian goat hair, they would require it in a specially dressed form if they were to take Indian goat hair on any large scale for commercial use. A specimen of this dressed hair as used in Australia was obtained and shown to the trade interests in India in order to find out whether such dressing could be done as a matter of course before exporting hair from India. The trade in India felt that such dressing was not possible in the absence of the necessary mechanical means and technical knowledge. With great difficulty some more information was secured on the point and a consignment of samples of dressed hair was sent to Australia for evaluation. The samples were greatly appreciated by the trade in that country. As a result of this, tentative grade specifications for goat hair have been drawn up. These have been generally approved by importers in foreign countries and the question of finalising them now in consultation with the trade in India is under consideration.

During 1944 ten bales of cleaned and washed wool were collected by the Directorate from Ajmer and Jodhpur and sent to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner, New York, for purposes of evaluation by the Incorporated Carpet Manufacturers' Association, New York. The quality of this wool sample was highly appreciated by the Association. In view of this success a scheme for the grading of wool under the Agmark with a view to developing foreign markets and bringing about improvement in the local quality and for the appointment of the necessary Inspectorate staff is under consideration. In order to ascertain the views of the trade in the matter a conference of the important wool traders in the country was convened in January, 1946, and as recommended by the conference, an *ad hoc* wool committee was constituted by the Government of India in order to examine the question. This Committee could not make much progress in the matter, as opinion on the question of grading was not unanimous.

At the instance of this Directorate, wool and goat hair were included in the Schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Grading & Marking) Act, 1937, in August 1948. Tentative specifications for wool had been prepared a long time back. These were referred to buyers abroad and approved by them. The specifications for wool and the Grading Rules were notified finally after eliciting public opinion. Steps have been taken to induce a few prominent exporters of wool for grading it before export. The possibilities of establishing an auction market for wool at a convenient centre in India was examined with a view to establishing direct contact between exporters in India and foreign buyers. Representative samples of wool were collected for the purpose of classifying the different types of wool produced in India and preparing Agmark specifications for each class. A draft scheme for regulating the quality of exports of Indian wool was prepared. This and the question of establishing an auction market were discussed at a meeting of wool merchants in October 1949. The trade opposed the introduction of grading of wool on a compulsory basis but agreed to undertake it voluntarily. A scheme for collection, grading and marking of wool in Rajasthan was under consideration.

In view of the various malpractices in the trade which tended to bring down price of Indian bristles in foreign markets, the need for immediate enforcement of quality control on bristles exports was indicated. An *ad hoc* survey on the trade in pig bristles was therefore carried out with a view to finding out the existing defects. The question of quality control on the exports was discussed with the trade concerned at important centres, and later a meeting with the trade was held in September 1949 under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture to discuss and finalise the specifications of pig bristles and the scheme for regulating the quality of exports. The specifications were adopted with some modification and were notified finally after eliciting public opinion and the item bristles was included in the schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. The trade agreed that no bristles should be allowed to be exported unless they were graded according to the Agmark specifications and it also agreed to bear the cost of quality control on export, which may be incurred by the Government. The question of exercising control on the quality of exports of kapok was also under consideration.

Edible Nuts.—Some time in 1942 the Directorate collected certain samples of edible nuts, such as groundnuts in shell, cashewnuts, almonds and apricot stones, and sent them to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Canada in order to find out whether there would be any possibility of their utilisation in Canada for the preparation of chocolates, etc. The nuts were shown to the importers and were approved. A consignment of similar samples of wool, seedlac, shellac, cashewnuts, peanuts, almonds and wool has been sent to the Indian Trade Commissioner in Canada with a view to exploring possibilities of development of trade in those commodities. The samples were received with approval and satisfaction, but the practices of Indian exporters were unfavourably criticised, the more important of which are the lack of uniform standards and quality, continuity of supply and lack of proper inspection of produce before export. The question of the development of the export trade in hand-picked selected groundnuts used for confectionery purposes was examined and steps are being taken to arrange exports on the basis of Agmark grades, especially to Canada where this is in special demand.

Samples of different commodities were sent to the Imperial Institute, London, for exhibition purposes. A few samples of Indian wool were also sent to the Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand in May, 1947 for exhibition at the Sydney Show. The samples were considered as 'wonderful collection of Indian wool varieties' and were retained by Sydney Technical College as a permanent collection.

As a result of complaints received from the Indian High Commissioner in London regarding the quality of Indian curry powder and ginger exported to United Kingdom, the desirability of imposing some control on the quality of exports was considered. With a view to including these commodities in the schedule to the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937, and to draw up suitable grade specifications, representative samples were collected and analysed. A survey on the marketing of this commodity is also in progress and as soon as the results thereof are known, the question of laying down standard grades and specifications will be taken up.

Vegetable Oils.—The Indian Central Oilseeds Committee resolved at its meeting in 1948 that all vegetable oils crushed in power mills should be compulsorily graded. As a preliminary step, a scheme for drawing up Agmark specifications for vegetable oils was prepared and the collection of samples was undertaken. The analytical work has been completed and the question of drawing up grade specifications for various vegetable oils and the revision of the existing specifications for linseed, mustard and groundnut oils is under consideration. A technical officer was appointed to examine and report on the facilities existing at present and prepare a scheme for setting up Government laboratories at port towns. The report he submitted is under consideration.

In order to safeguard the reputation in foreign markets of all kinds of agricultural produce exported out of the country, a comprehensive Bill styled the Agricultural Produce Exports (Quality Control) Bill to provide for legislation for the compulsory grading of all such produce was prepared by the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection and considered by the Government of India. The question of its enactment has however been postponed for sometime, though arrangements for analysis of samples of vegetable oils, oil seeds, wool, skins, bristles, lac, shellac and kapok have been made before finalizing their grade specifications.

The Government of India appointed in 1949 a Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh, M.P., to examine the present conditions of cotton marketing in India and to make suggestions for improvement. The Committee visited important cotton areas and markets and has submitted its report.

Close liaison is maintained by this Directorate with the Indian Standards Institution in the matter of standardisation of agricultural products. Under the Rules and Regulations of the Institution, the standards laid down for agricultural products under the Agmark and the machinery for the quality control of those standards are to be recognised by the Institution. The Agricultural Marketing Adviser is a member of the General Council and he and other officers of this Directorate are members of various committees of the Institution.

Apart from the activities detailed above, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India performed the functions assigned to him as Regional Agricultural Production Commissioner for Bihar, West Bengal and Assam, in connection with the Grow More Food Programmes. The Central Marketing Staff has also to deal with numerous enquiries of a general nature. The marketing staff in several States are also closely connected with price control activities and are required to supply useful information regarding the availability of several agricultural commodities in India for the use of the Defence Services. The Central Marketing Staff are frequently called upon to supply information of various commodities to the different Ministries of the Government of India. The Directorate also offered material assistance to the Defence Services by arranging supplies of various foodstuffs to the military. For instance several thousand maunds of Agmark ghee and butter were purchased by the Ministry of Industry and Supply for the Defence Services during the last few years. Graded eggs in large numbers were supplied to the Army, Internment camps, hospitals, etc.

The above is only a brief sketch of the activities of the marketing staff. The detailed accounts, given in the published annual reports of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, show that the scheme has recorded steady progress in spite of several difficulties such as lack of adequate funds and personnel and reluctance and hesitation on the part of the trade to follow new methods.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

THE Royal Commission on Agriculture after discussing the methods by which closer contact might be established between cientific investigators working in the Institutions under the Central Government and nvestigators employed under the State Governments, recommended the establishment of an mperial Council of Agricultural Research to vhich the Imperial Agricultural Research nstitutions and the State Agricultural Research nstitutions would stand in exactly the same elation.

In the now defunct Department of Education, Health and Lands Resolution No. 826-Agr., lated 23rd May, 1929, the Government of India lecided that the Imperial Council of Agricultural tesearch should be registered under the Registration of Societies Act, XXI of 1860, and the Council was accordingly registered as a Society under the provisions of that Act. The name of he Council has since been changed to " Indian Council of Agricultural Research ".

The Royal Commission on Agriculture envisaged that the primary function of the Council should be to promote, guide and co-ordinate agricultural, including veterinary research in he country and to link it with agricultural esearch in other parts of the commonwealth and in foreign countries. It should make rrangements for the training of research workers, should act as a clearing house of information in regard not only to research but lso to agricultural and veterinary matters enerally and should take over the publication work which was being carried out by the then mperial Agricultural Department. In the light of the experience gained it was subsequently lecided that the Council's functions should e enlarged to include work connected with the pplication of the results of research to field ractice and the Council's function is now to undertake, aid, promote and co-ordinate agricultural and animal husbandry education, esearch and its application in practice, development and marketing in India by all means calculated to increase the scientific knowledge of the subjects and to secure its adoption in everyday practice.

The Commission recommended that the Council should be entrusted with the administration of a non-lapsing fund of Rs. 50 lakhs to which additions should be made from time to time as financial conditions permitted. The Government of India decided that an initial lump grant supplemented by a fixed minimum grant annually should be made to the Council. They decided that the initial grant should be Rs. 25 lakhs of which Rs. 15 lakhs would be provided in the budget for 1929-30 and from the next financial year onward the annual recurring grant would be fixed at Rs. 7.25 lakhs per annum of which Rs. 5 lakhs would be devoted to the furtherance of the scientific objects of the Council and the remaining Rs. 2.25 lakhs to the cost of its staff and Secretariat. In 1940 the Agricultural Produce Cess Act was passed under which a cess of ½ per cent *ad valorem* on certain commodities was levied for the purpose of providing funds for carrying out the general research programme of the Council. The proceeds of the cess were expected to yield in a normal year about Rs. 14 lakhs.

CONSTITUTION

As regards the constitution of the Council, the Government of India decided that the Council should be divided into two parts, a Governing Body which would have the management of all the affairs and funds of the Council subject to certain limitations and an Advisory Board the functions of which would be to examine all proposals in connection with the scientific objects of the Council which might be submitted to the Governing Body.

In order to enable the Council to perform its duties in all the three spheres, *viz.*

(1) Fundamental Research ;

(2) Technological Investigation ; and

(3) Introduction of research into practice, the Rules of the Council were amended at its Special General Meeting held in November 1950 and the Council now consists of a Governing Body, a Standing Committee, an Advisory Board, a Board of Research and a Board of Extension.

The Governing Body is responsible for the management of the affairs and funds of the Council, subject to certain limitations. It now consists of the Hon'ble Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, who is *ex-officio* President, the Vice-President of the Society, the Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, the Hon'ble Ministers for Agriculture in each of the Parts A and B States in the first Schedule to the Constitution of India, the Chief Commissioners of Part C States, three representatives of Parliament, two representatives of the Advisory Board of the Council, the Secretary to Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, members of the Standing Committee and such other persons as the Hon'ble Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, may from time to time appoint.

The Standing Committee has been constituted to afford relief to the Governing Body in the discharge of its executive functions and to enable the Principal Administrative Officer of the Council to place before it for advice the various matters that arise in the course of its day to day administration. The Committee consists of the President and the Vice-President of the Council, the Hon'ble Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India, a representative of the Hon'ble Ministers for Agriculture in Part A States, a representative of the Hon'ble Ministers for Agriculture in Part B States, a representative of the Chief Commissioners of Part C States, a representative of the Vice-Presidents of the Central Commodity Committees, the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Commissioners with the Government of India, the Vice-Chairmen of the Board of Research and the Board of Extension, the Financial Adviser of the Society, the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Secretary of the Society and persons not exceeding three in number to be nominated by the President of the Society for such period and for such meetings as may be considered necessary.

The Advisory Board is now responsible for examining such proposals as may be referred to it by the Standing Committee of the Council in connection with the scientific objects of the Council, including research, extension and development projects. It consists of the Vice-President of the Society, the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Commissioners with the Government of India, the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Statistical Adviser of the Council, Directors of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, the Indian Dairy Research Institute, the Indian Institute of Science, the Central Rice Research Institute, the Central Potato Research Institute, the Directors of Agriculture and the Directors of Veterinary Services/Animal Husbandry in each of the Parts A and B States, two representatives of Part C States, the President of the Forest Research Institute, a representative of the Co-operative Movement in India, a representative of the Indian Council of Medical Research, four representatives of the Universities, a joint representative of the Indian Tea Association and the United Planters' Association of Southern India, one representative of each of the Central Commodity Committees, a representative of the Indian Rubber Board, a representative of the Indian Coffee Board, a representative of the Fisheries Research Stations nominated by the Government of India, not more than five non-official members nominated by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Standing Committee on the ground of scientific knowledge or other special qualifications, members of the Board of Research and the Board of Extension and such other persons as the Hon'ble Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India may from time to time appoint.

The Research Board is responsible for advising the Standing Committee in respect of the general policy of agricultural research (including animal husbandry, forestry, fisheries, and allied subjects), training and education and formulation of a unified programme for the whole country.

It is also required :

(*i*) to initiate, guide and supervise research projects ;

(*ii*) to co-ordinate schemes of research in the country ; and

(*iii*) to make recommendations to the Board of Extension for testing the results of research on cultivators' fields through pilot schemes.

It consists of not more than fifteen members, representing as far as possible, all major branches of research, nominated by the President of the Council who is also an *ex-officio* member and Chairman of the Board. The Vice-President of the Council, the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Extension, the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Commissioners with the Government of India and the Statistical Adviser of the Society are its *ex-officio* members.

The Board of Extension is responsible for advising the Standing Committee in respect of general policy pertaining to the conduct of pilot schemes for trying out results of research in the cultivators' fields to ensure their utilisation throughout India.

Is is required :

(*i*) to initiate, guide, supervise and co-ordinate extension schemes with a view to securing unified programme of extension work throughout the country ; and

(*ii*) to make recommendations to the Board of Research on the basis of experience gained in the working of pilot schemes and in the adoption of improved practices.

It consists of not more than 21 members, appointed by the President of the Council and *inter alia* includes :

(*a*) two Directors of Agriculture in the States ;

(*b*) two Directors of Veterinary Services/ Animal Husbandry in the States ;

(*c*) the Head of the Department of Forestries in one of the States ;

(*d*) one Officer of the Fisheries Departments in the States ;

(*e*) one Registrar of Co-operative Societies; and

(*f*) one Officer dealing with extension work in one of the Central Commodity Committees.

The Vice-President of the Council is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Board and the Agricultural and Animal Husbandry Commissioners with the Government of India, the Vice-Chairman of the Board of Research and the Statistical Adviser of the Council are its *ex-officio* members.

President, The Hon'ble Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Government of India.

Vice-President, Sardar Datar Singh.

Joint-Vice-President, K. R. Damle, I.C.S.

Agricultural Commr. with the Govt. of India, Vacant.

Animal Husbandry Commr. with the Govt. of India, P. N. Nanda, M.R.C.V.S.

Agricultural Extension Commissioner, S. C. Roy, M.Sc.

Statistical Adviser to the Council, Dr. V. G. Panse, Ph.D. (Lond.), F.N.I.

Secretary to the Council, J. V. A. Nehemiah, M.A.

Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur

The Indian Sugar Committee of 1920 recommended *inter alia* the establishment of a central research institute as necessary for the proper development of the sugar industry.

The recommendation of the Sugar Committee was accepted and the Imperial Institute of Sugar Technology as it was then called was started at Kanpur by the Government of India on 1st October, 1936, to carry out research in different branches of sugar technology and to help the Indian sugar industry in various ways by rendering technical assistance to sugar factories, by training students in all branches of sugar technology, by providing short term courses to technical men already engaged in the industry, etc. On the 1st March, 1945, the control of the Institute passed to the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee, formed by a resolution of the Governor-General in Council and registered under the Registration of Societies Act XXI of 1860. The Committee is constituted by members from every section of the Industry, *viz.*, cane growers, sugar manufacturers, sugar merchants and sugar technologists.

The Institute is financed by grants from the Sugar Excise Fund.

The work of the Institute is organised under two broad heads, (*a*) office work including general administration and (*b*) research and teaching. The former includes the technical, the statistical and general sections ; the latter consists of three main sections—Sugar Technology, Sugar Engineering and Sugar Chemistry, the last comprising Sugar Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Physical Chemistry and Bio-Chemistry. The laboratories are well equipped with instruments required for research on sugar and allied products. Attached to the Institute are the Experimental Sugar Factory, Workshop, Sugar Engineering and Chemical Engineering Laboratories, Bureau of Sugar Standards and the research scheme for the manufacture of sugar candy in India, and the scheme for research on Gur and Khandsari industries.

The functions of the Gur and Khandsari section are (*i*) testing of existing plants and processes in use in the open pan industry for the manufacture of gur and Khandsari sugar, (*ii*) undertaking research work for introducing improvements in the plants and processes, (*iii*) giving demonstrations of new machines and improved processes. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee have since 1945 constituted a gur and Khandsari sub-committee for advising them on the lines of work to be carried out.

The functions of the Sugar Candy Research Scheme at Ravalgaon are (*i*) testing the indigenous methods of candy manufacture, (*ii*) collecting technical data, (*iii*) initiating researches for introducing new and improved plants and processes for the manufacture of sugar candy with a view to developing it as a subsidiary industry to the modern vacuum pan industry thereby increasing consumption of sugar in India, and (*iv*) giving demonstration of new machines and improved processes. Facilities also exist at the centre for imparting training in the manufacture of candy by the improved process. Besides the above the Indian Central Sugarcane Committee have initiated two new schemes which are functioning at the Institute (1) Scheme for the survey of excessive fuel consumption in Indian sugar factories, (2) Scheme for extension lectures. The object of the former scheme is to carry out a survey of the causes of excessive fuel consumption in sugar factories and to make them self-sufficient on bagasse fuel only, while under the latter scheme, eminent persons are invited each year for delivering a series of two to four lectures on subjects relating to sugar and allied industries.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Apart from work relating to collection, compilation and publication of technical statistics, technical assistance and advice on various aspects of the sugar industry are given by the Institue to sugar factories, private parties, Central and State Governments. The Institue endeavours to meet all technical requirements of factories so far as its staff and equipment permit. The more important types of work which the Institute undertakes for rendering technical assistance to sugar factories are (*a*) advice to promoters of new factories, (*b*) advice relating to extensions and alterations of existing factories, (*c*) advice relating to improvements in working of plant, (*d*) advice relating to improvements in curing processes, (*e*) technical control of manufacturing operations, (*f*) advice regarding working expenses and cost of production, (*g*) investigations into special problems and (*h*) analytical work.

The Indian Sugar Trade Information Service run by the Director issues a daily and a weekly sugar market Bulletin, which contains useful information regarding Sugar, Gur, and Khandsari market rates, wholesale and retail—and stocks and despatches—for principal sugar markets in the Indian Union ; Indian and foreign sugar news. Official notifications are also given therein. The annual subscription for these services are Rs. 180 for daily and Rs. 75 for weekly Bulletins.

A scheme for a Broadcasting Service has also been put into operation since August 1949, under which a weekly report of average prices of Sugar, Gur and Khandsari is prepared both in Hindi and English and supplied to A.I.R., Lucknow, every Monday.

In order to establish and maintain contact with the sugar factories and enable them to keep in touch with research work carried out at the Institute and developments elsewhere, arrangements have been made for issuing brief summaries on matters of technical interest under the title of *Sugar Notes*. Description and results of various experimental and research work carried out in the Institute are being published annually in the publication entitled *Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Sugar Technology*. A copy of the report is sent for information to every sugar factory.

The Institute trains a limited number of men every year and gives them a thorough and up-to-date training. For most courses, a period of factory training is an essential condition for the grant of diploma or certificate. There are six regular courses of training for students desiring to qualify for technical posts in sugar factories, *viz.*, Fellowship and Associateship courses in Sugar Technology and in Sugar Engineering, the Sugar Engineering Certificate Course, and the Sugar Boilers Certificate Course. Since the year 1948 the Institute has been recognized by the Agra University for purposes of research work for the Ph.D. Degree of the University in Chemistry. Facilities are also provided for men already engaged in the industry to have the necessary technical training during the off-season provided they have the requisite educational qualifications. The off-season courses are (*a*) Pan Boiling, (*b*) Fuel and Boiler Control.

In order to afford adequate facilities to the sugar factories in India for selecting properly qualified staff and at the same time to reduce unemployment among the educated technical workers in the sugar industry, the Institute maintains an Employment Bureau which collects authentic information about the qualifications and experience of persons seeking employment in the sugar industry and makes it available free of charge to factories on receipt of enquiries.

FOOD AND FAMINE

INDIA'S total production of food grains is approximately 45 million tons per year, of which the *kharif* crop constitutes about two-thirds. The 1951-52 *kharif* crop will be more or less the same as that of last year which was itself short by 5 million tons. The *rabi* crop of May 1950—April 1951 was about 8 million tons. Even if the *rabi* crop of 1951-52 maintains the present level of production, it is felt that the food deficit will be more than 5 million tons in 1952.

It is gathered that out of five million tons required for 1952, 4·11 million tons including the one million tons of U.S. loan have already been contracted for.

The internal procurement is expected to be 3·2 million tons (2·5 million rice and millets, 700,000 wheat) while the present (1952 May) stocks amount to 2·6 million tons.

As regards the target of food imports of five million tons 1·5 million tons will come from the International Wheat Conference pool, one million constitutes the American wheat loan and 200,000 tons are expected to be received under the Colombo Commonwealth Aid Plan. Over and above this, India is receiving eight lakh tons of *milo* from the U.S.

As for rice, India is expected to receive during the year 3·5 lakh tons from Burma, 1·60 lakh tons from Thailand and about a lakh of tons from China. Thus the rice imports contracted so far this year amount to only 6·1 lakh tons against over eight lakh tons imported last year.

If Pakistan comes to the rescue of India and fulfils her contract to supply this country 150,000 tons of rice this year the position may somewhat improve.

Internally, the largest contribution during the current year 850,000 tons in rice is expected from Madras State. Uttar Pradesh will be second, with 467,000 tons—307,000 tons in wheat and barley and 160,000 tons in rice and millets.

Bombay will contribute 260,000 tons of rice and millets and 20,000 tons of wheat, West Bengal 250,000 tons of rice, Hyderabad 218,000 tons of rice and millets and 7,000 tons of wheat, Madhya Pradesh 260,000 tons of rice and millets and 20,000 tons of wheat, Orissa 142,000 tons of rice, and Punjab 122,500 tons of wheat and barley and 60,000 tons of rice and millets.

The quantity of food procured in 1951 was 3,430,000 tons, a million tons less than in 1950.

A committee to enquire into the working of the Grow More Food campaign was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari.

Other members of the committee are Mr. R. K. Patil, a former member of the Planning Commission, Mr. M. P. Patil, once Minister for Agriculture in Bombay, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava and Mr. T. N. Singh, members of Parliament, Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, head of the Delhi School of Economics, Mr. Dip Narain Singh of Bihar and Sardar Dattar Singh, Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Mr. S. T. Raja, Deputy-Secretary in the Food and Agriculture Ministry, and Mr. M. P. Bhargava, Assistant Chief of the Food and Agriculture Division of the Planning Commission, will be secretaries of the committee.

In the first half of 1952 the Government of India withdrew its food subsidy to some of the States. The result of this was that the price of food in these States rose and there was much public agitation.

The normally surplus States are Madhya Pradesh, The Punjab, PEPSU, Orissa and Assam; those that can be considered self-sufficient are U.P. and Madhya Bharat; the deficit States are Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Saurashtra, Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal.

GROW MORE FOOD

Soon after the Prime Minister's self-sufficiency declaration in March 1949, a Food Commissioner was appointed for the country as a whole and corresponding offices created in the States. These were abolished one by one within a year of the officers' appointments. Even while these officers functioned, there was hardly a change in the "grow more food" schemes either by way of putting more drive into them or making them more efficient. The futility of the schemes was disclosed by some surveys published in 1950. A Bombay official survey computed the food increase as a result of the schemes at about 4 per cent. but added that this was more than masked by seasonal fluctuations which were of a greater magnitude. Survey parties sent out by the Bombay University School of Economics and the Reserve Bank of India came to the conclusion that the schemes had failed utterly in their purpose and drew attention to various ominous signs of a fall in the fertility of the soil, diversion of land to uncontrolled oilseeds, misuse of subsidies and corruption in the distribution of loans, etc. It is a fair inference that what is true of Bombay cannot be untrue of other parts of India. The official policy nevertheless remained practically unchanged and little thought was paid to such basic problems as improving the yield itself so that the output of food could increase automatically, reorganising agricultural economy to make this possible, and of controlling the different crops in regard to price and procurement so that none is put at a premium over another and the land is put under crops according to their natural suitability. On the contrary Government policy is directed towards achieving self-sufficiency simultaneously in food, cotton and jute. What is actually happening is that more and more land is being planted with oil-seeds the prices of which are uncontrolled, and on top of this cotton and jute, whose cultivation carries several concessions, have been claiming a portion of the remaining food acreage. Food production has thus suffered, while there was no corresponding gain in cotton and jute. It was expected that cotton production would be up by about eight lakh bales; actually it was estimated in April 1951, that the increase would not be more than 2 to 3 lakh bales. The target for jute in 1950 was an increase of 1·2 million bales but actually the additional production was only about 2 lakh bales, the reason advanced being the bad quality of seed.

REASON FOR FAILURE

Mr. K. M. Munshi, then Minister for Food and Agriculture, in a note circulated to members of Parliament gave a different picture, and said that the grow-more-food schemes would have to be extended at least up to March 31, 1954.

The note explained that since partition, as a result of the increase in population, the "per capita" area under cereals had declined by ten per cent. in spite of an increase of 3·5 million acres in the total area.

During the same period, according to the figures supplied by the State Governments, the production of cereals had declined by 3·4 million tons. The "per capita" production, if these figures were correct would appear to have fallen by 18 per cent.

"But I am inclined to consider that these figures are inaccurate," the Minister went on. "The reporting agencies, with a bias towards building up a claim for additional supplies from the Centre—that being human nature—would tend to be too pessimistic about their own production."

The campaign for increased production had to be operated through millions of small holdings of farmers and "naturally, therefore, the vigour of the campaign gets dissipated and mechani ed farming and improved practices are difficult to adopt."

Since the pre-war period, the area of fallow land had increased by 10·7 million acres, due, among other things, to the refugee movement, disturbed conditions in Hyderabad and the Punjab and a desire to hold on to the land, though not required, "so as to escape from the operation of the country-wide activities relating to Zamindari Abolition and Tenancy Protection Acts." Among the reasons why fallow lands, in spite of Land Utilisation Acts, were not given to well-to-do farmers ready to plough them, are "administrative dilatoriness or corruption". Some diversion of areas from food grains to other crops such as oilseeds had been reported. Since food grain prices were controlled and the prices of other crops were not controlled, it was difficult to effectively stop this diversion. The loss due to inadequate and unsatisfactory storage was at least five per cent.

In the States endowed with natural resources, the results of the grow-more-food programme had been "remarkable."

The principal reason, however, why the results of the grow-more-food campaign were not reflected in the supplies of food grains and their prices was that the producer withheld 'considerable stocks' from the market due, firstly, to the increase in his own consumption; secondly, to the shifting of the dietary emphasis from coarse grain to wheat and rice; and thirdly, to the increase of the holding capacity and the fear of procurement.

The estimated additional production from the grow-more-food campaign, on the basis of conventional yardsticks, was 3.4 million tons in 1950-51 over 1947-48. Even if this was considered to be subject to a margin of error of 15 per cent., the increase could not be less than 2.92 million tons. Against this, however, had to be set off a reduction of about 0.36 million tons due to the diversion of certain areas to cotton and jute. Even then, an increase of at least 2.56 million tons should have taken place. Unfortunately, this increase had been more than cancelled by the reduction of 5.5 million *tons, caused by natural calamities.* "*It is* important to note, however, that the loss would have been even greater if the different grow-more-food schemes had not been in operation and the additional production due to them had not taken place,"—the note concluded.

LACK OF PLANNING

In conditions of scarcity it is as important to procure and distribute equitably what is produced as it is to produce more. It is quite possible that if Bihar had an efficient procurement and distribution system, its people would not have starved in 1950 and would have received at least a few ounces occasionally. Commonsense has dictated for long that India's food scarcity must be treated as a national problem and that there ought to be a uniform system of procurement and distribution so that all the available supplies are shared equally by different parts of the country so that there is no glut in one State and starvation in another. But the ideal remains unfulfilled and Bombay's lead in the matter given in 1943-44—monopoly procurement and the levy system and rationing in all urban and rural areas—has not yet been copied elsewhere. Only 45 millions of the country's 360 millions are statutorily rationed and there is no fool-proof procurement system on the Bombay model in any other State. A Committee to report on the subject was appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. Thirumal Row, then Deputy-Minister of Food, but its findings have not yet been published. There was much talk of equality of sacrifice but no steps have been taken to enforce it. In August 1950, the Food Ministers passed a resolution repeating the old intention of placing the food problem on a war footing and intensifying procurement. But no measures were devised to vitalize the resolution and nothing was said about distribution.

A disconcerting feature of the whole problem is the lack of unanimity in the Party in power over the question of food control. In spite of authoritative resolutions to the contrary, some Congressmen openly advocate decontrol forgetting the disastrous results of the 1947 experiment. Some time ago the Prime Minister asked the Party to appoint a Committee to go into the whole question and arrive at a firm and well-defined policy.

FAMINE

Food production in the sub-continent has through the ages periodically failed to meet the needs of the people. The sub-continent's history has consequently been punctuated by disastrous famines, the worst of which have killed millions of people and left wide tracts of country desolate. Famines may be said to arise when large groups of people fail to produce enough food for their own needs and lack the means of obtaining it from other sources. Such conditions may be precipitated either by successive failures of the monsoon, on which four-fifths of the country's agriculture depends even today; by natural disasters such as floods or earthquakes or by human agencies such as war and grain market speculation.

References to famine are found early in the sub-continent's history. Little is known of these early disasters; details are based on tradition and until late in the eighteenth century such visitations were regarded as natural calamities which man was powerless to prevent. The first definite outbreak known to historians was in 650 A.D. when famine raged throughout the country. There was another series of famine in 941, 1022, and 1033, when whole provinces were depopulated and men were driven to cannibalism, according to tradition. The years 1148-1150 saw almost continuous famine. In 1344 famine was rampant in Upper India. The Emperor Muhammad Tughlak was unable to obtain necessaries for his own household and ordered the evacuation of Delhi's population to Deogiri (modern Daulatabad) in the Deccan. From 1396-1407 the Durga Devi famine devastated the Deccan and so reduced the population that land went out of cultivation for years. The years 1595-98 saw famine in the north.

The Gujarat famine, one of the first about which precise details have survived, broke out in 1630. Towns and districts were stripped of inhabitants. In 1631 a Dutch merchant reported that only 11 of the 260 families at Swally had survived.

Between 1660 and 1750 there were 14 major famines about which little is known.

The causes of these famines were those already stated. Practically the whole of the food production was dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon. Internal wars were common and often coupled with them were widespread pillage, trade dislocation and general devastation. The fast communications of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries were not available for relief to be brought from outside the famine area. Between 1838 and 1899 there were eight major disasters.

THE FAMINE CODES

The first great Famine Commission which sat under the Presidency of Sir Richard Strachery, elaborated the Famine Codes, which, amended to meet later experience, form the basis of the famine relief system today. They recommended (1) that employment should be given on the relief works to the able-bodied at a wage sufficient for support, on the condition of performing a suitable task; and (2) that gratuitous relief should be given in their villages or in poor houses to those who are unable to work. They recommended that the food supply should be left to private agency, except where that was unequal to the demands upon it. They advised that the land-owning classes should be assisted by loans, and by general suspensions of revenue in proportion to the crop failure.

Provincial codes were drawn up, and were tested by the famine of 1896-97. The experiences of this famine were examined by a Commission under Sir James Lyall, which reported that the success attained in saving life and the relief of distress was greater than had ever been recorded in famines, comparable with it in severity, and that the expense was moderate. But before the Local Governments had been given time to digest the proposals of this Commission, or the people to recover from the shock, the great famine of 1899-1900 began.

This famine affected 475,000 square miles with a population of 59,500,000.

1943 BENGAL FAMINE

Localised famine conditions have recurred fairly frequently since 1901, but until 1943 it seemed that the procedure laid down by the Famine Codes was capable of dealing with all eventualities. Unfortunately, conditions in which the difficulty of obtaining relief supplies would be so great that the Codes' provisions could not be filled, were not envisaged. This state of affairs, however, arose in Bengal early in 1943. The province was estimated to be 83 per cent. self-sufficient for food and before 1942 imported most of the balance of its needs from Burma. The cutting off of this supply was followed by a series of natural disasters, including the Midnapore hurricane which late in 1942 devastated a wide area and was estimated to have destroyed 1,500,000 tons of rice. During the monsoon of 1943, when famine was already present in Bengal, floods in the Damodar river held up relief supplies from U.P. and Punjab at a critical period. Public nervousness over the fall of Burma, the denial policy, by which boats and the larger stocks of rice were removed from East Bengal to prevent their use by the Japanese, and the general shortage of food in most consuming centres in the country were all contributory causes of the famine. When shortages became apparent in Bengal their effect was intensified by speculation on a most outrageous scale. A few areas such as Midnapore, were short of food from natural causes. Most of the other famine-stricken districts suffered because rice prices were far beyond the reach of the people, because speculators had drained the area of stocks, or because the available grain was hoarded by its owners.

According to the Famine Codes, assistance should have been provided from outside. In 1943 the problem was two-fold. Very large supplies were not readily available elsewhere owing to the general dislocation of Indian grain markets; the movement of supplies into Bengal was difficult owing to the congested state of the railways. A fairly steady stream of grain did, however, reach Calcutta from July onwards, but the Bengal Government did not evolve a satisfactory plan of distribution. Many famine areas in the province were virtually without relief until the army assisted the civil authority to organise food distribution and medical relief in November, 1943. This relief, coupled with a record rice crop, which became available in January-February, 1944, overcame the immediate crisis.

Famine conditions were accompanied by epidemics of cholera, malaria, smallpox and dysentery which probably caused as many deaths as starvation itself.

In 1950 there was a famine in Bihar.

Since 1921, Bihar's population has increased by 11,000,000 and it now stands at 40,218,916, according to the provisional totals of the 1951 census.

During the last 30 years, while the population has increased by about 25 per cent, food production has actually fallen by as much as 40 per cent.

Food statistics published by the Economic and Statistical Adviser to the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India, show that there has been a steady and continued decline in production in the period 1938-39 to 1948-49 from over five million tons to slightly over four million tons.

The population is now over 40 million, the level of prices was the highest in the recorded history of Bihar, and the estimated losses owing to floods, excessive rains or continued drought amounted to over 25 lakh tons.

The number of under-nourished people could not be less than 20 million—almost half the population. They were unable to have a full meal once in two or three days.

In 1951 the drought affected areas were Gujarat, the Districts of Hissar and Gurgaon in the Punjab, Gohilwad and Palitana in Saurashtra, the bulk of Rajasthan, Ajmer-Merwara, parts of Madhya Bharat. About 150,000 to 200,000 persons were affected. The most unfortunate part of it was that it was the most fertile and the best crop-growing areas that were hardest hit.

In the early part of 1952 there was serious famine in the Rayalaseema area of Madras.

More recently a most disturbing circumstance has been the recurring failure of the monsoon in the south in the past four years. This has affected not only production of crops on dry land but also of irrigated crops because of the low level of water in the reservoirs. The year 1950 witnessed an unprecedented drying up of the Krishnarajasagar reservoir in Mysore. This has an optimum level of 124 feet and it went down to less than 7 feet. The consequences to irrigation were grave.

Soil erosion, too, continues unabated. Thousands of acres pass every year from fertile into marginal land and from marginal into waste. Deforestation is unchecked and it has been observed that as a result of large quantities of silt being washed down the eroded hill sides, the beds of some of the irrigation reservoirs have been rising with a consequent lowering of their capacity. New dams are being built but the increase in irrigation facilities will have little effect so long as the basic problems of deforestation and soil erosion are not adequately managed

Table 1

PRODUCTION AND IMPORTS

(Figures in million tons)

	1948	1949	1950
Requirements	52	52	52
Production	43·7	43·3	45·5
Imports	2·8	3·7	2·1
Cost (C & F) of Imported Food (in crores of rupees).	129·72	144·6	79·8

Notes: (1) The requirements figure (which is not official) is worked out on the basis of a population of 35 crores, a daily per capita diet of 12 oz. and a margin of 20 per cent for seed purposes, waste, etc. On the basis of the nutrition experts' norm of average daily diet of 1 lb., requirements for consumption alone come to about 52 million tons.

(2) The production figures are for food grains which include rice, wheat, bajra, jowar, maize, ragi, barley and small millets. Imports include wheat, wheat flour, rice, millets, maize, barley, milo, spelt, oats, semolina and rye.

(3) Production figures for 1949 and 1950 are not strictly comparable with those for the earlier year owing to coverage for them being larger.

Table 2

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTS WERE OBTAINED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE

(quantity in million tons and C & F value in lakhs of rupees)

Country	1949		1950		1951	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
U.S.A. ..	·77	24,32	·39	10,02	2·38	10,49
Australia ..	1·01	36,92	·87	32,45	·54	105
Argentina ..	·39	13,83	·48	17,66	·51	250
Canada ..	·29	11,38	·003	13	·32	130
Russia ..	·32	11,89	..	..	·9	barter
Pakistan ..	·02	95	·003	3	·15	93
Burma ..	·37	20,18	·17	10,09	·30	barter
Siam ..	·28	15,57	·11	6,19	·21	119
Other countries.	·22	9,56	·05	3,27	·46	barter
Total ..	3·7	144,60	2·1	79,84	—	—

Table 2A

PRICES OF RICE AND WHEAT
(Rupees per maund—C & F for imports)

Grain	Country	1948	1949	1950
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice ..	Burma	20 9 2	20 5 3	21 1 4
	Egypt	24 11 0	20 9 6	21 9 1
	Siam	20 11 4	20 1 8	21 8 10
	Indian (average wholesale)	10 1 4	9 8 0	10 12 9
		to	to	to
		24 13 5	24 9 0	29 4 0
Wheat ..	Argentina	14 9 1	14 0 2	13 5 7
	Australia	15 8 2	12 5 0	12 15 8
	U.S.A.	13 12 5	14 1 10	14 2 6
	Indian (average wholesale)	12 0 0	13 1 0	12 14 4
		to	to	to
		25 7 8	21 4 6	26 13 4

Table 3

PRODUCTION AND IMPORT OF DIFFERENT FOOD GRAINS
(million tons)

Grain	1948		1949		1950	
	Production	Imports	Production	Imports	Production	Imports
Rice	21·2	·86	22·5	·76	22·7	·34
Wheat (including wheat flour) ..	5·5	1·3	5·6	2·2	6·2	1·39
Others	16·9	·66	15·0	·73	16·4	·36
Total ..	43·7	2·8	43·3	3·7	45·5	2·1

In 1951 the imports of rice, wheat (including wheat flower) were ·74, 3·01 and ·98 million tons respectively.

Table 4

STATEWISE FIGURES OF PRODUCTION, REQUIREMENTS, SURPLUS OR DEFICIT AND CENTRAL FOOD ALLOCATIONS

(in million tons)

1. The requirement figures in the table on next page are not official and are computed on the basis of the Home Ministry's estimated population as in March, 1950, a daily per head consumption of 12 oz. and a margin of 20 per cent. for seed, waste, etc.

2. As regards Central allotments, it should be noted that all States are not self-sufficient in all grains and while some grains may be exported to deficit areas, others may be imported. Thus in 1950, Madhya Pradesh, for example, exported 145,000 tons of rice and imported 39,000 tons of wheat and other grains. The export figures are not shown in this table. The net exporting States were: 1948—Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, PEPSU, Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh; 1949—Orissa, PEPSU, Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh; 1950—Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Bhopal, Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh.

3. The table reveals how in some cases the official statistics are not reliable. Bombay, for example, is seen from the table to have received more than its requirements in 1950 and yet there was a breakdown in the rural rationing system—this indicates that the production figure is not correct. Similarly Assam is seen to be a surplus area and yet it has received grains in excess of what it has exported.

The table also reveals that the country as a whole has been living on less than it requires which should support the generally observed fact that millions of people do not have sufficient food to eat.

STATE	1948				1949				1950			
	Production	Required	+ or —	Central grant	Production	Required	+ or —	Central grant	Production	Required	+ or —	Central grant
Assam	1·68	1·2	+·4	·018	1·66	1·2	+·4	·019	1·74	1·2	+·5	·014
Bihar	3·88	5·6	—1·8	·10	5·13	5·6	—·5	·11	5·12	5·6	—·5	·13
Bombay	4·24	4·7	—·5	·78	3·52	4·7	—1·2	1·07	4·35	4·7	—·4	·72
Madhya Pradesh	4·01	3·0	+1·01	·056	3·82	3·0	+·8	·113	4·31	3·0	+1·31	·034
Madras	7·15	7·7	—·6	·53	7·26	7·7	—·5	·39	6·64	7·7	—1·1	·58
Orissa	2·14	2·0	+·14	·006	2·25	2·0	+·25	·008	2·13	2·0	+·13	·008
Punjab	1·54	1·8	—·3	·08	1·77*	1·8	—·1	·06	2·12	1·8	+·3	..
U. P.	8·44	8·8	—·4	·13	7·70	8·8	—1·1	·35	8·25	8·8	—·6	·13
West Bengal	3·47	3·5	—·1	·29	3·45	3·5	—·1	·41	3·70	3·5	+·2	·30
Hyderabad	1·57	2·5	—1·0	·028	1·16	2·5	—1·4	·10	1·37	2·5	—1·2	·091
Kashmir	·89	·6	+·2	·019	·89	·6	+·2	·053	·89	·6	+·2	·031
Madhya Bharat	·77	1·1	—·4	·031	·92	1·1	—·2	·25	·98	1·1	—·1	..
Mysore	·83	1·15	—·3	·071	·74	1·15	—·4	·131	·77	1·15	—·4	·091
PEPSU	·41	·4	..	..	·44	·4	..	..	·53	·4	+·1	..
Rajasthan	1·19	2·3	—1·2	·044	1·00	2·3	—1·3	·090	·82	2·3	—1·5	·050
Saurashtra	·32	·55	—·23	·111	·17	·55	—·38	·151	·32	·55	—·23	·016
Travancore-Cochin	·38	1·2	—·9	·371	·25	1·2	—1·00	·351	·25	1·2	—1·0	·297
Ajmer	·04	·1	—·06	·023	·02	·1	—·08	·038	·02	·1	—·08	·037
Bhopal	·06	·1	—·04	·004	·11	·1	..	..	·10	·1	..	..
Bilaspur	·004	·001	+·003	..	·01	·001	+·009	..	·01	·001	+·009	..
Coorg	·03	·003	+·027	..	·04	·003	+·037	..	·03	·003	+·027	..
Delhi	·02	·2	—·18	·131	·02	·2	—·18	·171	·02	·2	—·18	·150
Himachal Pradesh	·18	·1	+·08	·001	·20	·1	+·10	·005	·18	·1	+·08	·005
Kutch	·02	·07	—·05	·034	·009	·07	—·061	·033	·02	·07	—·05	..
Tripura	·14	·07	+·07	..	·17	·07	+·10	..	·19	·07	+·12	..
Manipur	..	..	..	..	·05	·07	—·02	..	·05	·07	—·02	..
Vindhya Pradesh	·21	·55	—·34	..	·42	·55	—·13	..	·47	·55	—·08	..
	43·7	49·294	—5·4 (net)	2·868	43·3	49·364	—6 (net)	3·923	45·5	49·364	—3·864 (net)	2·689

Table 5

STATUTORILY RATIONED POPULATION

(Thousand Persons)

1	2	3	4
State	1-12-47	31-12-50	31-12-51
Assam	325	375	486
Bihar	1,970	245	253
Bombay	9,518	10,446	10,464
Madhya Pradesh ..	673	..	—
Madras	11,080	5,964	6,159
Orissa	..	..	—
Punjab	1,500	1,734	1,706
U. P.	6,219	6,792	6,868
West Bengal ..	5,955	6,278	6,513
Hyderabad	2,786	1,568	1,605
Kashmir	..	301	322
Madhya Bharat ..	1,017	373	372
Mysore	1,435	1,259	1,874
PEPSU	..	..	—
Rajasthan	946	418	—
Saurashtra	762	450	432
Travancore-Cochin ..	8,331	7,297	8,322
Ajmer	280	343	321
Bhopal	..	..	—
Coorg	..	..	—
Delhi	1,227	1,536	1,565
Madhya Bharat * ..	..	27	—
Kutch	..	..	—
Andamans	14	15	17
Total ..	54,038	45,361	—

* Not known.

Table 6

PROCUREMENT SYSTEMS

ASSAM.—Direct levy in thanas bordering Pakistan. Elsewhere purchases made through agents from producers of surplus above 200 maunds.

BIHAR.—Monopoly purchase in five districts; in others purchases made from traders and producers.

BOMBAY.—Levy-cum-monopoly.

MADHYA PRADESH.—Levy on trade.

MADRAS.—Levy in surplus and highly deficit districts where procurement is intensive. Elsewhere easy and varying levy.

ORISSA.—Monopoly procurement through trade agents.

PUNJAB.—Monopoly procurement.

UTTAR PRADESH.—Monopoly procurement through trade agents.

WEST BENGAL.—Procurement only in surplus districts through agents.

HYDERABAD.—Levy on producers.

KASHMIR.—Levy on producers.

MADHYA BHARAT.—Monopoly procurement plus levy in regard to wheat and jowar.

MYSORE.—Monopoly procurement by levy and of all saleable surplus.

PEPSU.—Purchases through dealers' syndicate from approved markets.

RAJASTHAN.—Procurement by levy of Kharif crops.

SAURASHTRA.—Procurement by levy.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN.—Levy by which all surplus is bought by Government.

AJMER.—Procurement on voluntary basis.

BHOPAL.—Purchases for export only.

COORG.—Direct Levy proposed.

VINDHYA PRADESH.—Traders liable to sell to Government up to 80 per cent. of their purchases.

Table 7

EXPENDITURE ON GROW MORE FOOD—SANCTIONED AND ACTUAL

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of State	1948-49			Actual Expenditure	1949-50			1950-51 (Upto 31-1-51)		
	Sanctioned expenditure				Sanctioned expenditure			Sanctioned expenditure		
	Total	Loan	Grant	Central Govt.'s share	Total	Loan	Grant	Total	Loan	Grant
Assam	14·91	—	14·91	11·33	27·48	5·50	21·98	91·65	36·19	55·46
Bihar	61·06	—	61·06	17·41	65·22	—	65·22	2,12·25	—	2,12·25
Bombay	90·42	—	90·42	87·69	88·63	—	88·63	2,99·83	83·37	2,16·46
Madhya Pradesh ..	1,42·38	1,10·00	32·38	27·48	1,61·03	1,25·00	36·03	2,94·13	2,28·14	65·99
Madras	1,94·78	—	1,94·78	1,22·60	2,86·12	—	2,86·12	4,81·04	1,36·33	3,44·71
Orissa	75·41	32·45	42·96	22·55	54·21	22·00	32·21	1,77·98	18·47	1,59·51
Punjab	13·66	—	13·66	1·44	1,59·02	1,25·34	34·58	1,43·89	1,10·97	32·92
U.P.	73·48	—	73·48	15·98	43·79	—	43·79	5,53·43	1,90·00	3,63·43
West Bengal	1,02·49	80·42	22·07	9·75	1,07·98	—	1,07·98	1,63·54	49·64	1,13·90
Hyderabad	—	—	—	—	18·68	—	18·68	61·91	50·00	11·91
Madhya Bharat ..	—	—	—	—	15·01	5·00	10·01	42·48	3·54	38·94
Mysore	—	—	—	—	72·13	29·50	42·63	1,20·83	40·00	80·83
PEPSU	—	—	—	—	30·95	13·72	17·23	73·13	33·81	39·32
Saurashtra	—	—	—	—	72·50	50·00	22·50	1,75·09	43·15	1,31·94
Travancore-Cochin ..	—	—	—	—	67·32	10·00	57·32	1,99·05	16·25	92·80
Vindhya Pradesh ..	—	—	—	—	0·30	—	0·30	29·54	23·39	6·15
Ajmer	11·26	6·17	5·09	2·79*	3·93	0·27	3·66	23·55	14·69	8·86
Coorg	2·04	—	2·04	1·13	3·44	—	3·44	7·28	—	7·28
Delhi	2·99	2·54	0·45	0·98†	3·64	1·36	2·28	13·77	6·58	7·19
Bhopal	—	—	—	—	0·09	0·01	0·08	53·50	25·42	28·08
Himachal Pradesh ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·64	0·36	1·28
Kutch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·16	—	0·16
Munipur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·74	0·62	0·12
Tripura	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·40	—	0·40
Andamans	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·22	—	0·22
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0·46	—	0·46
Total ..	7,84·88	2,31·58	5,53·30	3,21·13‡	12,82·37	3,87·70	8,94·67	31,31·49	11,10·92	20,20·57

Note.—Figures for C.T.O. (Central Tractor Organization), have not been given in this statement.

* Excludes Rs. 0·72 lakhs given to cultivators as loan.

† Excludes Rs. 1·43 lakhs advanced as taccavi to cultivators.

‡ Excludes loan of Rs. 2·15 lakhs.

During 1951-52 the Government of India sanctioned for the Grow More Food Fund a total sum of Rs. 12,12,90,517 (includes loan and grant) to the States, and a total food bonus fund of Rs. 96,74,979. The grand total is thus Rs. 13,09,65,496.

FISHERIES

THE fisheries of India potentially rich as yet yield a mere fraction of what they could were they exploited in a fashion comparable with those of Europe, North America or Japan. The fishing industry, particularly the marine section, has certainly expanded considerably within the last 50 years concurrently with improvement in the methods of transport and increase in demand for fish, cured as well as fresh, from the growing population of the great cities within reach of the seaboard.

The caste system, however, exerts a blighting influence on progress. Fishing and fish trade are universally relegated to 'low' caste men who alike from their want of education, the isolation caused by their work and caste and their extreme conservatism, are among the most ignorant, suspicious and prejudiced of the population extremely averse to changing the methods of their forefathers and almost universally without the financial resources necessary for the adoption of new methods, even when convinced of their value. 'Higher' caste capitalists have hitherto fought shy of associating with the 'low' caste fishermen, and except in large operations on new lines, the capitalists cannot be counted upon to assist in the development of Indian fisheries. As in Japan, it appears that the general conditions of the industry are such that the initiative must necessarily be taken by Government in the *uplift and education* of the fishing community and in the introduction and testing of new and improved apparatus and methods.

BOMBAY

The fisheries of Bombay are almost entirely concerned with the exploitation of the wealth of the sea. Bombay is favoured with a coast line abounding in excellent harbours for fishing craft, a fair-weather season lasting for some seven months, and a fishing population more alive to their opportunities and more daring than those of the sister States.

The more important sea-fish in Bombay are pomfrets, and sea-perches, among which are included the valuable Jew-fishes often attaining a very large size and notable as the chief source of "fish-maws" or "sounds," largely exported for eventual manufacture into isinglass.

FISHING BOATS

The finest of the Bombay fishing boats are from the coast between Bassein and Surat. These boats are beautifully constructed, attain a considerable size, and are capable of keeping in the sea for weeks together. In the season fishermen fish principally off the Kutch and Saurashtra coasts and in the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay. Their main method of fishing is by means of huge anchored stow nets, which are let down for several hours and hauled at the turn of the tide. The chief catches are bombil (Bombay duck), pomfrets and Jew-fishes. The first named are dried in the sun after strung through the mouth upon lines stretched between upright posts.

South of Bombay the fishermen of Ratnagiri and Rajapur make use of another and lighter class of fishing boat specially designed for use in drift-net fishing. Fine hauls of bonito seer (a large form of mackerel) and allied fishes are often made during the season from September to January. Later sharks and rays predominate. For the latter specially large and powerful nets are employed. For part of the fair season, when fishing is not usually remunerative, many of the larger Bombay fishing boats are employed as small coasters, a fact which shows how big their size is.

FRESHWATER FISHERIES

With a view to developing the freshwater fisheries of the State a survey of different sheets of water and their fish fauna was undertaken which revealed that although there were extensive irrigation reservoirs and tanks for commercial fish culture, there was hardly any indigenous fish suitable for the purpose.

With the merger of Baroda, Kolhapur and some other States with the State of Bombay, the prospects of obtaining a local source of supply of fry have brightened. Efforts of the Fisheries Department are, accordingly, directed towards this objective.

Experiments on growing both indigenous and exotic varieties of fish in natural tanks and a study of their rate of growth, feeding and breeding habits, have revealed that selected varieties of carps occurring in the rivers of northern India fatten satisfactorily under local conditions and are most suitable for stocking ponds, lakes, etc. The experiments have shown that a suitable tank of about four acres in area can grow about 2,000 lb. of fish and that the financial returns are most encouraging.

The main difficulty, however, in undertaking stocking operations on a large scale is that fry and fingerlings of suitable carps have to be imported from such distant places as Patna, Calcutta, etc. and consequently there is great uncertainty about the supplies. The future of the freshwater fisheries in this State therefore, depends on whether a reliable source of supply can be established at hand. In order to obviate the difficulty of importing fry and fingerlings from outside the State perennial sheets of water are being annually stocked. These waters include the Ulhas River, Visapur Reservoir, Tata Lakes and Powai Lake.

SORLEY'S REPORT

A special department exists in Bombay for the development of the fisheries of the State and their organisation on progressive lines. The department which is in the charge of the Director of Fisheries was specially constituted with effect from the financial year beginning April 1, 1945.

No survey of the fishing industry can be complete without a reference to the so-called Sorley's Report (published in 1931) which is a store-house of information and also the starting-point of all subsequent measures for the improvement of the industry. Among its more important recommendations were 1. the establishment of a marine aquarium, 2. the opening of a bureau of fisheries information, 3. the encouragement of marine biological research and 4. the employment of motor launches for the transport of fish to consuming centres.

The experiment in mechanical transport was first conducted at Danda in co-operation with the head of the local fishing community. A launch obtained on loan from the R.I.N. was used with suitable modifications. The experiment was such a great success, the fishermen were so highly impressed with the speed with which fish could be transported that today there are no less than 44 vessels engaged in the carrying trade. The launches operate between Bombay and the fishing fields both in the north and south of it, and the total quantity of fish brought into the city during 1950-51 was 8,517,134 lb.

DEEP-SEA FISHING

The problem of increased catches is now being tackled in this State by the Government of India, private parties and the State Government. The Fisheries Department's vessel 'Tapase', specially built to fish and to demonstrate to the fishermen its potentialities landed during 1948, 1949, 1950 a total 292,000 lb. of fish. Operation of the vessel has clearly shown to fishermen that power boats are superior to sailing smacks for the capture of fish. The trawlers and reekie boats owned by the Government of India landed 352,852 lb. of fish at Bombay during 1949-50.

The Fisheries Department have designs for vessels with a much wider cruising range than was possible before. In accordance with the wishes of the fishermen these vessels will be deckless but will have arrangements for the installation of engines and the storage of fish. Two of such 45 vessels have been allotted to the fishermen's co-operative societies on a subsidy cum-loan basis.

A scheme has been prepared by the Department for the grant of loans and subsidies to fishermen's co-operative societies for the adoption of improved types of fishing craft. The vessels are constructed by fishermen to suit their requirements and are fitted with marine engines, half the cost of which is borne by Government. Part of the whole scheme is to train youths of the fishing community to run and maintain motor launches so that the whole trade can be confined to the community itself. Courses have been started for this purpose and an apprentice gets as much as Rs. 30 a month as stipend.

An example of fruitful results occurring from improvements provided through the instrumentality of the department was seen in the action of Messrs. Trinity Stores, whose representative visited Japan and brought out from that country, Mr. O. Ueda, an expert and five assistants. The Government of Bombay placed at their disposal its vessel the "Tapase" for survey work. Its operation in conjunction with the "Jyoti" (bull-trawling), off the Bombay and Saurashtra coasts convinced them of the potential resources of our waters. The Japanese returned home after eight months spent here. The expert has now returned with a trawler the "Taiyo Maru" manned by 21 of his compatriots to fish in our waters. He will train Indian fishermen in all aspects of trawling and processing of fish.

The trawler "Taiyo Maru" arrived in Bombay on October 21, and immediately started fishing operations off Bombay and Saurashtra coast. So far, it has landed 250 tons of fish in Bombay. The operations have met with financial success apart from making available to the city adequate supplies of fish.

REFRIGERATING FACILITIES

Larger supplies of fish made available by the launches have induced the flow of private capital into channels intimately bound up with the fishing trade. Ice factories and cold storage plants have been put up at Malvan and Ratnagiri on the Ratnagiri coast and at Chendia and Ankola on the Karwar coast. In Poona two cold storage plants of 200 and 100 tons have been put up for storing fish. At Satpati (District Thana) Government have put up an ice and cold storage plant at a cost of rupees 1,17,000. The plant is entrusted for operation to the local fishermen's society on loan-cum-subsidy basis. In Bombay, a quick-freezing plant employing the Z-process has been installed by a Russian technician at the Kermani market at Delisle Road and an ice factory and a cold storage plant have also been set up on the east side of Crawford Market (Bombay). A feature of the Plant mentioned last is that it has a number of small chambers which are hired out at small fees either to one individual or to several collectively. This plant also provides for the quick-freezing of fish.

As a result of the erection of new ice factories the output of ice has increased vastly in the past few years, being about 700 tons per day today compared with 300 tons during the war. The production of ice can still be increased. In addition to the existing cold storage plant with a capacity of 54 tons, the Bombay Municipality has put up a new plant with additional 13 tons capacity. The Government of India have erected at Sassoon Dock a 20-ton ice plant and 200-ton cold storage depot with arrangement for quick freezing of fish. The plant which started production in November 1951, is located at Bombay's main fish landing site and will thus prove most useful to our fishermen.

FISH CURING

The control of the fish curing yards was transferred to the Department of Industries on July 1, 1936, prior to which they were administered by the Salt Department of the Government of India. There are 36 such yards in Bombay, 21 in the Ratnagiri District and 15 in the Kanara District. At these yards duty-free salt is stored in salt kothars from where it is issued to fish curers to cure fish. The total quantity of fish cured and the salt issued at the fish curing yards in 1950-51 was 269,239 maunds and 94,036 maunds respectively.

Government have sanctioned a scheme for the improvement of curing facilities at the fish curing yards in the Ratnagiri and Kanara Districts, which provides for the construction of cement concrete platforms, permanent fish curing sheds over the platforms, compound walls and sinking of new wells for adequate water supply. The total non-recurring outlay on the project will be Rs. 8,45,950. Part of the expenditure on these works will be subsidized by the Government of India under the 'Grow More Food' scheme. The scheme is already put in operation and the works are nearing completion at several yards. The provision of these facilities should greatly benefit the fish curers and the fish curing industry as experience has shown that about 20 per cent economy can be effected in the quantity of salt used under the present insanitary method of curing. This is also bound to improve the quality of the cured product.

Smoking of fish is another method of preserving fish which has recently been introduced.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The value of co-operative societies cannot be gainsaid. And as a result of vigorous propaganda several co-operative societies of fishermen have come into existence at Bingza, Ankola, Nandangad and Kodibag in the Kanara District, Bagmundla, Vengurla, Jaitapur, Vijaydurga and Shiroda in the Ratnagiri District, Satpati, Murbe, Kharekuran, Shirgaon and Uttan in the Thana District, Danda in Greater Bombay, Lower Colaba in Bombay City, Majali, Harwada, Keni, Honaver and Gangavali (District Kanara), Karla, Mithbao, Malvan (District Ratnagiri), Dativre, Kharekuran (Thana District), Bhadeli, Kolak and Bulsar (District Surat) and two at Versova in Bombay. In addition, a State Co-operative Association has also been formed with its headquarters in Bombay. The societies will market the fish caught by its members in the mofussil, and the profits which hitherto went to middlemen, will now accrue to the fishermen. These Societies will receive Government help for the acquisition of motor launches, trucks, ice plant and also financial help in the form of loan or subsidy.

The education of fisher-children has been kept in the forefront among the activities of the Department of Fisheries. Accordingly, fisheries schools have been established in the State: three in the Kanara District, four in the Ratnagiri District, one in the Thana District and two in the Surat District. Proposals for the establishment of four more schools are under consideration.

Five other items which need to be mentioned are the fisheries information bureau, the marine aquarium, the fish farm, the marine biological station and technological laboratory at Sassoon Dock and the exploitation of the by-products of the fishing industry. The last item will be dealt with at some length, while the others will be dealt with briefly.

A fisheries information bureau has been set up. The function of this bureau is to collate and supply information connected with the local and other fisheries. The information collected by the bureau is useful to the fishing industry, as it furnishes information not available to them before.

LOANS AND SUBSIDIES

Every assistance is given by the department to fishermen to increase the output of the industry. A scheme for the grant of loans and subsidies for the adoption of improved types of fishing crafts geared with suitable marine engines, has been in operation. Loans and subsidies are granted to fishermen's co-operative societies for the construction of hulls and purchase of engines. Loans to the extent of Rs. 1,44,000 and subsidies of about Rs. 80,000 were granted to fishermen's co-operative societies for the purpose. In addition, about Rs. 14,56,000 have been advanced during the past five years to individual fishermen and their associations for construction of sailing craft, purchase and repairs of nets, purchase of trucks and establishment of fish farms. The Government aid rendered to the industry in several ways has resulted in an increased quantity of fish being brought to the City. The total quantity in 1950-51 was 31,000 tons as against 18,000 tons in 1945-46.

The establishment of marine aquarium was made possible by a munificent donation of Rs. 2 lakhs by Mr. and Mrs. Vicaji D. B. Taraporwala. The Government accepted the donation and allotted a commanding plot of land for it along the Marine Drive. A feature of the aquarium is that the exhibits include both fresh water and marine forms found along the coast of the State. In addition, the aquarium has facilities for marine biological research and investigations. The aquarium was opened by the President of the Union on May 28, 1951.

A scheme to establish a marine biological research station at Ratnagiri has been sanctioned. This is a part of a five-year plan of post-war development programme involving a capital expenditure of Rs. 2,30,000 and an average annual expenditure of Rs. 73,500. Establishment of a similar station at Okha is also under contemplation. The station is expected to cost about Rs. 1,00,000.

The Fisheries Technological Laboratory is also conducting research on problems related to the fishing industry and trade such as the preservatives for nets and the drying of Bombay Ducks by a special process, which will eliminate the risk of deterioration during shipment. The Department has been successful in the export of a small consignment of dry Bombay Ducks to a firm in the U.S.A. The experiments are in progress.

FISH OILS

A Fisheries Technological Laboratory has been established at Sassoon Docks for conducting research on problems relating to ancillary industries like shark-liver oil, gelatin, glue, fish meal, etc. To ensure quick and clean extraction of oil a sharple's super centrifuge, a fish liver boiler, and a steam boiler have been installed. One piece of work which the Laboratory does is to test samples of shark-liver oil from the public for their vitamin A content. the number of samples so tested average over 300 a year.

The Second World War led to an investigation of the possibilities of the manufacture of oil from shark-livers to replace the dearth of supplies occasioned by the stoppage of imports of cod-liver oil from Norway.

A simple process of oil extraction, not involving the use of any complicated machinery, was devised and demonstrated by the Department to the local fishermen and to the fishermen of Ratnagiri, Jaitapur, Malwan and Shiroda. The demonstrations were largely attended and the fishermen were greatly impressed by the fact that a new occupation and fresh source of income had been opened out to them. As a result of the demonstrations the fishermen earnestly took up the work of oil extraction and have regularly been sending to the Fisheries Department oil extracted by them. This is refined by the Department and later sold to chemists in Bombay.

During 1950-51 the output of neat shark-liver oil delivered to the Department was 4,000 gallons with an average vitamin A potency of 15,000 International Units per gramme. The oil when processed was capable of yielding 533,340 lb. of Oleum vitaminatum of B.P. standard. Besides this there is the oil disposed of by the fishermen directly which will be about 2,000 gallons.

The characteristic odour of fish liver oil is an obstacle to its popularity with the consuming public. To overcome this drawback and encourage the use of the vital health giving commodity, the department has put on the market 3 minim pearls containing 3,000 international units of vitamin 'A' and 300 international units of vitamin 'D'. A pearl per day supplies the minimum daily requirements of an average individual.

The encapsulating unit ordered out from the U.S.A. has been installed at the Laboratory and will soon be put into operation. When this is done, it will economise the cost on the production of Elasmin Pearls.

The superiority of Bombay's shark-liver oil over other varieties is unquestioned. Oils from *Carcharieus melanopterus* and *Pristis perrotteti*, for instance, yielded a vitamin A potency of 140,000 and 40,600 international units per gramme respectively. This is many times more potent than cod-liver oil which, according to the British Pharmacopœia standard, is between 500 and 1,500 international units per gramme.

The manufacture of adhesives is a valuable industry from the by-products of the fishing industry and the department has recently taken to its manufacture on a commercial scale. The product is sold under the trade name 'Adhesine' in tubes, 1 lb. bottles and one gallon tins. The experiments conducted at the departmental laboratory on the manufacture of glue suitable for photoprocessing work have also met with a good measure of success and the work is being finalised with a view to achieving perfection.

Another important by-product of fisheries is fish meal. The production of fish meal has been undertaken at the departmental laboratory on a semi-commercial scale.

HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad Fisheries Department was established in 1941. Since then investigations and preliminary surveys of many tanks and reservoirs have been carried out and about 100 varieties of fishes have been collected.

Till recently the activities of the Fisheries Department were restricted to the district of Hyderabad, Nizamabad and Medak, Manair and Dindi Projects. But recently the Government of Hyderabad have sanctioned a scheme for development of fisheries in the districts of Mahboobnagar, Karimnagar and the establishment of a prawn fishery station at Nanded. This newly sanctioned scheme costs about Rs. 1.25 lakhs, annually with non-recurring expenditure of about .44 lakhs. The Department which had at its inception a nucluous staff has now been staffed with one senior gazetted officer known as the Fisheries Officer with six junior gazetted officers as his assistants at the respective district headquarters. The Department has now its Sub-offices in the selected taluqas of the six districts, *viz.* Hyderabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Mahboobnagar, Karimnagar and Nanded.

The chief sources of fish are the perennial rivers Godavari, Krishna and Manjera, but their tributaries are not so useful as most of them dry up during the summer. There are also many big reservoirs and more than 35,000 big tanks besides thousands of small ones, in which fishing is done.

Murrel is the most common and popular fish and it is obtained in large numbers during the hot season. A method is under observation for the supply of Murrel throughout the year.

Breeding and culture of fishes is the most important part of the work, which is done by the Fisheries Department. Fish-farms where besides indigenous fishes, other fishes like Gourami, Etroplus and Mirror Carp are kept for breeding, are being established in certain parts of the State. Hosainsagar fish-farm, for instance, is already functioning; and three others in Nizamabad, Medak and Hyderabad are now functioning as full units. In the near future, fish-farms will be opened in other Districts too. The stocking of tanks has also started and a large number of them have already been stocked with fingerlings of fish to increase production. About 8 lakhs of fry and fingerlings of carp have already been

imported from Calcutta and introduced in various tanks of the State. The result of this transplantation is most encouraging.

Besides breeding and culture the Department is concerned with improving the technique of fishing. Deep-water netting, has been introduced in one of the reservoirs as an experimental measure and if successful it will be extended to other reservoirs in the near future. A recent addition to the department is refrigeration which is saving a lot from wastage.

Incidentally the Fisheries Department is helping the Health Department to fight malaria with larvicidal fishes as at Trimalapur in the Nizamabad District.

The Fisheries Department is active not only on the production side but also on the marketing side. It supplies the Hyderabad city markets with an increasing variety of edible fishes. The needs of the District, however, are not overlooked for it is only the fish which are in excess of the needs of the District that are being sent to the City. The money for the purchase of the fish is provided by the Department but part of the idea is to encourage the growth of co-operative enterprise. The ultimate object is to entrust the whole work of supply as well as of sale to the various organised bodies of fishermen. With this end in view Societies are being formed in the Districts, and tanks instead of being given to individuals are now being leased out to these Societies on nominal payments.

In the near future when the Hyderabad Government receives its shares of Tungabhadra waters on a 50 : 50 basis with Madras Government a Biological Station will be established in the vicinity of its own territorial waters. A prawn fishery research station has been established at Nanded to tap this resource in the Godavary river. The Biochemical Laboratory is engaged in the investigation of the effect of heat and cold on fishes which promises to be of wider application to the human system.

The newly sanctioned scheme referred to above has been financed by the Planning Commission who have allotted Rs. 2,00,000 annually with effect from 1951-52 for five years. As Rs. 2,00,000 have not fully been utilised this year it is likely that the department may take the remaining three districts of Telengana under its jurisdiction for accelerating fisheries activities in the whole of the Telengana sector. The schemes in this regard as well as a few research schemes have been submitted to Government for consideration.

The schemes that have been sanctioned under five year development plan have been financed by the Planning Commission in view of the fact that if fish production is increased and the public is given the opportunity to supplement economically their food with popular fish, the problem of food scarcity would be minimised to a great extent. The preliminary work in respect of scientific development of tanks in the respective areas of Mahboobnagar and Karimnagar has long ago been started and is nearing completion. The main feature of the work is to increase the fish production particularly that of Murrel; besides this carp and other species of exotic fishes would be imported from other parts of India and acclimatised to the State waters. As to the work that would be carried out at prawn fishery station at Nanded it is made clear that the station has been established with a view to develop the prawn fishery industry to effect enormous sales providing proper facilities for catching prawns and their transport to the markets. Moreover, the work of dehydration of prawns and preparation of peptone from un-marketable fish would also be started.

New varieties like mirror carps, leather carps, katla, etc., are being introduced, all as a part of the "Grow More Food" campaign. The new research programme which is being prepared is more comprehensive and includes transport of live and dead fish and their care and preservation, etc.

MADRAS

The Madras coastline of 1,750 miles is margined by a shallow-water area within the 100 fathom line of 40,000 square miles; outside of the mere fringe inshore, this vast expanse of fishable water lies idle and unproductive. The surf-swept east coast is singularly deficient in harbours whereon fishing fleets can be based, and so from Ganjam to Negapatam, the unsinkable catamaran, composed of logs tied side by side is the only possible easy-going fishing-craft. Its limitations circumscribe the fishing power of its owners and consequently those men are poor and the produce of their best efforts meagre compared with what it would be if better and larger boats were available and possible. At present better and larger boats are being made available and several motor fishing vessels of this department are also engaged in fishing and towing canoes.

The west coast is more favoured and contributes to more than three-fourths of the total landings of sea fish in the State. From September till April weather conditions are good enough to permit even dugout canoes to fish daily. No difficulty is found in beaching canoes and boats throughout this season.

The fishing population is a large one. According to a census taken in 1946-47 the total number of fisher population on the west coast was 198,924.

During 1950-51 fifty-three lakhs of maunds of fish were landed on the west coast of which the important varieties were as follows:—

	Mds.
Mackerels	24,23,436
Soles	5,02,879
Silver-bellies	3,03,798
Horse Mackerels	1,85,873
Prawns	1,30,304
Cat Fishes	43,035
Oil Sardines	1,70,564
Other Sardines	1,10,998
Seer	28,686
White Bait	63,823
Sharks	26,622

On the east coast (north and south) about 5 lakhs of maunds of fish were landed of which the important varieties were as follows:—

	Mds.
White Bait	23,929
Sardines	32,036
Ribbon Fish	42,810
Jew Fish	26,957
Cat Fish	12,535
Seer	16,015
Sharks	23,769

Fishing on both coasts is mainly by seine nets, drift nets and wall nets and also by hooks and lines. The most common craft used are the dugout canoe on the west coast and the Catamaran and masula boat on the east coast. Fishing outside the 5 fathom line is little in evidence save by Bombay boats (Ratnagiri) which are engaged in drift netting for bonito, seer and other medium-sized fishes. These strangers are enterprising fishers and bring large catches into Malpe and Mangalore and other convenient centres; the material is largely cured for export.

The Department.—As Government attention has been given in Madras over a longer period to the improvement of fisheries, and a larger staff concentrated upon the problems involved than elsewhere, this State is now in the proud position of knowing that her fisheries and collateral industries are better organised and more progressive than those in other States. It was as early as 1907 that a fisheries bureau was created. Later it developed into a separate Department of Government. In 1940 Fisheries were amalgamated with the Department of Industries and Commerce. In 1949 the Department was separated from the Industries Department and constituted into a separate Department.

The activities of the Department are so varied that it is difficult even to enumerate them in the space available, much less to give details.

Madras practically led the way in developing the shark-liver oil industry in the country. Oil from a South Indian shark-liver is ascertained to be about thirty-five times richer in Vitamin A than an average sample of medicinal cod-liver oil. When cod-liver oil could not be imported in any quantity during the war, an opportunity was provided for developing an indigenous industry for the production of fish liver oil rich in Vitamin A, and also for manufacturing malt extracts and emulsions and various preparations of this kind. The manufacture of shark-liver oil is undertaken at the fish curing yards and oil extraction centres. In 1950-51, 24,950 lbs. of crude oil were manufactured and sent to the Government Oil Factory, Kozhikkode for purification and blending. The product both in the blended and standardised bulk form and in the vitamin concentrated form of 'Adamin' has stood its test well and is now finding new channels of utilisation like 'Veterinary Oil' for administering to livestock. In addition the Department has produced shark-liver oil capsules and this has been recently put in the market.

Fish Curing.—Fish curing is practised extensively everywhere on the Madras coasts: its present success began some eighty years ago with Dr. Francis Day who, after an investigation during 1869-71 of the fisheries of the whole of the sub-continent, pressed for the grant to fishermen of duty-free salt for curing purposes within fenced enclosures. His suggestions were accepted by the Madras Government, and from 1882 a gradually increasing number of yards or bounded enclosures were opened at which powdered salt was issued as and when necessary to the curers.

There were 82 fish curing yards on the east and west coasts at the beginning of April 1950. During the course of 1949, 25 yards were closed on the east coast due to poor transactions. 1,445,253 maunds of fresh fish were brought to these yards for curing and 221,540 maunds of salt were issued for the purpose.

However, with the abolition of the salt duty the issue price of salt in the curing yards was not attractive for the curers. Hence the number of curing yards in 1949-50 was only 78. Recently the Government of Madras have sanctioned a scheme for issuing salt at subsidised rates. The issue price was reduced from November 11, 1951. The subsidy has, therefore, attracted all the men to bring the fish for curing inside the yards. This has given curing a fillip and more yards are being reopened now.

Besides salt curing, the Department started, in 1944, the smoking of fish, mainly for supplying the Army. During the year 1944-45, 124,320 lbs. of smoked mackerel, pomfret and seer were supplied to the Army and 5,382 lbs. to the civilian population, from the seven centres of production. The supply to the Army was stopped sometime back and at present smoking of fish is done on a small scale at the Fisheries Technological Station, Kozhikkode, where researches on the efficient and economic methods of preserving and transporting fish are being carried out.

Experiments were carried out successfully on the curing of fresh water carps. The large quantities of big size fishes caught in the Mettur Reservoir are gutted, cleaned of all blood clots and salted under the supervision of a qualified inspector. The resultant product is free from smell and attractive. This is now in great demand in the inland rural areas. It has been estimated that 10,000 lbs. of fish can be taken out of the river without depleting the fishes. On an average 5,000 to 6,000 lbs. are landed daily and successfully marketed in the inland towns. A total quantity of 84½ tons of fish was landed by the department fishing units in 1950-51.

Two fish factories for processing prawns are subsidised by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; they manufacture semi-dried prawns from inland lakes. During 1950-51 8,690½ lbs. of semi-dried prawns were produced.

Fish is a commodity that gets spoiled early. The fishes are bad by the time they are landed. They have to be rushed to the market soon. A fleet of specially constructed fish vans have been introduced to run from fishing centres like Ennore, Pulicat, Latice bridge, Sriparru (Collair lake) to consuming centres. About 641 tons of fish have been transferred and saved from spoilage.

Pearl Fisheries.—Off the coasts of Tirunelveli and Ramnad Districts of the State lie the valuable pearl oyster beds which, owing to a complex of causes yield at long intervals, an irregular supply of the oysters. With a view to elucidating and controlling the fluctuations to the best advantage, the life history of the oyster with correlation to oceanographic factors is studied by the Marine Biological Section of the Department. The rearing of pearl oysters in captivity, started in 1933 at the Krusadai Biological Station, Pamban has been very successful and a highly promising technique of pearl production by artificial inducement is being developed here. During 1950-51 the stock of oysters at Krusadai were replenished with 785 oysters from the Tuticorin banks.

Allied to the Pearl fisheries are the Chank fisheries of the maritime districts, both being Government monopolies. Besides the precious sacred chanks, the ablution chanks and Pooja conches, lakhs of chank shells feeding the flourishing chank ornament industry in the north come mostly from the seas of this State. A total of 666,195 chanks were fished during the year 1950-51. Experiments in marking chanks started in 1931 to study the rate of growth and migration of the chank in its natural haunt is continuing and up to 30th June 1946, 5,374 chanks have been marked and liberated. During 1950-51 two hundred and forty-five chanks were measured every day for their size and weight and correlated to the bank from where they were fished.

The Marine Aquarium.—A word is necessary about the old Marine Aquarium in Madras. Ever since its opening; being the first Institution of its kind in Asia, it was immensely popular with the public. On account of war emergency, the Marine Aquarium was closed on 8th March 1942. The opening of a larger Aquarium on more up-to-date lines is now under active consideration.

The Fisheries Museum is now located in the old Aquarium building.

Deep Sea Fishing.—It is well known that Indian fishing requires improvement so as to cover more of ground as well as of catch. The survey of deep sea fisheries by the trawler "Lady Goschen," though brief, disclosed the existence of important off-shore fisheries unsuspected before. The wealth of fish off Negapatam reported by the trawler was of sufficient importance to attract the notice of Japanese fishermen thousands of miles away. Even then it was realised that if Madras was to benefit by the survey, the allied duty of enabling the local fishermen to exploit the off-shore fishing grounds by suitable craft and tackle must be shouldered by the Department.

In 1943, the Department initiated deep sea fishing operations in different centres in the State, mainly to augment the output of sharks to feed the growing shark-liver oil industry and also to demonstrate off-shore fishing. The operations resulted in a catch of over 300 tons of fish in 1947-48. Meanwhile in December 1945, a new fishing method was attempted, viz., schooner fishing. The Pearl Fishery Inspection Vessel, "Lady Nicholson" was engaged in off-shore fishing with handlines and longlines and took four local fishing boats on tow. The catches made during the 4 months of the trial were 29,549 lbs. of fish. Further experiments are under way. The Department has acquired 8 motor fishing vessels from the Navy and they are now operating at Vizagapatam, Kakinada, Madras, Adirampatnam, Pamban, Tuticorin, Kozhikode and Mangalore. Recently the fishing fleet operated on the Wadge Bank off Cape Comorin and 20 tons of fish were caught by 12 days' fishing. The quantity of fish caught in 1950-51 was 322,564 lbs. The Department has recently introduced 'trolling' with great success. To a bamboo-pole above the M.F.V. are attached a number of lines with suitable bait. The M.F.V. is allowed to go full speed. Perches and seer run after the line and are caught. One M.F.V. alone off Tuticorin lands 1 ton of Horse Mackerel.

A special craft and tackle section has been established to devise, demonstrate and popularise improved fishing methods for different types of water, including inland waters. This section has opened boat-building and net-making yards for departmentally manufacturing boats and nets of improved design. Recently a mechanised inshore fishing boat was constructed by this section at a cost of Rs. 6,000. This mechanised boat 'Ajit' has proved a great success off Adirampatnam. Private enterprise is taking interest in this. The Government have recently ordered the construction of 6 more. Of these 4 have been completed and launched from the west coast, while two will be at Mettur to harvest the immense potential wealth of the fisheries of the reservoir.

The Inland Fisheries.—The fisheries of the numerous, extensive backwaters along the coastal belt of the Peninsula, the various rivers and the innumerable irrigation tanks, wells, canals, artificial reservoirs, natural lakes and domestic ponds distributed all over the land are of considerable magnitude, though in several cases the non-perennial nature of the water causes their fisheries to be ignored except during the summer drought when the streams shrink to pools and the tanks to puddles and the owners or the lessees of the fishing rights turn out to catch fish. Still Madras State has an acreage of 850,000 inland waters. Nearly 2 lakhs of this have been surveyed and found ideal for fish culture. The ryots were shown the advantages of fish culture by running demonstration farms. In the farm at Vijag over 1,000 lbs. of fish were harvested from an acre of water. The potentiality of stocking fully the 2 lakhs of waters is immense. Recently the Department has undertaken to stock 50,000 acres of water with 5 crores of fish seed. Within 3 months of the commencement of the scheme one crore has been put in productive water. An additional quantity of 5,000 tons of fish will be harvested.

The major waters are, however, provincialised, and their fisheries systematically developed and exploited directly or through a lease system. With a view to conserving fish seed, great congregations of breeder carps and their young below the Mettur Dam and the Hogainakal falls on the Cavery, of spawning Hilsa below the anicuts in the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cavery and the Coleroon rivers and of immature mullets in the coastal backwaters, are protected by legislation against their indiscriminate capture. Destructive methods of fishing such as poisoning, dynamiting, etc., are also penalised.

The chief freshwater fishes of economical importance are, the ubiquitous Murrel (*Ophicephalus striatus, O. marulius*, etc.) notable for its ability to live for a considerable period out of water, the various carps (*Catla catla Cirrhina cirrhosa, C. reba, Labeo calbasu, L. fimbriatus, L. kontius, Barbus dubius, B. carnaticus* and the well known favourite of sportsmen in India, the Barbustor), the catfishes (*Wallagonia attu, Mustus seengala, M. aor, M. punctatus, Pangasius pangasius, Clarias magur, Saccobranchus fossilis. Silundia silundia*) the eel (*Anguilla*), the spiny eels (*Mastacembelus Spp.*), *Notopterus notopterus*, the climbing perch (*Anabus scandens*) and the Hilsa (*Hilsa ilisha*). To these have been added a number of valuable exotic fish which have been successfully acclimatised to the waters of the State. Thus the giant Gourami, acclaimed as the best freshwater table fish in the world has been introduced from Java and successfully reared and bred in the Departmental farms from where it has been distributed to Bombay, W. Bengal, Punjab and other places. In the Nilgiris the English Carp, the Tench and the Rainbow Trout have been acclimatised and thrive well. The Government working in conjunction with the Nilgiri Game Association maintain a hatchery at Avalanche where quantities of trout fry are hatched and reared for replenishment of the streams of the plateau. The Mirror Carp which was introduced from Newara Eliya, Ceylon, in 1939, is thriving well in the Nilgiris and is now extensively used for stocking other upland waters of the State. From Madras it has now been distributed to Bangalore, Bombay and the Kumaon Hills in Uttar Pradesh. Semi-exotic forms like the Rohu (*Labeo rohita*) have been recently introduced from the delta of the Ganga. The attempts of the Department to introduce Catla, the quick growing carp, into the Cavery river were successful and this fish which was unknown to the south of the Kistna is now established in the Cavery System.

Methodical attempts to augment the stock by local fingerling collection and distribution, acclimatisation of salt water forms like the mullets (*Mugil spp.*), the Pearlspot (*Etroplus suratensis*), the milkfish (*Chanos chanos*), the cock-up (*Lates*), etc., and hatchery operations for Hilsa, carps and the Trout have all been very successful in the building up of the inland fisheries of the State. During 1950-51, 21,638,367 of the above fingerlings have been successfully transplanted.

In addition to the existing departmental fish farms, a scheme of District Rural Fishery Demonstration has been put in operation in all the districts for a systematic survey and utilisation of every piece of cultivable water for aquiculture and, through Demonstration Fish Farms to educate the ryots and make them interested in fish farming as well as to maintain and distribute fish seed.

For the biological control of "water-borne" diseases like malaria, filariasis and guinea worm, small mosquito-cidal and cyclopscidal fishes are collected, reared and distributed in thousands to municipalities and other local authorities at a nominal price for introduction into mosquito-haunted sheets of water: these anti-malarial operations have proved successful in places where the local authorities have given proper attention to the directions issued. A special Public Health Fish Unit is attending to this item of work. Exploitation of inland deep water lakes on commercial lines was introduced with much success for the first time. Nearly 1,500 lbs. of fresh fish by the Department and 4,000 lbs. by the licensees are being landed in Mettur Reservoir every day. The pilot scheme was so successful that plans have been sanctioned for doubling the landing. The fresh fish as also salted ones, mentioned elsewhere will be made available to the public at reasonable rates through fair price shops.

Research.—Marine Biological Research with special reference to applied fisheries science is being carried at the three Research Stations, one on the west coast at West Hill and the other two on the east coast at Tuticorin and Krusadai. Krusadai is a small coral islet situated near the island of Rameswaram and has been popularly called the "Biologist's Paradise". Every year biology students from various institutions in India visit this station for field studies. Investigations on the occurrence, migrations, feeding and spawning habits and development of the various food fishes as also the physico-chemical factors which influence their life are being carried out at all the three stations. Research on the life history of the pearl oyster and chank is an important item of work at Krusadai and Tuticorin. Experiments are also being conducted at the Krusadai biological station in the culture of pearls under controlled conditions.

An estuarine research station has been set up at Ennore, near Madras to study important fishes like Mullets, Bekti and Threadfins which generally frequent the estuaries.

After an experimental stage in Rural Pisciculture a regular Freshwater Biological Research Station, perhaps the first of its kind in India,

has been functioning in Madras since 1942, with a subsidy from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The work of the station is directed towards the investigation of the bionomics, feeding and breeding habits and biometry of the important food fishes of the State and the varied aspects of Ecology and Hydrology with a view to determine and promote the optimum conditions for maximum fish production. Two special wings, one Hydrological and the other Phytological have been added to the Research Station for special attention to physico-chemico and floral studies towards the increase of aquatic productivity and the solution of pollution problems. The foundation stone of the new Hydrobiological Laboratories proposed for the Station was laid by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

A Hill Fishery Research Station has been established at Ootacamund on the Nilgiris to study the problems relating to the improvement of the trout and carp fisheries of the plateau. A research station for the investigation of the valuable Hilsa fisheries and a Hilsa hatchery are located on the Godavari river near Rajahmundry. A study of the fisheries of the Tungabhadra river with a view to assess the probable effects of the dam on fishery has been started at the dam-site near Hospet. Research on fish passes in collaboration with the Irrigation Research Station at Poondi has been planned.

Welfare Work.—A remarkable feature in the work of the Madras Fisheries Department is the energy which it devotes to the improvement of the condition of the fisherfolk. The Department has always recognised the duty of spreading among them education and the habits of thrift, temperance and co-operation. The work has been specially successful on the west coast. The number of fishermen's co-operative societies in 1950-51 was 156 with a membership of 13,612 and share capital of Rs. 2,10,225.

The Committee on Fisheries recommended that all co-operative work among fishermen both on the west and east coasts in the Presidency should be done by the Fisheries Department and that, on the analogy of the system in vogue in the Labour Department, the Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should work under the Fisheries Department, the Co-operative Department supplying trained Inspectors and auditing the books of the societies. The Government partially accepted the recommendations and sanctioned the deputation of a Sub-registrar of Co-operative Societies and 3 Inspectors for exclusive work among fishermen under the department. Recently three more Inspectors have been sanctioned for similar work among fishermen on the east coast. There are more than 360 Co-operative Societies of Fishermen working at present with 50,000 members.

To promote the education of fisherfolk, the Department runs a number of schools for fisher children where free education and midday meals are given. There are at present 64 Fishery Schools with a strength of 10,327 pupils. A unique feature of this movement is a Fisheries Technical High School, which is perhaps the only one of its kind in India.

While these service institutions of the department have been catering to the needs mainly of marine fishermen, the diffused distribution of the inland fishermen has been one of the difficulties in the way of equally rapid progress in their rehabilitation work. Preparatory statistics of inland fisherfolk are however, being collected.

The Department has undertaken to supply yarn and fishing implements to poor fishermen at 75 per cent of the cost price. The tackle especially were found torn. Timely repair could land tons of fish from the sea. Hence in 3 months time the Department has distributed Rs. 1,13,919-9-4 worth of yarn.

The running of Fish Transport Vans has also improved the socio-economic conditions of fishermen. The catches are now taken to the markets by the womenfolk of the fishermen.

The educational work of the Department is becoming one of its most important branches in training men in the technology of curing, oil manufacture, etc., in co-operative propaganda and in general fisheries science. In the past Fisheries Officers of most States have received training in the Madras Fisheries. Till recently the Fisheries Training Institution in Madras, under the subsidy of the Government of India, trained batches of graduates and post-graduates in an half-yearly course of general fishery work, while a Popular Short Term Course trained interested persons in the art of fish farming, to enable them to run private farms on efficient lines. Arrangements are made for the training of skilled workers at the Marine Fisheries Technological Institute, Tuticorin, while Fisheries Technology has been included in the subjects taught in the Polytechnic recently opened at Kakinada and Madras. The Fisheries Station at Ennur supplies zoological specimens for the use of college classes and museums throughout India and even abroad and is contributing materially to the advancement of the study of Zoology throughout India.

A Fisheries Information Bureau has recently been set up by the Department to disseminate information on all fishery matters, to answer enquiries and for popularising scientific methods of fish farming, production, exploitation and utilization. Besides, the Bureau maintains a Central Fisheries Museum and a well-equipped Library. A Fishery Marketing Unit has been opened recently with a view to effecting a speedy survey of the existing marketing conditions of fish and fishery products, to draw up a working plan for the rational utilisation and equitable distribution of the produce assuring a fair return to the producer and to arrange necessary transport facilities, by road, rail and water

MYSORE

The Fisheries Section in Mysore is an adjunct to the Department of Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Services and was started in 1940. A survey of the fisheries of the State was first of all undertaken with a view to studying the existing condition of the fisheries, *i.e.*, the extent of fishing done at present, and the scope for the improvement of the fishing industry.

Fisheries development work, namely the adoption of conservation measures, the establishment of fish-sanctuaries and the stocking of tanks and river with good species of food fishes has been organised in three suitable areas of the State. They are Shimoga, Krishnarajasagar and Kolar Fishery Divisions.

In 1951-52 the following stocking was made: at Hesserghatta tank 1,000 *labes fimbriatus* from Markonahally, *Catla* from Madras, Mirror carp from Ooty: at Ulsoor Tank 1,200 *Etroplus* fingerlings from Mangalore: at Krishnarajasagar Catta fingerlings from Madras.

Three Fish Farms have been established one at Markonahally, one at Hesserghatta and a third at Markandeya where fishery investigations are being carried out. Three varieties, viz., Catla, Pearlspot and Gowrami were first introduced into the nursery ponds of these farms and after sufficient rearing disseminated into selected fisheries of the State. Fingerlings of the Mirror Carp (Cyprinus Carpio) imported from the Nilgiris are being cultured in State waters.

While stocking indigenous fry of varieties of some important food fish of the State regular surveys are being undertaken to locate the food fry resources of the State and the recent surveys of the resources and their analysis have shown that the State is almost self sufficient in its fish seed resources for undertaking State-wide development.

Mysore State is also noted for its game fishing resources. The famous sporting fish of the Cavery Waters is the main game variety. Measures are being devised to conserve and develop game fisheries in the State.

The formation of an angling club is contemplated.

The Fisheries Department today has two objects in view: one is to effect proper conservation on scientific lines, so as to increase the production of food fishes and the other is to ameliorate the economic condition of the fishermen of the State. For this purpose yarn, hooks and other fishing material are procured and distributed at reasonable costs.

The revenue from fisheries has risen from Rs. 6,165 in 1945-46 to Rs. 35,940-8-0 in the first nine months of 1950-51.

ORISSA

The fishery wealth of Orissa is enormous. The east coast, the Chilka Lake and large areas of inland waters yield all the 3 types of fish, *i.e.* (*i*) marine, (*ii*) estuarine, (*iii*) inland.

(*i*) *Marine.*—Due to lack of communication facilities, the fishing is scattered along the sea coast, the most important fishing centres being Chandbali, Chandipur, Talpada, Puri, Aryipalli, Gopalpur, Markandi and Sonepur. Fish is consumed locally, the surplus being simply sun-dried or salted. Whitebait, sardine, mackerel, seer, hilsa and pomfrets, are the principal varieties. Fish curing yards have been replaced by Fishermen's Co-operative Stores administered by a Central Union. Fishermen get their daily requirements of salt, etc., from these stores.

Catamarans are used throughout the year, the surf being too rough for larger boats. Podows, *i.e.*, country boats, are used in winter for the shore-seine net. Fishing gear consist of hooks and lines, drift nets, drag nets and seines of crude types. These are made locally. Middlemen control the fishery but are being eliminated by co-operative societies who are taking up joint marketing of produce.

Lack of harbour and cold storage facilities and capital to introduce better fishing methods make improvement of marine fisheries a very difficult problem. The standard of living of the sea-fishermen is extremely low and calls for improvement. In some fishing centres the fishermen live on fish alone for days together. Improvement of the financial position of the co-operative societies, legislation limiting the middlemen's activities, establishment of fishery schools are some of the measures which Government has to take. At the moment Government are considering the introduction of pilot schemes for deep-sea fishing. There are for instance, about 90 miles of coast line where no fishing is done. Government are attempting to settle displaced fishermen in suitable places and a colony has already been established at Sandhakud.

(*ii*) *Estuarine.*—The Chilka lake forms a compact fishing area and yields extremely tasteful fish and prawns. The lake is leased out by zamindars to merchants who have built up a well organised industry. The export averages 70,000 mds. per annum and consists of mullets, bhekti, pomfrets, mackerel, Indian salmon, etc. The fish is packed in ice and exported mainly to Calcutta. Other estuarine fishing centres are Kirtaniakhati, Kujang, Chowmuhan and Sonepur. Within the last 4 years 19 Co-operative Societies have been operating in the lake, the total volume of business being on an average of Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. A technological station is set up at Baliguaon to work on life histories of fish and utilise the resources of Chilka. Government transport has been provided from Kujang (Mahanadi estuary) to Cuttack to market the catches. Recently refining and standardisation of medicinal shark liver oil has been taken up and also manufacture of agar-agar from weeds in the Chilka lake.

(*iii*) *Inland.*—The rivers and tanks form a great potential source of fishing though hilsa in Orissa is not as tasteful as that in the Ganges. Rohee, catla and mrigala are the economic species. These breed only in rivers and in large bunds which resemble rivers during rains as in the Sambalpur District. Collection of fry is carried on every year in Balasore, Cuttack and Sambalpur. An organised fry trade exists in Lakhannath in the Balasore District. Government have nurseries in 56 fry distribution centres and supply 30,00,000 fingerlings annually.

The fisheries are owned mostly by private individuals. Government fisheries are controlled by the Revenue Department. Although people realise that pisciculture is profitable, the multiple owners of water areas prevent active development. The high price of fish has focussed the attention of fish farmers on the industry and demand for fry and technical advice has been great. Research has been taken up on nutrition of fish fry and growth of fish.

As part of the 'Grow More Food' drive large swamps hitherto unproductive are being cleaned out and converted into fish farms as the farms established in 1945 have been found to be profitable. Large-scale reclamation work is also going on at Puri, Angul, Sambalpur, Sonepur, Baud and other places. 250 acres were reclaimed and converted into productive water area in 1949-50. 200 acres in 1950-51 and another 200 acres are now under reclamation.

THE PUNJAB

With a view to supplementing the diet of the people which, in the majority of cases, falls below minimum nutritional standards, the Punjab Government is successfully developing its fisheries resources which have hitherto remained largely unexploited. There are a number of tanks, ponds, diggies and other impounded waters which can yield substantial quantity of fish. Experts advise at least a ten-fold increase in our present day level of fish production, if people are to derive substantial nutrition from this important animal-food which is very rich in fats and proteins. Per capita annual consumption of fish in India has been estimated at 3.4 lbs. only, whereas it should at least be 34 lbs., *viz.* ten times. India today stands lowest in this respect as compared with other progressive countries of the world. Per capita annual consumption of fish in Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, France, U.S.A., Italy and Switzerland is 40, 24, 20, 18, 15, 11 and 6.6 lbs. respectively.

The Fisheries Section in the Punjab which was transferred from the Agriculture to the Veterinary Department with effect from April 1, 1949, could not escape the post-partition effects. Office records, laboratory apparatus, equipment, other valuable collections and even the truck used for stocking operations were all left in the Pakistan Punjab. The Fisheries Section literally had to start from scratch in the new State. Mass migration of Muslim fishermen to Pakistan created further difficulties for the fishing trade. The few displaced non-Muslim fishermen who came from Western Pakistan without their fishing implements only reluctantly took to fishing as a whole-time occupation, as the two important rivers (Ravi and Sutlej) are both on the border. The unprecedented heavy floods in the rivers and streams washing away most of the fish during September 1947 further aggravated the situation. To cope with the problems it was decided to dispense with the traditional system of issuing individual fishing licenses. Catching and marketing of fish were started in the districts of Amritsar, Kangra, Jullundur, Karnal, Ambala and Gurgaon by issuing joint licenses to fishing parties. Fish is now caught on share basis and marketed under departmental control and supervision.

The activities of the Punjab Fisheries are directed to: 1. *Conservation*:—comprising conservation by legislation, providing fish ladders at the canal head-works, creating fish sanctuaries and the eradication of fish enemies. 2. *Culture and propagation*:—comprising culture of exotic species like trout, carp, etc. 3. *Catching and marketing of fish.* 4. *Research.* 5. *Stocking operations.*

CONSERVATION

From August 15, 1947 to December 31, 1951 more than 30,700 licenses were issued by the Department bringing a revenue of about Rs. 1,37,464-10-6 to the State exchequer. During this period no less than 2,308 cases of illegal fishing were detected and a sum of Rs. 10,909-13-3 realised as compensation.

The fish ladder at the Madhopur Headworks was completely washed away by the 1947 floods. Now it has been decided to construct a fish ladder in the dam to be built across the Eastern Bein, near Malsian Shahkot in Jullundur District. The site has been inspected, the plan discussed and approved.

The heavy floods of 1947 in the river Beas changed its course and washed away everything at the hatchery, including the stock of breeders.

In spite of the heavy damage done to the hatchery and mass mortality of the breeding stock, the stripping operations were carried out. Sixty-five Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*) hens were stripped, and 36,976 eyed ova were obtained. But all the ova and the fry got from some of them were washed away during the floods which came six months later in March 1948.

The stripping was also continued during 1948-49. 1950 and 1951. Eighty-two Brown Trout (*Salmo fario*) hens were stripped and 58,078 ova were obtained in 1948-49. Fry numbering 19,378 were planted in the natural fry rearing pond at Bahang Bihal. Fry numbering 13,469 were also planted in the sanctuary in the Katrain Bihal.

CATCHING AND MARKETING

In the absence of professional fishermen, the Department organised private fishing parties and caught fish on a share basis. From August 15, 1947 to December 31, 1951, fish weighing 18,63,544 lbs. was caught. This brought an income of Rs. 2,55,089-12-3 to the State exchequer. Government fish shops were opened at Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Simla, Ambala, Karnal and Panipat, where commission agents, mostly belonging to the fishermen class were appointed. The so-called 'Rai Sikhs' of the Amritsar and Ferozepur Districts have been reclaimed and their parties initiated into the fishing trade.

The scheme for stocking fish, in large numbers in the impounded waters of the Punjab as originally enunciated in the old undivided Punjab, terminated with the partition of the Province. A similar scheme for stocking fish, was put into operation on December 1, 1948 when the Fisheries Section was under the Department of Agriculture. This scheme was of three years' duration and was jointly financed by the Punjab Government and the Central Government on a 50:50 basis. No work, however, under the scheme could be carried out due to lack of necessary equipment such as trucks. Under the Civil Veterinary Department, Punjab, stocking operations commenced in the month of December, 1949 and since then upto May 15, 1951 199 acres of ponds and tanks were stocked with 1,18,995 carp fry and fingerlings.

A survey of the suitable impounded waters in the Punjab has also been carried out and stocking operations are being pushed forward as a part of the normal activities of the Fisheries Section since May 15, 1951, on which date the Stocking Scheme was abandoned.

After the partition the Punjab (India) was left without any laboratory or equipment. A miniature laboratory was, however, fitted up at Batala, and research in various branches of fisheries carried out. Observations on the spawning of Carp under controlled conditions were made at the Government Fish Farm, Batala, during 1947-48. Another scheme which is of All-India importance, on the "investigation of the factors influencing the spawning of the Indian Carp" was submitted to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research with a view to obtaining sanction and financial aid.

UTTAR PRADESH

Fisheries investigations in Uttar Pradesh date back to the sixties when Dr. Day, as Inspector-General of Fisheries made a survey of the inland fisheries of India. His report on the freshwater fisheries of India (1876) includes replies to his questionnaire to District and Taluq officers in Uttar Pradesh which contain valuable information, most of which still holds good. One of the results of Day's investigation was the enactment of the Government of India Fisheries Act of 1897.

The possibilities of developing fisheries in this State, however, was for the first time considered by the Government in 1920 in connection with a reference from the Punjab Government about the regulation of fishing in the Jumna. The Government decided to institute an investigation into the possibility of establishing a Fisheries Industry in the State.

In 1943 as part of the programme for post-war reconstruction and more immediately to provide against the prevailing shortage of food caused by the War, the development of fisheries received consideration. It was, however, felt that the exploitation of fisheries to increase the supply of fish to towns and the Army was the immediate need and should take precedence of fisheries survey and fisheries research. The Government, therefore, decided to take immediate steps to provide a regular, abundant and cheap supply of reasonably good quality fish in the market in Lucknow and other important cities. Energetic action was taken by the Government through the Co-operative Department and the War Supply staff:—

To improve the existing sources of supply by encouraging market contractors to increase supplies and where this was not possible by directly recruiting fishermen, supplying them with boats and nets and intensively fishing rivers, tanks and jhils, to seek and develop new sources of supply hitherto unexploited;

To improve transport by the provision of ice and refrigeration vans;

To improve the marketing of fish by direct sale to the public and the Army at equitable rates far below the ruling market prices.

The scheme which was put through at Lucknow, Allahabad, Benares and Naini Tal was extended to other large consuming centres in 18 districts.

In March 1944 the need for a technical expert was felt and a Fisheries Development Officer was appointed in the Department of Animal Husbandry to help immediately in the proper expansion of the supply scheme which had been launched and ultimately to plan a Scientific Department of Fisheries for the State.

A comprehensive five years' plan of post-war development was drawn up by the Fisheries Development Officer and was approved by the Government.

In response to the general demand to grow more food a scheme for stocking as many suitable tanks as possible in 6 districts was sanctioned jointly by the Government of India and the U.P. Government early in 1945. The extension of the scheme to 6 more districts in 1946-47 and again to 6 more districts in 1947-48 was sanctioned. This scheme is now operating in 31 districts of the State.

As the D.I.R. had lapsed it was decided to release private tanks and confine attention to Government tanks. Accordingly 1,124 Government and such private tanks as had been offered to the Department were selected in 32 districts. The 573 tanks stocked before 1947 were also fished and this yielded over 24 mds. per acre instead of the 10 seers of poor fish of different sizes and kinds previously produced.

Rivers being the primary source of supply of food fish it was realized that side by side with intensive culture and exploitation the conservation and control of river fisheries should receive attention. A fisheries research laboratory at Lucknow has been established for continuous study of conditions obtaining in the rivers and tanks and to initiate suitable measures of fish conservation and culture which will keep pace with intensified exploitation. A suitable site at

the Tanda Falls (Mirzapur) has been selected for a research fish farm. As waters above 3,000 ft. are devoid of food fish the well-known mirror carp of Europe which has done remarkably well in Ceylon and on the Nilgiris has been brought to Kumaon for stocking rivers. As an initial measure to develop the fisheries of the Kumaon lakes, Government sanctioned in 1948-49, a scheme for one of the best known lakes in the area, "Naukuchia Tal". A training centre for fisher youths and departmental recruits has also been established there.

A comprehensive Fisheries Act to control and develop the fisheries of the State was passed in 1949. For the socio-economic uplift of the fishermen wartime controls were utilized to benefit both the producer and the consumer. A voluntary Fishermen's Association on a new model has been formed at Allahabad for a stretch of 80 miles along the Ganges. The members have contributed nearly 5,000 Rupees towards a benevolent fund for providing credit and amenities to themselves.

The Fisheries Department which was separated from the old Animal Husbandry Department in 1947-48 was made permanent from April 1, 1949. The Fisheries Department has been placed under the supervisory charge of the State Director of Animal Husbandry as a measure of economy with effect from October 1950.

WEST BENGAL

Before the year 1920, there was one Fisheries Department to serve the needs of the two provinces of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. Separation was effected in 1920 after which fisheries in Bengal were administered by the Director of Agriculture. Three years later in 1923 the Bengal Fisheries Department was abolished under retrenchment measures.

During the 14 years after the closure of the Fisheries Department, the price of fish in Calcutta soared consequent on the rapidly increasing demand and the unhealthy monopoly exercised by a small group of vested interests. The economic condition of the fishermen gradually became worse due to exploitation, and the fisheries in general were getting depleted owing to various causes. As a result the public began to demand the re-establishment of the Fisheries Department to protect the fisheries interests and to organize and develop the fishing industry on modern lines. The Bengal Government, therefore, appointed a Fisheries Expert to survey the existing condition of the fishing industry in the State and to suggest schemes for development with a view to augmenting the fish supply, to examine ways and means to bring down the existing price of fish, to stimulate commercial enterprise in speedier transport and better marketing, and to establish cold storage plants for short-term preservation and factories for the utilization of fish by-products. On the basis of the survey report submitted by the expert, the Fisheries Department of the then united Bengal was re-established in May 1942, with a view to organize the fish trade under war emergency conditions and to conserve the existing supplies.

The Province of Bengal was partitioned in August 1947 into East Bengal and West Bengal; the former came under the Pakistan Dominion and the latter under India. The technical personnel were also divided. After the partition of the Province, the Fisheries Department of the West Bengal State was reorganized under the administrative control of the Director of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, the technical control being vested in the Technical Assistant Director in charge of the Department.

On the basis of present population figures, which have been estimated at about 25 millions, West Bengal needs about 32,000 maunds of fish per day, calculating on the basis of 2 ounces per adult per day, as against an estimated production of 2,000 maunds and an uncertain import varying from 1,000 to 2,500 maunds per day according to season.

As a result of the partition of the Province, most of the potential fisheries—fresh water, riverine, estuarine and coastal—have fallen to East Bengal, leaving to this State only about 12 lakh acres of upland water area excluding the few big rivers, creeks and canals, and a limited coast line of about 25 miles where foreshore fishing is in existence, though not on an extensive scale.

Of the 12 lakh acres of upland water area for freshwater fish cultivation, over two-thirds remain practically dry during several months of the year. They will have to be improved by de-silting, re-excavation, etc., before they can be utilized for fish production. The remaining areas consisting mostly of large tanks and beels are also found in a large majority of cases to be filled up with submerged and floating vegetation including water-hyacinth, necessitating a long-term programme of development.

Most of the small rivers of West Bengal are in a dying condition and the scope for the development of riverine fisheries, consequently, is very poor.

Due to the partition of the Province, the scope for the development of foreshore fisheries is also very limited as the major portion of the coastal areas are now within East Bengal, leaving to this State the Moore, Frazerganj and Saugar Islands near the mouth of the Hooghly River and the coastal area of Contai sub-division in the district of Midnapore where about 1,000 fishermen usually catch fish during the cold weather months (November to February).

The only areas within this State where fishing may be undertaken, more or less on an extensive scale by helping the fishermen with nets and boats, and by organizing quick transport system under refrigerated condition, is the rivers, creeks and canals of Sunderban estuaries in the district of 24-Parganas.

LACK OF GEAR

Statistics indicate that fish production in West Bengal has been steadily falling since 1942-43 due to the following reasons:—

(a) Death of a large number of fishermen in the famine of 1943 and subsequent epidemics. Departmental survey made in the year 1945 indicated that the number of fishermen actually engaged in fishing was about 108,000 in West Bengal. About 10,000 fishermen have since migrated to West Bengal from East Bengal as refugees.

(b) Destruction of a large number of fishing boats owned by fishermen due to the Denial Policy adopted by the Government towards the end of the war and subsequent diversion of an appreciable percentage of fishermen to non-fishing occupation.

(c) Serious scarcity and abnormal rise in the prices of yarn for nets, timber for boats, and other capital goods, the essential prerequisites for fishing, have compelled the fishermen to have recourse to fishery owners and fish merchants with consequent danger of exploitation. Thus the profession is losing some of its old attraction.

A scheme has been undertaken which aims at developing some of the vast water areas locally known as beels with financial and technical help to owners from Government, the financial help being in the form of loan. The estimated capital expenditure of the scheme is about Rs. 11,79,000 as against the expected production of 94,000 maunds of fish within a period of 5 years.

Another project aimed at the opening up of nursery units in the rural areas of the State for nursing of carp spawn and subsequent distrb. bution to pond culturists at cost price has been put into operation at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,10,700. It is expected that about 21,500 maunds of extra fish would be available within a period of 5 years.

Side by side with the above schemes, two more schemes have been undertaken—one for stocking the culturable tanks in different places with carp fry at Government cost at the start, the cost being recoverable from the tank owners with interest, and the other for the improvement of the partially derelict tanks in the dry districts of the State by de-silting and re-excavation at Government cost and subsequent leasing out for fish cultivation to fish culturists on rental basis. The cost of the first scheme has been estimated at Rs. 8,70,000 against an estimated production of 27,000 maunds of extra fish and the second at Rs. 28,50,000 as against an estimated production of 450,000 maunds of fish.

To help in the exploitation of the estuarine areas of the State on an extensive scale, a refrigerated power-craft carrier scheme has been undertaken at an estimated cost of about Rs. 12,00,000 as against an estimated extra production of 250,000 maunds of fish.

A foreshore and off-shore scheme aims at the extensive exploitation of foreshore and off-shore fisheries of the Bay by organizing fishermen groups on share catch basis, the nets, boats and other requisite accessories being supplied by Government free. The estimated cost of the scheme is about Rs. 4,00,000, and the expected outturn of fish about 30,000 maunds.

A project aimed at the production of shark liver oil, fish meal, processed fish, etc., has been put into operation by using the existing Government Fish Curing Yard at Jounput (Contai) as a shark catching base and the field station for processing of the by-products. The Departmental Technological Laboratory in Calcutta is being used for final refining and standardization of the produce. The total cost of the scheme has been estimated at about Rs. 4,00,000.

In addition to the aforesaid development schemes, another project has been undertaken for distributing nets and boats to the needy fishermen of the State at subsidised rates, at a total cost of Rs. 13,25,000. The extra production is estimated at about 125,000 maunds.

For the improvement of derelict tanks and making them suitable for pisciculture, another scheme for maintaining a central pool of pumps and mud hogs at six selected districts of the State has been put into operation with a view to assisting the tank owners in de-watering and de-silting of such tanks against reasonable hire charges. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,03,100 and the water area likely to be improved per year is 700 acres.

In order to study the potentiality of the Bay of Bengal with regard to sea fishing two fishing trawlers have been brought from Denmark at a total cost of about Rs. 5,94,000 with a full compliment of Danish expert personnel on contract basis. The main objective of the scheme is to chart out the best fishing ground of the Bay and to train Indian personnel. The scheme has been put into operation and the results so far obtained appear to be promising. The total cost of the scheme will be Rs. 10,77,000 during 1951.

The exploratory work carried out by the two trawlers has shown that there are good fishing grounds in the Bay of Bengal and that the percentage of inedible fish in the catches secured is fairly small. The Government of West Bengal, therefore, propose to increase the number of these fishing vessels at as early a date as possible for increasing fish supplies in the State.

It is also proposed to review the programme of work of the Fisheries Directorate with the help of experts from the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations so that development work can be stepped up along right lines.

PUBLIC HEALTH

THE history of the public health administration in the country may be traced back to the appointment of the Royal Commission in 1859, which recommended measures for the amelioration of the health of the army and the civil population. In accordance with its suggestions "Commissions of Public Health" were established in the States of Madras, Bombay and Bengal in 1864. This led to the appointment of Sanitary Commissioners. In 1888 the Government of India issued a resolution "drawing the attention of local bodies and village unions to their duties in the matter of sanitation."

The success achieved by such efforts was negligible except in the larger cities. Owing to the vast number of the sick the main emphasis was laid on curative medicine; preventive medicine did not receive proper attention. The outbreak of plague in 1896 had a great effect on the people and the Government, awakening them to the need of overhauling the public health machinery in the country.

The report of the Plague Commission in 1904 was a landmark in the history of public health administration. It recommended the strengthening of public health services and the establishment of laboratories for research and the preparation of vaccines and sera, but the total effect of the measures adopted in pursuance thereof was small. Attention was directed mainly to urban centres while about 90 per cent. of the population lived in villages.

Under the Government of India Act, 1919 the health administration was transferred to State Governments making it a subject directly under Ministers responsible to the Legislatures. This position continued under the Government of India Act, 1935 and still continues under the new constitution and the State Governments are unfettered in the development of health and sanitation in areas under their jurisdiction. The effect of this transfer is summarised by the Health Survey and Development Committee in its report as follows:—

"Ministers were anxious to promote the growth of education, medical relief and preventive health measures as far as funds permitted. Indeed, there has been, since the Reforms, far greater public health activity in the States than ever before."

Another important landmark in the history of public health in the country was the setting up by the Government of India, of a small Committee known as Environmental Hygiene Committee. This Committee was designed to cover a long range of public health activities such as Town and Village planning; housing, rural and urban water-supply; sanitation; river and water pollution; control of insect vectors and diseases; and regulation of certain offensive trades.

The recommendations made by this Committee are now under the consideration of the Government of India.

VITAL STATISTICS

India's population growth is characterised by high levels of fertility and mortality. Interconnected with this feature is the high infantile mortality. Thus, her birth rate, death rate and infantile mortality rate are much higher than those of Western countries.

An idea of the levels of birth rate, death rate and infant mortality rate and their trends is given in the following paragraphs.

Birth Rates.—The five yearly averages for the pre-war period 1937-41 was 33·6 and for the years 1941-45 was 28.5. This noticeable fall in the birth rate was shared by almost all the individual States. There was a sharp fall in the birth rate during the famine years of 1943 and 1944 when the figure came down to 26 per mille but in 1945 and 1946 there was a substantial increase. In 1947, the rate again came down to 26.6 per mille as against the corresponding figure of 29.2 per mille in 1946 for areas now in partitioned India. The recorded birth rate for 1948 was 25.5 per mille which compared to 1947 shows a further fall. In 1949 the birth rate increased to 26.7 per mille. The States which show a substantial fall in birth rate in recent years are Punjab, U.P., Bihar, Orissa, and West Bengal.

Death Rates.—The five yearly averages of 22.6 in 1937-41 and of 22.9 in 1941-45 show that disparity in the death rates was not so marked as in the case of birth rates, the only instance of an increase of over 2.0 per mille being Bengal which went through the great famine of 1943. It seems therefore reasonable to hold that, in spite of the stress and strain which war conditions brought to bear on community life, the rise in mortality over India as a whole was not appreciable. The death rate in 1946 was 19.0 per mille being the lowest on record. The rate in 1947 increased to 19.7 per mille but was still on the low side. The recorded death rates for 1948 and 1949 were 17.2 and 16.0 per mille. Almost all the States show a fall in death rate in recent years in particular Delhi, Punjab, U.P. and Bihar.

Infantile Mortality Rates.—The five yearly average for 1937-41 was 161 per 1,000 live births and there was little change in the average for 1941-45. Here again, the war years did not produce a rise in the country as a whole, while some of the individual States recorded varying reductions in the infantile mortality rate in comparison with the five-year period before the war. The infantile mortality rate was 137 in 1946 and in 1947 it increased to 146 but was still on the low side. The infant mortality rates in 1948 and 1949 were 130 and 123 per 1,000 live births. The decline in the infant mortality rate in recent years is shared by every State but it is marked in the cases of Delhi, Punjab, U.P. and Bihar.

Infant mortality rates for some cities for the year 1948-49 are given below:—

Name of the city	1948	1949
Bombay	165·8	174·2
Calcutta	258·7	233·6 (Provisional)
Madras	156·7	158·6
Lucknow	155·4	143·3
Nagpur	305·9	216·1
Delhi	115·5	107·7
Ahmedabad ..	203·3	244·5

The registered birth rate during the last decade has shown unmistakable signs of decline. The indication of a reduction in Indian birth rate and its real significance as to how far it is, if at all, due to a real change in the country's potential and how far it is so due to temporary factors like wartime and food scarcity conditions are matters of vital importance. The Government of India have undertaken to institute jointly with the U.N.O. an enquiry into the birth rate in India. It is hoped it will throw useful light on the current trends. However, there is one significant study based on census data by Kingsley Davis. His estimates of birth rate and death rate are as follows:—

Decade	Birth rate per 1,000	Death rate per 1,000
1881–1891	49	41
1891–1901	48	44
1901–1911	49	43
1911–1921	48	47
1921–1931	46	36
1931–1941	45	31

In the period 1921-41, the birth rate did not increase though famine and epidemics were absent; in fact, the birth rate declined from 49 per 1,000 in 1881-91 to 46 per 1,000 in 1921-31 and 45 per 1,000 in 1931-41. It is not unlikely that wartime factors like urbanisation may have accelerated the process of decline in birth rate.

The estimates of Davis indicate another important feature. The unprecedentedly high rates of natural increase in the last two decades ending 1941 were mainly due to the greater reduction in death rates. The concerted effort of the Government to improve public health and sanitation to control epidemics and to maintain undisturbed civil order may further augment this tendency. Infant mortality rate is a sensitive index of health conditions and being a ratio of infant deaths to live births is not likely to be materially affected by any deterioration in the machinery for registration of events. This rate actually shows a declining trend. Upto 1919 the lowest level was 200 per 1,000 live births, from 1919 to 1939 the lowest level dropped to 160 per 1,000 live births. In recent years the birth rate has shown a further decline which may be taken to indicate an improvement in the health of the general population. This is actually reflected in the declining trend in the observed death rates. There does not appear to be much reason to believe that the increased omissions under the stress of war conditions will affect birth and death registration differently. *Prima facie* a decline in birth rate also appears to be indicated.

In conclusion it may be said that an improvement in the mortality rate seems to be fairly well indicated and this would appear to point more forcibly to the need for strengthening forces which go to reduce birth rate, if the country is to avoid an undesirable increase in population.

EPIDEMICS

Activities of the public health departments have been successful in considerably reducing suffering and loss of life from cholera, smallpox and plague but it cannot be claimed that these epidemic diseases have been brought under control completely. It is not uncommon for these diseases to break out every year in an epidemic form in one or the other part of a State and thus the prevalence of these diseases in a State considered as a whole turns out to be at a fairly high level. However, when the epidemic becomes more widespread than it usually does the State figure of incidence shows an abnormal rise and the States may then be said to be severely affected. Unlike cholera and smallpox which affect all the States plague prevails mainly in the States of U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras.

In India, statistics of case incidence are collected in respect of the five conventional diseases only. Happily typhus is rare and yellow fever is unknown in India. As the symptoms of the remaining three, *viz.*, cholera, smallpox and plague are known to the layman who reports the occurrence of cases of these diseases, a fair idea of the trend of their incidence in the general population can be formed from the published figures, though they are generally incomplete. Figures of deaths recorded under these diseases present a more reliable picture. Information on the incidence of other diseases is lacking. Some idea of the relative importance of these may be formed from the statistics of patients treated for these diseases in the hospitals and dispensaries, which in so far as they relate to Government institutions and the Army are published annually. Statistics of Army recruits rejected for various defects may often furnish useful information in this connection. These sources of information, however, have their well known limitations and require caution in the proper interpretation of the data.

Natality and mortality statistics are in a somewhat better position. These are collected in several details, *e.g.*, by age, sex and community. Statistics of deaths by causes are recorded under several headings but their usefulness is limited by the fact that the information is supplied by laymen. This difficulty is really responsible for the large variation in the list of causes of death under which deaths are published by the States. Several States do not

separately show deaths from important diseases like malaria and tuberculosis in the rural areas. In view of the general unreliability of the recorded cause of death, all India mortality statistics are shown under seven groups, *viz.* cholera, smallpox, plague, dysentery and diarrhœa, fever, respiratory diseases and all others. The three epidemic diseases generally do not account for more than 5 per cent. of total mortality in any State. By far the largest proportion of total deaths is recorded under the group 'Fevers.' This group includes a variety of heterogeneous diseases and a large number of unclassified conditions which for want of proper facilities for diagnosis are catalogued here by the informants. In most of the States 50 to 75 per cent of mortality is shown under this group, but this merely reflects the peculiar idiosyncrasy of the reporting agency and not the relative importance of the disease included in the group. In 1949 when the mortality rate for all causes was 16.0 per thousand, the specific mortality rate due to the three epidemic diseases was 0.4 per thousand and due to fevers, dysentery, diarrhœa and respiratory diseases it was 8.6, 0.6, and 1.3 per thousand respectively.

The information available from the published data is insufficient for the purpose of assessing the extent and the precise nature of the problems in health administration.

LEPROSY

Leprosy has been prevalent in the country for many centuries, being recognised and described by ancient Hindu physicians. The *Susharate Sambita* written 2,500 years ago describes the different forms of leprosy, and its treatment with chaulmoogra oil, the mainstay in its present-day treatment.

The 1931 census report recorded 150,000 persons suffering from leprosy. Investigations carried out by expert leprosy workers indicate that at a conservative estimate the number of cases is about one million. About three-fourth of these cases are of the mild type and are not infective. The disease is found throughout the country, but is most prevalent in parts of Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Hyderabad and Travancore-Cochin.

Leprosy relief work has been going on for a long time. Apart from the Central and State Governments, and some local organisations, the Mission to Lepers and the Indian Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (now redesignated as Hind Kushta Nivaran Sangh) have played an important role in this field.

Founded by Wellesley Bailey, the first asylum was built at Chamba, Punjab, in 1875. The Mission now runs about 50 leper homes with about 10,000 inmates. It has done very noble work and has given a lead in various ways. The State Governments assist the Mission by making grants on a *per capita* basis.

Leprosy Relief Association.—The introduction of new methods of treatment of leprosy led to the foundation in the year 1924 of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association in London followed by the foundation of the Indian Council of the Association in 1925; later, branches were formed in most of the States of India. At the inauguration of the Indian Council, Lord Reading, the then Viceroy and Governor-General of India, issued an appeal on behalf of the Association, and collected a sum of over Rs. 20 lakhs, which forms the Capital Fund of the Indian Council.

The work of the Association has greatly stimulated interest in leprosy in the country, resulting in knowledge of the disease, of its prevalence, clinical forms, prognosis, spread and the factors influencing its spread. The medical profession as a whole is now taking a keen interest in the leprosy problem. The President of the Indian Republic is the President of the Indian Council and the Director-General of Health Services, the Chairman of the Governing Body, Mr. Brij Narayan and Sardar Balwant Singh Puri, the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary respectively. Dr. Dharmendra, an officer of the Medical Research Department, Government of India, is at present the Research Worker of the Association.

The research work of the Association is carried out at, or directed from, the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, and is done in collaboration with the Endowment Fund of the School and the Indian Council of Medical Research (formerly known as the Indian Research Fund Association). The main activities of the Association are :—

(*i*) *Research.*—This includes clinical, histological, bacteriological, therapeutic, epidermiological and immunological studies. Recent studies of the only immunological test the "lepromin test" or the "Mitsuda Reaction" by Dr. Dharmendra at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, have resulted in a great improvement in the test, and have thrown considerable light on the mechanism of the reaction.

(*ii*) *Post-graduate Training in Leprosy.*—Special post-graduate training classes for training doctors in the diagnosis and treatment of leprosy are arranged annually at the School and over 1,000 doctors from the country and not a few from abroad have attended these special courses. In addition, lecture-demonstrations in leprosy are given to the L.T.M. and D.T.M. classes at the School.

(*iii*) *Leprosy Surveys.*—In the early years, a survey party carried out rough sample surveys in different parts of the country in order to get an idea of the incidence and distribution of the disease. More recently, intensive surveys of small selected areas have been carried out in different parts of the country in order to collect information about the factors that favour the spread of the disease and in order to study the possibility of evolving suitable methods of isolation of infective cases for the control of the disease.

(*iv*) *Publication and Propaganda.*—The Central Advisory Board of Health appointed in October, 1941, a Special Committee, which after a thorough examination of the problem of leprosy in India submitted its Report entitled "Leprosy and its Control in India". The Report contains valuable information. *Leprosy in India*, a quarterly journal published by the BELRA (now Hind Kushta Nivaran Sangh), is a record of the study of leprosy and of anti-leprosy work in this country and other places. Recently a new propaganda book entitled "Popular Lectures on Leprosy" by Dr. Dharmendra has been published, which gives the main facts about leprosy in simple and non-technical language.

The Treatment of Leprosy.—The mainstay in the treatment of leprosy has been injections of chaulmoorga (hydnocarpus) oil or its preparations. Recently encouraging results have been reported by the use of certain sulphone drugs such as "Promine" and "Diasone." Licenses for the import of sulphone series of drugs from soft currency areas are now issued freely. The treatment with chaulmoorga oil is of value in individual cases. It cannot be expected to control the spread of leprosy with curative treatment alone.

Indigenous Manufacture of Anti-Leprosy Sulphone Drugs.—The Sir Profulla Chandra Research Laboratory and the connected Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Ltd., Calcutta, have commenced production of an anti-leprosy drug called "Novotrone." Both the mother sulphone (Diamino-Diphenyl-Sulphone) called "Novophone" and a soluble derivative called "Novotrone," which is of the same composition of the well known compound Sulphetrone prepared by Burroughs Welcome & Co., London, are being manufactured. The School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, have been using both these indigenous preparations on an experimental basis and have found them quite satisfactory.

Control of Leprosy.—Leprosy can be controlled by raising the general economic and social conditions of the population and, by preventing contact of infective patients with healthy people, specially children. The only sure method of preventing contact with infective cases is the isolation of these cases in leprosy hospitals, sanatoria, or colonies, etc. Great difficulty is experienced in providing institutional accommodation for all infective cases in the country. The total number of beds available for indoor patients is 15,000 whereas a rough estimate of infective cases places the figure at 2½ lakhs. So some other methods of isolation are urgently needed to supplement the institutional isolation.

The two alternatives are the isolation of the patient in his home, and the isolation of all the patients of a village or a group of villages in huts made in the outskirts of the village. Home isolation is practicable only in families with sufficient financial resources. Village isolation appears to be specially suited to India with its big leprosy problem and limited resources. It is desirable that methods of village isolation should be developed in suitable areas and then widely applied. Treatment in out-patient leprosy clinics is also available in the various parts of India. The number of such clinics is approximately 1,000 and the total number of cases taking treatment therein is roughly 60,000 per year.

Under Dr. Cochrane, now Director of the Leprosy Campaign in Madras State, rural preventive units were established in 1939, the object of which was to deal with the problem of leprosy in rural areas. Each unit consists of an administrative block, including treatment centres and staff quarters, and a segregation area where patients sleep at night and where evening meals are provided. All infective cases of leprosy in villages served by the preventive unit are required to sleep in the segregation area, thus preventing contact with their families during night. In the villages where such control methods have been adopted, there has been a marked decrease in the gross incidence of leprosy over the period 1939 to 1945, whereas in villages where such control had not been established, the incidence of leprosy had increased, in one case to more than twice the 1939 figures. The decrease was particularly marked among infective cases and children.

With the advance in knowledge of infectiousness of leprosy there has been some change in the existing restrictions on patients suffering from leprosy, and the leprosy Section of the Madras Public Health Act (1939) has been considerably modified, the amended act of 1944 allowing considerable liberty to patients suffering from leprosy while at the same time ensuring adequate protection for the public.

Leprosy Conferences held at Wardha and Calcutta :—Two conferences on leprosy have recently been held. One conference was held at Wardha in October, 1947 and the second at Calcutta in December 1948. The Reports of these conferences have already been published by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association (Indian Council).

Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute Committee :—On the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee that a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute should be established, the Government of India, Ministry of Health, appointed a Committee in November, 1948 to advise regarding the location of the proposed Institute and other questions connected therewith. Although this proposal has not yet materialised, yet the matter is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

MALARIA

Malaria is by far the most important disease in India, both from the point of view of sickness and of mortality. It has been estimated that in the sub-continent at least 100 million persons suffer from this disease annually, and that out of 8 million deaths from all causes every year, it is responsible for at least 2 million deaths due to its direct and indirect

effects. In addition, 25 to 75 million cases, primarily debilitated from attacks of malaria are finally reported under other diseases. The loss in man-hours of these millions employed in all types of labour in industry and agriculture runs into colossal figures resulting in much avoidable wastage of potential wealth.

Malaria is primarily a disease of the rural areas, as the mosquitoes that transmit it, breed in fresh water collections more often associated with rural rather than urban conditions. Ninety per cent. of the population living under rural conditions following agricultural pursuits, are exposed to the risk of suffering from this disease. While malaria has been successfully controlled in some urban and industrial areas like the coalfields, railway colonies and tea estates, where the population lives in compact colonies and is subject to some degree of discipline, in rural areas, with a sparse and scattered population, the *per capita* cost of its control has so far been considerably high. A proper exploitation of the special feature of residual action of the new synthetic insecticides like D.D.T., B.H.C., etc., which enables the operations to be carried out at extended intervals has simplified procedure to the extent that the control of malaria in vast rural areas has now become economically and technically feasible, as borne out by experiments carried out in recent years. The anti-malaria drugs such as quinine, paludrine, camoquin and chloroquine also provide efficient weapons for combating this disease.

Malaria control in the States is carried out by their respective anti-malaria organizations.

The officers employed in the anti-malaria organisations have been recruited from among those trained at the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, a Central Government organization. The Institute also functions as the Central headquarters of malaria research and is devoted to the promotion of uniform standards and serves as a bureau of information on all malaria problems. It also supervises malaria control organisations in Centrally Administered Areas which are meant to serve as models to the rest of the country.

The special importance of malaria lies in the fact that it hampers the full exploitation of natural resources and in fact, the development of large tracts of land is held up owing chiefly to the prevalence of this disease. The Malaria Institute of India functions as an instrument of international co-operation in Malaria work in the South-East Asia region and has since 1949 been collaborating with the World Health Organisation and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for the operation in India of 4 malaria control demonstration schemes in Terai (U.P.), Jeypore Hill Tracts (Orissa), Malnad (Mysore) and Ernad (Madras). The cost of each scheme is shared by the Central Government, the State Government concerned, the WHO and the UNICEF.

The foreign teams attached to the last three schemes have since completed their task which is now continued by the parallel Indian teams. The fourth team in the U.P. (Terai) is still functioning in a new scheme operated jointly by the WHO and the FAO. The promotion of the schemes has served to advance the cause of "Grow More Food Campaign" in the country.

The UNICEF have further agreed to make free gifts of D.D.T. during the year 1952-53, equivalent to half the quantity used over and above the previous year for facilitating the expansion of DDT spraying programmes in the country.

PLAGUE

Plague first appeared in India in Bombay in 1896 and within a short time the disease spread widely throughout the country. Its incidence reached the maximum in 1904 with a total mortality of 964,577 in the sub-continent excluding Burma. Since then there has been a gradual decline and now the incidence of the disease has been reduced very considerably. In 1940, the total deaths recorded in the sub-continent were 19,799 which figure came down to 11,984 in 1941 and 10,577 in 1942. In 1943 the figure went up to 13,578 and since then there has been a steady rise in the recorded mortality with 21,525, 29,751, 32,977 and 75,274 deaths respectively in 1944, 1945, 1946 and 1947. After the partition there were 21,174 deaths in 1948 and 17,092 deaths in 1949 giving a death-rate of 0.1 per 1,000 in each case. The States which may be considered to have a serious plague problem are U.P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Madras. Of these, Uttar Pradesh recorded the highest number of deaths and had epidemic outbreaks in 1940, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948 with 11,725, 15,454, 14,024, 18,206, 51,455 and 13,722 deaths respectively. The incidence in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh is usually not heavy. There were sudden epidemic outbreaks in Bihar in 1946 and 1947 with 8,689 and 13,204 deaths respectively as compared with 1,523 deaths in 1945. In Madhya Pradesh the incidence is rather abnormal for 1947, 1948 and 1949 when 2,902, 2,860 and 3,475 deaths were recorded as against 189 in 1946. Bombay had epidemics in 1940 and 1941 and again in 1944, in the last quarter, the total deaths in those years being 5,573, 5,311 and 2,514 respectively. The disease prevailed in a severe form in several districts in 1945 resulting in 11,779 deaths. In 1949 there were only 1,139 deaths. Madras had a severe epidemic in 1943 with 4,885 deaths. In 1949 there were only 150 deaths. Of late, Punjab is showing heavy infection in Ambala and Karnal districts. In 1947, the number of deaths from plague was 1,905 but in 1948 and 1949 there were only 211 and 241 deaths. Bengal has been free from plague for the last 30 years but since 1948 there have been a few indigenous cases in Calcutta and the surrounding areas. It is difficult to specify the reasons for the reappearance of plague in West Bengal, and the Government is watching the situation.

However, the history of plague through the centuries serves as a warning against taking a complacent view of the reduced prevalence of the disease in the country. It is known that the disease can smoulder in its endemic homes for long periods and that on certain occasions, it acquires an increased striking power and spreads far and wide in epidemic waves into distant lands, to retreat again after a while to those areas where it permanently resides. In India there are certain endemic centres situated in the cool and moderately damp areas running from the Himalay as in the north through central and east India to the Deccan and the State of Madras. While, therefore, it is gratifying that plague as a public health problem has been of decreasing importance within the past decade, the fact that endemic foci exist makes it imperative that no slackening of effort for its complete eradication should be permitted.

CHOLERA AND SMALLPOX

Smallpox affects almost every State for at least some part of the year but the mortality from this cause is seldom as high as its widespread incidence would seem to suggest. On the other hand cholera frequently breaks out in a severe epidemic form in certain areas and causes heavy mortality. The control of these two diseases is a special problem of the public health authorities. They have been successful in considerably reducing suffering and loss of life from these diseases in certain areas although their efforts have not been able to secure a permanent eradication of the sources of infection.

From 1890 to 1920 there were 10 years when the mortality rate from cholera was 2.0 or over per thousand of population, and 8 years when it was between 1.5 and 2.0 per thousand of population. After the introduction of public health activities there were only two years during the period 1921-49 when the cholera mortality rate was in excess of 1.5 per thousand. In the period 1921-49 the incidence in the individual years also was much below the level in the period before 1921. In the years 1947 to 1945 the incidence was rather abnormal. As against a total of 86,133 deaths from cholera in 1940 a total of 228,141, 218,489, 459,829, 204,191 and 278,309 deaths were recorded in the next successive five years (1941 to 1945) when the mortality rate varied between .7 and 1.6 per thousand. In the following years the incidence came down and only 162,870 and 74,326 deaths were recorded in the years 1948 and 1949 respectively. These figures correspond to death rates of 0.7 and 0.3 per thousand. After 1940 heavy epidemics occurred in 1942, 1945 and 1948 in U.P.; in 1941, 1943-1946 and 1948 in Bihar; in 1941-1945 in Orissa; in 1941-1943 in Bengal; in 1942 and 1945 in Madhya Pradesh; in 1945 in Bombay; in 1942 and 1943 in Madras and in Assam. It will be seen that there were heavy epidemics of cholera in most of the States in the period 1941-1945 and that the incidence in the period after partition was comparatively milder.

The reduction in mortality due to smallpox is at a much slower pace. In 1890-1920, there were 6 years when the mortality rate from smallpox was above 0.5 per thousand, 7 years when it was between 0.4 and 0.5 per thousand, 8 years when it was between 0.3 and 0.4 per thousand, and 8 years when it was between 0.2 and 0.3 per thousand. Corresponding to this in the period 1921-49 it was only in 1944 that the mortality rate was above 0.5 per thousand. It is clear that after the introduction of public health activities the level of incidence has been reduced. In 1926-35 the average mortality rate from smallpox was 0.3 per thousand while in 1936-45 it was 0.25 per thousand. The incidence of the disease has been fairly low since 1940 except for the years 1944 and 1945 when it was abnormal. There was an abnormally heavy incidence in U.P. in 1941-1945, in Bihar in 1940, 1941, 1944 and 1945, in Orissa in 1940-46, in Bengal in 1943, 1944, 1945 and 1948, in Madhya Pradesh in 1943, in Madras and Assam in 1944 and 1945. The incidence was heavy in most of the provinces in 1944 and to some extent in 1945 also. The incidence after partition has been comparatively mild.

THE HANDICAPPED

The education of the handicapped comprises a number of specialised fields of education—the education of the blind, the deaf, the crippled, the mentally retarded and so on. Methods of education differ according to the nature of the handicap of a person. It is difficult to estimate accurately the number of handicapped persons in the country, but the census Report of 1931 puts the number of blind persons at approximately 600,000 and the number of the deaf and the hard-of-hearing at approximately 200,000. Since no census of handicapped persons was taken in 1941 and 1951, the figures of the 1931 census remain the latest statistics available on the subject. But experts generally believe that the number of handicapped persons is actually about two or three times as given in the 1931 Census Report.

A few decades ago handicapped persons were generally regarded as helpless creatures and were the objects of wanton pity. The outlook is gradually changing for the better but the education of the handicapped is still in the initial stages of development in this country. Luckily, there is a growing consciousness among the public of the need to educate the handicapped and to train them to a life of interest to themselves and of usefulness to the community.

As mentioned above Government have instituted a special unit under the Ministry of Education to deal with the education and welfare of the physically and mentally handicapped. This Unit has several plans in hand for promoting the education and welfare of the handicapped. Some of these plans have already been implemented.

With effect from the 1st January, 1950 the Government of India have established a Training Centre for the Adult Blind at Dehra Dun. The primary objects of this Centre is to impart vocational training to both the war-blinded and civilian blind adults from all parts of the country with a view to helping them to regain total or partial economic independence.

A common Braille code for Indian languages, nown as Bharati Braille, has been evolved in ne light of recommendations made on this ubject by several international conferences onvened by UNESCO following the sug- estion of the Government of India that the ossibility of evolving a single Braille script for he world should be explored. A book contain- ng Braille charts for the various Indian langu- ges is to be published shortly.

A Central Braille Printing Press has been stablished at Dehra Dun. It has published s first Braille book in Hindi.

With a subsidy from the Government of ndia the Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India has launched a publication entitled *'he Deaf in India*, a periodical devoted to the ducation of the Deaf.

In order to provide educational and training acilities for deaf and dumb children in Delhi and he adjoining States the Government of India ave provincialized the Lady Noyce School for he Deaf and Dumb, New Delhi.

The Children's Aid Society Home, Delhi has een provincialized with effect from the 1st April, 951. It is intended for the care of neglected nd destitute children.

In addition to their activities in the edu- ational field, the Government of India and the tate Governments have associated themselves a the medical field. The treatment of eye iseases has been and is being carried out in he eye wards of hospitals, a few travelling eye ispensaries, camp eye hospitals and eye fairs, nd in small local dispensaries. For this purpose, rants-in-aid have been given in deserving ases.

TUBERCULOSIS

The vastness of the tuberculosis problem is eing increasingly recognised by the public, he Government of India, and also by the nternational organisations interested in health natters such as the World Health Organisation nd the United Nations International Children's mergency Fund.

Mortality figures for cities show a tuberculosis eath rate of from 200 to 450 per 100,000 as far s can be ascertained. Little information is avail- ble from rural areas but certain investigations ave shown that in small up-country towns the nfection rate is nearly as high as in the larger ities, and that in the villages it is lower though onsiderable. It can be safely estimated that here are at least 500,000 deaths from tuber- ulosis annually. If about 5 cases of active tuber- ulosis to one tuberculosis death is accepted, here will be at least 2,500,000 active cases of uberculosis in India.

Lankester, in his comprehensive survey of uberculosis in the country in 1920, estimated hat approximately 1 out of every 7 or 8 deaths vas due to tuberculosis, and 1 out of every 3 of dults in cities. As far as can be estimated the osition is a little different today. This means hat tuberculosis is one of the most frequent auses of death. Further, the problem is special- y serious as tuberculosis is found chiefly among oung adults whose lives are economically and ocially of most value to the community.

The Government of India has an Adviser in uberculosis in its Directorate of Health Services. He advises the Central Government and the arious State Governments on tuberculosis olicy and helps in co-ordinating the various uberculosis schemes in different parts of the ountry. He is also Technical Adviser to the uberculosis Association of India.

The B.C.G. Vaccination programme against uberculosis was introduced in India in 1948 with the assistance of WHO; a B.C.G. Labo- atory was set up by the Government of India at the same time in the King Institute, Guindy, Madras. In November 1948, the Joint Enter- prise (International Tuberculosis Campaign) offered assistance to the Government of India for undertaking the B.C.G. campaign on an extended scale and sent out to India six foreign teams each consisting of a doctor and two nurses and also provided the necessary equip- ment, transport, etc. This campaign covered practically the whole of India and by the begin- ning of 1951, 96 teams who were trained by the ITC were working in this campaign in different parts of India. In April 1951 the working of this programme was reviewed in a conference of B.C.G Workers and Administra- tive Medical Officers of different States and it was then recommended that it was necessary to extend the programme further so as to include all the 170 million young people in the shortest possible time. It was decided to continue and extend B.C.G. Vaccination on a mass scale and the WHO/UNICEF under- took to render assistance in the programme for this mass campaign. A mass campaign was accordingly started in April 1951 and has now been in progress in three States, *viz.* Madhya Bharat, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. After a few months, the mass campaign will be started in some more States assisted also by the inter- national personnel and preparations have already been made for starting this early in 1952 in PEPSU, Travancore-Cochin and West Bengal. Plans are ready to introduce mass vaccination in other States also and it is anticipated that by the end of 1953 the campaign will be introduced in all the States of India. By the end of January 1952, approximately six million and two million persons were tested and vaccinated respectively in the whole of India.

The Joint Enterprise was wound up in July 1951 and the responsibility for assistance in the programme hitherto rendered by that organi- sation was taken over by the WHO/ UNICEF. The Plan of Operation provides that the Central Government will meet all the cost involved in the maintenance of the B.C.G. Laboratory, Guindy and the Central B.C.G. Organisation consisting of special staff for or- ganisation, publicity and statistical work. The State Governments will meet the cost of the local teams and contingent charges incidental to the field work, while the WHO provides foreign personnel required in connection with these programmes. The contribution of the U.N.I.C.E.F. amounts to payment of about $ 50,000 to the W.H.O. to cover the continuation of the services of the international personnel and provision of equipment and supplies con- sisting of vehicles, film projectors, public address equipment, etc. amounting to $ 4,20,000.

Field research on the efficacy or otherwise of the vaccine under Indian conditions is being carried out in a controlled population group in South India. Three anti-tuberculosis teaching and demonstration centres are being established in Delhi, Trivandrum and Patna. The ones in Delhi and Trivandrum have started functioning. The one in Patna was expected to start work in April 1952. The equipment and personnel for these centres have been supplied by the WHO and UNICEF respectively.

In furtherance of the object of introducing B.C.G. Vaccination in India, a laboratory for the manufacture of this vaccine was established by the Government of India at the King Insti- tute, Guindy. Two officers, *viz.* Dr. K. S. Ranganathan and A. V. Omon (the Director and the Assistant Bacteriologist respectively) were trained in the technique of manufacture of B.C.G. Vaccine at the State Serum Institute, Copenhagen. This laboratory was established in 1948 and it was visited and inspected by Major-General Sir Sahib Singh Sokhey on behalf of WHO and he has certified that the laboratory was of the right standard set by WHO. The work and importance of the laboratory have since increased very rapidly as a result of the expanded programme for B.C.G. Vaccination in India and the other countries in South-East Asia, *viz.*, Ceylon, Malaya and Singapore and the vaccine needed for these latter countries also is being supplied from the India Laboratory.

In addition to the manufacture and supply of tuberculin and B.C.G. Vaccine, the Laboratory also undertakes research relating to certain problems connected with the manufacture of the vaccines. It also gives training to Medical Officers in the technique of B.C.G. Vaccine manufacture. So far four medical officers have undergone this training at the laboratory.

CENTRAL ADVISORY BOARD OF HEALTH

In April, 1937, the Government of India acting under Section 135 of the Government of India Act constituted a Central Advisory Board of Health. The aim of the Board is to ensure co- operation between the Centre and the States and between State and State in matters related to health which are of common concern. Work is done through standing or *ad hoc* committees which permits the Board to act as a central in- formation bureau. It advises on all matters referred to it by the Central or State Govern- ments and makes suggestions to the Central Government on any matter affecting public health to which it considers Government's attention should be drawn.

The Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India was Secretary to the Board.

The first meeting was held in 1937 when *ad hoc* committees were appointed—

(1) to report on the maternity and child wel- fare work in the sub-continent including the training of maternity and child wel- fare workers and the organisation of schemes in urban and rural areas, and

(2) to examine the question of food adultera- tion with reference to legislative measures then in force in different States and such additions and amendments to these as may be considered advisable.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee met in Simla in October, 1938 and its report was widely circulated. The Food Adulteration Committee produced two reports one on the technical aspect dealing with standards for purity in regard to different foods and the standardisation of the technique to be employed in food analysis, while the other dealt with the legislative aspects of the problem including an examination of the various Acts and Regulations with suggestions for their improvement.

The second meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Health was held in Madras in 1939 and recommended the appointment of a sub-committee to examine the possibility of introducing a system of compulsory inoculation of pilgrims against cholera. It also appointed an *ad hoc* committee to prepare a report on leprosy and its control in the sub-continent. The first of these committees met and reported in June, 1939 and the second in October, 1941.

The third meeting of the Board was held in Poona in July, 1940. The meeting recommended the appointment of a special committee to report on the questions of teaching of hygiene in schools and of the medical inspection of school children. This special committee met in December, 1941 and reported.

The fourth and the fifth meetings of the Board were held in January, 1942 and October, 1943. An important outcome of the fifth meeting of the Board was the appointment of a joint committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education and Health to examine the problem of blindness in the sub-continent. A report on this subject was published in 1944 which deals with the two main aspects of blindness, *viz.*, its prevention and cure and the education, employment and general welfare of the blind.

As a result of the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee (see below), the Medical and Public Health Depart- ments were amalgamated on the 15th August, 1947 and consequently the post of the Public Health Commissioner with the Government of India merged with that of the Director-General of Health Services. That Committee has further recommended the establishment of a Central Board of Health which, if and when established, will take the place of the existing Central Advi- sory Board of Health.

BHORE COMMITTEE'S PLAN

A Health Survey and Development Committee was appointed by the Government of India in October, 1943 under the chairmanship of Sir Joseph Bhore, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., to make a survey of existing health conditions in the sub- continent and to formulate plans for future health development. The Committee was quite re- presentative in its composition and consisted of 9 officials and 16 non-officials. The Committee, had, further, the advantage of discussing its prob- lems with certain distinguished workers in the field of health from the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the U.S.S.R. and Australia, who came to India for this purpose on the invitation of the Government of India.

The Committee's Recommendations.—In putting forward its recommendations the Committee kept in view certain objectives. They are :—

(1) the scheme, when fully developed, should provide each individual in the country with adequate medical care, curative and preventive, irrespective of his ability to pay for such services;

(2) the medical aid made available to the rural areas is much less than that provided in urban areas; this must be righted;

(3) the active co-operation of the people should be secured in the development of the health programme.

Taking these objectives into consideration the Committee drew up a long-term programme which would provide the country with a modern health service based on the newer and expanding conceptions of modern health practice.

The district health organisation will have as its smallest unit of administration a primary unit which will normally serve a population of 10,000 to 20,000. About 15 to 20 such primary units will together constitute a secondary unit and a varying number of the latter (3 to 5) will form the district health unit, the designation suggested by the Committee for the district health organ- isation. At each of the headquarters of the district, secondary and primary health units will be established a Health Centre from which will radiate the different forms of health activity into the territory covered by each type of unit. The provision made for medical relief and pre- ventive health work at each of these Health Centres will increase in scope and efficiency from the primary unit to the district health unit.

The District Health Centre will possess general and special hospitals with a total bed strength of about 2,500 and all the consultant and laboratory services required for the diagnosis and treatment of disease on up-to-date lines. The Secondary Health Centre will have a hospital with 650 beds and the primary unit headquarters a 75-bed hospital. A system of ambulances and telephone connections between these three types of hospi- tals will help to promote the fullest utilisation of the higher types of service available at the larger institutions by the people living in the remoter parts of the district.

Health Environment.—These hospitals will also take an active part in the preventive health campaign. They will be linked with the field health organisations in respect of such services as those for tuberculosis, for mothers and children or for venereal diseases in order to ensure that the remedial and preventive health work carried out in the homes of the people receive the full benefit of the treatment and diagnostic facilities available at the hospitals.

The Committee stressed that preventive and curative health work should be dovetailed into each other in order to produce maximum results. It therefore, suggested extensive changes in the existing training programme for doctors and laid emphasis on equipping him for preventive health work. It also made elaborate proposals for a considerable expansion of training facilities for the different types of other health personnel required for meeting the country's needs.

The Committee made it plain that no health development plan could produce adequate results unless sufficient measures were taken for the provision of a healthy environment for community life, such as safe water-supply, hygienic houses, a satisfactory system of con- servancy and proper supervision over the pro- duction, distribution and sale of food intended for public consumption. Specific recommenda- tions were put forward in respect of these.

In order to secure the active support of the people, the establishment of a Health Committee in every village was recommended. Such Committees were intended to stimulate local effort for the improvement of environmental sanitation, control of infectious disease and the steady development of a programme of health education.

Government of India accepted in principle all the recommendations of the Bhore Com- mittee, and have been carrying out the recom- mendations in regard to the items given below :—

1. *Scholarship Scheme.*—A medical scholar- ship scheme was initiated in 1945. Under this scheme a limited number of medical and dental graduates and nutrition workers are selected annually for post-graduate training abroad at Government expense in medical and allied subjects, dentistry and nutrition. The scheme has further been revised in 1948 and a certain number of travel fellowships of shorter duration are being granted to selected officials holding responsible posts in Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Teaching and Research Institutions holding key posts in the Administrative Medical Service. This scheme has undergone further revision during 1949 and as a result of the recommenda- tions made by the Overseas Scholarship Commit- tee appointed by the Government of India, Ministry of Education, it has ceased to function as a separate scheme and has merged into the main scheme for advanced studies overseas administered by the Ministry of Education. It has further been decided that as a measure of economy it would not be possible for the Centre to assist the States by way of grants for financing training schemes and that the entire expenditure on the training of candidates nominated by the States Governments under the various schemes for higher training abroad in medical and allied subjects including nursing and dentistry will from 1950-51 be borne by the States Govern- ments concerned.

2. *All-India Medical Institute.* (*A*) *Up- grading Programme* :—The Health Survey and Development Committee recommended the establishment of an All-India Medical Institute under the control of the Central Government to provide facilities of the highest order for training-health personnel, to promote research of the highest type in all branches of medicine and to provide advanced post-graduate training. The Advisory Committee which was set up to make recommendations for the establishment of such an Institute recommended the setting up of four such institutes in India, the first of them to be located in Delhi. The cost of these had been estimated at rupees five crores initially and Rs. 60,00,000 recurring. In view of the heavy cost involved, the scheme was temporarily postponed and, in the meantime, the question of upgrading certain teaching and research branches in existing medical colleges and research institutions to provide necessary teaching personnel for the Institute was taken up as a first step. A small committee which was constituted to look into this question, recommended the upgrading of various institu- tions and divided those institutions into three priority groups,—the institutions in the first priority group were to be upgraded immediately and the rest after further investigations had been made and some improvements had been carried out. The question of upgrading the institutions included in the first priority was taken up in 1949-50 and a grant of Rs. 8,94,680 has been paid as the Central Government's contribution for the upgrading of the Physiology Department, Medical College, Patna; Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; Tuberculosis Department, Delhi; Industrial Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta; during the period from 1949-50 to 1951-52. Besides this, a grant of Rs. 1 lakh has been paid to the Christian Medical College, Vellore, for the upgrading of the Thoracic Surgery Department, which is placed in the second priority. Rs. 3 lakhs going to the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, for the develop- ment of a cancer research and teaching centre and Rs. 1 lakh to the Delhi University for the construction of a Hostel for the Tuberculosis Institute. During the year 1950-51 a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs (including Rs. 50,000 which had already been sanctioned by the Health Ministry and was expected to be paid before the expiry of the 1950-51 financial year) has been paid to the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, Rs. 62,000 to the Industrial Hygiene Institute, Calcutta, and Rs. 83,500 to the Mental Hospital, Bangalore. Payment to other Institutions is under considera- tion.

(*B.*) *Medical Institute* :—

A modified scheme for the establishment of an All-India Medical Institute in association with the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi has been formulated, and will be implemented from the year 1952-53. The Institute will have as its components a Medical College for training of under-graduates, a Dental College and a Post- graduate Centre. The New Zealand Government has agreed to contribute £1 million for the scheme within the next three years under the Colombo Plan, of which a sum of £2,50,000 has already been paid. A provision of Rs. 50,00,000 has been made for the scheme in the budget estimates for the year 1952-53.

3. *All-India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education.*—On the recommendation of the Inter-University Board, India, the All-India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education consisting of the following members has been constituted :—

> Two members nominated by the Central Government; and one member to represent each of the following organisations or interests to be elected by them: The Inter-University Board, India; The Medical Council of India; The National Institute of Sciences India; The Indian Council of Medical Research (formerly the Indian Research Fund Association).

The term of the first Council is three years.

The All-India Council of Post-graduate Medical Education will prescribe standards for Post- graduate Medical Education for the guidance of Universities, and advise Universities with a view to securing uniformity of standards for post- graduate medical education throughout the country.

The Council began to function from the 10th January, 1950 when its inaugural meeting was held at its headquarters in Madras, with Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar as its Chairman.

4. *Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medi- cine.*—This Committee was appointed to make recommendations regarding the steps to be taken for the development and regulation of the indigenous systems of medicine. The report of the Committee was submitted in February, 1949. The views of the Central Government on the Report of the Committee on Indigenous Systems of Medicine were communicated to State Governments, who were asked to furnish their views. The report of the Committee was considered by the 3rd Health Ministers' Confer- ence held in August-September 1950, and the views of the Medical Council of India have been invited. A small Committee was set up consist- ing of suitable persons representing the Ayur- vedic and Unani Systems of Medicines and the natural and biological sciences in order to work out and submit to Government a detailed scheme for the development of a centre of research in the Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicines. On the recommendations of this Committee, a Research Centre is being established at Jamnagar for conducting research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine. A Governing Body for the

proposed Institute has been constituted and a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1·0 lakh has been paid for the establishment of the Institute. A provision of Rs. 4 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for 1952-53 as grant-in-aid to the Governing Body of the Centre.

5. *Homœopathic Enquiry Committee.*—In pursuance of the undertaking given to the Central Legislature, a Committee was appointed to examine the position of Homœopathy in India and to make recommendations to Government regarding its regulation and development. The report of the Committee was submitted to Government on the 17th October, 1949. The views of the State Governments were invited on the recommendations made by the Committee. The report of the Committee was considered by the 3rd Health Ministers' Conference held in August-September 1950 and the views of the Medical Council of India have been invited on the recommendations made by the Conference which are still awaited.

6. *Cancer Research Centre, Bombay.*—In their report, the Upgrading Committee recommended the upgrading of the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, which serves an all-India purpose and is eminently fitted for the promotion of cancer research in all its aspects. In order to develop this institution into a post-graduate and research centre on an all-India basis, a building grant of Rs. 2 lakhs has been paid for the establishment of a Cancer Research Centre. Besides this, a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1·5 lakhs for the purchase of equipment and a recurring grant of Rs. 1,24,000 to meet the salary of the staff has also been paid to the institution during 1950-51 and 1951-52.

7. *Chest Institute.*—In view of the fact that respiratory diseases constitute the major killing diseases in India, the need for giving special attention to the training of personnel to combat them has been recognised and a Post-graduate Course has been started at the Delhi University. The foundation stone for the building of this Institute was laid by the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, on the 6th April, 1949 and the construction of the building has been completed.

8. *State Governments' Five-Year Plan.*—The Health Survey and Development Committee proposed a long-term and a short-term programme of reorganisation of health services. It envisaged primary units as peripheral organs for the administration of the preventive and curative care of the people; the provision of a higher type of medical service at the secondary health centre which would also supervise the work of a number of primary units, and facilities at a still higher level at the headquarters of the district.

The limitation of funds available for expenditure on health, however, makes it imperative that the health programme is based on a careful consideration of priorities, and that the approach to the various problems of health is in keeping with the basic economic condition in the country. These considerations received special attention from the Panel on Health Programmes of the Planning Commission, whose recommendations are being followed in reaching conclusions on various aspects of the health problem. The Planning Commission have earmarked a total provision of Rs. 8359·81 lakhs towards medical and Public Health Schemes during the five years 1951-56.

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT

Among the most pressing problems of health is that presented by the appalling maternal and infant mortality. The figures for maternal mortality are not accurately known, but the investigations into the causes of maternal deaths carried out in certain areas indicate that over 20 mothers lose their lives each year for every thousand babies that are born as a result of pregnancy and child birth. The number of mothers who suffer from ill health and are disabled temporarily or permanently as a result of the normal physiological function of child bearing is at least 20 times the annual maternal deaths. Every year approximately one-fourth of the children die before the age of 5 years, while many others survive only to grow weak and feeble from unhygienic surroundings during infancy and childhood.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society, is the only body at present working on an all-India basis. The Bureau is managed by a technical committee representing the medical and public health services, the nursing profession and voluntary organisations and individuals working in fields allied to maternity and child welfare. The Honorary Director of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau who is also the Adviser to the Government of India in matters relating to maternity and child welfare in the country, acts as Secretary. The Bureau administers the Victoria Memorial Scholarships fund for the improvement of midwifery services in rural areas and, the Lady Chelmsford League fund for maternity and child welfare. The Honorary Director of the Bureau is also the Secretary of the Lady Reading Health School Committee and operates on its funds.

The income from the funds is expended on (1) the maintenance of a Central Bureau of information on all aspects of maternal and child health, (2) on training schemes for workers in the maternity and child welfare field, doctors, health visitors, midwives, nursery school teachers and nursery nurses, (3) on propaganda, literature and publicity and (4) on grants-in-aid of experimental schemes. Since there is an acute shortage of teachers and supervisors, the Bureau has lately concentrated on the training of such personnel both in India and abroad.

Army Child Welfare was formerly an activity of the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau under the Lady Birdwood Fund, but due to rapid expansion of welfare activities for the Indian Troops, a special committee, "The Indian Fighting Forces Maternity Child Welfare" took over the management of Indian Army Centres in the year 1942. The Secretary of the Indian Red Cross Society and the Honorary Director of the Bureau are members of this Committee. A remarkable feature of the whole movement is the keenness of the men themselves to aid it, realising as they do the benefits to their own women and children. There are very few cantonments where some work of this kind is not going on.

In all the States welfare activities for the care of mother and child now exist, the activities differ in the nature of the work undertaken, and the amount of organisation displayed. The Health Survey and Development Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1943 have studied the existing Maternal and Child Health services and have made their recommendations for its future developments. The Committee have emphasised the need for organising the services as an integral part of the medical and public health services of the State and much emphasis has been laid on the preparation of workers. Much excellent work is still being done by voluntary organisations such as Branches of the Indian Red Cross Society in Assam, West Bengal, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. In Bihar the work is undertaken by the Bihar Maternity and Child Welfare Society and in Bombay the Bombay Mothers and Children's Welfare Society. The pace of the transition from voluntary to official direction has been accelerated in recent years and posts of maternity and child welfare officers exist in Madras, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Delhi, U.P. and Punjab, and in some of the other recently formed States.

A demonstration centre has been set up in the rural areas of Delhi State at Najafgarh to provide model health services with special emphasis on the promotion of health of mothers and children. The centre will serve as a training field for the various institutions in Delhi. The World Health Organization have closely collaborated with the Government of India in setting up the model centre and have assigned a Maternal and Child Health Team consisting of a Pædiatrician and a Public Health Nurse, which arrived in India in November, 1949. This is the first attempt to implement the recommendations of the Health Survey and Development Committee in Delhi. Some of the other States are also developing the services on these lines but in a modified form.

Maternal and Child Health.—The Government of India have decided to establish, in collaboration with the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and World Health Organisation, a Maternal and Child Health Centre by developing the existing Maternity and Child Welfare Section of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta, into a Department of Maternal and Child Health and by the development of Urban and Rural Practice Fields at Calcutta and Singur, to serve as an international training centre for child health workers. The cost of the establishment of the Centre is estimated at Rs. 90 lakhs spread over a period of five years, and will be shared equally by the UNICEF and the Government of India. After the initial period of five years, the Government of India will continue the Centre as an integral part of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

When developed, the Department of Maternal and Child Health at the Institute will provide post-graduate courses for doctors in maternal and child health; courses in Public Health Nursing for certified nurses; and facilities in the teaching of clinical and social pædiatrics and obstetrics as part of courses in Diploma in Child Health, Diploma in Gynæcology and Obstetrics, refresher courses for general practitioners and medical officers, training courses for Pædiatric nurses, Public Health nurses and midwives, Diploma in Public Health, etc. which are now given or will be developed by various institutions in Calcutta.

The Centre will start functioning by July 1953.

WELFARE WORK IN INDUSTRY

Industrial concerns in recent years have realised the importance of providing special facilities for the employees and an increasing number of industries are now maintaining comprehensive welfare schemes for women and children. The Government of India have instructed authorities in the coal mines to establish creches and provide such minimum requirements regarding building staff and equipment as are detailed in their circular. The Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, which applies to all factories would further improve social conditions so far as medical care is concerned and the insured person will be entitled to certain benefits, one of them being the maternity benefit which is a special central legislative measure for the protection of mothers and entitles an insured woman to claim maternity benefit for confinement.

So far the schemes have devoted their attention to educating women in the elements of mothercraft and attempting to preserve infant lives and improve child health. In Western Countries the Child Welfare Movement has no more marked characteristic than its inability to stop expanding. Its ramifications know no bounds. Its inevitable corollaries are endless, and like the banyan tree it will no doubt in this country also develop innumerable fresh roots such as medical supervision, dental clinics, better housing, open air playgrounds, etc.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund was founded in 1902 by Lady Curzon, with the object of securing better standards of midwifery practice. A sum of about Rs. 6½ lakhs was secured by public subscription in 1903.

The Fund is now administered by the Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau, Indian Red Cross Society and the income is expended as grants-in-aid of training schemes for rural midwives maintained by voluntary organisations, generally branches of the Indian Red Cross Societies in the States. The Honorary Director of Maternity and Child Welfare, I.R.C. Society, is Secretary of the Fund.

In spite of continuous efforts since the beginning of the present century, no appreciable improvement has yet been made in the midwifery services in the rural areas. It is, therefore, necessary to extend the training to rural areas taking care that only the required number are trained and allowed to work under supervision until such time as they can be replaced by properly trained midwives.

INSANITY AND MENTAL HOSPITALS

In India there are thirty mental hospitals for the care and treatment of mental patients providing a total accommodation for about 10,330 patients. In addition to these there is also one mental hospital in Madras reserved for criminal lunatics only. Of all the institutions the Mysore Government Mental Hospital at Bangalore and the Inter-State Mental Hospital at Ranchi are the ones which are best equipped. They provide all the facilities of modern treatment including electric shock, insulin, cardiozal treatment, psycho-analysis, with or without sodium penthal and relevant brain surgery like prefrontal leucotomy and in epileptics ventricular puncture and exploration of the brain. Both these centres are to be upgraded as post-graduate teaching and research centres.

In India facilities for the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders are very inadequate. To serve a population of over 360 millions, there are about 30 institutions with accommodation for about 10,330 patients. While accurate figures are lacking regarding the actual number of mental patients, even at a conservative estimate of two per thousand of the population, as against 3.5 in England, and 5 in America, the figures run into nearly one million. This does not take into account the mental defectives, who are not less than one and a half millions and the psycho-neurotics, who are about twice this number, needing intensive treatment.

In general the types of insanity occurring in India at present are very much in the same proportion as in other parts of the world, the majority of serious and intractable cases being schizophrenic in nature. Other less prevalent types are Acute Mania and Maniac-depressive psychosis. The major probable causes are hereditary predisposition, mental strain, critical periods of life (*e.g.*, puberty) cannabis indica, probably in the form of ganja or some other preparation, privation and diseases consequent on malnutrition, epilepsy and syphilis.

The Bhore Committee, in its report, has made pointed reference to the extremely unsatisfactory conditions of some of the existing mental hospitals, which are altogether too few to meet the requirements of the country, and has recommended, among other measures, (*i*) an improvement and augmentation of existing institutional facilities for the treatment of mental ill-health and (*ii*) provision for the training of different types of mental health workers, including doctors and ancillary personnel. The State Governments are taking steps to give effect to these recommendations.

The World Health Organisation and UNICEF are interesting themselves in the promotion of mental health, and child care and psychology, by the provision of suitable fellowships and by grants to deserving institutions.

RAILWAYS

THE total route mileage of all the railways in India on March 31, 1951 was 34,078·94. The total electrified route mileage was 235·99. The total capital at charge on March 31, 1951 was Rs. 838·17 crores.

The entire Indian system is now regrouped into six administrations: the Southern Railway, the Western Railway, the Central Railway, the Northern Railway, the Eastern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway.

The Southern Railway came into existence on April 14, 1951. It has its headquarters in Madras and is composed of the former M. & S.M., S.I. and the Mysore State Railways. The following are other particulars (estimates based on 1949-50 figures):

Route Mileage	.. ..	5,999
Locomotives	.. ..	1,326
Wagons	.. ..	20,431
Coaching Vehicles	.. ..	3,003
Gross Earnings	.. ..	Rs. 41,72,35,000
Working Expenses	.. ..	Rs. 31,47,79,000
Net Earnings	.. ..	Rs. 7,24,56,000

The Western Railway was inaugurated on Nov. 5, 1951. It has its headquarters in Bombay and is composed of the former B.B. & C.I., the Saurashtra, the Rajasthan and the Jaipur Railways and the small section Phulad-Marwar Junction of the Jodhpur Railway. It serves the Western and Northern parts of Bombay State, the whole of Saurashtra, a corner of Kutch, a large part of Madhya Bharat and the Eastern segment of Rajasthan. Other particulars based on 1949-50 estimates are as follows:

Route Mileage	.. ..	5,073
Gross Earnings	.. ..	Rs. 39·3 crores
Working Expenses	.. ..	Rs. 25·5 ,,
Net Earnings	.. ..	Rs. 13·8 ,,
No. of Passengers carried		296·6 million
Total Goods Traffic	..	15·6 million tons
Area served	.. ..	150,000 sq. miles

The Western Railway is being divided into three regions, *viz.*, Broad Gauge Region including the Narrow Gauge portion (Bombay as regional headquarters); Northern Metre Gauge Region (Ajmer as regional headquarters) and Southern Metre Gauge Region (Gondal as regional headquarters for the present).

Each of the three Regional Headquarters will be under the control of three administrative officers dealing with Traffic, Mechanical and Engineering matters, respectively.

The Central Railway was also inaugurated on Nov. 5, 1951. It has its headquarters in Bombay and is composed of the former G.I.P., N.S., the Scindia State and Dholpur State Railways. The following are other particulars based on the 1949-50 estimates:

Route Mileage	.. ..	5,400
Broad-Gauge	.. ..	4091·23
Metre ,,	.. ..	744·24
Narrow ,,	.. ..	563·98
Gross Earnings	.. ..	Rs. 50,90,64,000
Working Expenses	..	Rs. 37,00,52,000
Net Earnings	.. ..	Rs. 13,90,12,000
No. of Passengers carried		242 million
Volume of Freight	..	20 million tons
Area served	.. ..	210,000 sq. miles

The Central Railway will be administered by a General Manager with 9 Heads of Departments under him. These Departments will be: (*a*) Engineering, (*b*) Signals and Tele-Communications, (*c*) Commercial, (*d*) Transportation, (*e*) Mechanical Engineering, (*f*) Electrical Engineering, (*g*) Stores, (*h*) Medical and (*i*) Accounts and Finance.

The total requirements of gazetted posts for the entire Central Railway has been estimated at 364.

Other features of the proposed organisation are summarised below:—

There will be 7 Transportation Divisions located at Sholapur, Bombay, Bhusaval, Nagpur, Jabalpur, Jhansi and Secunderabad. Each of these will be in the charge of a Divisional Transportation Superintendent who will be an Officer of Junior Administrative rank.

There will be a corresponding number of Commercial Divisions with the same headquarters and jurisdictions of the Transportation Divisions, but each under a Divisional Traffic Manager of District rank.

There will be 13 Engineering Divisions each under a Divisional Engineer of District rank with their headquarters at the following places:—Poona, Parel, Bhusaval, Akola, Nagpur, Jabalpur, Jhansi, Secunderabad, Gwalior, Lonavla.

There will be four major Mechanical Workshops, one Locomotive Workshop at Parel, one Carriage and Wagon Workshop at Matunga, one Carriage and Wagon Workshop at Jhansi and one Loco and Carriage and Wagon Workshop at Lallaguda.

The Northern Railway was inaugurated on April 14, 1952. It has its headquarters in Delhi and is composed of the former Eastern Punjab, Jodhpur, Bikaner, the Allahabad, Lucknow and Moradabad Divisions of the East Indian Railway, Delhi-Rewari-Fazilka section of the former B.B. & C.I. It has an estimated route mileage of 5,200.

On this system Delhi, Ferozepur, Moradabad, Lucknow and Allahabad Divisions will continue to function as at present and the Bikaner and Jodhpur railways will be formed into two Divisions. The Delhi-Fazilka section will be included in the Delhi Division.

The Eastern Railway was also inaugurated on April 14, 1952. It has its headquarters in Calcutta and is composed of the former B.N.R., the E.I.R. except parts transferred to the Northern and North-Eastern Railways. It has an estimated route mileage of 5,000. The system serves a large part of West Bengal, South Bihar, Orissa, South Vindhya Pradesh, Eastern Madhya Pradesh and the Northern tip of Madras State.

On this system the Dinapur and Asansol sections will continue to function as at present. The Dhanbad Transportation Division will absorb the Adra District of B.N.R. The reduced Howrah Division will absorb a portion of the Kharagpur District of B.N.R. The remaining portions of B.N.R. will be formed into a region. The Sealdah Division will stay.

The North-Eastern Railway was inaugurated on April 14, 1952. It has its headquarters at Gorakhpur and is composed of the former Oudh Tirhut and Assam Railways, Khana-Jamalpur loop, Bandel-Barharwa, Bandel-Naihati, Naihati-Azimganj sections of the E.I., and the Fatehgarh traffic District of the B.B. & C.I. The total estimated mileage is 6,000.

The system serves Assam, a good part of West Bengal, north Bihar and a large part of U.P. The metre-gauge will be divided into three regions one at Pandu, and two temporarily located at Gorakhpur. Eventually the whole system will be organized into three Divisions.

BEFORE AMALGAMATION

Before the amalgamation there were 35 railway systems in India of which 22 were owned by the Indian Government.

These 22 were:—

Assam, Bengal Nagpur, Bombay Baroda and Central India, Bezwada, Dhone Kurnool, Darjeeling Himalayan, East Indian, Eastern Punjab, Great Indian Peninsula, Madras and Southern Mahratta, Oudh Tirhut, South Indian, Bikaner State Railway, Kutch State Railway, Dholpur State Railway, Jaipur State Railway, Jodhpur Railway, Mysore State Railway, Nizam's State Railway, Rajasthan Railway, Saurashtra Railway, Scindia State Railway.

The chief administrations were the Assam Railway, the Bengal Nagpur Railway, the Bombay Baroda & Central India Railway, the East Indian Railway, the Punjab Railway, the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, the Madras & Southern Mahratha Railway, the Mysore State Railway, the H.E.H. Nizam's State Railway, the Oudh Tirhut Railway, the South Indian Railway and the Saurashtra Railway.

There are three kinds of gauges, broad (5 ft. 6 in.), metre (3 ft. 3⅜ in.) and narrow (2 ft. 6 in.). There is also a light gauge usually laid on the mountains (2 ft.). Examples of this last are the Matheran (Hill) Light Railway, and the Darjeeling-Himalayan. The longest line in this class is the Scindia State, 294 miles.

The total route mileage open on March 31, 1950 and other particulars are as follows:—

Broad-gauge	15,694·53
Metre	15,027·71
Narrow and Light	3,356·70
New Lines opened to traffic during 1949-50	65·62
Under construction total ..	250·96
No. of Locos	8,614
No. of Passenger Carriages.	14,726
No. of Goods Vehicles ..	184,994
No. of Passengers carried.	1,129 million
Total staff	919,747
Cost of staff ..	Rs. 1,10,46,70,043

The fares are as follows:—

Air Conditioned Class	30 pies per mile
I Class	27 „ „ „
II Class	16 „ „ „
Inter Class	10·5 pies per mile (mail).
„	9 „ „ „ (ordinary).
III Class.. ..	6 „ „ „ (mail).
„	5 „ „ „ (ordinary).

Principal Statistics—(1950-51)

Gross earnings ..	(crores) Rs.	264·61
Total Working expenses	(crores) Rs.	214·35
Operating ratio ..	Per cent.	81·01
Number of passengers originating	(millions)	1,307· 7
Passenger miles ..	(millions)	41,709· 6
Earnings from carriage of passengers ..	(crores) Rs.	99·21
Average earnings per passenger mile	Pies	4·57
Freight tons originating ..	(millions)	92·35
Freight ton miles	(millions)	27,007·52
Earnings from carriage of goods	(crores) Rs.	139·77
Average earnings per freight ton mile	Pies	9·04
Total train miles	(millions)	185·11
Gross earnings per train mile ..	Rs.	14·58
Working expenses per train mile..	Rs.	11·81
Net earnings per train mile ..	Rs.	2·77
Net earnings per mean mile worked ..	Rs.	14,494

Taking all Class I Railways together, the distribution of passenger earnings by various classes in 1950-51 was as follows:—

	In lakhs of rupees
Class I including Air Conditioned..	2,65
Second Class/Class II Special ..	4,31
Inter Class/Class II	6.80
Third Class	85,45

The highest administrative authority for the railways is the Railway Board. The majority of the railways are still organized on a Departmental basis, though the general drift is towards the Divisional organization. There are a number of Committees which have been associated with the Railway Administration: Standing Finance Committee, Central Advisory Council, Railway Rates Tribunal, Indian Railway Fuel Committee. There are also a number of standardization Committees such as for bridges, structure, track, signalling and inter-locking, building, locomotive, carriage and wagon, electrical, specifications.

PARTITION

The partition of India into India and Pakistan affected only three railway systems: the North Western, the Bengal-Assam and the Jodhpur Railways. The North Western had a mileage of 6,881¼ before partition. Of this 1,855¼ miles fell within India and 5,026 miles in Pakistan. The part of Railway that remained in India was reconstituted and re-named as East Punjab Railway with the headquarters in Delhi. Of the 3,555 miles of the Bengal Assam Railway, 352 broad-gauge, 17 narrow gauge and 1,573 metre-gauge became India's share, and the rest 1,613 miles Pakistan's. Part of the system that remained in India was amalgamated with the East Indian Railway, part with the Oudh Tirhut Railway and the rest was constituted into what was called the Assam Railway. Finally, of the Jodhpur-Hyderabad Railway 1,126 miles long, the Sind section a length of 319 miles went to Pakistan, and the rest 807 miles remained in India later to become part of the Rajasthan railways system.

The question of the division of rolling stock, stores, etc., was settled in accordance with the Radcliffe Award by the Railways Stores Sub-Committee. Details were worked out by Balancing Committees. After the partition about 60,000 employees opted for service with India, and these had to be found comparable postings on the Indian railways. The transfers could not be carried out in an orderly manner because of the disturbances that followed in the wake of the partition. Relief was afforded by sanctioning an advance pay of two months. Later a second rehabilitation advance was sanctioned equal to three months' pay and returnable in 36 instalments. The question of finding suitable jobs on the Indian railways raised a host of difficult points such as grading. Other particulars like provident fund were settled on *ad hoc* formula.

One important result of the partition was that the northern districts of West Bengal and the whole State of Assam were cut off by road and railway from the rest of the Union. Actually Indian Union territory here between Nepal in the north and East Pakistan in the south is about 12 miles broad. It is through this narrow neck of land that the railway link between Assam and the rest of the Union was finally driven. The whole length of the newly constructed railways (metre-gauge) is 142¾ miles and is divided into three separate sections. The first section between Kishenganj and Siliguri, 66 miles, directly connects Assam with the rest of the Union. The other two sections give access to different parts of the northern districts of West Bengal and of Assam. Construction on the Assam rail link project, as it is called, started on 27th January 1948. Through rail link for goods traffic was established on 9th December 1948, and through link for passenger traffic on 26th January 1950 to coincide with the inauguration of the Indian Republic. Construction was difficult as there were over a hundred bridges in one section alone. The estimated cost was Rs. 8,89,71,204.

EX-ASSAM RAILWAY 1950-51

Total Mileage	17,74.15
Broad-Gauge	2·15
Metre-Gauge	1,720.03
Narrow-Gauge	51·97
Capital at Charge ..	.. Rs. 33,63,70,056
Gross Revenue Receipts	.. „ 7,10,73,531
No. of Locos.. ..	312 (M.G.), 37 N.G.)
No. of Passenger Carriages	709(M.G.).86(N.G.)
No. of Goods Vehicles	4,102 (M.G.), 502 (N.G.)
No. of Passengers carried	26, 169, 700 (M.G.) 49, 500 (N.G.)
Staff	45,553

EX-BENGAL NAGPUR RAILWAY (B.N.R.). 1950-51.

Total Mileage	3,388
Broad-Gauge	2,463
Narrow-Gauge	925
Capital at Charge ..	.. Rs. 87,12,76,000
Gross Receipts ..	.. „ 29,53,00,000
Total Working Expenses	.. „ 24,21,00,000
Net Revenue Receipts	.. „ 5,32,00,000
No. of Locos..	819
No. of Passenger Carriages	3,299
No. of Goods Vehicles ..	30,038
No. of Passengers carried	66,123,000
Staff (excluding Vishakaport staff)	1,07,613

EX-BOMBAY BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY (B. B. & C. I.) 1950-51

Total Mileage	4,087.05
Broad-Gauge	1,266.34
Metre-Gauge..	2,240.51
Narrow-Gauge	580.20
Capital at Charge ..	.. Rs. 91,18,16,000
Gross Revenue Receipts	.. „ 35,97,19,000
Net Revenue Receipts	.. „ 12,90,38,000
No. of Locos..	1,073
No. of Passenger Carriages	2,360
No. of Goods Vehicles ..	21,148
No. of Passengers carried	281,986,776
Staff	94,864

EX-EAST INDIAN RAILWAY (E. I. R.) 1950-51

Total Mileage	4,380
Broad-Gauge	4,357
Metre-Gauge..	6
Narrow-Gauge	17
Capital at Charge ..	Rs. 1,96,22,00,000
Gross Revenue Receipts	„ 61,06,00,000
Working Expenses	„ 50,15,00,000
Net Revenue Receipts	„ 10,91,00,000
No. of Locos..	2,099
No. of Passenger Carriages	5,496
No. of Goods Vehicles ..	63,942
No. of Passengers carried	20,89,67,002
Tonnage lifted	3,30,88,000
Staff	210,371

EX-GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (G.I.P.) 1950-51

Total Mileage	3,617.22
Broad-Gauge	3,403.05
Narrow-Gauge	201.56
Hill (Light) Railway ..	12.61
Under Construction ..	*nil*
Capital at Charge (Rs. in crores)	139.67
Gross Earnings „	44.27
Working Expenses „	32.57
Net Earnings „	11.70
No. of Staff	145,787
No. of Locos (steam) ..	848
No. of Locos (electric) ..	66
Passenger Carrying Capacity 1st Class	6,573
Passenger Carrying Capacity 2nd Class	4,573
Passenger Carrying Capacity Intermediate ..	4,076
Passenger Carrying Capacity 3rd Class	92,965
Goods Vehicles Covered Wagons	16,714
Goods Vehicles Open Wagons	5,457
Goods Special Wagons ..	2,474
Total No. of Passengers carried	223,745,156

EX-H. E. H. NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY 1950-51

Total Mileage	1,660.12
Broad-Gauge	801.95
Metre-Gauge..	858.17
Narrow-Gauge	*nil*
Capital at Charge ..	.. Rs. 17,53,00,000
Gross Revenue Receipts	.. „ 6,47,80,936
Net Working Expenses	.. „ 4,59,68,186
Net Revenue Receipts	.. „ 1,88,12,750
No. of Locos..	176

No. of Passenger Carriages in units	281
No. of Goods Vehicles in units	3,623
No. of Passengers carried	25,414,500
Staff	21,945

EX-MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY (M. & S. M.) 1950-51

Broad-Gauge Mileage	1,122
Metre-Gauge Mileage	1,816
Narrow-Gauge Mileage ..	*nil*
Total Mileage	2,938
New Construction in hand ..	*nil*
Capital at Charge (Rs. in crores)	60·97
Gross Earnings „	23·75
Net Earnings „	5·77
Total number of (a) Locomotives	689
(b) Coaching vehicles	1,846
(c) Goods vehicles	13,377
No. of persons carried in the year—98·4 millions	

EX-MYSORE STATE RAILWAY 1950-51

Total Mileage	711·67
Broad-Gauge	*nil*
Metre-Gauge	609·47
Narrow-Gauge	102·20
Capital at Charge .. Rs.	7,76,84,000
Gross Earnings .. .. „	2,43,90,000
Working Expenses .. „	1,92,67,000
Net Earnings .. .. „	51,23,000
No. of Locos	97
No. of Passenger Carriages ..	347
No. of Goods Vehicles	1,884
No. of Passengers carried	20,301,400
Staff	*9,919

EX-OUDH TIRHUT RAILWAY (O.T.R.) 1950-51

Total Mileage	3,501·59
Broad-Gauge	*nil*
Metre-Gauge	3,501·59
Narrow-Gauge	*nil*
Capital at Charge .. Rs.	37,26,06,000
Gross Revenue Receipts .. „	12,35,03,000
Net Working Expenses .. Rs.	12,03,82,000
Net Revenue Receipts .. „	31,21,000
No. of Locos	584
No. of Passenger Carriages ..	1,429
No. of Goods Vehicles	13,455
No. of Passengers carried ..	8,25,09,200
Staff	53,544

EX-EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY 1950-51

Total Mileage	1,887·65
Broad-Gauge	1,759·68
Metre-Gauge	*nil*.
Narrow-Gauge	127·97
Capital at Charge .. Rs.	53,47,84,172
Gross Earnings .. .. „	12,49,49,410
Total Working Expenses „	12,58,77,209
Net Earnings .. .. „	9,27,799
No. of Locos	482 (B.G.), 46 (N.G.)
No. of Passenger Carriages ..	906
No. of Goods Vehicles	12,798
No. of Passengers carried ..	83,537,600
Staff	49,499

EX-SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY (S.I.R.) 1950-51

	Main line	Sidings
Broad-Gauge	632·64 Miles.	174·60 Miles.
Metre-Gauge	1,716·62 Miles.	396·06 Miles.
Total Mileage (excluding miles of siding).	2,349·26	570·66
Capital at Charge ..	49,91	(Rs. in lakhs)
Gross Earnings ..	17,73·19	„
Net Earnings	3,38·90	„
Earnings per cent. Net Earnings of capital outlay)	6·79	

	Broad-gauge	Metre-gauge
Locomotive	201	417
Coaches (in units)	494	1,248
Wagons (in units)	2,880	5,453
Number of Passengers carried in the year	157,051 (thousands)	

RAILWAY BUDGET 1952-53 *

(In crores of rupees)

—	Budget, 1951-52	Revised Estimate, 1951-52	Budget, 1952-53
Gross traffic receipts	279	288	299 (282)
Total working expenses	187	196	203 (218)
Miscellaneous expenditure	7	7	7
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund ..	30	30	30
Total revenue expenditure	224	233	240
Net railway revenues	55	55	59 (57)
Dividend to general revenues	33	33	34
Net surplus	22	22	25 (23)

The then Railway Minister, Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, presenting the Railway Budget for 1952-53 in Parliament on Feb. 22, forecast a net surplus of Rs. 25 crores during 1952-53. The surplus for 1951-52 was Rs. 22 crores.

Mr. Ayyangar said that for 1952-53, he proposed to ask only such supplies as might be necessary for meeting the estimated expenditure for the first 4 months.

Mr. Ayyangar laid before Parliament a White Paper reviewing the working of the Railways. The White Paper replaces the normal procedure of presentation of the estimates with a lengthy speech by the Minister.

The White Paper states that the Indian Railways are the only system in the world whose financial position is sound.

Under expenditure of a capital nature, the Budget includes Rs. 15 crores for track renewals and a token provision for the Quilon-Ernakulam line on the Sourthern Railway. Provision has also been made for the purchase of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendur line in Madras State.

The White Paper adds that indigenous capacity has been mobilised to meet the requirements of railways. Rs. 2 crores in the shape of share capital has been given to the Tata Locomotive Company, which was expected to deliver the first 2 locomotives in February.

Gross Receipts

The actual result of working for the year 1950-51 was a surplus of Rs. 15·01 crores against the revised estimate of Rs. 14·24 crores. As regards the current year, the gross receipts are now expected to increase to Rs. 288·06 crores, an improvement of Rs. 8·56 crores over the Budget estimate, due mainly to increase in parcels and goods traffic owing to increased industrial production and large scale imports of food grains.

The working expenses have also increased by Rs. 8·97 crores, due mainly to an increase of Rs. 5 crores p.m. in the rates of dearness allowance with effect from June 1, 1951, and also to increases in the price of food grains and railway stores. It is anticipated that, in 1952-53, there will be a drop of about Rs. 1·25 crores in coaching earnings, as compared with the revised estimates of the current year. The goods earnings are, however likely to show an improvement resulting from increased industrial production, and an augmentation in railways' transport capacity, particularly on the metre gauge system. The completion of the rationalisation of the freight structure will also bring in some additional revenue.

Taking these trends into account, the total earnings for the Budget year are placed at Rs. 298·47 crores against Rs. 288·06 crores provided in the revised estimates of the current year, an increase of Rs. 10·41 crores. Working expenses have been estimated at Rs. 202·70 crores, which is Rs. 6·98 crores more than the revised estimates of the current year.

The increase in working expenses is mainly due to provision for the full year of the increased dearness allowance and increase in the prices of food grains and stores which were only partially effective in the current year.

Under expenditure of a capital nature, Rs. 58 crores is alloted for rehabilitation of railways' assets, against Rs. 53 crores in the revised estimate of the current year. The Budget includes Rs. 15 crores for track renewals, so that the only remaining impediment in the way of the intensive use of the existing assets may be removed.

The new lines, which are proposed to be taken in hand in 1952-53 are Madhopur-Murliganj on the ex-O.T. Railway and Kastogram-Pariharpur on the E.I. Railway.

The major problem confronting the Railways in the post-war years has been the rehabilitation of their assets, and expansion of existing facilities to meet growing traffic demands. The magnitude of the problem can be gauged from the fact that 1,640 locomotives were due for replacement on Apr. 1, 1951, against the normal annual wastage of 200. Similarly, 5,120 coaches and 25,000 wagons were due for replacement on Apr. 1, 1951, against the normal annual wastage of 600 and 5,500, respectively.

The condition of the track had also deteriorated very considerably during this period as maintenance and replacement could be carried out only to the minimum required for safety purposes.

Besides, during the war, 26 branch lines were dismantled to provide permanent way materials for use overseas or on military projects in India, which have to be restored as soon as possible. Meanwhile, the volume of traffic, both passenger and goods, reached unprecedented proportions; the passenger miles increased by 17·1 per cent compared to the pre-war year and, as regards goods traffic, the tons carried were 25 per cent more, while the ton miles were 40 per cent more.

Recovery Plans

A balanced plan for rehabilitation as well as for the provision of better and more acceptable amenities for the travelling public, particularly in the lower classes, and the provision of essential welfare measures for labour has been drawn up, but, as a necessary prelude to the execution of this plan, a new Convention for the separation of railway finance was brought into force from Apr. 1, 1950.

As a result of the new Convention, it has been possible to make increased allotments for the rehabilitation programme as indicated below: 1949-50 Rs. 31 crores; 1950-51 Rs. 32 crores; 1951-52 Rs. 53 crores (revised estimates); 1952-53 Rs. 58 crores.

The impressive increases in the provision of funds are being utilised to make good the deficiencies of earlier years to the extent indicated in the table below:

—	Number 1949-50	received 1950-51	Number expected to be received 1951-52	Number on order at end of 1951-52
Locomotives	435	225	131	344
Carriages	346	562	548	714
Wagons	1,443	3,157	9,806	4,305

* This is the provisional budget. The final budget was presented on May 22, by Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri. There were no substantial changes except for one crore for labour welfare, and one crore for eliminating bottle-necks. The final figures are given in brackets.

To meet the requirements of Railways, indigenous capacity has been mobilised to the fullest extent.

The Government has given financial assistance to Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., a private undertaking, to the extent of Rs. 2 crores in the shape of share capital for the manufacture of locomotives.

It was expected that the first 2 locomotives would be delivered in February.

Similarly, the Government Locomotive Works at Chittaranjan will manufacture 42 locomotives in 1952-53 in addition to 21 produced in 1951-52.

A Coach Building Factory is also being constructed at Perambur (Madras). This is likely to be completed within 2 years' time at a cost of about Rs. 4 crores.

Meanwhile, the spare capacity of the Government owned Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., has been mobilised for the production of coaches, and an annual production of 100 coaches has already been established, which will soon be expanded to about 180 coaches a year.

With the integration of various Indian Railways into one railway system under unified control, the Government has decided that the disparity in the rates and fares should be removed. The present anomaly of inflated mileage as a basis for charge on all railways on the plains is, therefore, being progressively removed with the regrouping of railways. The process of rationalisation of freights introduced in 1948 has also been completed by the adjustment of freight rates on coal, sugar, oil-seeds, etc.

Economy

Economies in administrative and operational expenditure are being comprehensively explored. For this purpose, every important fact of railway operation is being investigated by high level committees or experienced officers. For instance, a committee with Mr. A. D. Shroff, a Director of Tatas, as Chairman was set up to examine the stores arrangements on the railways. A second committee with Mr. D. C. Driver, a Director of Messrs. McNeil and Barry, has been set up to inquire into fuel economy on the railways. A retired Director of the Railway Board has been placed on special duty to investigate cases of loss and damage to goods in transit, which have resulted in phenomenal increases in expenditure in recent years. Besides these investigations, a Central Efficiency Bureau is being created to study operation and performance statistics with a view to improving efficiency and effecting economies.

Labour Relations

Referring to labour relations, the White Paper states that there has been a definite reorientation in Government's policy towards labour for continually improving the status and ameliorating the condition of railway workers. Unfortunately the friendly relations between railway administrations and railway labour were disturbed by the decision taken by the General Council of All-Indian Railwaymen's Federation on July 6, 1951, to commence a general strike with effect from Aug. 27, 1951. As a result of discussions between the Government and the two Railway Federations, the strike threat was not put into execution. In the course of these discussions, a permanent negotiating machinery to deal with disputes between railway labour and railway administrations was evolved, and put into force from Jan. 1, 1952. The machinery is envisaged in 3 tiers, first at the railway level, then at the Railway Board's level including the Minister and, in cases in which no agreement is reached between the Federations and the Railway Board and the matters are of sufficient importance, a reference can be made to a Tribunal consisting of railway representatives and labour representatives under a neutral chairman.

It has also been decided to relax the disciplinary rules and provide certain facilities for the defence of individual cases. The General Managers would have revisionary powers in regard to dismissal and discharges and, before disposing of a case, the General Manager would, if the employee so desires, refer the matter to the Railway Rates Tribunal.

Concluding the White Paper states that although very substantial sums are spent on rehabilitation of Railways' assets and on labour welfare and passenger amenities, the Indian Railways are about the only railway system in the world whose financial position is sound.

In the operational field, there has been remarkable improvement in efficiency as is evident from the fact that the wagon turn-round both on the Broad Gauge and Metre Gauge Railways, which was 11·1 and 6·4 days in March 1949, had decreased to 10·5 and 5·8 days in March 1951 respectively. The number of engine failures in 1948-49 was 7,250, while in 1950-51 it was only 3,911. The engine miles per engine failure were 30,000 in 1948-49 and the corresponding figure in March 1951 was 40,000. The detention to wagons in big marshalling yards, which was 32 hours in 1946-49, had been reduced to 22 hours in 1950-51.

There has been a general improvement in the handling of goods traffic on the railways, but the most outstanding achievement of the year was the part played by the Railways in averting famine in Bihar. While in 1950, Bihar received only 74,000 tons of food grains from outside the State, 7·8 lakh tons were imported in 1951, of which nearly 5 lakhs had to be transported in the short period of about 3 months before the transport system in the rural areas was immobilised by the rains.

Welfare Programme

The railways are going ahead with their plans for labour welfare. Plans estimated to cost Rs. 7·95 crores during 1951-52 envisaged the construction of quarters of an improved type, particularly for essential staff, new dispensaries, extensions for hospitals and new canteens. On staff quarters alone, the expenditure will be Rs. 3½ crores.

The health of the worker and his family is priority No. 1 in the railways' welfare programme. A network of 60 hospitals with over 2,000 beds and 300 dispensaries, staffed with qualified doctors and nurses, provides free medical assistance and medicines to all railway staff and their families. Most of these hospitals have the latest and up-to-date equipment.

In addition to medical and surgical facilities, the employment of radiological and other methods for examination and treatment is permitted.

In certain circumstances, free consultation with a specialist in the service of the Government is allowed. Where no suitable accommodation is available in a railway hospital, free accommodation, medical attendance and treatment in a Government or private hospital is permitted.

The increase in railway population and its concentration in big colonies at certain points indicate the need for adequate emphasis on measures designed to maintain the health of the employees and not merely to treat them when they are ill. Anti-malaria measures and greater attention to sanitation and water supply were the chief aspects of this preventive drive. The railways' budget on health and medical services has been steadily expanding—from Rs. 60 lakhs in 1938-39, it is today about Rs. 2½ crores.

With a view to financing welfare work, a Staff Benefit Fund has been instituted by every railway administration. It is financed mainly from the railway revenues to the extent of one rupee per head per annum. All fines collected from the staff also go into this fund, which is managed by a committee at railway headquarters, presided over by a senior railway officer. This committee has representatives of workers, drawn from local staff councils in the districts or divisions.

Sub-committees functioning under the direction of the Staff Benefit Fund Committee at railway headquarters also exist at convenient centres. Money from the fund is spent for the following purposes: Scholarships and grants to certain schools; relief of distress among ex-members of the staff or their families not provided for under the regulations in force on the railway; recreation and amusement for the staff and their families; and schemes for sickness or maternity benefits or child welfare for families of the staff.

As part of their labour welfare activities, the Indian railways are setting up canteens to serve cheap and wholesome food to workers at the site of their work. Sixty such canteens are already functioning and more are being planned. Free accommodation, furniture, eletric and sanitary installations, crockery, cutlery and other equipment are provided by the railway administrations who, in addition, bear charges for electricity and water consumed. The canteens are run under departmental management, the profit motive being entirely eliminated. Wherever possible, the employees are permitted to run the canteens themselves on a co-operative basis.

The setting up of co-operative societies is also receiving active encouragement. There are today a number of railway co-operative credit societies, stores, banks, insurance societies, all managed by railway employees. The credit societies advance loans to employees at a low rate of interest, the loans being recovered in small instalments from their salary bills. Similarly, co-operative stores sell commodities at reasonable rates to their members.

No account of welfare work will be complete without reference to the measures taken to promote the physical well-being of the staff employed in this great undertaking. Railwaymen are known for their interest in sports.

Railway teams have distinguished themselves in many a field; they have from time to time set up all-India records in athletics, and the last Olympic hockey team was captained by a railwayman. Facilities for games and athletics are provided at the larger stations and workshop centres and tournaments are organised periodically. For this purpose, railway administrations have established a number of railway institutes at large stations providing them with free buildings and playgrounds.

Accidents

There were four major accidents during 1950-51: 1. No. 10 Down Kumaon Express, 12 April 1950, between Bitroi and Kachhla on the ex-Oudh Tirhut Railway, engine and seven coaches derailed, 36 killed and 143 injured, damage Rs. 4,37,500, track tampered by unknown persons. 2. No. 5 Up Punjab Mail, 7 May 1950, between Jasidih and Lahabone on ex-E.I.R., engine and six coaches derailed, 92 killed and 178 injured, damage Rs. 1,89,000, track tampered by unknown persons. 3. No. 320 Down Goods, 13 Aug. 1950, between Karnasa and Durganti on the ex-E.I.R., engine and 12 wagons derailed; 7 Up Toofan Express ran into two wagons, engine and five coaches derailed; 29 killed and 113 injured, damage Rs. 1,77,750, track tampered by unknown persons (Bihar police said track faulty, later judicial enquiry found sabotage as cause). 4. No. 321 Up Kashmir Mail, 3 Sept. 1950, between Dinanagar and Gurdaspur, on ex-E.P.R., engine and four coaches derailed, 12 killed and 65 injured, damage Rs. 1,01,000, undermining of bank due to flow of flood water.

The total number of accidents (derailments, fires, collisions, landslips, floods, etc.) were 22,415 as against 22,406 in 1949-50. The total number of persons killed was 4,117 as against 4,299 in 1949-50, and those injured was 31,712 as against 28,424. Out of those killed 589 were passengers and 199 railway servants. Of those injured 4,209 were passengers and 25,370 were railway servants. The total number of cattle run over was 7,447 as against 7,821.

HISTORY

Indian railways were an out-come of British initiative. Thus railway enterprise in India did not start until experience in England proved that they were a definite national asset. Even so a further test had to be made to find if they would suit Indian conditions. Accordingly three experimental lines were sanctioned in 1845. These were from Calcutta to Raniganj (120 miles), the East Indian Railway; Bombay to Kalyan (32 miles), Great Indian Peninsula Railway; and Madras to Arkonam (39 miles), Madras Railway.

Indian Railway building on a serious scale dates from Lord Dalhousie's great minute of 1853; wherein, after dwelling upon the great social, political and commercial advantages of connecting the chief cities by rail, he suggested a great scheme of trunk lines linking the Presidencies with each other and the inland regions with the principal ports. This reasoning commended itself to the Directors of the East India Company, and it was powerfully reinforced when, during the 1857 flare-up the barriers imposed on free communication were severely felt by the authorities. As there was no private capital in the sub-continent readily available for railway contruction, English Companies, the interest on whose capital was guaranteed by the State, were formed for the purpose.

By the end of 1850 contracts had been entered into with eight companies for the construction of 5,000 miles of line, involving a guaranteed capital of £52 millions. These companies were (1) the East Indian; (2) the Great Indian Peninsula; (3) the Madras; (4) the Bombay, Baroda and Central India; (5) the Eastern Bengal; (6) the Indian Branch, later the Oudh and Rohilkund State Railway and later part of the East Indian Railway; (7) the Sind, Punjab and Delhi, later merged in the North-Western Railway; and (8) the Great Southern of India, later the South Indian Railway. The scheme laid the foundations of the whole railway system of the sub-continent as it exists today.

EARLY DISAPPOINTMENTS

The main principle in the formation of these companies was a Government guarantee on their capital, for this was the only condition on which investors would come forward. This guarantee was a five per cent. return coupled with the free grant of all the land required; in return the companies were required to share the surplus profits with the Government, after the guaranteed interest had been met: the interest charges were calculated at 22*d.* to the rupee; the Railways were to be sold to Government on fixed terms at the close of twenty-five years and the Government were to exercise close control over expenditure and working.

The early results were disappointing. While the Railways greatly increased the efficiency of the civil administration, the mobility of the troops, the trade of the country, and the movement of the population, they failed to make profits sufficient to meet the guaranteed interest. Some critics attributed this to the unnecessarily high standard of construction adopted, and to the engineers' ignorance of local conditions. The result was that by 1869 the deficit on the Railway budget was Rs. 16½ lakhs. Seeking for some more economical method of construction, the Government secured sanction to the building of lines by direct State Agency, and funds were allotted for the purpose, the metre-gauge being adopted for cheapness.

Funds soon lapsed and the money available had to be diverted to converting the Sind and Punjab lines from metre to broad-gauge for strategic reasons. Government had therefore again to resort to the system of guarantee, and the Indian Midland (1882-85), since absorbed by the Great Indian Peninsula; the Bengal-Nagpur (1883-87); the Southern Mahratta (1882); and the Assam-Bengal (1891) were constructed under guarantees, but on easier terms than those offered to the first group of companies. Their total length was over 4,000 miles.

In 1879, embarrassed by famine and by the fall of the exchange value of the rupee, Government again endeavoured to enlist unaided private enterprise. Four companies were promoted:—the Nilgiri, the Delhi-Ambala-Kalka, the Bengal Central, and the Bengal and North-Western. The first became bankrupt, the second and third received guarantees, and the Tirhut Railway had to be leased to the fourth.

A step of even greater importance was taken when the former Indian States were invited to undertake construction in their own territories, and the Nizam's Government guaranteed the interest on 330 miles of line in the State of Hyderabad. This was the first of the large system of Indian State Railways. In the first period up to 1870, 4,255 miles were opened, of which all save 45 were on the broad-gauge; during the next ten years there were opened 4,239, making the total 8,494 (on the broad-gauge 6,562, the metre 1,865, and narrow 67).

Then ensued a period of financial ease which was broken by the fall in exchange and the costly lines built on the Frontier. The Penjdeh incident, which brought Great Britain and Russia to the verge of war, necessitated the connection of British outposts at Quetta and Chaman with the main trunk lines. The sections through the desolate Harnai and Bolan Passes were enormously costly; it is said that they might have been ballasted with rupees; the long tunnel under the Khojak Pass added largely to this necessary, but unprofitable, outlay.

REBATE TERMS ESTABLISHED

This induced the fourth period—the system of rebates. Instead of a gold subsidy, companies were offered a rebate on the gross earnings of the traffic interchanged with the main line, so that the dividend might rise to four per cent., but the rebate was limited to 20 per cent. of the gross earnings. Under these conditions, there were promoted the Ahmedabad-Prantej, the South Bihar, and the Southern Punjab, although only in the case of the first were the terms strictly adhered to.

The Barsi Light Railway, on the two feet six inches gauge, entered the field without any guarantee, and with rolling stock designed to illustrate the carrying power of this gauge. The rebate terms being found unattractive in view of the competition of 4 per cent. trustee stocks they were revised in 1896 to provide for an absolute guarantee of 3 per cent. with a share of surplus profits; or rebate up to the full extent of the main line's net earnings in supplement of their own net earnings, the total being limited to 3½ per cent. on the capital outlay. Under these terms, a considerable number of feeder line companies was promoted, though in none were the conditions arbitrarily exacted. As these terms did not at first attain their purpose, they were further revised, and in lieu was substituted an increase in the rate of guarantee from 3 to 3½ per cent. and of rebate from 3½ to 5 per cent. with equal division of surplus profits over 5 per cent. in both cases. At last, the requirements of the market were met, and there was for a time a mild boom in feeder railway construction and the stock of all the sound companies promoted stood at a substantial premium.

Conditions changed after the First World War and the Acworth Committee so far from approving of this system, considered that the aim of the Government should be to reduce by amalgamation the number of existing companies and that only in cases where the State could not or would not provide adequate funds should private enterprise in this direction be encouraged.

The Branch Line Companies had ceased for some time to raise additional capital for capital requirements. They had either obtained overdrafts from various Banks for this purpose at heavy rates of interest or issued debentures at special rates of interest (usually about 7 per cent.) or in several cases asked for money to be advanced to them by the Railway Board. So far, therefore, from reducing the amount that the Government of India had to raise in the open market, they were increasing the amount. For the above reasons, the Government of India abolished this system and prepared themselves to find the capital required for the construction of extensions or branches to existing main line systems. They also announced their readiness to consider the question of constructing branch or feeder lines which were not expected to be remunerative from the point of view of railway earnings upon a guarantee against loss from a Local Government or local authority which might desire to have such lines constructed for purely local reasons or on account of administrative advantages likely to accrue in particular areas.

This proposal was put forward as affording a suitable method of reconciling the interests of the Central and the Local Governments and of providing for local bodies and for Local Governments a method of securing the construction of railways which might be required for purely local reasons and which, while not likely to prove remunerative on purely railway earnings, were likely to give such benefits to Local Governments and local bodies as would more than repay the amounts paid under the guarantee. Some such arrangements were made with Local Governments in Madras, the Punjab area, Assam and Bombay.

RAILWAYS BEGIN TO PAY

Meantime a much more important change was in progress. The gradual economic development of the sub-continent vastly increased the traffic, both passenger and goods. The development of irrigation in the Punjab area and Sind transformed the North-Western Railway. Owing to the burden of maintaining the unprofitable Frontier lines this was the Cinderella of the Railways in the sub-continent—it had become the chief target of the critics who protested against the unwisdom of constructing railways from borrowed capital. But with the completion of the Chenab and Jhelum Canals, the North-Western became one of the great grain lines of the world, choked with traffic at certain seasons of the year and making a large profit for the State. In 1900 the railways for the first time showed a small gain to the State. In succeeding years the net receipts grew rapidly. In the four years ended 1907-08 they averaged close upon £ 2 millions a year.

In the following year there was a relapse. Bad harvests in India, accompanied by the monetary panic caused by the American financial crisis, led to a great falling off in receipts just when working expenses were rising, owing to the general increase in prices. Instead of a profit, there was a deficit of £1,240,000 in the railway accounts for 1908-09. But in the following year again there was a reversion to a profit, and the net railway earnings continued to increase steadily till they reached a figure of over £10 millions in 1918-19. This era of profits ended with the close of the year 1920-21 and in 1921-22 there was a loss of over £6 millions.

These changes in the fortunes of the railways affected the budget of the Central Government rather seriously and in 1924-25 the Railway finances were separated from the General Budget.

CONTRACTS REVISED

One factor which helped to improve the financial position was the revision of the original contracts under which the guaranteed lines were constructed. The five per cent. dividend guaranteed at 22*d.* per rupee, and the half-yearly settlements made these companies a drain on the State at a time when their stock was at a high premium. The first contract to fall in was the East Indian, the great line connecting Calcutta with Delhi and U.P. and Bihar. When the contract lapsed, the Government exercised their right of purchasing the line, paying the purchase-money in the form of terminable annuities, derived from revenue, carrying with them a sinking

fund for the redemption of capital. The railway thus became a State line: but it was re-leased to the Company which actually worked it.

Under these new conditions the East Indian Railway Company brought to the State in the ten years ended 1909 after meeting all charges, including the payments on account of the terminable annuity by means of which the purchase of the line was made, and interest of all capital outlay subsequent to the date on purchase, a clear profit of about ten millions. No other railway shows results quite equal to the East Indian, because, in addition to serving a rich country by an easy line, it possesses its own collieries and enjoys cheap coal.

But with allowance for these factors, all the other guaranteed companies which have been acquired under similar conditions as their contracts expired, have proportionately swelled the revenue and assets of the State. It is difficult to estimate the amount which must be added to the capital debt of the sub-continent's railways in order to counter-balance the loss during the period when the revenue did not meet the interest charges. Whatever the figure Government have a magnificent asset in their railway property.

These changes induced a corresponding change in railway policy. Up to 1900 the great work had been the provision of trunk lines. But with the completion of the Nagda-Muttra line, providing an alternative broad-gauge route from Bombay to Delhi through eastern Rajasthan, the trunk system was virtually complete.

The next step was to bring the open lines up to their traffic requirements and providing them with feeders. The sudden increase in the trade of the sub-continent, however, found the main lines totally unprepared. Costly works were necessary to double the lines, improve the equipment, provide new and better yards and terminal facilities and to increase the rolling stock. Consequently the demands on the open lines altogether overshadowed the provision of new lines. Even then the railway budget was found totally inadequate for the purpose, and a small Committee sat in London, under the Chairmanship of Lord Inchcape, to consider ways and means. This Committee found that the amount which could be remuneratively spent on railway construction was limited only by the capacity of the money market. They fixed the annual allotment at £12,000,000 a year. Even this reduced sum could not always be provided.

RAILWAY BOARD

As the original contracts carried a definite Government guarantee of interest, it was necessary for Government to exercise strong supervision and control over the expenditure during construction, and over management and expenditure after the lines were open for traffic. For these purposes a staff of Consulting Engineers was formed, and a whole system of checks and counter-checks established, leading up to the Railway Branch of the Public Works Department of the Government of India. As traffic developed, the railways outgrew this dry nursing, and when the original contracts expired, and the interests of Government and the Companies synchronised, it became not only vexatious but unnecessary.

Accordingly in 1901-02 an official was deputed by the Secretary of State to examine the whole question of the organization and working of the Indian Railways. The official recommended that the existing system should be replaced by a Railway Board, consisting of a Chairman and two members with a secretary. A Board was accordingly constituted in March 1905. The Board was made subordinate to the Government of India in which it was represented by the Department of Commerce and Industry. It prepared the railway programme of expenditure and considered the greater questions of policy and economy affecting all the lines. Its administrative duties included the construction of new lines by State agency, the carrying out of new works on open lines, the improvement of railway management with regard both to economy and public convenience, the arrangements for through traffic, the settlement of disputes between lines, the control and promotion of the staff on State lines, and the general supervision over the working and expenditure of the Company lines.

Certain minor changes have taken place from time to time since the constitution of the Railway Board. In 1908, to meet the complaint that the Board was subjected to excessive control by the Department of Commerce and Industry, the powers of the Chairman were increased and he was given the status of a secretary to Government with the right of independent access to the Viceroy; he usually sat in the central Legislative Council as the representative of the Railway interest. In 1912 in consequence of complaints of the excessive interference of the Board with the Companies, an informal mission was undertaken by Lord Inchcape to reconcile differences. Various changes were introduced during the years 1912-1920 such as the modification of the rule that the President and members of the Railway Board should all be men of large experience in the working of railways due to the importance of financial and commercial considerations in connection with the control of railway policy. This decision was, however, revised in 1920 and an additional appointment of Financial Adviser to the Railway Board created instead. The question of the most suitable organization was further fully examined by the Acworth Committee in 1921 and a revised organization which is described later was introduced on 1st April 1924.

Some Difficulties.—Some of the difficulties involved in the constitution of a controlling authority for the railways may be realized from a study of the "Notes on the Relation of the Government to Railways in India" which was printed as appendix 'B' to Volume I of the Annual Report by the Railway Board on Indian Railways upto the Report for the year 1938-39. These notes bring out the great diversity of conditions prevailing which involve the Railway Department in the exercise of the functions of—

(*a*) the directly controlling authority of the State-worked systems aggregating (at the time) 21,356 miles as on the 31st March 1943,

(*b*) the representative of the predominant owning partner in systems aggregating 19,169 miles,

(*c*) the guarantor of many of the smaller companies and

(*d*) the statutory authority over all railways in the country.

Moreover in all questions relating to railways or extra municipal tramways in which Provincial Governments were concerned, the Railway Department was called upon to watch the interests of the Central Government and was frequently asked to advise the Local Governments.

Its duties did not end there. The future development of railways depended largely on the Government of India and the Railway Department was therefore called upon to plan out schemes of development, to investigate and survey new lines and to arrange for financing their construction.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

The evolution of a satisfactory authority for the administration of these varied functions proved extremely difficult and the question was one of those referred to the Railway Committee (1920-21) presided over by Sir William Acworth who recommended the early appointment of a Chief Commissioner of Railways whose first duty was to prepare a definite scheme for the reorganization of the Railway Department. C. D. M. Hindley, previously an Agent of the East Indian Railway and Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust, was appointed Chief Commissioner on November 1st, 1922.

The principal constitutional change involved in this appointment was that the Chief Commissioner who took the place of the President of the Railway Board was solely responsible—under the Government of India—for arriving at decisions on technical matters and for advising the Government of India on matters of railway policy and was not, as was the President, liable to be out-voted and overruled by his colleagues on the Board. The detailed reorganization of the Railway Board in accordance with the Chief Commissioner's proposals required careful consideration but one of the most important of his recommendations namely the appointment of a Financial Commissioner was considered of particular urgency and the Secretary of State's sanction was therefore obtained to the appointment with effect from 1st April 1923.

The Railway Board as then reconstituted consisted of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner and two members. The proposal of the Acworth Committee that the Indian Railways should be sub-divided into 3 territorial divisions with a Commissioner in charge of each was not accepted and the work of the Members of the Board was divided on the basis of subjects.

The reorganization carried out in 1924 had for one of its principal objects the relief to the Chief Commissioner and the Members from all but important work so as to enable them to devote their attention to larger questions of railway policy and to enable them to keep in touch with Local Governments, railway administrations and public bodies by touring to a greater extent than they had been able to do in the past.

This object was effected by a series of new posts which in some cases supplemented the existing ones and in other cases replaced them —Directors of Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Traffic, Establishment and Finance and 11 Deputy Directors and 2 Assistant Directors.

SUBSIDIARY BODIES

The necessity of some central organisation to co-ordinate the publicity carried out on railways and to undertake work on the many forms of railway publicity which could be best organised by one central body led to the inauguration of the Central Publicity Bureau under a Chief Publicity Officer in 1927. The Bureau was a great success and the organisation was made permanent from January 1st, 1929. In the slump which came in the thirties however, it was found difficult to maintain the organisation. The war of 1939 also presented its own problems. The Central Publicity Bureau was ultimately shifted to Calcutta on 1st July, 1940, and amalgamated with the Publicity Offices of the East Indian and Eastern Bengal (now the B. & A.) Railways.

The growing importance of labour questions necessitated the organisation of a new branch in the Railway Board's office and to the appointment in 1929 of a third member whose main duties were connected with the satisfactory solution of labour problems and the improvement of the conditions of service of the staff generally and of the lower paid employees in particular.

During the economic depression of the thirties it was decided to hold in abeyance many superior posts including those of Member, Traffic; Member, Engineering; Director, Civil Engineering and Director, Mechanical Engineering. Some of these posts have since been revived and on the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee—presided over by Sir Ralph Wedgewood—the Central Accounts organisation of railways was taken over by the Railway Board. The present superior staff in the Railway Board, therefore, consists of the Chief Commissioner, the Financial Commissioner, 3 Members, 12 Directors (including Joint Directors), a Secretary and 26 Deputy Directors and assistants.

Under the Railway Board's policy of progressive standardisation, a Central Standardisation Office (now called Central Standards Office) was established in 1930 under a Chief Controller of Standardisation to provide the means whereby such standardisation would be progressively effected in accordance with changing conditions and as the result of practical experience. The technical Officer under the Railway Board was transferred to this office as a Deputy Controller. This office was made permanent in 1935.

ACCOUNTS

The transfer of the supervision of railway accounts of State Railways from the Finance Department to the Railway Board began in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Legislative Assembly in September 1925: with the transfer of the supervision of railway accounts on the East Indian Railway. At the same time a separate Audit Staff was appointed reporting directly to the Auditor-General. As it was found that the separation of Audit from Accounts led to greater efficiency, a similar organisation was introduced on other State-managed railways during 1929. The supervision of Accounts Officers was placed under a Controller of Railway Accounts reporting to the Financial Commissioner of Railways and that of Audit Officers under a Director of Railway Audit reporting to the Auditor-General. These two duties were previously combined under the Accountant-General, Railways, reporting to the Auditor-General. The Chief Accounts Officers on railways are now under the General Managers and the Controller of Railway Accounts has been made a Director under the Railway Board.

There are two important systems of administration organisation, on the Railways—the Divisional system and the Departmental system. In the divisional system the railway is divided into divisions, each under a Divisional Superintendent, who in turn has officers of all departments like Civil Engineering, Transportation, Commercial, Accounts, Stores, the running and operation portion of Mechanical Engineering and on some railways even the Medical, working under him in his division. In the departmental system the railway is divided into smaller portions called districts by each department (and districts of the various departments need not be co-terminus) and each of these districts is under a District Officer reporting direct to the head of his department in the Headquarters Office.

A Clearing Accounts Office, with a Statutory Audit Office attached thereto, was opened in December 1926 to take over work relating to the check and apportionment of traffic interchanged between State-managed Railways. The work of the different railways was gradually transferred to this office, the North-Western Railway being taken over first on the 1st January 1927, the East Indian Railway following on the 1st April, the Eastern Bengal Railway on the 1st January 1928, and the Great Indian Peninsula and B. B. & C. I. Railways later.

In order to facilitate the adjustment of domestic questions, the Railway Conference was instituted as early as 1876. This Conference was consolidated into a permanent body in 1903 under the title of the Indian Railway Conference Association. It is under the direct control of the railways, it elects a President from among the members, and has generally done much useful work.

THE GAUGES

The standard gauge is five feet six inches. When construction was started the broad-gauge school was strong, and it was thought advisable to have a broad-gauge in order to resist the influence of cyclones. But in 1870, when the State system was adopted it was decided to find a more economical gauge, for the open lines had cost £17,000 a mile. After much deliberation, the metre-gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches was adopted, because at that time the idea of adopting the metric system for India was in the air. The original intention was to make the metre-gauge lines provisional; they were to be converted into broad-gauge as soon as the traffic justified it; consequently they were built very light. But the traffic expanded with surprising rapidity, and it was found cheaper to improve the carrying power of the metre-gauge lines than to convert them to the broad-gauge. So, except in the Indus Valley, where the strategic situation demanded an unbroken gauge, the metre-gauge lines were improved and they became a permanent feature of the railway system.

Now there is a great metre-gauge system north of the Ganges connecting Assam with Rajasthan lines and Saurashtra and another system in Southern India serving large tracts of the Bombay, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin States. These two systems are not yet connected, but the necessary link from Khandwa by way of the Nizam's State Railway, cannot be long delayed.

Certain feeder and hill railways have been constructed on the 2'-6" and 2'-0" gauges and since the opening of the Barsi Light Railway which showed the possible capacity of the 2'-6" gauge, there has been a tendency to construct feeder lines on this rather than on the metre-gauge.

RAILWAY MANAGEMENT

The relative advantages and disadvantages of State and Company management of the railways owned by Government which comprise the great bulk of the railway mileage in the sub-continent were the subject of discussion in official circles and the public press for many years. Here the question was complicated by the fact that the more important companies had not been the owners of the railways which they managed and the headquarters of their Boards were in London.

The subject was perhaps the most important of the terms of reference of the Acworth Railway Committee. That Committee was unable to make a unanimous recommendation on this point, their members being equally divided in favour of State management and Company management. They were, however, unanimous in recommending that the system of management by Boards of Directors in London should not be extended beyond the terms of the existing contracts and this recommendation met with general public acceptance. During the year 1922-23, the question was again referred to certain Local Governments and public bodies and opinions collected and discussed.

The subject was also discussed on many occasions in the Central Legislature. The old undivided Government of India, however, followed a uniform policy of increasing the scope of direct State-management. The East Indian Railway was taken over for State-management on 1st January, 1925, and from then on the policy continued, the latest additions to State-management being the Bengal and North-Western and Rohilkund and Kumaon Railway which were taken over on the 1st January 1943. From the same date the two were amalgamated and the combined system named as the Oudh and Tirhut Railway.

At the end of 1929-30 the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railways system which was the property of a Company, was acquired and its management taken over by the Nizam's Government and was renamed His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway.

SEPARATE FINANCES

The question of the separation of the railway from the general finances had been under consideration for some time and as a result of the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1921, the question was further examined by the Railway Finance Committee and the Legislative Assembly but it was decided to postpone a definite decision.

The question was examined afresh in connection with the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1923, that the railways should be so worked as to yield an average return of at least 5½ per cent on the capital at charge and it was decided that a suitable time had arrived when this separation could be carried out. A resolution was accordingly introduced in the Assembly in March 1924, recommending to the Governor-General in Council:—that in order to relieve the general budget from the violent fluctuations caused by the incorporation therein of the railway estimates and to enable the railway to carry out a continuous railway policy based on the necessity of making a definite return over a period of years to the State on the Capital expended on railways:—

(1) The railway finances shall be separated from the general finances of the country and the general revenues shall receive a definite annual contribution from railways which shall be the first charge on railway earnings.

(2) The contribution shall be a sum equal to five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charge of the railways (excluding capital contributed by Companies and Indian State and Capital expenditure on strategic Railways) at the end of the penultimate financial year *plus* one-fifth of any surplus profits remaining after payment of this fixed return, subject to the condition that if any year railway revenues are insufficient to provide the percentage of five-sixths of 1 per cent. on the capital at charges surplus profits in the next or subsequent years, will not be deemed to have accrued for purposes of division until such deficiency has been made good. From the contribution so fixed will be deducted the loss in working, and the interest or capital expenditure on strategic lines.

(3) Any surplus profits that exist after payment of these charges shall be available of the Railway administration to be utilised in—

(*a*) forming reserves for,

(*i*) equalising dividends, that is to say, of securing the payment of the percentage contribution to the general revenue in lean years,

(*ii*) depreciation,

(*iii*) writing down and writing off capital,

(*b*) the improvement of services rendered to the public,

(*c*) the reduction of rates.

(4) The railway administration shall be entitled, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Government of India, to borrow temporarily from capital or from the reserves for the purpose of meeting expenditure for which there is no provision or insufficient provision in the revenue budget subject to the obligation to make repayment of borrowings out of the revenue budgets of subsequent years.

(5) In accordance with present practice the figures of gross receipts and expenditure of railways will be included in the Budget Statement. The proposed expenditure will, as at present, be placed before the Legislative Assembly in the form of a demand for grants and on a separate day or days among the days allotted for the discussion of the demands for grants the Member in charge of the Railways will make a general statement on railway accounts and working. Any reductions in the demand for grants for railways resulting from the votes of the Legislative Assembly will not ensure to general revenues, *i.e.*, will not have the effect of increasing the fixed contribution for the year.

(6) The Railway Department will place the estimate of railway expenditure before the Standing Finance Committee for Railways on some date prior to the date for the discussion of the demand for grants for railways.

STANDING FINANCE COMMITTEE

This resolution was examined by the Committee appointed by the Legislative Assembly in March 1924 to examine the proposals for the separation of railway from general finances. The final resolution agreed to by the Assembly in September 1924, and accepted by Government differed from the original resolution in that the yearly contribution was placed at 1 per cent. instead of 5/6th per cent. on the capital at charge and if the surplus remaining after this payment to General Revenues should exceed 3 crores only; of the excess over 3 crores were to be transferred to the Railway Reserve and the remaining ⅓rd was to accrue to General Revenues.

At the same time a Standing Finance Committee for Railways was to be constituted to examine the estimate of railways expenditure and the demand for grants, the programme revenue expenditure being shown under a depreciation fund. This committee was to consist of one nominated official member of the Legislative Assembly as Chairman and 11 members elected by the Legislative Assembly from that body. This would be in addition to the Central Advisory Council which would include the Members of the Standing Finance Committee and certain other official and non-official members from the Legislative Assembly and Council of State.

These arrangements were to be subject to periodic revision but to be provisionally tried for at least 3 years. They would, however, only hold good as long as the E. I. Railway and the G. I. P. Railway and existing State Managed Railways remained under State-management and if any contract for the transfer of any of the above to Company management was concluded against the advice of the Assembly, the Assembly would be at liberty to terminate the arrangements in this resolution.

The Assembly in an addendum recommended that the railway services and the Railway Board should be rapidly Indianised and that the stores for the State Managed Railways should be purchased through the organisation of the Indian Stores Department.

The principal allocation of surplus laid down in the above resolution was later amended by a subsequent resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly in March 1943 which provided, *inter alia* that from 1st April 1943 so much of the convention as provided for the contribution and allocation of surplus to general revenues ceased to be in force and until a new Convention was adopted by the Assembly, the allocation of the surplus on commercial lines between the railway reserve and general revenues should be decided each year on consideration of the needs of the railways and general revenues, the loss, if any, on strategic lines being recovered from general revenues.

THE POPE COMMITTEE

The growing complexity of railway administration and the evolution of new methods of controlling traffic have given a stimulus to the efforts of various railways to revise their organisations. The general direction in which this reorganisation is being considered is that of consolidation into one department of the operating or transportation work of the railways, including the provision of power. This system is invariably in existence on those railways which have adopted the Divisional organisation. It is also being adopted by some railways where the general organisation is still on the Departmental basis.

When the railway finances were in a bad way, a Committee under the Chairmanship of F. A. Pope, General Executive Assistant to the President of the L. M. S. Railway, was formed to investigate and inaugurate a detailed analysis of every important achievement of railway operation. The Committee started work during 1932-33 and among other things, perfected a system of detailed investigation into individual items of railway working which came to be known as 'Job Analysis.'

Mr. Pope returned to India in 1933-34 and prepared a second report based upon the progress of the work and on further possibilities of economy.

The most important recommendations of the second report related to :—

1. Intensive use of locomotives. 2. Intensive use of coaching stock. 3. Intensive use of machinery and plant. 4. Disposal of uneconomical wagons. 5. Combining resources between railways. 6. Handling and transport of small traffic and of traffic to be transhipped at break of gauge stations. 7. Ticketless travel. 8. Methods of increasing earnings.

As a result of the 1st report of the Pope Committee, special 'Job Analysis' Organisations were set up on most of the important Railways. Their main purpose was to investigate in detail by special methods individual aspects of railway working and suggest means whereby economies might be achieved or the efficiency of operation increased.

When the methods of working on the railways were overhauled these organisations were abolished.

KUNZRU REPORT

The Kunzru Report was released on 19th March 1950 along with the Government of India's comments. The report was thorough and painstaking and touched every aspect of the situation. The Government accepted most of the recommendations concerning technical and reorganizational points but rejected two of the main recommendations, namely, to close down the grain shops and to postpone reorganization of Indian railways for five years.

The report was concerned in all with 155 items of which 58 concerned individual railway administrations while the rest, 97, involved the initiation of action by the Railway Board. The recommendations of the Committee applied among others to the following questions :

Rationalization of administration, improvement of operational and technical efficiency, research, promotion of cordial relations between management and employees, and the administration and the public, abolition of the railway grain shops organization, postponement of reorganization of railways for five years, shortage of passenger coaches, experiments on the behaviour of all-steel coaches, central workshops for the production of all-steel coaches, the high percentage of wagons immobilized for repairs, policy in respect of replacement of locomotives, modification of the Pacific type of locomotive, elimination of wagon delay, job analysis of workshops to find the extent of surplus staff, the speed with which grievances are dealt with, personal contact between men and officers, delay in the issue of passes, sanction of leave, spreading of literacy among railway workers, electrification of railways and the introduction of electrification into the Calcutta suburban railway, punctuality and speed of passenger trains, enhancement of fares on the suburban trains, co-ordination of rail-road and rail-water transport and the development of inland waterways.

SHROFF COMMITTEE REPORT

Th Railway Stores Enquiry Committee (under the chairmanship of Mr. A. D. Shroff) appointed in September 1950 reported to Government in April 1951. A summary of the recommendation (given below) was published on June 18, 1951.

The findings of the Committee seem—in summary—to be strongly critical of the present system of stores purchase and usage, particularly in view of the fact that expenditure on stores represents roughly one-third of the annual revenue and capital budget of the railways.

In 1949-50 this figure was Rs. 86 crores, while during the financial year 1950-51 the closing balances under Stores had risen from Rs. 36 to Rs. 46 crores.

The recommendations of the Committee will result in "substantial" and "immediate" economies which will increase in time as a more even and balanced flow of supplies of requisite standardised quality begins to reach the railways.

The scheme for rationalisation includes the establishment of a high-powered central stores organisation under the Railway Board.

According to official figures already published, of the total value of stores of Rs. 81·59, Rs. 100·44 and Rs. 86 crores purchased in the last three years a growing amount of Rs. 7·59, Rs. 14·43 and Rs. 19·42 crores respectively, has been given to purchasing stores from abroad.

The Committee expresses the view that the present arrangements for obtaining supplies of railway stores, through agencies working under Ministries other than the Railway, introduces unhealthy features in the running of railways.

After assessing the position in all its aspects, the Committee recommends that the present arrangement should be radically altered and the responsibility for obtaining supplies of items peculiar to railways and for which there were no other users in India as also of other items vital for uninterrupted workshop production and efficient railway operation should be placed on the railways themselves, the remaining common-user items being obtained through existing Government agencies.

Target Reduction

In order to attain an effective reduction in stores balances, the Committee has proposed a target reduction of Rs. 10 crores by the end of the current year. Immediate action has also been proposed for the liquidation and better utilisation of heavy stocks on some railways.

The Committee urges that greater attention should be paid to standardisation of the large numbers of stores and equipment in general use on railways, as also to the curtailment of the multiplicity of non-standard forms and books.

The Committee recommends substantial expansion of research facilities on railways by making available to potential manufacturers results of their research and also by providing tests and laboratory facilities which cannot be normally provided by individual manufacturers.

In selecting alternatives for purchases the Committee stresses that considerations of utility, usage and lasting quality of different brands must be taken into account.

The Committee also recommends a technical examination of the existing workshop capacity to increase the range of manufactures to include items of stores and spare parts, at present, imported from abroad.

There is in fact considerable scope for meeting a part of the imported supplies from indigenous production in the railway workshops and outside.

Government have already issued instructions for implementing these recommendations to the railways which have begun to submit returns of stocks of all categories in excess of 12 months' requirements. Action is to be taken on the basis of these returns to remove the imbalance as between the railways and for the disposal of stocks not required.

Mr. Santhanam, then Minister of State for Railways, who spoke about the report said that the 1952-53 rolling stock programme for Indian railways was estimated to cost over Rs. 41·78 crores, of which over Rs. 26·22 crores was expected to be spent in India and the rest abroad.

This programme, which was approved recently by the Standing Finance Committee included provision for a total of 227 locomotives, of which 157 were expected to be produced in India and 70 would be purchased abroad.

Coaching stock was the largest item on the programme and expenditure on passenger carriages accounted for almost Rs. 18·5 crores. One thousand four hundred carriages of various types and gauges had been included and of this number, over 1,000 would be manufactured in India, the remaining 380 being obtained from abroad.

Of about 9,000 wagons included in the programme, nearly 7,000, most of them broad-gauge, would be manufactured in India, and the remaining 2,000, mainly metre gauge and narrow-gauge, would be obtained from abroad.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

THE control of the Posts and Telegraphs of India is vested in an officer designated Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs whose office is attached to the Ministry of Communications of the Government of India. For financial and budget matters there is a Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance (Communications). The superior staff of the Directorate in addition to the Director-General himself, consists on the postal side of one Senior Deputy Director-General, 3 Directors, 4 Assistant Directors-General and 4 Assistant Deputy Directors-General.

For postal purposes, India is divided into ten circles, namely, West Bengal, Bihar, Bombay, Central, Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Orissa and Delhi. Each of the first seven is in charge of a Postmaster-General and the Assam and Orissa Circles are controlled by a Director, Posts and Telegraphs. The Delhi circle is controlled by a Director of Postal Services. The Central Circle comprises roughly the Madhya Pradesh, the Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat and Vindhya Pradesh Unions.

The Postmasters-General and D.S.P. & T., are responsible to the Director-General for the whole of the postal arrangements in their respective circles, including those connected with the conveyance of mails by railways, inland steamers, and air services. All the Postmasters-General are provided with Directors of Postal Services, Assistant Postmasters-General and Assistant Directors while in the Assam and Orissa Circles the Director is assisted by a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director. The Postal Circles are divided into Divisions, each in charge of a Superintendent of Post Offices or Railway Mail Service as the case may be and each Superintendent is assisted by a certain number of officials styled Inspectors.

Generally there is a head post office at the headquarters of each revenue district and other post offices in the same district are usually subordinate to the head office for purposes of accounts. The Presidency Postmasters of the Calcutta, Bombay and Madras General Post Offices, are directly under Directors of Postal Services. When the duties of the Postmaster of a head office become so onerous that he is unable to perform them fully himself, a Deputy Postmaster is appointed to relieve him of some of them, and if still further relief is required, one or more Assistant Postmasters are employed.

The more important of the offices subordinate to the head office are designated sub-offices and are usually established only in towns of some importance. Sub-offices transact all classes of postal business with the public, submit accounts to the head offices to which they are subordinate incorporating therein the accounts of their branch offices, and frequently have direct dealings with Government local sub-treasuries. The officer in charge of such an office works it either single-handed or with the assistance of one or more clerks according to the amount of business.

Branch offices are small offices with limited functions ordinarily intended for villages, and are placed in charge either of departmental officers on small pay or of extraneous agents, such as school-masters, shop-keepers, land-holders or cultivators who perform their postal duties in return for a small remuneration.

The audit and accounts work of the Post Office is entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, who is an officer of the Indian Audit Department and is not subordinate to the Director-General. The Accountant-General is assisted by Deputy Accountant-General, all of whom, with the necessary staff of clerks, perform at separate headquarters the actual audit and accounts work of a certain number of postal circles.

In accordance with an arrangement which has been in force since 1883, a large number of sub-post offices and a few head offices perform telegraph work in addition to their postal work and are known as combined offices. The policy is to increase telegraph facilities everywhere and especially in towns by opening a number of cheap telegraph branches of sub-post offices.

INLAND TARIFF

Inland Tariff is applicable to Aden, Pakistan, Nepal, Ceylon and Portuguese India except as ndicated below and is as follows :—

	When the postage is prepaid	When the postage is wholly unpaid	When the postage is insufficiently prepaid
Letters	Annas Pies		
Not exceeding one tola	2 0		
And every additional tola	1 0		
Book and pattern packets.			
For the first five tolas or fraction thereof	0 9	Double the pre-paid rate (chargeable on delivery)	Double the deficiency (chargeable on delivery)
For every additional two and a half tolas, or fraction thereof, in excess of five tolas	0 3		

Letter-cards Annas Pies

Letter-card 1 6

(Letter-cards are restricted to inland transmission only, and hence cannot be sent to Aden, Ceylon, Nepal, Pakistan or Portuguese India.)

Post-cards

Single .. .. .. 9 pies

Reply .. .. .. 1½ annas

(The postage on cards of private manufacture must be prepaid in full. Reply post-cards cannot be sent to Nepal.)

Local : post-cards .. .. .. 6 pies

Parcels (prepayment compulsory)

Parcels not exceeding 12½ seers (1,000 tolas) in weight :—

Rs. a.

Not exceeding 40 tolas 0 6

For every additional 40 tolas or part of that weight 0 6

Registration is compulsory in the case of parcels weighing over 440 tolas.

All parcels to Aden and Pakistan should be registered. There is no parcel service to Nepal. These rates are not applicable to parcels for Ceylon and Portuguese India.

Registration fee Rs. a.

For each letter, letter-card, post-card, book or pattern packet, or parcel to be registered 0 4½

Ordinary Money Order fees

Amount specified for remittance to sender :

Rs. a.

Not exceeding Rs. 5 .. .. .. 0 2

Exceeding Rs. 5 but not exceeding Rs. 10 0 3

Exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 15 0 4

Exceeding Rs. 15 but not exceeding Rs. 25 0 6

Exceeding Rs. 25.

Six annas for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and six annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 5 the charge for it shall be only two annas, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10 the charge for it shall be only three annas and if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 15 the charge for it shall be only four annas.

In the case of money orders for Ceylon and Portuguese India, the rates prescribed for foreign rupee money orders are applicable. There is no money order service to Nepal.

Telegraphic Money Order fees.—The same as the fees for ordinary money orders *plus* a telegraph charge calculated at the rates for inland (the cost of the telegraphic advice to Aden and Ceylon in respect of those countries) telegrams for the actual number of words used in the telegram advising the remittance, according as the telegram is to be sent as an "Express" or as an "Ordinary" message. In addition to the above a supplementary fee of two annas is levied on each telegraphic money order.

There is no telegraphic money order service to Nepal or Portuguese India. In the case of Ceylon the telegraph charge is calculated at the rates shown below :—

Express.—Rs. 2-8-0 for the first 12 words and 3 annas for each additional word.

Ordinary.—Re. 1-4-0 for the first 12 words and 2 annas for each additional word.

V.P. Articles.—All inland V.P. articles excepting V. P. Packets and also V. P. letters containing articles of no intrinsic value such as Railway receipts, bills of lading, invoices, etc., on which the amount specified for recovery exceeds Rs. 25 are required to be compulsorily insured for at least the actual amount required to be recovered from the addressee. The sender of a V.P. article will also be required to pay a posting fee at the following scale in addition to the postage, registration fee and insurance fee where leviable. V.P. articles so insured should conform to all the rules governing inland insured articles.

(*i*) Posting fee of 1 anna when the amount required to be recovered from the addressee is Rs. 25 or less.

(*ii*) Posting fee of 2 annas when the amount required to be recovered from the addressee exceeds Rs. 25.

The total charges to be paid by the senders of V.P. articles will thus be :—

(*a*) For V.P. articles on which the amount specified for recovery does not exceed Rs. 25—

(*i*) Postage at the letter, packet or parcel rate as the case may be ;

(*ii*) Registration fee of 4½ annas ;

(*iii*) Posting fee of 1 anna ;

(*iv*) Insurance fee in case the article is insured.

(*b*) For V. P. articles on which the amount specified for recovery exceeds Rs. 25—

(*i*) Postage at letter, packet or parcel rate as the case may be ;

(*ii*) Registration fee of 4½ annas ;

(*iii*) Posting fee of 2 annas ;

(*iv*) Insurance fee according to value insured except for V.P. Packets and for V.P. letters containing articles of no intrinsic value (in the case of V.P. Parcels insurance is compulsory at least for the value-specified for recovery).

Insurance fees.

The scale of fees chargeable for the insurance of all inland postal articles, and for the insurance of letters and parcels to Aden or Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India is as follows :—

Rs. a.

Whether value insured does not exceed Rs. 100 .. .. 0 4

For every additional Rs. 100 or fraction thereof over Rs. 100 upto Rs. 5,000 .. 0 2

The maximum value for which an article can be insured is Rs. 5,000.

As regards Aden, Ceylon and Portuguese India see Foreign Tariff.

Acknowledgment fee.—For each registered or insured article 1 anna.

Multiple Address Telegrams.—Multiple address telegrams with identical messages may be sent to two or more addresses in the same delivery area on payment of a supplementary fee of annas four for hundred words or less for every copy beyond the first.

Reply Paid Telegrams.—A reply may be prepaid to any inland telegram but the amount so paid should not be less than the minimum charge for ordinary telegram. The sender should write the words "Reply Paid" when the minimum charge is prepaid or "Reply Paid" followed by the amount if more than the minimum charge is paid.

Express Telegrams

Arrangements are made for telegrams to receive priority in transmission and delivery on payment of double the charges for ordinary telegrams.

Phonocom Service

"Phonocom Service" means an inland telegram written in certain Indian language and accepted at certain specified telegraph offices for transmission to destination over new telephone system. These telegrams are charged at inland express rates. "Phonocom Service" is at present available in the following Indian language and between the telegraph offices specified against them :—

Language	*Between Telegraph Offices.*
Gujarati	Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Such telegrams are accepted at inland express rates.

Priority Human Life Telegrams.—With effect from 1st November 1950, a special class of priority telegrams relating to human life in road, railways, fire, floods, electrocution, building collapse, factory, etc., etc., accidents and to serious illness or death of a person are accepted at inland express rates provided they bear the indication "PTY" written by the sender immediately before the address of the telegrams.

These telegrams obtain priority in transmission over all express and urgent telegrams.

Greetings Telegrams

Greeting telegrams at specially reduced rates may be sent on the following festive occasions from or to any Telegraph Office in India and Jammu & Kashmir State but not Licensed (Railway and Canal) and Portuguese Government Telegraph offices :—

(1) New Year
(2) Christmas
(3) Diwali
(4) Birthday
(5) Id
(6) Conferment of title
(7) Marriage
(8) Examination
(9) Bijoya
(10) Journeys
(11) Elections
(12) Acknowledgment for greetings
(13) Miscellaneous.

These greetings telegrams are sent out for delivery in specially printed pictorial forms and envelopes. If tendered on Sundays and Telegraph holidays and during the period when the booking of ordinary telegrams is suspended, they are accepted at Express rates and on payment of Late fees, when due.

The sender of a greeting telegram selects a suitable phrase from the list of stock phrases and writes it on an inland telegram form either in full or the corresponding number in words (not in numerals) and tenders the same to the telegraph office. The number denoted by the sender is signalled and at the office of destination the corresponding phrase is reproduced on the special form and delivered to the addressee.

The sender of a greeting telegram should write the words "Greetings telegram" in some conspicuous place on the telegram form.

A multiple greeting telegram is accepted at the rate specified above *plus* a copying fee of 4 annas for each address after the first.

Greetings telegrams are accepted by telephone for onward transmission but will not be delivered by telephone. If the address contains a telephone number, the telegram is delivered according to the address given against the number in the Telephone *Directory*.

Greetings telegram forms and envelopes are also available for sale in all Government Telegraph Offices at a cost of annas two a form and an envelope for transmission through the post as letters or as book packets if the conditions laid down in Clause 57(a) of the Post & Telegraph Guide, including the restriction about five words in manuscript, are fulfilled.

Number of words	Rate Express	Rate Ordinary
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a*) Name of the addressee and address .. .. .. 4 words		
(*b*) Greetings indicated by a number .. .. .. 1 word		
(*c*) Name of sender .. .. 1 word		
Total .. .. 6 words	1 0 0	0 8 0
EXTRA		
Each additional word over 4 words in item (*a*) or over one word in (*c*) or each additional word indicating number in item (*b*) above.	0 2 0	0 1 0

A list of phrases which have been adopted with corresponding numbers for the use of the sender in the text of the telegram will be found below.

STOCK PHRASES FOR GREETINGS TELEGRAMS

Number	*Phrases*
One	.. My heartiest Diwali greetings to you.
Two	.. Id Mubarak.
Three	.. Heartiest Bijoya greetings.
Four	.. A happy New Year to you.
Five	.. Many happy returns of the day.
Six	.. Best congratulations on new arrival.
Seven	.. Congratulations on the distinction conferred on you.
Eight	.. Best wishes for a long and happy married life.
Nine	.. A merry Christmas to you.
Ten	.. Hearty congratulations on your success in the Examination.
Eleven	.. Best wishes for a safe and pleasant journey.
Twelve	.. Hearty congratulations on success in Election.
Thirteen	.. Many thanks for your good wishes which I/we reciprocate most heartily.
Fourteen	.. Congratulations.
Fifteen	.. Loving Greetings.
Sixteen	.. May Heaven's choicest blessings be showered on the young couple.
Seventeen	.. Wish you both a happy and prosperous wedded life.
Eighteen	.. Kind remembrances and all good wishes for the Independence Day.
Nineteen	.. Sincere greetings for the Republic Day. Long live the Republic.
Twenty	.. My heartiest Holi greetings to you.

Inland De Luxe Telegrams.

Senders of Greetings telegrams to or from offices in India may use their own phraseology in such telegrams on payment of 2 annas in addition to the charge appropriate to the class of message (Express or Ordinary).

These telegrams will be delivered in specially printed artistic forms and envelopes.

This DE LUXE service is not applicable to telegrams for Burma.

The sender of a DE LUXE telegram should write before the address the special instruction "LX" which will not be charged for.

Hindi Telegrams

With the declaration of Hindi as the State language of India, transmission of telegrams in Hindi and other Indian languages in the Devnagri script (Press and Private) was introduced with effect from 1st June 1949.

In this service, telegrams in Hindi and other Indian languages written in the Devnagri script are transmitted by means of a special Hindi Morse Code devised by the Indian P. & T. Department. Greetings telegrams in standard texts in Hindi are also admitted.

It was made available at first in 1949 between Agra, Allahabad, Banaras, Gaya, Jabalpore, Kanpur, Lucknow, Nagpur and Patna. In 1950 it was extended to Ajmer, Bareilly, Indore, Jaipur, Muzaffarpur, New Delhi and Ranchi and in 1951 it was further extended to Belgaum, Bhusawal, Bombay, Calcutta, Poona and Sholapur.

The service is now available between the following 22 stations, *viz.* :—

Agra, Ajmer, Allahabad, Banaras, Bareilly, Bombay, New Delhi, Gaya, Indore, Jabalpore, Jaipur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Muzaffarpur, Nagpur, Patna, Ranchi, Bhusawal, Belgaum, Poona, Sholapur and Calcutta.

FOREIGN SERVICES

The International Telegraph Regulations were completely revised at the Conference of the International Telecommunication Union at Paris in 1949. The new Regulations have come into force from 1st July 1950, resulting in certain changes in the rates and conditions of services, *viz.*, CDE Telegrams, urgent CDE Telegrams, Deferred Telegrams (LC) and Greetings Telegrams (GTG and XLT) have been abolished and Night Letter Telegram (NLT) and Daily Letter Telegram (DLT) have been merged into a single class, *viz.*, Letter Telegram (LT). "Empire Social Telegram (GLT)" has been changed to "Commonwealth Social Telegram (GLT)."

Foreign Tariff

The charges for foreign telegrams vary with the countries to which they are addressed. The rates per word for telegrams to countries in Europe, America, etc., are as follows :—

	Ordy. Rs. a.	L.T. Rs. a.
Europe *via* I. R. C.—		
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	0 12	0 6
Ireland	0 12	0 6
Belgium	0 15	0 7½
Holland	0 15	0 7½
Germany	1 0	0 8
Switzerland	1 0	0 8
Spain	1 2	0 9
France	0 15	0 7½
Italy, City of the Vatican	1 1	0 8½
Norway	1 0	0 8
Bulgaria	1 2	0 9
Russia	1 1	0 8½
Turkey	1 1	..
Czechoslovakia	1 1	0 8½
Union of South Africa and S. W. Africa	0 12	0 6
Canada (all Zones) ..	0 12	0 6
United States of America	1 3	0 9½
South America :		
Argentina	2 8	1 4
Brazil	2 4	1 2
Chile	2 8	1 4
West Indies :		
Jamaica	0 12	0 6
Havana	1 13	0 14½

Telegrams are accepted at all Government Telegraph Offices.

Usual rules apply regarding Registration of abbreviated addresses, etc.

Full lists published in Post and Telegraph Guide.

Foreign Services Available

Ordinary telegrams may be expressed in plain or secret language or any combination of them. There will be a minimum charge as for five words to any destination beyond India, Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon.

Urgent telegrams are accepted on similar conditions as above but are charged for at double the rate for ordinary telegrams.

Letter telegrams are accepted in plain language only and charged for at half the rate for ordinary telegram subject to the minimum charge as for 22 words. Both private, individual and Government Official can send such telegrams. They are delivered on the morning of the day following the day of booking.

Radio Telegrams

For radio-telegrams addressed to ships at sea from offices in India and transmitted *via* the coast stations at Bombay, Calcutta or Madras the charge is thirteen annas per word (ordinary) in nearly all cases.

The following are the charges (excluding supplementary charges) for radio-telegrams from offices in India transmitted to ships at sea through the coast stations mentioned in the preceding paragraph :—

	Total charge per word. Ordinary. Rs. a.
(1) All Government or Private Radio-telegrams, excepting those mentioned in (2) and (3) below ..	0 13
(2) Radio-telegrams to British Ships of War or Ships of the Indian Navy	0 8
(3) Radio-telegrams to Spanish or Swedish ships ..	0 12

All radio-telegrams in secret language (code or cypher) are chargeable at the same rates as those in plain language.

The sender of a radio-telegram may prepay a reply. He must insert before the address, the instruction "R.P." followed by mention in Rupees and annas of the amount prepaid, *e.g.* R.P. 7-8. This expression counts as one word.

The following Services are not admitted in radio-telegrams :—

(*a*) Telegraphic money orders.
(*b*) Telegrams to follow the addressee.
(*c*) Paid Service telegrams asking for a reply by post or for repetition or for information, except as regards transmission over the ordinary telegraph system.
(*d*) Urgent telegrams, except as regards transmission over the telegraph systems of those Administrations which accept such telegrams.
(*e*) Letter telegrams.
(*f*) Greetings telegrams or other telegrams at reduced rates.
(*g*) Telegrams without text.
(*h*) Radio-maritime letters.
(*i*) Press telegrams.
(*j*) Collated radio-telegrams.
(*k*) Radio-telegrams to be delivered to the addressee in person.
(*l*) Radio-telegrams to be delivered in an open cover.

Commonwealth Social Telegrams

Commonwealth Social Telegrams (GLT) conveying solely greetings, family news or non-commercial personal affairs can be availed of throughout the year at special reduced rates, for all Commonwealth countries except Sudan.

Commonwealth Social Telegrams (GLT) for the purpose of transmission and delivery to a territory or place to which the service is available is deferred and delivered on the second day following the day of acceptance or as soon as possible thereafter. Minimum charge for a Commonwealth Social Telegram is Rs. 3-12 for the first 10 words (excluding the Special Instruction (GLT) which will not be charged) and 6 annas for every additional word.

The only Special Services admitted in Commonwealth Social Telegrams are "Reply Paid" and "De Luxe."

De Luxe Telegrams

Telegrams relating to happy events or greetings may be sent to certain foreign countries for delivery on an artistic form in an envelope of the same character. A supplementary charge of four annas per telegram in addition to the charge at the appropriate rate according to the class (*i.e.*, Urgent, Ordinary, LT., etc.), is charged for such telegrams.

Phototelegrams

Phototelegrams are accepted at all large telegraph offices in India for Great Britain, U.S.A. (New York), San Francisco, Australia, Egypt, Montreal (Canada) and Union of South Africa in rectangular shape bearing an address written on ordinary foreign telegram form or on the phototelegram forming part of the phototelegram to be transmitted. Phototelegrams are charged according to chargeable number of square centimetres shown below :—

Area in sq. centimetre	From India to Great Britain: Press	Private	Government	All classes	From India to U.S.A.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
0—150 ..	40 8	67 8	33 12	95 4	
151—250 ..	54 0	87 12	43 14	142 14	
251—350 ..	67 8	108 0	54 0	190 8	
351—450 ..	81 0	128 4	64 2	228 2	
451—575 ..	94 8	148 8	74 4	285 12	

Phototelegrams for San Francisco are accepted with an additional charge of 9 annas per copy if sent by ordinary air mail and Rs. 4-12-0 per copy if sent by private express air mail beyond New York.

From India to Australia, Egypt, Montreal (Canada) and Union of South Africa.

Area in square centimetre	Press	Private	Government
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
0—150.. ..	60 12	101 4	50 10
151—250.. ..	81 0	131 10	65 13
251—350.. ..	101 4	162 0	81 0
351—450.. ..	121 8	192 6	96 3
451—575.. ..	141 12	222 12	111 6

The following special services are admitted in phototelegrams :—

X address	TMx
X copies in addition to the first to be delivered to the addressee ..	Kx

Reply paid telegrams—The service indication "RP....."(amount) is to be inserted by the sender before the address of destination. The charge paid for reply must not be less than the minimum charge for ordinary telegrams.

Cancellation of outward telegrams is entertained before transmission of the telegram to the next telegraph office. The charge for the telegram is refunded less a fee of 12 annas except in the case of press telegrams.

Press telegrams are accepted at reduced rates to registered newspaper, news agencies and so on. The minimum charge is made as for 10 words.

Urgent Press telegrams are charged at same rates as for ordinary full rate telegrams except for Commonwealth countries for which the charges are equal to half the charges for ordinary telegrams. The minimum charge is made as for 10 words.

GROWTH OF TELEGRAPHS

At the end of 1897-98 there were 50,306 miles of line and 155,088 miles of wire and cable. Compared to this, there were about 110,283 miles of line including cable and 1,435,123 miles of wire including conductors on the 31st March 1951. The number of departmental telegraph offices were 257 and 86 respectively, while the number of combined Post and Telegraph offices rose from 1,634 to 3,506 in 1951. The decrease in the number of departmental Telegraph offices is due to the conversion of these offices into combined Posts and Telegraph offices.

The increase in the number of paid telegrams dealt with is shown by the following figures :—

		1897-98.	1950-51.
Inland	Private ..	4,107,270	20,448,167
	State ..	860,382	2,612,872
	Press ..	35,910	166,039
Foreign	Private ..	735,679	4,571,816
	State ..	9,896	56,879
	Press ..	5,278	64,279
		5,754,415	27,920,052

The outturn of the workshops during 1950-51 represented a total value of Rs. 2,09,00,000.

The number of messages handled during the year 1950-51 by departmental wireless stations in India was nearly 585,000.

On 31st March 1951, there were 3,700 exchanges and 168,397 Telephones operated by the department and licensed systems. About 7.1 million trunk telephone calls were handled during the year 1950-51.

The total interest bearing capital outlay of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department upto the end of the year 1950-51 was over Rs.49 crores. The receipts for the year ended 31st March 1951 amounted to Rs. 36,14,04,366 and charge (including interest on capital outlay) to Rs. 32,11,82,038, the result being a net gain of Rs. 4,02,22,928.

FOREIGN TARIFF

Foreign-Tariff is not applicable to Aden, to Ceylon, to Nepal, to Pakistan or to Portuguese India except as indicated below and is as follows:—

Letters.—To Aden, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal and Portuguese India—Indian inland rates.

To all other countries { 4 annas for the first ounce and 2½ annas for each additional ounce or part of that weight.

Post-cards, Single .. .. ..2½ annas.
,, Reply .. .. .. 5 annas.

Printed Papers.—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight.

Registered Newspapers.—½ anna for every 2 ounces or part of that weight for a single copy.

Business Papers.—For a packet not exceeding 10 ounces in weight .. .. 4 annas.

For every additional 2 ounces or part of that weight .. .. .. ½ anna.

Samples.—1½ annas for first 4 ounces and ½ anna per 2 ounces thereafter.

Parcels

Parcel postage varies for different countries as shown in the Foreign Post Directory included in the Post and Telegraph Guide. Information relating to the rates of postage on parcels for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is given below:—

(i) Parcels not exceeding 22 lbs. in weight and addressed to Great Britain and Northern Ireland are forwarded as mails to the British Post Office, the rates of postage applicable to such parcels being as follows:—

For parcel	Via Gibraltar. Rs. a. p.
Not over 3 lbs.	2 2 0
Over 3 lbs. but not over 7 lbs. ..	3 15 0
,, 7 ,, ,, ,, ,, 11 ,, ..	5 3 0
,, 11 ,, ,, ,, ,, 22 ,, ..	9 2 0

These parcels are delivered by the post office and the postage paid carries them to destination.

Limits of weight

Letters.—4 lbs. 6 oz.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To all countries served by foreign post 6½ lbs. Single volume of books being accepted upto a maximum weight of 11 lbs. To Aden, Ceylon and Pakistan—No limit.

To all other destinations—6½ lbs.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Ireland, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia, and Bechuanaland Protectorate—5 lbs.

To Aden, Ceylon and Pakistan—200 tolas.

To all other destinations—1 lb. 2 oz.

Parcels.—22 lbs. unless otherwise stated in Directory.

Limits of Size

Letters.—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Printed Papers and Business Papers.—To Aden and Ceylon—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions are 30 inches in length and 4 inches in diameter.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

Note.—Printed papers sent open, *i.e.*, without a cover or wrapper in the form of cards, whether folded or not should not measure less than 4 inches in length and 2½ inches in width.

Samples.—To Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Eire, Togo (British), the Union of South Africa, Rhodesia and the Bechuanaland Protectorate—2 feet in length by 1 foot in width or depth. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length *plus* twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To all other destinations—35 inches in length, breadth and thickness taken together and 23½ inches in any one direction. If in form of roll, dimensions in all cases are 39 inches in length plus twice the diameter and 31 inches in any one direction.

To Aden, Pakistan and Ceylon—2 ft. in length by one foot in width and depth.

Money Orders

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in rupee currency, the rates of commission are as follows:—

	Rs. a.
On any sum not exceeding Rs. 10 ..	0 3
On any sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 25	0 6
On any sum exceeding Rs. 25	0 6

for each complete sum of Rs. 25 and 6 annas for the remainder, provided that, if the remainder does not exceed Rs. 10, the charge for it shall be only 3 annas.

To countries on which money orders have to be drawn in sterling, the rates are as follows:—

	Rs. a.
On any sum not exceeding £1	0 4
,, ,, exceeding £1 but not exceeding £2	0 7
,, ,, ,, £2 ,, ,, £3	0 10
,, ,, ,, £3 ,, ,, £4	0 13
,, ,, ,, £4 ,, ,, £5	1 0
,, ,, ,, £5	1 0

for each complete sum of £5 and 1 rupee for the remainder, provided that if the remainder does not exceed £1, the charge for it shall be 4 annas; if it does not exceed £2, the charge shall be 7 annas; if it does not exceed £3, the charge shall be 10 annas; and if it does not exceed £4, the charge shall be 13 annas.

Registration fee

For each letter, post-card and packet of printed or business papers and samples .. 4½ annas.

Insurance fees (for registered letters and parcels only).

For insurance of letters and parcels to Aden and Ceylon and of letters to Portuguese India.—Insurance fees mentioned under "Inland Tariff."

For insurance of letters and parcels to Burma, British Somaliland, Mauritius, Seychelles, and parcels to Portuguese India.

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed Rs. 460	12
For every additional Rs. 460 or fraction thereof	12

Note.—Insurance service to Burma and British Somaliland has been temporarily suspended.

For insurance of letters and parcels to Great Britain and Northern Ireland and to British Possessions and foreign countries (other than those mentioned above) to which insurance is available.

	Annas
Where the value insured does not exceed £35	12
For every additional £35 or fraction thereof	12

Acknowledgment fee.—3 annas for each registered article. 1 anna in the case of registered article addressed to Aden, Ceylon or Portuguese India.

AIR MAILS

Letters, Letter-cards, Post-cards and Money Orders are, as a general rule, sent by air wherever air transmission is available and is advantageous without payment of any special air surcharge. Packets and Parcels can be sent by air in the inland post and letters, post-cards and packets can be sent by air to all foreign countries for which an air mail service is available on payment of special air mail fee. Such articles can be registered. Insured letters are carried at present by air mail in the inland post only. The inland air fee for packets is half anna for each tola or part thereof in addition to ordinary postage.

For Air Fees to Foreign Countries see the Post and Telegraph Guide.

Registered and unregistered parcels can also be sent by air mail in the inland service. The charges are 10 annas for every 20 tolas or fraction thereof inclusive of ordinary postage. A registration fee of 4½ annas has to be paid in addition in the case of registered parcels. Air Parcel service to foreign countries is not available except to Ceylon and to Afghanistan. There is a uniform rate of Rs. 2 per lb. for air parcels to Ceylon, while for air parcels to Afghanistan there is a varying scale of charges which can be ascertained from the Foreign Post Directory Section of the P. & T. Guide.

Concessional Air Surcharge for Assam and Kashmir Mails.—A cheap air mail service for parcels and registered newspapers providing for a limited air transmission between Calcutta and Gauhati or Silchar and *vice versa*, and surface transmission for the rest of the route is available. Such articles, in addition to the blue air mail label should bear a superscription in bold letters just below the air mail label.

"By air between————and————only."

The air fees which are payable in addition to ordinary postage are as follows:—

Registered Newspapers	3 pies for every 2½ tolas or fraction thereof in addition to ordinary postage.
Parcels	4½ Annas for every 40 tolas or part thereof in addition to ordinary postage.

A similar service is available between Amritsar on the one hand and Srinagar or Jammu-Tawi on the other; the air surcharge being as follows:—

Registered Newspapers and Packets.	3 pies for every 2½ tolas or fraction thereof in addition to ordinary postage.
Parcels	3 annas for every 40 tolas or fraction thereof in addition to ordinary postage.

Air Letter Service.—A light weight "Air Letter" service is available for writing to all countries served by the air mail. The postage rates are 3 annas to Ceylon and Pakistan, 5 annas to Afghanistan and Burma, 6 annas to rest of Asia and to Europe, 8 annas to Africa and to Oceania (that is, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, etc.) and 10 annas to North and South America. Special Air Letter forms in several denominations are available from Post Offices. Similar forms of private manufacture, bearing an indication that they have been approved by the Head of a Circle, can also be used, but they should be prepaid with the prescribed charge.

Air Letters cannot be registered or insured, nor are any enclosures permitted. No other facility, such as express delivery, is available.

Special Air Mail Service for Second Class Mail.—The special air mail service for second class mail, which was so far available only to a few foreign countries (*viz.*, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Switzerland, Egypt, Iraq, Malaya, Indonesia and Australia) has been extended to all foreign countries served by air mail with the exception of Ceylon and Pakistan. Under this special service, printed papers, newspapers, business papers, sample packets, mixed packets and literature for the blind can be sent at reduced air mail rates varying from 2½ annas to 8 annas per ½ oz. according to the destination. Printed papers, newspapers, business papers, sample packets, mixed packets and blind literature packets sent by air as second class mail must conform to the general regulations for such packets set out in the Post & Telegraph Guide and should be clearly superscribed at the upper left hand corner of the cover or wrapper with the nature of the contents, *e.g., Printed Papers, Business Papers, Sample Packet*, etc., as the case may be. They must not contain anything in the nature of a current letter *nor be sealed against inspection*. The minimum charges of 4 annas applicable to Business Papers and to Mixed Packets containing Business Papers sent by surface route apply also to Business Papers, and Mixed Packets containing Business Papers sent by air mail. For second class air mail to Ceylon and Pakistan an air surcharge of 1½ annas per tola is chargeable in addition to the ordinary inland postage for Book, Pattern and Sample Packets.

The rate of postage including air fee per ½ oz. for second-class mail to the various destinations is 2½ annas (subject to a minimum charge of 4 annas for packets containing Business Papers) for Afghanistan and Burma, 4 annas for the rest of Asia and for Europe, 6 annas for Africa and for Oceania (that is, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, etc.), and 10 annas for North and South America.

AMOUNT OF BUSINESS

At the close of the year 1950-51, there were 143,974 permanent and 50,781 temporary officials in the Department; 36,094 post offices and 169,105 miles of mail lines. During the year 2,270 million articles including 76.5 million registered articles were posted; stamps worth Rs. 18.1 crores (excluding service postage stamps worth Rs. 3.2 crores) were sold; about 51.3 million of money orders of the total value of Rs. 2 crores were issued; and about 2.2 million Indian Postal Orders to the value of Rs. 73 lakhs were sold, a sum of Rs. 40 crores was collected for tradesmen on V.P. articles, about 3.7 million insured articles valued at Rs. 157 crores were handled. Customs duty aggregating to about Rs. 75 lakhs was realised on parcels and letters from abroad; pensions amounting to about Rs. 2.7 crores was paid to Indian Military pensioners and about 2,700 pounds of quinine and substitutes of the total value of Rs. 1.3 lakhs were sold to the public. On 31st March, 1951, there were 4,090,020 Savings Bank accounts with a total balance of Rs. 185 crores and 99,056 postal life insurance policies with an aggregate sum assured of Rs. 21.8 crores.

TELEGRAPHS

Up to 1912 the telegraph system in the sub-continent was administered as a separate department by an officer designated Director-General of Telegraphs who worked in subordination to the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry. In that year it was decided to vest the control of Posts and Telegraphs in a single officer as an experimental measure with a view to the eventual amalgamation of the two Departments.

In pursuance of this policy an experimental amalgamation of the two services was introduced in the Burma and Central Circles on the 1st July 1912. The fundamental principles of this scheme were that the traffic and engineering work of the Telegraph Department should be separated, the former branch of work in each Circle being transferred to the Postmaster-General assisted by a Deputy Postmaster-General and a suitable number of attached officers and the engineering branch being controlled by a Director of Telegraphs. Subordinate to this officer there were several Divisional Superintendents who were assisted by a number of attached officers.

Amalgamation.—In 1914 the complete amalgamation of the two Departments was sanctioned by the Secretary of State and introduced on 1st April. The superior staff of the Direction, in addition to the Director-General himself, now consists on the engineering (including wireless) side of a Chief Engineer, Posts and Telegraphs, with two Deputy Chief Engineers, one Director of Wireless and five Asstt. Chief Engineers. For traffic work there is a Deputy Director-General with one Controller of Telegraph Traffic and one Assistant Deputy Director-General. To assist in Telephone work there is one Director (Telephones) and two Assistant Deputy Directors-General, Telephones. There are also one Assistant Deputy Director-General (Maintenance) and one Asstt. Engineer, Telegraphs under the Deputy Chief Engineer (Maintenance).

In the Circles the scheme which has been introduced follows closely on the lines of the experimental one referred to above. For telegraph engineering purposes the sub-continent was formerly divided up into five Circles, each in charge of a Director. These five Circles were divided into eighteen Divisions each in charge of a Divisional Engineer. On the 31st March 1924 there were 7 Circles and 20 Divisions. With a view to complete fusion of the three branches of work, the engineering work of the Bombay and Central Circles was brought under the control of the respective Postmaster-General in 1925 and this unification was gradually extended to other Circles. The fusion was completed in March 1930. In 1946 the Bengal and Assam Circle was divided into two Circles, namely Bengal Circle and Assam Circle, in charge of a Postmaster-General, and a Director, with headquarters at Calcutta and Shillong respectively. The telegraph traffic and the engineering branches in the Circle are controlled by the Postmaster-General, Calcutta and the Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Shillong the former officer now having under his control the West Bengal P. & T. Circle, which lies within the Indian Republic. There is also one Deputy Director of Telegraph Traffic each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to look after the speedy disposal of traffic. There are now 25 Engineering Divisions including those which have been created as a result of the integration of ex-States Telecommunication systems with the Indian Union P. & T. telecommunication Network. With effect from 1st July 1939, the Superior Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Branches have been amalgamated into a Single Service, *viz.*—Telegraph Engineering Service—Class I.

There has been much expansion on the Telephones side of the Department consequent on the acquisition of the telephone systems at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and Ahmedabad by Government. Separate Telephone Districts which are quite independent of the respective Postmasters-General were created at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras with effect from 1st April 1943. The Ahmedabad Telephone system has been placed under the administrative charge of the Bombay District. The Chief Officers of the Bombay and Calcutta Districts are designated General Managers, Telephones and that of Madras District as District Manager, Telephones. Recently a new Telephone District has also been formed at Delhi where there has been considerable telephone expansion during the war.

The audit and accounts work of the Telegraph Department is, like that of the Post Office, entrusted to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, assisted by a staff of Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General.

INLAND TARIFF

Telegrams sent to or received from places in India, Burma, Ceylon or Pakistan are classed as Inland telegrams. The tariff for Inland telegrams is as follows:

	For delivery in India *Private and State* Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.
Minimum charge	1 8	0 12
Each additional word over 8 ..	0 2	0 1

	For delivery in Burma & Pakistan *Private and State* Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.
Minimum charge	2 12	1 6
Each additional word over 8	0 4	0 2

Note.—Ordinary telegrams for Burma are accepted *via O.C.S.* at foreign rates, *viz.* 12 annas per word.

	For delivery in Lhasa (Tibet). *Private and State.* Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.	For delivery in Ceylon. *Private and State.* Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.
Minimum charge.	2 0	1 0	2 8	1 4
Each additional word over 12 ..	0 2	0 1	0 3	0 2

The address is charged for.

Additional charges

Minimum for reply-paid telegram	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram except in the case of Burma, for which the minimum amount pre-payable is Rs. 2-12-0 for Express.
Notification of delivery ..	Minimum charge for an ordinary telegram.
Multiple Address telegrams, copying fee for each 100 words or less in each copy beyond the first	4 annas.
Collation	One half of the charge for an ordinary telegram of same length.
For acceptance of an Express telegram during the hours when an office is closed.	Rs. If both the offices of origin and destination are closed .. 2; If only one of the offices is closed . 1; If the telegram has to pass through any closed intermediate office, additional fee in respect of each such office.
Boat hire ..	Amount actually necessary.

	For delivery in India. Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.	For delivery in Ceylon. Express. Rs. a.
Press telegrams			
Minimum charge ..	1 8	0 12	1 8
Each additional 5 words over 50 in respect of India, 40 for Pakistan and Burma, and each additional four words over 32 in respect of Ceylon ..	0 2	0 1	0 2

The address is free.

	For delivery in Pakistan and Burma Express. Rs. a.	Ordinary. Rs. a.
	2 8	0 4
	1 4	0 2

Note.—Ordinary Press Telegrams for Ceylon and Burma are not accepted at present.

Ordinary Telegrams

Ordinary telegrams may be written in plain or secret language.

BROADCASTING

FOR several years limited broadcasting services were maintained by radio clubs in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Although the transmitting sets employed by them were of very low power, the broadcasts were popular. The clubs were assisted financially by a government contribution based upon the revenue from licence fees, but this did not suffice to cover the cost of the transmissions, and great credit is due to the members of those clubs for the sporting manner in which they provided additional funds and undertook the entire responsibility for the programmes.

After negotiations extending over several years, an Indian Broadcasting Company was granted a licence to establish broadcasting services upon lines similar to those of the British Broadcasting Corporation, and transmitting stations were erected at Bombay and Calcutta, the service from the former being inaugurated by the Viceroy in July 1927 and the latter by the then Governor of Bengal a month later. These stations had each an aerial input of one and a half kilowatts, the same as that of the 2LO station in London, of which they were practically duplicates. The programmes were so arranged that both Indian and European music were broadcast daily and the news bulletins and market and weather reports were read in two languages.

Owing to financial difficulties the Indian Broadcasting Company went into liquidation with effect from March 1, 1930. Since then the Government of India have been controlling broadcasting in this country. Government for this purpose formed an Indian State Broadcasting Service, now called All-India Radio, and instituted a Central Broadcasting Advisory Committee.

In 1934, Government felt justified in embarking on a policy of development and, as a first step, a sum of Rs. 2,50,000 was granted for a 20-kW mediumwave station to be established at Delhi. This station was actually opened on January 1, 1936.

In the year 1936 a special fund of Rs. 40,00,000 was created for the development of Broadcasting in India.

Orders for extensive new equipment for implementing the scheme of expansion were placed in January 1937. It included 8 transmitters which were put into operation as follows:—

Delhi 10-kW shortwave: December 16, 1937; Bombay 10-kW shortwave: February 4, 1938; Lucknow 5-kW mediumwave: April 2, 1938; Delhi 5-kW shortwave: June 1, 1938; Madras 10-kW shortwave: June 16, 1938; Madras 0.2-kW mediumwave: June 16, 1938; Calcutta 10-kW shortwave: August 16, 1938; Tiruchirapalli 5-kW mediumwave: May 16, 1939.

In the year 1942, the Government of India decided to install a high power shortwave transmitter which would be capable of providing broadcasting service to foreign countries.

A 100-kW transmitter was opened on May 1, 1944 forming an important landmark in A.I.R.'s development programme.

Later at the request of the Government of the U.K. five shortwave transmitters including one 100-kW shortwave transmitter were installed as an urgent war measure. These were subsequently taken over by A.I.R.

All India Radio.—All-India Radio is a department of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, of the Government of India. Its head is the Director-General, All-India Radio, whose office is located in Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi. Other officers at headquarters are: Chief Engineer, two Deputy Directors-General, one Deputy Chief Engineer, Director of Programmes, Director of Programme Planning, Director of Public Relations, Assistant Director of Listener Research, Deputy Director of Administration and two Assistant Directors of Administration.

AIR Stations.—The broadcasting stations are situated at Delhi, Lucknow, Patna, Calcutta, Cuttack, Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Bombay, Shillong-Gauhati, Nagpur, Vijayawada, Baroda, Allahabad, Jullundur, Ahmedabad, Dharwar, Mysore, Kozhikode, Trivandrum, Hyderabad and Aurangabad. Each regional centre consists of studios and office buildings, transmitter installations and receiving centre installations. The technical facilities at the studios provide for simultaneous programme transmissions, channels for rehearsals and tests, listening rooms, recording facilities, etc. The studios at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta are air-conditioned. All the centres are equipped with medium-wave transmitters which furnish a first-grade service in their vicinity and second-grade service in the State n which they are. At Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, short-wave transmitters have also been provided for serving areas within a radius of about 500 miles from the centres. The receiving centre at each station is the link between the News Service Division at Delhi and the station itself, and is used for relaying news bulletins and important broadcasts from Delhi.

The stations transmit for about five to ten hours a day. This is generally split up into three transmissions, morning, afternoon and evening. Programmes are planned by Station Directors with the assistance of the Programme Executives and Programme Assistants. Details are worked out well in advance of their schedule dates and are published in the journals of All-India Radio. Programmes are broadcast in 15 major Indian languages and in English. The general programme consists of music, talks, plays, feature programmes and programmes for women and children. Rural programmes are broadcast from all stations. Educational broadcasts are radiated from Bombay, Calcutta, Tiruchirapalli, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Vijayawada, Trivandrum and Patna.

Broadcasting House.—Probably the largest centre of broadcasting activity in the East, Broadcasting House was completed in 1943. Architecturally, it is one of Delhi's newest and most striking sights. It represents from the point of view of equipment, the latest practice in radio engineering. With its air-conditioned studios, each with an individual acoustic pattern to suit every variety of sound reproduction, its control room—a model of scientific efficiency—its dramatic control panels and effects and echo rooms it constitutes a landmark in every sense of the word in the history of India. broadcasting.

News Services Division.—This occupies a wing of Broadcasting House in Delhi and puts out 72 news bulletins in 23 languages (15 Indian and 8 foreign) occupying about 14 hours daily. All the news bulletins are prepared in the News Service Division and broadcast from the transmitters at Delhi set apart for news. Each station relays the bulletins suitable for its listening areas. A few minutes are set apart at each station for local announcements. This period accommodates news of purely local interest.

External Services.—The broadcasts from the External Services Division consist of daily services to the Middle East, East & South Africa, West Indies, East Indies, South-East Asia and Europe. The languages used are Hindi, Tamil, Gujarati, English, Burmese, Kuoyu, Cantonese, Indonesian, Pushtu, Afghan, Persian and Arabic. All these are radiated from Delhi but they are distinct from the programmes of the Delhi (regional) station. Altogether 24 news bulletins a day in twelve languages—nine foreign and three Indian—are broadcast.

The total output of the External Services is 21 hours daily.

EXTERNAL SERVICES

Language	Area covered
English	South-East Asia, East & South-East Africa, Mauritius, Europe, West Indies.
Hindi	South-East Asia, East and South-East Africa, Mauritius, West Indies.
Tamil	South-East Asia.
Gujarati	East & South Africa, Madagascar and Mauritius.
Pushtu	North-West Frontier.
Afghan-Persian ..	Afghanistan, North-West Frontier.
Persian	Iran and Iraq.
Arabic	Persian Gulf, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, Transjordan, Egypt; East Africa, Southern Coast of Arabia.
Burmese ..	Burma.
Indonesian ..	Indonesia & Malaya.
Kuoyu	Central and East China.
Cantonese ..	South China.

Research and Maintenance Departments.—These two departments are located in New Delhi. The Research Department deals with all technical problems concerning reception and transmission. Special studies are undertaken on ionospheric data and forecasting transmission conditions, field strengths of short and medium wave stations, atmospheric noise levels prevalent in various parts of India, studio and recording characteristics and development of cheap receivers. The Department also maintains a field station at Todapur near Delhi where the frequencies of All-India Radio Stations are constantly checked. The Maintenance Department handles problems which arise in the upkeep and day-to-day operation of the engineering equipment used by All-India Radio in addition to maintaining Central Stores Depot.

Radio Journals.—A.I.R. publishes programme journals in English (Indian Listener), Urdu (Awaz), Hindi (Sarang), Bengali (Betar Jagat), Tamil (Vanoli), Gujarati (Nabhovani) and Telugu (Vani). Their total circulation is about 84,000 copies per issue.

The External Services Division publishes *India Calling* and two other journals in Arabic and Persian.

Monitoring Office.—The Monitoring Service (Simla) keeps a round-the-clock watch on transmissions from all the main broadcasting systems of the world, monitors news commentaries and selected talks transmitted from those stations in English, in Indian languages and in some foreign languages, totalling 12 different languages from as many as 30 different countries.

Public Relations.—For establishing and maintaining contact between All-India Radio and its listeners there is a Director of Public Relations at Headquarters and a Public Relations Officer attached to some stations.

Listener Research.—The primary purpose of Listener Research is to determine the listening habits and programme preferences of radio listeners by ascertaining from time to time their reactions to programmes broadcast. This information is necessary for planning programmes calculated to have the maximum listening appeal. Collection of authentic information on this subject is the task which the Listener Research Department of AIR has to fulfil. Although Listener Research in this country is still in its infancy, a good deal of information on the listening audience and on trends of listening has already been collected and more light is constantly being shed on this absorbing subject. For this purpose, contact with listeners is maintained through listeners' letters, press reactions, field surveys and questionnaire studies of listeners' preferences and reactions to programme broadcast. By utilising all recognised methods of assessing listener reactions, AIR is trying its best to provide programmes suited to the needs of its listening audience. There is one Assistant Director of Listener Research at Headquarters and one Listener Research Officer at regional stations in charge of this work.

Advisory Committees, established at the broadcasting centres in consultation with the State Governments, keep the Director-General, All-India Radio, in touch with local public opinion in the matter of programme construction and advise him on such matters.

Licences.—Broadcast receiver licences are issued at all head and sub-post offices at a fee of fifteen rupees per year, and cover the use of receiving sets throughout India.

Broadcast Receiver Licences are issued to Municipalities or other public bodies for the reproduction of broadcast programmes in public places by the Postmaster-General of the State. A licence issued for this purpose covers the use of one wireless receiver and any number of loudspeakers at one place only but does not cover any external wiring erected outside the premises of the licensee.

A separate Broadcast Receiver Licence is, however, necessary in the case of clubs, institutions, messes, etc., for reproducing broadcast programmes at subscriptions, dances, concerts-bazaars, etc., to which the public are admitted.

This licence is also issued by the Postmaster-General at a fee of Rs. 50 and is valid for one year. The number of wireless receiver Licencees in India has increased, the total for India, upto end of 1951, being 6,19,394.

The growth of broadcast receiver licences at the end of each year beginning with 1937 is given below:

Year	Licences	Year	Licences	Year	Licences
1937	50,680	1942	1,65,675	1947	2,58,274
1938	64,480	1943	1,76,061	1948	2,86,046
1939	92,772	1944	1,93,585	1949	3,79,365
1940	1,19,417	1945	2,02,829	1950	5,57,264
1941	1,47,121	1946	2,32,368	1951	6,19,394

It would be seen from the above that the 15 years between 1937 and 1951 saw an increase in the licence figures from 50,680 to 6,19,394. The rate of increase might have been even higher but for the limited supplies during the war and production bottlenecks and import restrictions in the post-war years.

ALL INDIA RADIO

Effective from the 16th March 1952.

NORTH REGIONAL	Meter	kc/s
DELHI A		
0730-0900*	338.6	886
	48.47	6190
1230-1350	338.6	886
	19.75	15190
	13.82	21700
1230-1330	31.15	9630
1730-2300	338.6	886
1730-1830	48.47	6190
2015-2300	85.34	3495
DELHI B		
0730-0900*	422.5	710
1300-1430	422.5	710
1300-1400	19.79	15160
	16.91	17740
1330-1430	31.15	9630
1730-2300	422.5	710
1845-1945	50.34	5960
1845-2015	85.34	3495
LUCKNOW		
0700-0900 / 1230-1400 / 1730-2230	293.5	1022
ALLAHABAD		
0700-0900 / 1230-1400 / 1730-2230	389.6	770
PATNA		
0700-0900 / 1230-1400 / 1730-2230	265.3	1131
JULLUNDUR		
0730-0900 / 1800-2200	225.6	1330
AMRITSAR		
0730-0900 / 1800-2200	400.0	750

SOUTH REGIONAL	Meter	kc/s
MADRAS A		
0700-0815	211.3	1420
	41.32	7260
1230-1445	211.3	1420
	31.28	9590
1600-1700	211.3	1420
	31.28	9590
1730-2230	211.3	1420
	49.30	6085
MADRAS B		
0700-0815	270.3	1110
	49.30	6085
1200-1445	270.3	1110
	41.32	7260
1600-1700	270.3	1110
	41.32	1760
1730-2230	270.3	1110
1730-1900 / 1900-2230	60.98	4920
TIRUCHIRAPALLI		
0710-0830 / 1230-1445 / 1600-1630 / 1730-2200	395.8	758
VIJAYAWADA		
0700-0815 / 1230-1445 / 1600-1630 / 1730-2130	357.1	840
CALICUT		
0715-0830 / 1730-2200	508.5	590
MYSORE		
0715-0815 / 1330-1430 / 1730-2200	311.0	968
	49.46	6065
TRIVANDRUM		
0715-0830 / 1530-1630 / 1730-2200	455.9	658

WEST REGIONAL	Metre	kc/s
BOMBAY A		
0730-0900	243.7	1231
	41.44	7240
1245-1430	243.7	1231
	31.41	9550
1620-1700	243.5	1231
	31.41	9550
1730-2300	243.7	1231
1730-1945	31.41	9550
2000-2300	41.44	7240
BOMBAY B		
0730-0900	353.0	850
	48.78	6150
1245-1450	353.0	850
	41.44	7240
1620-1700	353.0	850
	41.44	7240
1730-2300	353.0	850
1730-1920	41.44	7240
1930-2300	61.98	4840
NAGPUR		
0730-0900 / 1230-1400 / 1730-2200	232.6	1290
BARODA		
0800-0900 / 1800-2200	250.0	1200
AHMEDABAD		
0800-0900 / 1800-2200	326.1	920
DHARWAR		
0745-0845 / 1800-2200	468.8	640
HYDERABAD		
0700-0915 / 1230-1400 / 1730-2215	411.0	730
AURANGABAD		
0800-0915 / 1230-1400 / 1800-2200	319.1	940

EAST REGIONAL	Metre	kc/s
CALCUTTA A		
0630-0830	370.4	810
	49.92	6010
1230-1430	370.4	810
	41.61	7210
1700-2300	370 4	810
1700-1815	41.61	7210
1830-2300	61.48	4880
CALCUTTA B		
0630-0830	300.0	1000
	41.61	7210
1230-1430	300.0	1000
	31.48	9530
1700-2300	300.0	1000
1700-1830	31.48	9530
1845-2300	41.61	7210
CUTTACK		
0700-0830 / 1300-1400 / 1730-2130	221.4	1355
SHILLONG		
0700-0830 / 1730-2130	205.48	1460
GAUHATI		
0700-0830 / 1730-2130	384.6	780
JAMMU AND KASHMIR		
JAMMU		
0800-0950 / 1800-2130	201.3	1490
SRINAGAR		
0800-1000	303.0	990
	61.73	4860
1130-1300	303.0	990
	49.10	6110
1700-2230	303.0	990
	89.96	3335

* Upto 0930 hours on School Broadcast days.

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

THE British Broadcasting Corporation maintains a small office in New Delhi, to act as a liaison point between its broadcasting headquarters in London and the broadcasting organisations in India and Pakistan, as well as to maintain contact with listeners in these countries to the B.B.C.'s Overseas Programmes.

Its function is purely one of liaison. No transmitting of programmes takes place outside London.

The office in New Delhi was first established in 1942 with the then primary object of conducting listener research for the B.B.C.'s Overseas Programmes broadcast from London, in both English and five Eastern languages.

Early in 1943, the scope of the office was slightly expanded with the appointment of a senior B.B.C. Representative from London, to handle all matters of co-operation, interchange of ideas and material and public relations, between the B.B.C. and its sister broadcasting organisations in India.

In August 1947 Pakistan was added to the scope of its contacts, but the general shape of the office remained the same, with, as its two main strands of work, Listener Research and Public Relations.

With Listener Research, the office helps to form a liaison between listeners to the B.B.C. Programmes in these countries and the broadcasting planners and artists working in London. It aims to ensure that the B.B.C.'s Eastern Service—which is broadcast especially for the Dominion of Pakistan and the Indian Republic and which can be heard daily between 6-45 p.m. and 9 p.m. satisfies the needs of its audience; keeps up-to-date with changing opinions and requirements. It aims to keep listeners in touch with news and trends of thought in the Western countries; and by reporting back to London the views of listeners, helps to introduce new features and programmes which meet with the interests and needs of the listeners in these communities.

It aims also to maintain a similar contact between the planning departments in London and the listeners in these countries to the B.B.C.'s General Overseas Service broadcast in English over the twenty-four hours daily and which is directed to India and Pakistan every day from 4-15 p.m. to 11-45 p.m.

In carrying out this work, the B.B.C. Office has been enquiring at first hand into the reception of the programmes and assessing from suggestions, appreciations and frank criticisms, how far they are fulfilling the listeners' needs.

At the end of 1951 Mr. L. V. Deane, the B.B.C.'s Pakistan Programme Organiser in London, made a tour of Pakistan, holding 'listening parties', meeting listeners throughout that country, and seeking their suggestions and reactions to the B.B.C.'s Programmes in Urdu and Bengali. Early in 1952, Mr. J. Linton, the Programme Organiser of the B.B.C.'s Hindi, Marathi, Bengali and Tamil Programmes, made a similar tour of India.

EXCHANGE OF IDEAS

One method of promoting cordial relations is by a constant interchange of ideas, scripts and through reciprocal arrangements for the rebroadcasting of news, cultural items and great public occasions. In two very conspicious ways among others, the B.B.C. Office in Delhi has been able to promote good relations. The first was in arranging for the Indian National Anthem Jana Gana Mana, to be orchestrated by a British Composer—Herbert Murrill—who has now become Head of the B.B.C.'s Music Department in London. The second was in the arrangement of Discussion Programmes between India and London; and sometimes even inter-Commonwealth discussions have taken place. In these programmes men and women of high standing have free discussions with each other over the air on politics and other subjects.

In April 1951 a four-way discussion took place on 'What Next in Korea' in the B.B.C. series 'London Forum'. The speakers were Mr. B. Shiva Rao from Delhi, Professor Copland from Canberra in Australia, Blair Fraser from Ottawa in Canada, and Christopher Mayhew from London. In May 1951 there was a two-way discussion between All India Radio and the B.B.C. on 'Technical Education'. The speakers from India were Dr. K. S. Krishnan and Mr. J. A. Taraporevala, with Dr. Narayana Menon as Chairman, and the London speakers were Sir John Sargent and Mr. J. C. Jones, with Mr. Edgar Lustgarten as Chairman. In January 1952 there was an interesting three-way exchange programme in the B.B.C. series 'Serious Argument', in which India, France and Britain participated. Discussing the question, 'How Can Western Europe Best Co-operate with Asia' were Mr. Frank Moraes, Editor of the *Times of India*, Monsieur Pierre Frederix and Sir Frederick Whyte.

Also, by means of recordings made by the B.B.C. Transcription Service, of programmes broadcast in London on any of the Home or Overseas Services, the B.B.C. can offer broadcasting concerns all over the world, records of outstanding items such as concerts of Western music, or talks given by authorities on matters of general, cultural and educational interest. Being in recorded form, other broadcasting concerns can use them in their programmes at times best suited to the habits of their audiences and without fear of shortwave atmospheric disturbances.

'So a link can be formed between the East and the West especially in the spheres of thought and culture.

Similarly through the co-operation of such broadcasting organisations as All-India Radio the B.B.C. Office can also send recordings of the Indian scenes back to London for broadcast to the English people and so foster and maintain an exchange of ideas between the Commonwealth countries and Great Britain.

The B.B.C. also maintains a News Correspondent in New Delhi whose work is to report to London for inclusion in B.B.C. News Bulletins, news items from India and Pakistan. The present holder of this post is Richard Williams. The present B.B.C. Representative is William Ash.

The address of the B.B.C. Office is: Post Box 109, New Delhi.

CIVIL AVIATION

The following table shows the position as on 31st December, 1951:

S. No.	Company.	Route.	Frequency.
1.	AIR INDIA LTD., BOMBAY	Bombay-Calcutta	Daily.
		Bombay-Delhi	Daily.
		Bombay-Delhi (Night Service)	Daily.
		Bombay-Ahmedabad-Karachi	Daily.
		Bombay-Karachi	2 Weekly.
		Bombay-Madras-Tiruchirapalli-Colombo	Daily.
		Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore-Cochin-Trivandrum	Daily.
2.	INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS LTD., NEW DELHI	Delhi-Lahore	Daily.
		Delhi-Jaipur-Jodhpur-Karachi	5 Weekly.
		Delhi-Calcutta	Daily.
		Calcutta-Rangoon	Daily.
		Delhi-Amritsar-Jammu-Srinagar	Daily.
		Calcutta-Muzaffarpur-Patna-Khatmandu	5 Weekly.
		Patna-Khatmandu	5 Weekly.
3.	AIR SERVICES OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY	Bombay-Keshod-Porbandar-Jamnagar-Bhuj	5 Weekly.
		Bombay-Jamnagar-Bhuj-Karachi	2 Weekly.
		Bombay-Bhavnagar-Rajkot	Daily.
		Bombay-Poona-Belgaum-Bangalore	1 Weekly.
		Bombay-Cochin	3 Weekly.
		Bombay-Poona-Bangalore	1 Weekly.
		Bombay-Indore-Gwalior-Kanpur-Lucknow	2 Weekly
4.	DECCAN AIRWAYS LTD., BEGUMPET	Madras-Hyderabad-Nagpur-Delhi	Daily.
		Hyderabad-Bangalore	Daily.
		Hyderabad-Bombay	Daily.
		Delhi-Nagpur-Madras (Night Air Mail)	Daily.
		Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta (Night Air Mail)	Daily.
5.	AIRWAYS (INDIA) LTD., CALCUTTA	Calcutta-Visakhapatnam-Madras-Bangalore	4 Weekly.
		Calcutta-Bhubaneswar-Madras-Bangalore	3 Weekly.
		Calcutta-Dacca	3 Daily.
		Calcutta-Gauhati-Mohanbari	Daily.
		Calcutta-Baghdogra	2 Daily.
		Calcutta-Baghdogra (Freight Service)	3 Weekly.
		Calcutta-Gauhati	2 Daily.
		Calcutta-Nagpur-Bombay	Daily.
		Calcutta-Gauhati (Freight Service)	3 to 7 Daily.
		Gauhati-Baghdogra-Patna-Kanpur-Agra-Delhi	3 Weekly.
6.	BHARAT AIRWAYS LTD., CALCUTTA	Calcutta-Bangkok-Singapore	1 Weekly.
		Calcutta-Patna-Banaras-Lucknow-Delhi	Daily.
		Calcutta-Chittagong	Daily.
		Calcutta-Agartala-Silchar-Imphal	Daily.
		Calcutta-Agartala	12 Weekly.
		Calcutta-Agartala (Freight Service)	3 to 6 Daily.
		Agartala-Gauhati	2 Weekly.
		Agartala-Gauhati-Tezpur-Jorhat-Mohanbari	Daily.
		Gauhati-Silchar	2 Weekly.
7.	AIR INDIA INTERNATIONAL LTD., BOMBAY	Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-Paris-London	1 Weekly.
		Bombay-Cairo-Rome-London	1 Weekly.
		Calcutta-Bombay-Cairo-Rome-Geneva-London	1 Weekly.
		Calcutta-Bombay-Cairo-Paris-London	1 Weekly.
		Bombay-Karachi-Aden-Nairobi	1 Weekly.
8.	HIMALAYAN AVIATION LTD., CALCUTTA	Calcutta-Allahabad-Bhopal-Ahmedabad	1 Weekly.
		Ahmedabad-Jamnagar-Zahidan-Kandhar-Kabul	3 Weekly.
9.	KALINGA AIRLINES, CALCUTTA	Calcutta-Agartala (Freight Service)	2 to 8 Daily.

A radical improvement in carriage of mails by air was made with effect from the 30th January 1949 when scheduled night air mail services commenced operation on the routes Bombay-Nagpur-Calcutta and Madras-Nagpur-Delhi. Shortly afterwards the "All Up Airmail Scheme" was introduced which aimed at carriage of all mails, as far as possible, by scheduled air services. The operation of night air mail services was temporarily suspended during the monsoon period (from 9th June 1949 to 14th October 1949). These services were resumed with effect from the 15th October 1949 and have since continued to operate uninterrupted even during the monsoon season. On the 1st March 1950 a night service carrying passengers, freight and mail was inaugurated on the Delhi-Bombay (direct route). This service also continued to operate during the monsoon season. The night air services have proved to be very popular with the public and their operation has been fully justified from the economic point of view. The night mail service was taken over on June 1, 1951 by the Deccan Airways. The Government continued to give subsidy in the financial year 1950-51 to Indian Air Transport Companies and Flying Clubs. The grant of subsidy to non-scheduled operators has, however, been discontinued with effect from the 1st October 1951.

TRAFFIC STATISTICS

Some interesting statistics relating to scheduled air services operated by Indian Air Transport Companies during 1950 and 1951 are given below :—

Particulars	1950	1951
SCHEDULED SERVICES		
Miles flown	18,896,139	19,335,753
Number of passengers carried	452,869	448,674
Mail carried in lbs.	8,356,144	7,153,711
Freight carried in lbs.	80,006,755	86,860,661
Capacity Ton-Miles operated	52,251,865	56,939,587
Load Factor	65.8%	68.5%

EXTERNAL AIR SERVICES

The first concrete step was taken about the end of 1947, when the Government approved a scheme for the establishment of an Indian air service between India and the United Kingdom. A new company was formed for this purpose under the name of Air-India International Ltd. The Government of India hold 49 per cent. of the share capital with an option to increase this to 51 per cent. at any time. On the Board of Directors of this company, Government have their own nominee as a "Special Director" who has certain over-riding powers. During an initial period of five years any losses incurred by this company will be made good by Government but any payment so made shall have to be repaid out of subsequent profits made by the company. The India-United Kingdom service, equipped with the most modern type of Lockheed Constellation 40-seater aircraft, commenced operation on June 8, 1948 on the route Bombay-Cairo-Geneva-London when the 'Malabar Princess' took off from the Santa Cruz airport with 35 passengers, and 164 bags containing about 1,700 lbs. of letter mail.

Having established external air services to the West the question of operation of air services of the East was taken up during the year 1949 and on the 28th May 1949 Bharat Airways Ltd. commenced operation of an air service on the route Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong with the Skymaster type of aircraft. Subsequently, operation on the Bangkok-Hongkong sector was suspended and the service was restricted to the Calcutta-Bangkok sector with a once weekly frequency. With effect from 6th October 1950 the service has been extended upto Singapore.

Air India International Ltd. also increased the scope of their operations by introducing a scheduled service to East Africa with one fortnightly frequency on the route Bombay-Aden-Nairobi with effect from the 21st January 1950. The frequency of the service was increased to one weekly from 1st May 1950. An intermediate stop at Karachi between Bombay and Aden was introduced with effect from 26th July 1950.

Yet another mile-stone in the progress of Civil Aviation in India was reached on the 5th December 1951 when an Indian air transport company commenced operation of a scheduled air service between India and Afghanistan.

The need for establishment of an air link with Afghanistan had been felt for a long time but its fulfilment was delayed due to difficulty encountered in obtaining transit facilities through Western Pakistan. A service, however, was commenced by Himalayan Aviation Ltd. on the route Ahmedabad-Jamnagar-Zahidan-Kandhar-Kabul with effect from the 5th December 1951 avoiding Pakistan territory altogether. The Government of Pakistan has now agreed to the operation of a scheduled air service between India and Afghanistan on the route Delhi - Ahmedabad - Karachi - Jiwani - Zahidan - Rahdu Chah-Kandhar-Kabul, without traffic rights at Karachi. The service was started on the route from Ahmedabad *via* Karachi with effect from the 27th February 1952. Due to bad weather, the service was temporarily suspended with effect from the 1st March 1952.

As a result of air transport agreements with the various countries, foreign services passing through India have largely increased in number. At present, services to and across India are operated by the following Airlines :—Air Ceylon, Air France, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Iranian Airways Co., Pan American World Airways System, Philippine Air Lines, Inc., Qantas Empire Airways Ltd., Siamese Airway Co., Transcontinental and Western Air Inc., Orient Airways Ltd., K. L. M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Braathens South American and Far East Air Transport A. S., Scandinavian Airlines System and Union of Burma Airways.

AERODROMES

At the close of the year 1951, seventy-five aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department. These comprised of 3 International, 8 Major, 27 Intermediate and 37 Minor aerodromes.

Twenty aerodromes are at present equipped for regular night flying operations.

For Air Traffic Control purposes India is divided into four Flight Information Regions with flight information centres at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Flight Information Centres act as Rescue Co-ordination Centres also.

AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATION ORGANIZATION

This branch of the Civil Aviation Department was organised in 1946 and had established by the end of 1951, 57 aeronautical communication stations.

For purposes of organization, India has been divided into four regions, each under the charge of a Controller of Communication, who is responsible for maintenance and operation of the communication stations in his region.

The communication organisation has the following ancillary units :—

The Radio Construction Unit; The Radio Development Unit; The Radio Stores Depot.

The new installations and major repairs to technical equipment are carried out by the construction unit. The Radio Development unit, which came into existence in January, 1948, is engaged in carrying out research and development work on problems pertaining to Aeronautical Communications. The Radio Stores Depot is the central stores organization responsible for the stocking and distribution of all equipment and spares to the stations.

The fifty-seven aeronautical communication stations provide facilities for air ground communication, radio aid to navigation, point to point communications and Met broadcasts for the benefit of aviators. The International airports have been equipped with facilities in accordance with the recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation. At other airfields, essential facilities to ensure the safety and regularity of flights have been provided. Point to point links have also been provided for communication between the terminal stations in India as well as between the international airports in India and those in the adjacent countries.

AIR TRAINING

Facilities for training in flying, aircraft engineering, communications and air traffic control are available at the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad which comprises the following four wings, *viz* :—

(1) Flying School; (2) Aerodrome Officers' Training School; (3) Engineering School; (4) Communication School.

In addition a Repair and Overhaul Organisation is also attached to the Centre for carrying out repairs and overhaul of the Centre's aircraft.

Allahabad Training Centre, 1951

Courses	*In-take*	*Out-put*
Radio Technicians (Refresher Course)	4	4
Radio Technicians (Advanced Refresher Course)	35	24
Radio Operators (Advanced Refresher Course) ..	28	13
Refresher Course for Officers (Communications)	40	40
Probationary Officers' Course (Communication)	8	8
Course in Radio Communication for students from Guindy Engg. College	4	4
Long Range Tel. Channels Course	8	8
Junior Airline Pilots ..	14	20
Pilots Ground Training Course	47	47
Ground Engineering Course	40	3
Air Traffic Control Officers' Course	37	26
Control Operators' Course	16	—

The Centre has acquired the reputation of being the best of its kind in the East.

Flying Clubs :—Flying Clubs provide facilities for training at concessional rates. There are at present ten subsidised flying clubs with headquarters at Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Nagpur, Bhubaneswar, Patna, Jullundur Cantonment (with a satellite centre at Patiala), Lucknow (with satellite centres at Allahabad and Kanpur).

Flying Clubs

Name of Club.	*Pilots trained.* 'A'		'A1'		'B'	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Subsidised Flying Clubs :						
BENGAL	13	21	—	—	16	4
BOMBAY	30	43	1	—	21	21
DELHI	12	11	—	—	8	3
MADRAS	19	31	—	—	14	11
BIHAR	15	9	1	—	1	3
NORTHERN INDIA	20	15	1	—	5	5
ORISSA	12	8	—	—	3	—
HIND PROVINCIAL	49	34	—	—	7	18
MADHYA PRADESH	12	10	—	1	1	3
*HYDERABAD	27	11	—	—	5	6
FLYING TRAINING SCHOOL, BANGALORE	7	5	—	—	1	—
TOTAL SUBSIDISED	216	198	3	1	82	74
Unsubsidised Flying Clubs :						
JODHPUR	1	—	—	—	—	—
GRAND TOTAL	217	198	3	1	82	74

* Ceased on October 1, 1951.

India is a member of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and has been elected to its Council. Mr. K. M. Raha was the first Representative of India on the Council of I.C.A.O. followed by Mr. B. M. Gupta, Mr. D. Chakravarti and Mr. M. G. Pradhan. India took part in all the Assembly meetings and was represented in important Committee and Division meetings.

At the invitation of the Government of India, the I.C.A.O South-East Asia Regional Air Navigation meeting was held in New Delhi during November/December, 1948. Over two hundred delegates from 14 States and two International Organisations, *viz.* the International Meteorological Organisation and International Air Transport Association, attended.

The Government of India have concluded bilateral air transport agreements with U.S.A., Netherlands, France, Sweden, Pakistan, Ceylon, Australia, Switzerland, Philippines, U.K. and Afghanistan.

AIRCRAFT OVERHAUL AND MANUFACTURING FACILITIES

In the prewar period overhaul facilities in the country were extremely limited. However, considerable progress has been made during the postwar period. Most of the air transport companies now have overhaul facilities which cover the airframe, the engine and its accessories.

The need for aircraft manufacturing was keenly felt immediately on the outbreak of the War and the Hindustan Aircraft Company was established in the year 1940. Aircraft, aeromaterials, accessories and parts are now being manufactured in the country.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

A Research and Development Branch, proposed in the post-war plans of the Civil Aviation Department in 1945, was created in April 1946.

A Technical Centre has been established in New Delhi. Research and Development work concerning problems of aircraft design, construction, modification and repair, development of aircraft materials and processes, development and use of safety devices, analysis of technical problems of air transportation and, in general, such scientific and advanced technical work considered necessary for the promotion of Civil Aviation is carried out at this Centre.

An aeroplane load adjuster intended for ensuring safe loading of aircraft has been developed in the Laboratory.

During the last two years, data on the gust conditions prevailing in our domestic air routes has been collected using V-G Recorders covering a period of approximately 1,000 flight hours. The results of these investigations have significance in the determination of fatigue life of aeroplane structures.

The Technical Centre is also engaged in the development of designs for gliders. Two single seater Primary Training Gliders, Model PT-GI, utilising indigenous materials in many major components have already been constructed and successfully test flown. A complete set of drawings for an Intermediary Glider, Model IT-GI, has also been prepared and the prototype is now under construction.

Another activity of the Centre is concerned with the design approval of prototype aircraft for Type Certification. The prototype, acrobatic trainer aircraft model HT-2 designed by the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore, was certified for initial flight trials after checking the major structural aerodynamic and strength test reports on this aircraft.

CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

In view of the economic situation in the country, the development programme of this Department has been considerably curtailed. The budget estimates for the year 1952-53 under the two demands, Revenue and Capital pertaining to Civil Aviation are as follows :—

Revenue	Rs.	2,80,28,000
Capital	Rs.	1,50,00,000

ROADS

THE country's road system may be briefly described as follows :—

There exist four great trunk roads, stretching diagonally across the country which form the framework with which most of the important subsidiary roads are linked. These trunk roads have been in existence for a very long period and are rich in historical association. The most famous is the ancient marching route—known as the Grand Trunk Road—which stretches right across the northern part of the country from Delhi to Calcutta; the other three connect Calcutta with Madras, Madras with Bombay and Bombay with Delhi, and the four of them together account for about 5,000 out of the 91,857 miles of metalled roads in the country.

None of these roads however can be considered safe "all weather" roads according to modern standards. The Madras-Calcutta Road in particular is far from being bridged throughout its entire length. The other three roads also require a great deal of improvement. Work is however steadily in progress towards the removal of the present handicaps.

As regards the subsidiary roads, the best and most numerous are to be found in South India. As one would expect, the worst served regions are Rajasthan and parts of the Punjab on the one hand, and Orissa and West Bengal on the other, the former owing to its aridity and sparse population, and the latter because of the numerous unbridged and mostly unbridgeable waterways which dissect it. In addition there are numerous other parts of the country, such as the lower Himalayas, which suffer from a dearth of communications owing to the difficult terrain. Besides surfaced roads, there is a very large mileage of "kutcha" roads amounting to approximately 163,000 miles, some of which are good for motor traffic during the dry weather.

DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

On the whole it is reasonable to say that the country's road system, even before the advent of motor transport, was altogether insufficient for its needs and it is the increasing realisation of this fact that led to the appointment of the special Road Development Committee in 1927 whose functions were to examine the question of the development of road communications in view of the increasing use of motor transport and suggest ways and means of financing it.

The recommendations put forward by the Committee were carefully considered by the Government of India, whose conclusions upon them were embodied in a resolution and provided that the increase from four to six annas per gallon in the import and excise duties on motor spirit, which had been effected in March 1929, should be maintained for a period of five years in the first instance, and that the additional duty should be allotted as a block grant for expenditure on road development, and credited to a separate Road Development Account, whose unexpended balances should not lapse at the end of the financial year.

Allocation to States.—The original resolution dealing with the disposal of the Road Development Account has since been amended from time to time, the resolution at present in force in India having been passed by the Indian Parliament in 1950. Its main features may be described as follows: The special tax on petrol introduced in 1929 shall continue to be levied for road development, the proceeds of which, after retaining a reserve of 20 per cent. for administration, research and special grants-in-aid, shall be allocated for expenditure in the different States in the ratio of the petrol consumption in the various areas. These sums may be spent on the construction, reconstruction or substantial improvement of roads and bridges including the cost of preparation of road schemes—but not for ordinary road upkeep or maintenance—on interest and amortization charges on road loans sanctioned hitherto by the Government of India and also on administration of State Boards of Communications and establishment connected with the control of motor transport.

With the levy of a surcharge on petrol, the share of the petrol duty available for the Road Fund was increased from 2 annas to 2½ annas per gallon with effect from October 1, 1931. Upto the end of March 1951 the Fund had financed road schemes to the value of Rs. 14½ crores, apart from amounts spent in the Pakistan area, prior to partition, leaving an unspent balance of Rs. 8 crores in the hands of State Governments. This is exclusive of expenditure from the Road Fund Reserve.

Feeder Roads.—Upto the introduction of the Road Fund in 1929, all State Roads were financed exclusively from the general revenues of the States and local roads from local revenues supplemented by State grants. The object of creating the Road Fund in 1929 was to supplement and not to replace the normal expenditure from State and local revenues, but unfortunately the ten years following the introduction of the Fund were marked by acute financial stringency, with the result that State Governments and local bodies had to make drastic curtailments in the allotments made for roads from their revenue.

The effect of these curtailments was to starve the construction and development of feeder roads, as the Road Fund was originally being used exclusively for roads of inter-State and inter-district importance. The Government of India, however, subsequently laid down that at least 25 per cent. of the State shares in the Road Fund should be used on Feeder Roads and that not more than 25 per cent. can be used on roads which compete with the Railways.

ROAD MILEAGE

On the administrative side roads except for the small mileage of National Highways described later are a State subject and may be divided into two main classes, State Roads under the Public Works Department and Local Roads in charge of local bodies. The extent to which the administration of roads has been delegated to local bodies varies considerably from State to State but in the country as a whole about 80 per cent of the extra-municipal mileage is under the charge of District Boards or District Councils, including a certain mileage, mainly in Madhya Pradesh which is termed "Provincial" but maintained under their agency. Within Municipal areas, all roads, other than sections of main roads passing through the towns, are controlled by the respective Municipalities.

The grand total of the mileage of extra-municipal roads maintained by public authorities in the Indian Union is 255,459. Of this total, the mileage for the area which formerly constituted British Indian Provinces and minor Administrations is 185,328 and for Indian States 70,131.

The total mileage of roads with modern surfaces, either bituminous or cement roads, is 11,375 and the total mileage of water-bound macadam roads is 80,482, making a total mileage of roads which is either modern surfaced or water-bound macadam of 91,857. The total mileage of lower types of roads is 163,602.

The State with the greatest road mileage is Madras with 37,851, out of which however, only 635 is modern surfaced, while the State with the greatest mileage of modern roads is the Punjab, with 2,217 miles out of a total State mileage of 9,105.

India's road system is grossly inadequate for the country's needs and a comparison with other advanced countries will show how great is the leeway that has to be made up. For example, the road mileage per 100 square miles of area are 202 in the United Kingdom, 184 in France, 103 in the U.S.A., 95 in Germany, 89 in Italy and 70 in Ceylon. India's road mileage for the same area is 22, representing less than one-ninth of the U.K. and one-third of Ceylon.

THE NAGPUR PLAN

The Central Road Fund could, at best, increase the annual road expenditure by roughly 15 per cent at a time when motor transport was steadily on the increase, calling for more and better roads. It was however not until the importance of roads to the country was brought home forcibly by the impact of the Second World War that a fresh examination of the problem was stimulated. Following persistent representations from the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association of Bombay, the need for an extensive programme of road development both for the purpose of assisting the transition from war to peace and for fostering the economic advancement of the country was accepted by the Government of India. In December 1943 the Chief Engineers of the various States met in conference at Nagpur and evolved a road plan based on the minimum needs of the country. Adopting as their objective the very modest proposition that no village in a well-developed agricultural area should remain more than 5 miles from a metalled road, the Chief Engineers recommended the increase of Indian Union's road mileage to 335,000 of which 290,000 miles would be motorable. The nett increase in road mileage under this Plan, now known as the famous Nagpur Plan works out at 50 per cent.

FIVE-YEAR PROGRAMME

While the Government of India as well as the State Governments endorsed these recommendations in general terms, there was no general acceptance of a time-limit for the accomplishment of the plan. However five-year programmes for commencement from April 1947 and representing varying proportions of the Nagpur scheme were prepared by the States for their respective areas in 1945-46. These Programmes, exclusive of National Highways (i.e., main arterial roads of national importance) were estimated to cost nearly Rs. 120 crores over the five-year period, the following being the allotments (in crores of rupees) proposed by the individual States: U.P. 30.72; W. Bengal 12.00; Bombay 20.80; Madras 20.77; Bihar 13.60; East Punjab 4.00; Madhya Pradesh 7.00; Assam (before detachment of part of Sylhet) 5.32 and Orissa 4.00. The Programmes embraced the construction or improvement of 80,000 miles of roads as under:

State & District Roads.

Mileage improvement	.. ..	33,393
Mileage, new construction	.. ..	17,509

Village Roads.

New construction & improvement	..	30,093

Some of the States, particularly Bombay and Madras, have since revised and reduced their 5-year programmes to roughly Rs. 8 crores each.

Progress in the implementation of the Nagpur Plan is however most disappointing. For the first two years there was no dearth of funds but owing to shortage of steel, cement and other materials as also shortage of rail transport facilities and delay in land acquisition, added to inadequate administrative arrangements, the majority of the States except the U.P. could report hardly any progress. Thereafter the Central Government which had undertaken to bear half the cost of all reconstruction schemes had to discontinue such assistance. Moreover the loans which the Centre had promised were also severely curtailed. The result is that the Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab and Orissa and many of the remaining States had to abandon large portions of their plans. A few States in addition failed to create adequate administrative arrangements for the execution of the programme with the result that portions of the grants made in the budget at the beginning of each year consistently lapsed at the close of the year, to the detriment of road development.

The 5-year period covered by these Plans ended on 31st March 1952 and inclusive of Parts B and C States, the total expenditure is estimated at Rs. 50 crores representing less than half of what the States planned to accomplish.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS

The Central Government, as part of their contribution towards post-war development in the State's field and as part of a concerted plan for the co-ordinated development of land transport as a whole, accepted liability for the construction and maintenance of the National Highways with effect from 1st April 1947. Of the 18,000 miles of National Highways originally delineated in pre-partition India, 10,000 miles are now being maintained by the Central Government in the Indian Union.

The five-year plan for the development of National Highways was originally estimated to cost Rs. 36 crores but was reduced to Rs. 23½ crores subsequently. Although financed by the Centre, the actual execution of the work is carried out through the State P.W.Ds. It was expected that as a result of this expenditure, about 5,421 miles of National Highways would be improved and 787 miles of new National Highways constructed in the former Governors' Provinces.

Reduced allotment of funds during the past three years however have belied these expectations. In the Five-year period, the total expenditure on development and construction of National Highways is now expected not to exceed Rs. 9 crores. Within the limited funds granted, satisfactory progress in the development of National Highways has however been made during these 5 years. Out of about 1,080 miles of missing links in the National highway system about 130 miles have since been constructed at a cost of Rs. 1·42 crores and 285 miles are under construction. Fifteen major bridges have been constructed at a cost of about Rs. 2 crores and 47 more bridges estimated to cost Rs. 3·4 crores are under construction. In addition 1,200 miles of highways have been improved and upgraded while work on 580 miles is at present in progress.

THE NEW PLAN

The second Five-year Plan of National Development which has now been adopted under the Planning Commission's recommendations makes an even smaller provision for Roads than the first Five-year Plan which, in view of the large arrears of work left over from the earlier Plan, has been criticised as totally inadequate. The provision for the next 5 years under this Plan is as under:—

	(Rs. In Crores)
National Highways	23·00
Other Roads:	
West Bengal	13·85
Bombay	11·64
Bihar	8·00
U.P.	5·22
Madras	5·00
Assam	2·13
Madhya Pradesh	2·00
Orissa	2·00
East Punjab	0·75
Parts B & C States	20·15
Total ..	93·74

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

The expenditure of Rs. 9 crores on National Highways and Rs. 50 crores on other Roads during the past few years works out at an average annual expenditure of Rs. 12 crores on road development. At present nearly Rs. 13 crores is being spent in addition on Road Maintenance, making a total road expenditure of Rs. 25 crores. As against this, the Governments at the Centre and in the States are now realizing a revenue of over Rs. 43 crores annually from motor transport, as under:—

	Revenue, approx. 1950-51 Rs. In Crore
Central Revenues.	
Motor Spirit Duties	21·87
Tyre Excise ,, ...	4·05
Vehicle Import ,, ...	9·44
	35·36
State Revenue.	
Vehicle Taxes	5·35
Petrol Sales Taxes	3·10
	43·81

Vehicles:—Civilian motor vehicles on the country's roads in 1950 numbered 293,662 made up of 28,193 motor cycles, 149,476 cars, 8,407 taxis, 29,443 passenger buses, 74,471 trucks and 8,672 miscellaneous vehicles as shown in the statement attached. There are also 8 million bullock carts in use.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES TAXED IN STATES DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF 1948-49.

Serial No.	Name of State	Motor Cycles	Private Cars	Public Service Vehicles				Goods Vehicles		Miscellaneous		Total Vehicles		Total No. of Motor Vehicles
				Motor Cabs		Other P. S. Vehicles								
				Diesel-Engined	Others	Diesel-Engined	Others	Diesel-Engined	Others	Diesel-Engined	Others	Diesel-Engined	Others	
	PART 'A' STATES													
1	Assam	445	4,270	..	146	..	1,667	18	3,723	1	779	19	11,030	11,049
2	Bihar	1,619	7,338	..	209	..	1,370	19	3,861	..	20	19	14,417	14,436
3	Bombay	6,110	32,805	..	1,936	408	3,004	384	14,740	..	..	792	58,595	59,387
4	Madhya Pradesh ..	1,327	4,508	..	138	15	1,350	20	3,650	..	39	35	11,012	11,047
5	Madras	3,303	18,334	..	801	205	3,873	310	6,996	46	125	561	33,932	34,493
6	Orissa	378	1,941	..	29	1	559	28	1,724	..	23	29	4,654	4,683
7	Punjab	1,030	2,853	..	151	..	1,303	..	2,540	..	72	..	7,949	7,949
8	U. P.	3,015	18,157	..	690	..	4,605	1	9,903	..	90	1	36,460	36,461
9	West Bengal† ..	2,032	22,369	..	1,992	..	2,395	..	11,953	..	4,673	..	45,414	45,414
	PART 'B' STATES													
1	Hyderabad ..	2,163	6,703	..	560	578	445	311	2,946	..	70	889	12,887	13,776
2	Jammu and Kashmir	52	573	..	116	..	1,454	..	..	..	337	..	2,532	2,532
3	Madhya Bharat	221	2,324	..	17	..	386	..	739	..	..	..	3,687	3,687
4	Mysore	1,470	4,646	..	153	34	649	55	1,492	..	..	89	8,410	8,499
5	PEPSU‡	284	975	..	45	..	444	..	366	..	474	..	2,588	2,588
6	Rajasthan* ..	680	4,791	..	153	..	1,159	..	2,082	..	1,366	..	10,235	10,235
7	Saurashtra	425	2,570	..	575	..	300	..	1,550	..	380	..	5,800	5,800
8	Travancore-Cochin.	844	3,037	..	221	1	1,584	12	1,929	5	51	18	8,266	8,284
	PART 'C' STATES													
1	Ajmer	105	847	..	14	1	110	..	158	..	30	1	1,264	1,265
2	Bhopal	47	465	..	..	..	55	..	230	..	31	..	828	828
3	Bilaspur	1	3	..	..	..	5	..	5	..	3	..	17	17
4	Coorg	35	269	..	36	..	54	..	258	..	..	..	652	652
5	Delhi	2,423	7,626	..	351	..	526	2	1,471	..	..	2	12,397	12,399
6	Himachal Pradesh ..	16	129	..	16	..	20	..	172	..	1	..	354	354
7	Kutch	41	242	..	10	..	64	..	211	..	..	..	568	568
8	Manipur	31	167	..	..	..	599	..	..	..	43	..	840	840
9	Tripura	3	51	..	36	1	54	..	86	..	2	1	232	233
10	Vindhya Pradesh ..	85	355	..	..	..	136	2	504	..	..	2	1,080	1,082
	PART 'D' STATES													
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	8	28	..	12	..	29	..	16	..	11	..	104	104
	Total ..	28,193	149,476	..	8,407	1,244	28,199	1,162	73,309	52	8,620	2,458	296,204	298,662

* Figures relate to quarter ended June 1950.
† Exclusive of figures in respect of certain districts.
‡ Figures relate to quarter ended March 1949.

MILEAGE OF EXTRA MUNICIPAL ROADS IN THE INDIAN UNION 1948.

States	METALLED ROADS				Unmetalled Roads	Grand Total
	Bituminous	Concrete	Water-bound Macadam	Total (surfaced)		
Madras	560	75	24,220	24,855	12,996	37,851
Bombay	580	144	10,847	11,571	10,569	22,140
(W) Bengal	1,045	51	2,132	3,228	19,704	22,932
Uttar Pradesh	1,401	346	6,648	8,395	24,180	32,575
Punjab (I)	2,209	8	312	2,529	6,576	9,105
Bihar	1,539	4	2,856	4,399	26,386	30,785
Madhya Pradesh	364	20	5,521	5,905	3,193	9,098
Assam	895	..	315	1,210	11,283	12,493
Orissa	38	1	2,927	2,966	4,431	7,397
Total	8,631	649	55,778	65,058	1,19,318	1,84,376
Delhi	159	6	5	170	60	230
Ajmer	99	..	214	313	23	336
Coorg	45	..	287	332	54	386
Total	303	6	506	815	137	952
Total India	8,934	655	56,284	65,873	1,19,455	1,85,328
Total former Indian States	1,675	111	24,198	25,984	44,147	70,131
Grand Total	10,609	766	80,482	91,857	1,63,602	2,55,459

INLAND WATER-WAYS

IN pre-railway days inland navigation played an important role in the transport system of the country. The decline began with the construction of railways in 1855. While the railways received every assistance from the Government to expand, the water transport which was then only in its initial stages of mechanisation, and was thus not in a position to provide the security, safety, and speed comparable with the railways, was allowed to languish. Almost simultaneously, it received another blow when big irrigation schemes were taken up and consequently large scale withdrawals of water from the already meagre supplies of the rivers were effected. To add to these adverse circumstances there was no central co-ordinating authority to improve and maintain the water-ways and provide the appropriate navigational facilities as inland navigation has always been a provincial subject.

It has come to be recognised that the most rational way to deal with a river is to treat it as a unit from the source to the mouth irrespective of administrative boundaries. Also the utilisation of the water resources of a river should, as far as possible, be on a multi-purpose basis including irrigation, generation of hydro-electric power and navigation, in order to secure the most economic exploitation. The present constitution, therefore, provides for the control of the Central Government on navigation on inter-state rivers and national water-ways. Besides, a Central Water and Power Commission has been set up to assist in the co-ordinated multi-purpose development of the water resources of the country. It is consequently expected that inland navigation in the country will before long play its due role in the transport system of the country. Further, this year the Government has set up the Ganga Brahmaputra Water Transport Board, which will co-ordinate and stimulate the navigational activities of the States of U.P., Bihar, West Bengal and Assam situated on this river system.

Looking back on the state of navigation on the main rivers about a hundred years ago, it is noticed that large steamers plied on the Brahmaputra upto Dibrugarh; on the Ganga as far as Garmukteshwar, over 700 miles above Patna, and Kanpur, *en-route*, presented the appearance of a large port; on the Yamuna as far as Agra; and on the Ghagra, only 30 years ago, a regular service was maintained upto Ayodhya, 200 miles upstream of its confluence with the River Ganga. A number of canals constructed for irrigation included provision for navigation.

PRESENT POSITION

At present steamers ply regularly on the Brahmaputra river upto Dibrugarh but on the Ganga as far as Patna only with feeder services upto Buxar on the Ganga and Barhaj on the Ghagra. There are other parts of the sub-continent where canal navigation is still active. In the Madras State for instance, the Godavari Canals, including the Dummagudan Canal, the Kistna Canals, the Buckingham Canal, the Kurnool-Cudappah Canal, the West-Coast Canals and the Vedaraniyam Canals are important highways for water-borne traffic. The Godavari and Kistna Delta canals are indeed the chief means of transport in that region and afford a cheap and ready mode of access to all markets. The Buckingham Canal has played an important part in the trade of the country traversed by it, and in particular during the last war when the traffic was heavy it afforded considerable relief to the railways. On the West Coast the backwaters form the chief means of communication and transport. In Orissa, too, there are some 200 miles of navigable canal in constant use.

Then there are the important water-ways of West Bengal, comprising besides the delta river system, also the canals around Calcutta. The records of imports and exports into and from Calcutta show the extent to which the largest seaport in India depends upon its water-way communications. Post-partition figures show that 12 per cent of the trade of the port arrives and leaves by water-ways.

As by far the greater proportion of the water-borne traffic of the country is carried by the unorganised country-boats, reliable figures are not available as to the total ton-miles of traffic thus moved. It has been estimated, however, that this would amount to only about one per cent of the total railway traffic of the country.

The approximate length of navigable water-ways at present in India is as follows:—Uttar Pradesh, 745 miles; Bihar, 715 miles; West Bengal, 777 miles; Assam, 920 miles; Orissa, 287 miles; Madras, 1,700 miles; Total, 5,144 miles.

The above mileages are approximate and take into account only the main water-ways navigable by steamers and large country-boats. They do not include the numerous tidal creeks on the coasts which are not connected to an inland water-ways system. Out of this, 1,762 miles are navigated by steamers, details of which are given below:—

	Miles
River Ganga—Patna to Lalgola (Border)	315
Patna to Buxar (Feeder service)	100
River Ghagra—Confluence Ganga/Ghagra to Barhaj	97
River Hooghly—Calcutta to Sundarbans (Border)	150
River Brahmaputra—Dibrugarh to Dhubri (Border)	400
(Feeder services on tributaries)	375
(Feeder service on Surma Valley)	85
River Bhagirathi—Calcutta to Ganga River (during rains only).	180
River Brahmaputra—Dibrugarh to Sadiya (during rains only)	60
Total	1,762

Statistics of water-borne traffic are not maintained in this country. Detailed figures are available only for traffic carried on the navigation canals, which are maintained for the purpose of assessing tolls.

The tonnage of goods carried on the canals are given below as available:—

Uttar Pradesh, 24,441 tons (1945-46); Bihar, 69,795 tons (1939-40); West Bengal, 1,278,870 tons (1938-39); 547,637 tons (1948-49) (Circular and New Cut Canals in Tollys Nullah only); Orissa, 185,947 tons (1948-49); Madras, 1,493,751 tons (1947-48).

It is interesting to note that the two of the largest Steamer Companies, The India General Navigation and Railway Co., Ltd., and the River Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., who operate over 5,000 miles of the Ganga and Brahmaputra system of rivers in India and East Pakistan, and who carry about 75 per cent. of the total goods handled by power craft, carry about 2 million tons of goods and 10 million passengers per annum. (Separate figures for India and Pakistan are not available.)

FUTURE

Conservation of water resources on a multi-purpose basis and/or river training works or resuscitation of old ones offer the following potential new navigable water ways.

1. **Uttar Pradesh:** (*a*) Revival of navigation of the Ganga river Patna-Buxar-Allahabad. (*b*) Revival of navigation on the Ghagra river upto Bahram Ghat.

2. **Bihar:** (*a*) Navigation on the Kosi river is included in the programme of the Kosi Dam Project, under investigation. (*b*) Development of navigation on the Ganduk river. (*c*) Development of navigation on the Son river, feasible with the construction of the Rihand Dam, investigations on which have almost been completed.

3. **West Bengal:** (*a*) The construction of a navigation canal from Durgapur to the Hooghly river to connect the coal fields in West Bengal and Bihar with the port of Calcutta, is included in the programme of the Damodar Valley Project. (*b*) Resuscitation of the Bhagirathi route affording a direct and much shorter navigation connection from the port of Calcutta to Bihar and U.P. by the construction of a barrage on the Ganga river. This is being investigated under the Ganga barrage project.

4. **Orissa:** (*a*) Resuscitation of the Orissa coast canal to restore the connection between the Hooghly and Dhamra rivers. (*b*) The Mahanadi Valley Project provides for the navigation on the Mahanadi river upto Hirakud dam, about 300 miles from the sea.

5. **Assam:** The various tributaries of the Brahmaputra offer great scope for development of navigation.

6. **Madhya Pradesh:** (*a*) Provision for navigation of the Narmada river is aimed at in the investigations in progress on the Narmada Valley projects. (*b*) Conditions are favourable to obtain a navigation link between the East and West Coasts *via* the Narmada river and the Johita-Son rivers or Bearma-Yamuna rivers.

7. **Bombay:** The construction of dams on the Narmada and Tapi rivers will provide navigational facilities on these rivers.

8. **Madras** Development of the Kistna, and Godavari rivers could also provide navigational facilities.

A priority list has been drawn up in accordance with which it is proposed to develop navigation. In the first stage it is proposed to extend navigation on the Ganga river above Patna as far as Allahabad.

Mr. Otto Popper an Inland Navigation Expert and former Member of the International Danube Commission, visited India on behalf of the E.C.A.F.E. in February 1950. In his report he has suggested a scheme for better organisation and running of country-boat services. The scheme visualises the registration of all country-boats with a carrying capacity of 10 tons or more and issue of certificates of river worthiness, provision of shallow draught tugs for towing the boats, issue of transport documents for goods carried, etc.

The E.C.A.F.E. have recommended that the improvements suggested by Mr. Popper should be given effect to, and have proposed that a pilot project of shallow draught tugs towing country-boats and barges, operated under the auspices of the U.N. Technical Assistance Programme be initiated. The Government of India has approved of the planned project and is in correspondence with the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration to sponsor the same.

During the year 1951, the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration and E.C.A.F.E. organised a tour for the study of technological advances in inland water transport methods abroad. Accordingly a group of twelve members were drawn from India, Pakistan and other countries of the E.C.A.F.E. region, which made a tour of their own region, and Europe and U.S.A. On completion of the tour, the group has submitted to the U.N. a comprehensive report on the observations made. The report, which is yet in its interim state, when finalised, will serve as a useful document to assist in the advancement of water transport in eastern countries.

PORTS*

BOMBAY

THE Port of Bombay is over 75 square miles in extent and is a comparatively modern creation. The decision of Government to constitute a Trust to administer the affairs of the Port originated in the apprehension of Government that the interests of trade were being seriously endangered by the monopoly of landing and shipping facilities being acquired by private companies holding large tracts of foreshore land, most notably the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, which was accordingly purchased by Government in the year 1869 and placed in the hands of a public trust.

During the first few years of its existence, however, the Board was faced with increasing deficits owing to competition from private wharf-owners holding the remainder of the foreshore land. The rights of these private wharf-owners were also, therefore, acquired by Government and vested in the Board in 1879, since when the Port of Bombay has been progressively developed and expanded.

The Board consists of a whole-time Chairman appointed by Government, and twenty-four members, of whom two are elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, eight by the Indian Merchants' Chamber, two by the Bombay Municipality, one by the Millowners' Association, one by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and the remaining ten, which include two representatives of labour, are nominated by Government.

The entire administration of harbour conservancy and lighting, pilotage, docks, bunders, railway and land estates is vested in this Board and is subject to the provisions of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

Harbour.—Bounded on the north and east by the mainland of India and on the west by a narrow peninsula which forms a natural breakwater, the harbour is naturally protected from the violence of the south-west monsoon and provides secure and ample shelter for shipping at all seasons of the year. It is about 12 miles long, 4 to 6 miles wide with a minimum of 32 feet at low water in the entrance fairway. Spring rise above datum is 14 feet 1 inch and the range between mean low and mean high water spring tides is 11 feet 6 inches so that the Port is well-endowed by Nature to accommodate deep-draft shipping.

The Port and its approaches are well-lighted, being served by the Prongs, Kennery and Sunk Rock Light Houses, an unattended Floating Light Vessel, the South Entrance and Prongs Reef Light Buoys, and other subsidiary lights, the more important of which are the Dolphin Rock and Tucker Beacon Lights. The first two light-houses are directly connected by wireless with the Pilot Vessels and the Port Signal Station on the tower of Ballard Pier, while the Wireless Beacon installed on Kennery Island enables ships fitted with direction-finding gear to take bearings from its signals when approaching Bombay.

Passenger Facilities.—Trans-oceanic passenger traffic is mostly dealt with at the Ballard Pier Station. Coastal and Harbour Passenger traffic is dealt with at the New Ferry Wharf.

The total number of overseas passengers embarking and disembarking at Bombay in 1950-51 exceeded 135,000 while the number of passengers carried by the coastal services was over 887,000.

* See also *Shipping* for further details.

Wet Docks.—There are three wet docks, the main features of which are as follows :—

Name and date of completion	Width of entrance	Maximum available depth on sil at M.H.W.N.	Water area	Lineal feet quayage	Number of Berths
Prince's Dock (1880) ..	60′-0″	24′-9″	30 acres	6,910	9
Victoria Dock (1888) ..	80′-0″	26′-9″	25 ,,	7,805	13
Alexandra Dock (1914) ..	100′-0″	33′-0″	49¼ ,,	13,125*	20 (plus 6 berths for ferry steamers.)

* Does not include Ballard Pier.

Movement into and from Alexandra Dock is not restricted, ships being able to pass through an entrance lock 750′-0″ by 100′-0″ at all states of the tide.

The Victoria and Prince's Docks are connected by a communication passage. These Docks which were affected by the fires and explosions of April 1944 are in the course of reconstruction and are being provided with modern transit sheds.

The three Docks together have a water area of 101¼ acres and about 6 miles of quayage; extensive open storage and shed and warehouse accommodation for the reception and storage of goods, exists.

Dry Docks.—The main features of the two Dry Docks are as follows :—

Name of Dry Dock and date of completion	Length	Width	Depth on sill at mean high water neaps	Remarks
Hughes Dry Dock (1914).	1000′-0″	100′-0″	32′-9″	Divisible into two compartments so that 2 ships can be accommodated at a time.
Merewether Dry Dock (1891).	525′-0″	65′-6″	24′-9″	....

Bunders and Timber Ponds.—Beyond the Docks are the "bunders" or open wharves and basins, where coasting and country craft traffic and overside cargo from the Docks and stream are handled. These bunders have an aggregate quayage of nearly 5 miles and are equipped with cranes, sheds and other facilities for loading, unloading and storing cargo, but the labour for handling cargo at the bunders is not provided by the Port Trust and so the wharfage charges are much lower than in the Docks.

The bunder traffic is an important item in the trade of the Port, over 13½ lakhs tons or roughly one-fifth of the total tonnage of the Port being handled annually over the bunder wharves.

Adjoining the bunders are the Timber Ponds covering an area of over 60 acres, where every facility for storage and handling of timber is provided.

Bulk Oil Depots.—There are three groups of bulk oil installations, one each for liquid fuel and lubricating oil, kerosene oil, and petrol, all on land, aggregating 83 acres in extent, leased by the Port Trust.

Ample storage space is available within the Port area for grain (80 acres), cotton (127 acres, 1,000,000 bales), and manganese ore (30 acres, 300,000 tons). Large areas have also been reserved for the landing and storage of other commodities such as Coal, Bricks and Tiles, Building Stones and Iron.

Port Trust Railway

The Port maintains its own railway system which handles nearly 50 per cent of the rail-borne goods traffic of Bombay. Its yearly traffic to and from the trunk Railways amounts to over 2,000,000 tons, and its local station-to-station traffic is approximately the same in volume. The principal commodities carried are cotton, grain and seeds, oil-cake, manganese ore, sugar, kerosene and other bulk oils, coal, charcoal and china clay.

Though only 7¼ miles in actual length, it comprises over 130 miles of main lines and sidings all directly linked with the inter-railway exchange yard at Wadala, the various storage depots and the Docks and Wharves.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1950-51

——	General Account	Pilotage Account	Special Receipts or Special Expenditure
Revenue	5,46,18,303	12,31,723	99,65,488
Expenditure	4,95,57,792	9,38,697	99,65,488
Surplus	50,60,511	2,93,026	....
Deficit	....	....	....

STATISTICS SHOWING CARGO HANDLED DURING THE PERIOD
1941-42 to 1950-51

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1941-42	3,244,000	2,895,000	6,139,000
1942-43	3,521,000	2,835,000	6,356,000
1943-44	4,437,000	2,189,000	6,626,000
1944-45	4,573,000	1,595,000	6,168,000
1945-46	4,548,000	1,902,000	6,450,000
1946-47	3,776,000	1,499,000	5,275,000
1947-48	4,683,000	1,687,000	6,370,000
1948-49	4,948,000	1,634,000	6,582,000
1949-50	4,927,000	1,358,000	6,285,000
1950-51	5,185,000	1,702,000	6,887,000

Statistics showing the volume of shipping handled during the period 1941-42 to 1950-51.

Year	No. of vessels entered docks and berthed at Harbour Walls	Net registered Tonnage
1941-42 ..	1,877	6,098,905
1942-43 ..	2,343	6,654,964
1943-44 ..	2,137	6,451,200
1944-45 ..	1,631	5,268,719
1945-46 ..	2,247	6,510,843
1946-47 ..	1,671	5,226,808
1947-48 ..	2,064	5,938,019
1948-49 ..	1,888	5,588,427
1949-50 ..	2,083	5,664,653
1950-51 ..	2,079	6,016,774

Board of Trustees

Nominated by Government: Chairman, L. T. Gholap, I.C.S., H. P. Hira, K. P. Mushran, Commodore R. M. T. Taylor, R.N., M. M. Chudasama, I.P., A. N. Sattanathan, Brig. K. K. Varma, S. Jagannathan, I.C.S., Dinkar Desai, Prof. Bidesh Kulkarni, B. K. Patel., I.C.S.

Elected by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce: R. W. Bullock, M. Paspatti.

Elected by the Indian Merchants' Chamber: M. A. Master, Ramdas Kilachand, Vallabhdas V. Mariwala, Tulsidas Mulji Vishram, P. M. Chinai, Murarji J. Vaidya.

Elected by the East India Cotton Association Ltd.: Madanmohan R. Ruia.

Elected by the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association: S. N. Haji.

Elected by the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce: M. L. Dahanukar.

Elected by the Municipal Corporation: Asoka R. Mehta, V. B. Gandhi.

Elected by the Millowners' Association: Krishnaraj Madhavjee Damodar Thackersey.

ADMINISTRATION

Secretary, A. S. Bakre.
Deputy Secretary, E. H. Simoes.
Chief Accountant, I. B. Das Gupta.
Deputy Chief Accountants, J. V. Talcherkar, R. B. C. Cour-Palais.
Chief Engineer, P. E. Golvala.
Deputy Chief Engineer, S. B. Dalal.
Docks Manager, F. Seymour-Williams.
Deputy Docks Managers, G. K. Dukes, V. Vaz, A. M. Shaikh, V. A. Kashikar, M. H. Sayani.
Railway Manager, H. A. Gaydon.
Deputy Manager, Commercial, M. E. A. Kizilbash.
Deputy Conservator, R. C. Vint.
Harbour Master, H. W. L. T. Davies.
Manager, Land and Bunders Department, E. M. Blacka.
Deputy Manager, Vacant.
Controller of Stores, P. V. Thadani.
Deputy Controller of Stores, M. R. Nanjundiah.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. N. V. Nene.
Health Officer, Dr. A. J. Mhatre.
Chief Labour Officer, Batuk H. Mehta.
Legal Adviser, S. D. Nariman.

CALCUTTA

The Port of Calcutta is situated on the left bank of the River Hooghly which is formed by the uniting of the three offtakes from the parent River Ganges. The port is about 80 miles from the mouth of the river and 126 miles from the Western Channel Light Vessel at Sandheads. The Port is administered by a Port Commission with jurisdiction under the Calcutta Port Act from Budge Budge to Konnagar.

Calcutta is both a receiving and distributing centre for Assam and the northern and central parts of India. It is fed by products brought by a network of railways as well as by the water-borne traffic of the River Ganges. The chief exports are Coal, Tea, Jute, Gunnies, Shellac, Linseed, Manganese Ore, Pig Iron, Hides and Mica. The principal imports are Salt, food-grains, machinery, provisions, hardware, spirits and petroleum.

The total tonnage of sea-borne traffic passing through the port during the year 1950-51 was 7,501,499 tons as compared with 8,774,821 tons during 1949-50. The total tonnage of exports during 1950-51 was 4,460,927 tons and the total tonnage of imports during the same year was 3,040,572 tons. The income of the Port during the financial year 1950-51 was Rs. 6,91,29,336.

The River Hooghly is subject to strong tides and sudden alterations in the depths on the bars and pilotage is compulsory. Pilots board vessels at the Sandheads from the Pilot Brigs which are fitted with W/T and D.F. Gear. The largest vessel to enter the Port was 16,736 tons gross tonnage but speaking generally the ideal ship for the Port is a ship of under 550 feet in length, broad in beam and loading to a maximum of about 26 feet.

The Commissioners maintain a permanent River Survey Service and in addition to the daily publication of charts, maintain Tidal Semaphores and Track Boards to indicate the latest depths available. The bars are sounded to the nearest 3 inches. Local rules governing pilotage of the river are subject to change to meet alterations in the channel and to avoid interruption in the work of the Dredgers.

Navigation for small craft is not difficult as the Channel is well marked but ignorance of the local rules may cause grave danger to sea-going vessels using the Channel. Certain shallow draft craft are piloted by Inland Masters who have certificates for the River Hooghly.

The maximum and minimum depths available on the principal bars below datum during 1951 were :—

	Max.	Min.
Beaumont's Gut	17′-6″	16′-3″
Auckland	16′-6″	15′-6″
Balari	14′-6″	13′-0″
Eastern Gut	10′-6″	8′-0″
Royapur Crossing ..	17′-3″	13′-9″
Mayapur	18′-0″	13′-0″
Poojali Crossing ..	23′-6″	17′-6″
Pir Serang Crossing ..	25′-0″	16′-6″
Munikhali Crossing ..	26′-6″	16′-9″
Sankral Reach	23′-6″	16′-6″
Panchpara Crossing ..	22′-0″	18′-0″

Berths and Anchorages.—Anchorages are available at Saugor Roads, Haldia, Kalpi, Diamond Harbour, Ulubaria and Garden Reach of which Haldia, Ulubaria and Garden Reach are available only for ships on passage to and from the Port or in emergency.

In the port ships lie to moorings when in the stream or alongside jetties with cables forward and aft. The largest man-of-war so far accepted in the Port has been 10,000 tons cruiser class and one berth is available for this class of ship.

Accommodation (Kidderpore Docks).—These consist of Nos. 1 and 2 Docks and Turning Basin. There is a lock entrance 580 feet long by 80 feet wide from the river which gives access to the Dock system. Dock No. 1 is 2,700 feet in length by 600 feet wide, with a depth of 30 feet of water and has eleven berths serving single-storey cargo sheds. Dock No. 2 has a length of 4,500 feet by 400 feet and also provides a depth of 30 feet of water. It has eight general berths serving single and double storeyed sheds and six coal berths including two mechanical loading berths. Another of the coal berths is now being fitted with a mechanical coal loading plant.

King George's Dock.—This Dock comprises a lock entrance 700 feet long by 90 feet wide, five import berths, one export berth and a berth for the discharge of non-dangerous petroleum in bulk which can also be used as a laying up berth. Three of the import berths are served by three-storeyed sheds, and the other two by single-storeyed shed. The export berth is served by a two-storeyed shed. Each berth is 600 feet long and can accommodate vessels drawing up to 33 feet of water. One laying up berth 500 feet long with a depth of water of 17 feet is provided. Three lighter berths, total length 900 feet with a depth of water of 8 feet, are situated on the south bank and these berths are complete and in use. One heavy lift berth for Lighters, 400 feet long with a depth of water of 7 feet is close by.

Dry Docks.—Five dry docks, owned by the Port Commissioners, are available for the use of shipping, three in Kidderpore Docks and two in King George's Dock. In the Kidderpore Dry Docks, one 4-ton crane is located between Nos. 1 and 2 Dry Docks. Breakdown cranes of 15 tons capacity can be brought close to No. 2 Dry Dock. In the King George's Dry Docks four 3-ton cranes are available two on each side of the dry docks.

DIMENSIONS OF DRY DOCKS

	Width of entrance at coping	Width at sill level	Width across blocks	Length overall	Length on blocks	Depth over blocks at 21 feet in Dock
K. P. Docks						
Dry Dock No. I ..	69′-8″	66′-11″	67′-0″	547′-0″	507′-0″	23′-0″
Dry Dock No. II ..	69′-8″	67′- 6″	66′-2″	497′-6″	463′-0″	24′-0″
Dry Dock No. III ..	60′-0″	57′- 3″	50′-2″	350′-0″	321′-0″	20′-6″
K. G. Dock						
*Dry Dock No. I ..	87′-9″	80′- 0″	90′-9″	581′-3″	500′-0″	32′-0″
*Dry Dock No. II ..	87′-9″	80′- 0″	90′-9″	596′-4″	500′-0″	32′-0″

*These docks are arranged in tandem and can be used as one dock.

Jetties.—The Garden Reach Jetties consist of a coaling jetty for ships up to 460 feet in length and three jetties for ships up to 600 feet, the transit sheds are double storeyed. Calcutta Jetties are situated on the riverside below Howrah Bridge. There are nine jetties with a total length of 4,735 feet, but only five of them are available for ocean-going steamers. Three of the berths have two-storeyed transit shed and the remaining two single-storeyed transit sheds.

Wharves.—Petroleum Wharves at Budge are situated some 14 miles below the entrances to the docks. There are seven pontoon jetties for ocean-going vessels and one for flats and barges at which non-dangerous petroleum and its products are discharged. Of the seven pontoon jetties, one is reserved for the discharge of dangerous petroleum.

The storage installations which have a total capacity of over 50,000,000 gallons are owned by various companies who rent sites on land owned by the Port Commissioners.

Warehouses.—The Commissioners provide extensive warehouse accommodation consisting of two Tea Warehouses having a storage area of 304,000 sq. ft., a grain and seeds depot at Kantapukar comprising 37 sheds with a storage area of about 1,053,168 sq. ft., two sheds at Jhinjerapul with a storage area of 70,200 sq. ft., A and B Sheds at Kidderpore, and the Fairlie, Clive, Canning and Strand Warehouses situated close to the Calcutta Jetties with a total floor area of about 292,200 sq. ft.

Coal.—There are at present six coaling berths at Kidderpore Dock No. 2 and one at Garden Reach Jetty. Two of the Dock berths are fitted with mechanical coal loading gear, a third berth is now being so fitted.

Capacity of Coal Dumps in the Port is as follows :—

Kidderpore Docks	20,000 tons
Garden Reach Jetty	30,000 tons
Sonai Depot	100,000 tons
Total ..	150,000 tons

Water Supply.—At Kidderpore Docks there is a hydraulic system encircling Nos. 1 and 2 Main Docks, all Dry Docks, the 60 ft. Lock repairing basin and the Tidal Basin. The pressure is 750 lbs. per sq. inch. Between Nos. 1 and 2 Dry Docks there is a supply of dock water for cooling and testing at about 15 tons per hour.

A supply of water for fire fighting is available to all 3 dry docks at a rate of 85 tons per hour at a pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. inch. Unfiltered water for cooling at Nos. 1 and 2 Dry Docks at the rate of 100 tons per hour to each dock is available.

At King George's Dock a hydraulic main at 800 lbs. per sq. inch is available at all berths and alongside the downstream side of both dry docks. An additional supply is also available of 100 tons per hour at each dry dock.

Drinking water is supplied in the stream and in Kidderpore Docks, King George's Dock and at the Jetties in the river. The responsibility of supplying filtered water rests with the Calcutta Corporation under the Municipal Act. Direct supplies from quays and jetties where hydrants are available are controlled by the Port Commissioners on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation. These supplies are obtained partly from Corporation mains and partly from tube wells in the Dock Area and operated by the Commissioners.

Overall Capacity of Port.—Calcutta with the existing facilities has handled a sea-borne traffic of nearly 11 million tons a year without congestion or delay.

The total number of cargo boats licensed in the Port is 6,963, of which about 2,106 are steel lighters with a carrying capacity of about 130,825 tons.

The Port Trust Railway.—Communication between the various points in the Docks and Jetties including all the Commissioners' warehouses is maintained by the Commissioners' Railway which has 192.815 miles of permanent way and connects with the two main railway systems serving Calcutta. Goods can therefore be railed from any point on the Commissioners' premises to any part of India.

Post-War Development Schemes.—The Port Commissioners have extensive post-war development schemes many of which have already made satisfactory progress. The following are the more important schemes :—

1. Improvement to port approaches :—Research work is being carried out at the Indian Waterways Research Station, Poona and a model has been constructed there with a view to finding out whether it is possible to deepen the navigable channel by river training works. In case of this not proving feasible, the Commissioners have an alternate plan of cutting a ship canal from Diamond Harbour to the head of the Dock system which will short-circuit the use of the river itself. 2. Extension of King George's Dock. 3. Electrification of Quay cranes in Kidderpore Docks. 4. Construction of new marshalling yards. 5. Construction of new roads and land reclamation in Docks estate. 6. Construction of modern grain warehouses. 7. Provision of a mechanical coal loading plant. 8. Installation of a heavy lift crane capable of lifting upto 200 tons. 9. Purchase of new dredgers and other craft and locomotives. 10. Housing for staff.

Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta.—N. M. Ayyar, I.C.S., *Chairman*; A. N. Puri, B.A., LL.B.; K. B. Mathur; Capt. (E) T. B. Bose, I. N.; Brig. H. S. Randhawa; R. S. Trivedi, I.C.S.; S. K. Chattarjee, I.C.S.; N. K. Jalan; K. M. Naik, G.D.A., A.C.A.; D. P. Goenka; D. C. Driver; P. Mukherjee; P. R. Sarkar; S. C. Gupta; N. Roy; B. P. Singh Roy; E. J. Pakes; G. A. S. Sim; J. K. Mitter; S. K. Ghosh.

Principal Officers.—*Secretary.*—P. C. Mitter; *Traffic Manager.*—K. Mitter (on deputation), J. M. Majumdar (Offg.); *Chief Accountant.*—T. Eastment; *Chief Engineer.*—G. S. Madan, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.I.E. (India), A.M.I., C.E.; *Controller of Stores.*—T. M. Farrel; *Chief Mechanical Engineer.*—R. R. Clegg; *Deputy Conservator.*—Comdr. C. J. Mohan, I.N. (*Offg.*); *Harbour Master.*—R. T. Ware; *Port Pilotage Officer.*—A. R. Davies. *Surveyor,* U. P. Brann. *Medical Officer.*—Dr. K. Bhaduri, M.B.; *River Consulting Engineers and London Agents.*—Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton.

COCHIN

The Port of Cochin, one of the five major ports in India is a natural harbour lying on the direct route to Australia and the Far East from Europe. It is open for deep-water traffic in the worst monsoons and provides a splendid anchorage at all times of the year. Any ship passing through the Suez Canal can enter the port even in the roughest weather. It serves a vast hinterland of industrial planting areas comprising the State of Travancore-Cochin and the southern districts of the Madras State and a portion of Mysore State. Foreign and coastal steamer lines touch the Port regularly and Cochin is the passenger port for the United Kingdom, etc., in South India.

The Port consists of an extensive area of sheltered backwaters behind an opening, 440 yards wide. Its location is lat. 9° 58′ and long. 76° 14′ E.

The Cochin Harbour Railway is connected with the Broad Gauge system of the Southern Railway. There is a project to connect Cochin with Quilon and Trivandrum in the south by rail. Willingdon Island aerodrome situated in the port area is a place of halt for Air Services between Madras and Trivandrum and between Bombay and Cochin. A regular public ferry service connects the neighbouring towns of Mattancherry, Fort Cochin and Ernakulam with the Island.

The development of the harbour involved the cutting of a passage through the bar which blocked the entrance from the sea to an extensive backwater. The first cut through the bar of a wide and deep channel was made in 1928. The entrance channel is 450 ft. wide and about 4 miles long, buoyed on both sides according to regulations. The activities of the port are mainly centred in Willingdon Island which has been reclaimed from the back waters by dredged soil from the inner channels. Since 1930 the harbour has been in regular use. A well equipped hotel run by Spencer & Co. has been constructed by the Port to provide accommodation for passengers and other visitors to the Port.

Inside the harbour there are sixteen stream berths. One is a swinging berth capable of accommodating vessels upto 650 ft. overall in length and 30 ft. draft. There are three tanker berths in the Ernakulam channel, two of which can accommodate tankers of 525 ft. overall in length while the third one can take tankers of 450 ft. overall with a draft of 30 ft.

The deep water wharf which is 2,200 ft. long can accommodate at a time 4 vessels of 450 ft. in length. The construction of an R.C. frontage throughout this length which will eliminate the fender pontoons now used between the ship and the wharf is in progress and is expected to be completed in September 1952. 12 electric level luffing travelling cranes have been provided at the wharf capable of lifting weights upto 3 and 10 tons. These will be shifted to the frontage and in addition ships will be able to use their derricks freely for handling the wharf cargo. A floating crane for lifts upto 30 tons is also available. Sailing craft are moored with their own gear in a separate anchorage. One warehouse and eight sheds in Willingdon Island are available for storage of goods. It is proposed to construct two more ware-houses shortly. There are three sheds at the main wharf for the handling of goods in transit and a fourth is under construction. Vessels are brought into or taken out of harbour at practically any state of tide, day or night. There is a customs wharf with one 5-ton and three 2-ton hand cranes. A low wharf with lighterage jetties has been provided mainly for the handling of rail-borne goods traffic with one 10-ton hand crane and four 2-ton hand derricks. There is a dry dock 240 ft. long and 44 ft. wide, suitable for vessels of less than 14½ ft. draft; this is mainly intended for docking craft belonging to the Harbour Authority; there is also a fitting out wharf 200 ft. long with 11 ft. deep, close to Dry Dock. A well equipped workshop is available for carrying out the normal running and hull and engine repairs. Bunker coal, diesel and fuel oil are available. A scheme for the construction of bunker oil installations on the Willingdon Island is also under examination. Fresh water from tank barge is supplied at the rate of Rs. 2 per ton during day, night or holiday, with a minimum of Rs. 40 per vessel, per day, delivered on board.

The principal imports are foodgrains, mineral oils, coal, cashewnuts, hardware, metals and provisions.

The principal exports are coir and coir products, tea, rubber, cashew kernels, ginger, pepper and spices.

Statistics showing the growth of the Port from 1945-46 to 1950-51.

Years	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1945-46 ..	380,564	111,991	492,555
1946-47 ..	970,312 (Dead weight)	296,026 (Dead weight)	1,266,338 (Dead weight)
1947-48 ..	850,995	316,315	1,167,310
1948-49 ..	991,353	250,932	1,242,285
1949-50 ..	1,003,338	226,732	1,230,070
1950-51 ..	1,098,214	248,964	1,347,178

The administration of the Port is in the hands of an Administrative officer working directly under the Ministry of Transport of the Government of India. He is assisted by an Advisory Committee consisting of the representatives of the Government of India, the Government of the State of Travancore-Cochin, and the local Chambers of Commerce and Municipalities.

Administrative Officer.—M. S. Venkataraman, B.A.; *Chief Engineer.*—C. V. Venkateswaran, B.E.; *Executive Engineer.*—Madan Gajanan Pai, B.E., A.M.I.E.; *Port Officer.*—H. G. Fletcher, J.P.; *Harbour Master.*—B. Brook; *Traffic Manager.*—Topen Bhose, B.A.; *Chief Accountant.*—A. N. Ayyaswami, M.A.; *Port Health Officer.*—Dr. A. N. Sinha, M.B.B.S., D.P.H.; *Mechanical Superintendent.*—R. Bazely; *Secretary and Statistical Officer.*—J. Cyril Raj, M.A.

MADRAS

The Madras Harbour is an artificial one formed by two arms projecting from a low, sandy coast. There is a lighter fleet consisting of 53 crafts which include licensed and unlicensed crafts owned by firms and others. Two tugs are available for assisting vessels and one for towing the lighter fleet. Loading and discharging by means of lighters are effected on a frontage of about 5/8 of a mile partly ferro concrete wharves and partly at the west quay equipped with steam, and electric cranes. There are about 8.2 acres of transit shedding alongside the quays for the accommodation of all types of cargo and also 12.90 acres of warehouses for lease to exporters or importers. There is a slipway for the repairs of small craft up to 965 tons. Ships get their water alongside the quays or from water boats. Large passenger vessels habitually use the quays which have direct railway connection with the neighbouring railway. Coal for bunkers and oil fuel are always available. There is a fumigatorium for fumigating American cotton.

The affairs of the Port are administered by a Board of Trustees which function under the Madras Port Trust Act. The Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board.

The Port is about 3/5 mile square (excluding boat basin, etc.) with an area of approximately 200 acres.

There is accommodation for 18 vessels inside the harbour, 9 at Moorings and 9 at Quays. The depth at moorings ranges from 30 ft. to 31 ft. 6″ and at quays from 26 ft. to 30 ft. Pilotage is compulsory. There are no navigational difficulties and the Port is approached direct from the open sea.

The Income and Expenditure for the year 1950-51 were Rs. 1,20,93,682 and Rs. 76,14,446 respectively.

The chief imports are coal and coke, food grains, mineral oils, metals, timber, textiles, building materials, cement, etc., Government stores, machinery, hardware, hides and skins, paper and stationery, tanning substances including wattle bark and chemical manures. Seeds and nuts, hides and skins, vegetables and provisions, textiles, turmeric, ores and tobacco are the principal exports.

The export of groundnut oil is also an important item and three oil tanks have been erected.

Statistics showing the growth of the Port from 1941-42 to 1950-51

Years	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1941-42 ..	573,296	297,372	870,663
1942-43 ..	337,188	158,591	495,778
1943-44 ..	696,007	374,079	1,070,080
1944-45 ..	2,053,606	511,461	2,582,279
1945-46 ..	1,833,496	658,332	2,519,428
1946-47 ..	1,400,229	336,674	1,736,908
1947-48 ..	1,382,795	278,369	1,661,164
1948-49 ..	1,664,881	240,011	1,904,892
1949-50 ..	1,592,249	191,321	1,783,570
1950-51 ..	1,925,152	248,976	2,174,128

Trustees of the Port: *Appointed by Government.*—G. Venkateswara Ayyar, I.C.S., *Chairman.*—R. K. Vaish, M.A., Collector of Customs; M. T. Raju, I.C.S., Director of Industries and Commerce; C. Narasimham, M.A., B.L., Commissioner, Corporation of Madras; T. Berry, Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Madras; Maj.-General H. M. Mohite, Area Commander, Madras; S. Guruswami and B. S. Murthy, M.L.A., Representatives of Labour.

Elected by Commercial Bodies, etc.—(Representing Corporation of Madras): S. Ramaswami Naidu; (Representing Madras Chamber of Commerce, Madras): J. R. Galloway and R. E. Castell; (Representing Southern India Chamber of Commerce): V. M. P. Muthuswamy, T. K. Singaram, M.A., B.Com., Narandas J. Dutia, Janab M. M. Syed Mohamed Rowther, P. Lakshmipathy, V. Pandurangiah; (Representing the Andhra Chamber of Commerce): G. Srinivasa Reddi, P. V. Rama Rao Guptha.

Principal Officers.—*Port Engineer.*—S. Nagabushanam, B.A., M.E., A.I.E.E.; *Deputy Port Conservator.*—L. J. Whitlock; *Chief Accountant and Financial Adviser.*—G. Venkataraya Pai, M.A., F.I.A.C., M.I.R.A.; *Traffic Manager.*—L. A. Abraham, B.A., F.C.I.; *Executive Engineer.*—K. N. Srinivasan, B.E., A.M.I.E.; *Mechanical and Electrical Engineer.*—F. G. Cooper; *Medical Officer.*—Dr. T. S. Subramaniam, M.B., B.S., F.R.F.P.S., D.T.M., D.T.H.; *Secretary.*—T. K. Parameswaran Nambiar, B.A.

VIZAGAPATAM

Vizagapatam Harbour was created in order to supply an outlet for a large area of fertile country adjacent to the east coast of India, with considerable mineral resources and no alternative access to the outside world. The scheme was first formulated many years ago in the days of the East India Company, but was not actually taken up before 1925. In 1933, the harbour was first opened for sea-going vessels, and it now, provides the following facilities:—

An Entrance Channel, sheltered by hills, with a minimum depth sufficient to admit vessels drawing 28½ feet of water on any day of the year, gives access to a completely sheltered inside harbour, provided with three quay berths, each 500 feet long, and equipped with fully portal electric cranes, transit sheds, and railway lines, both behind and on the quay-side of the transit sheds. Two of these berths are specially equipped for the rapid shipment of manganese ore in bulk; one of them is also equipped as an auxiliary coal bunkering berth. In addition, two special coal bunkering berths (one of which is constructed of concrete piles) are provided. The conversion of the 2nd jetty to concrete piling is on hand. Four mooring berths are also provided, at which vessels are served by a fleet of lighters operated by the port. A timber jetty berth for bunkering fuel oil has been provided. Behind this, oil storage tanks are installed. A second oil berth to be constructed of concrete piles for the proposed new oil installation is under consideration.

Storage Sheds, for lease to import and export merchants, are provided with water frontage and rail service in the rear. From these sheds, export cargo can be carried directly alongside vessels by means of lighters.

The hauling equipment of the Harbour consists of five tugs of 1050, 900, 600, 450 and 400 H.P.

A graving dock with an entrance 60 feet 6 inches wide is provided; but in view of the fact that its length is at present limited to 366 feet, it is used principally for docking the craft of the Port, although it is also used by a certain number of small size vessels of other ownership. The construction of a Dry Dock to take ships upto 600 ft. in length is contemplated. The port has a floating crane and can deal with lifts upto 50 ton capacity.

There is a special railway connection, linking it with Madhya Pradesh. Additional railway lines for the development of the hinterland have been surveyed.

Income and Expenditure of the Port for the year 1950-51

	Receipts. Rs.	Expenditure. Rs.
Port Fund ..	53,91,615-2-4	54,54,375-6-6
Pilotage Fund ..	1,34,099-1-7	98,964-15-5

Statistics showing the growth of the Port from 1947-48 to 1950-51

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
	Tons	Tons	Tons
1947-48 ..	170,447	545,994	716,441
1948-49 ..	140,463	546,859	687,322
1949-50 ..	170,889	768,552	939,441
1950-51 ..	67,334	878,469	945,803

The Port is administered by the Government of India, Ministry of Railways (Railway Board), through the Eastern Railway.

Principal Officers.—*Port Conservator.*—K. B. Mathur, General Manager, Eastern Railway, Calcutta; *Port Administrative Officer & Port Engineer.*—S. Nanjundiah; *Deputy Port Conservator and Harbour Master.*—E. H. Glassup; *Superintendent, Traffic.*—A. K. Chakravarti; *Superintendent, Mechanical.*—A. W. De Lima; *Chief Accountant.*—P. T. Mathew.

Other Ports

ALLEPPEY

Alleppey, the second port and commercial centre in the State of Travancore-Cochin, is situated about 50 miles north of Quilon, and 35 miles south of Cochin. Alleppey is an open port. There forms a mud bank occasionally off and near the pier which affords smooth water for shipping operations. A canal connects the port with the interior backwaters. Its warehouses are a convenient depot for the storage and disposal of all fresh produce, and it possesses a roadstead affording safe anchorage during the greater part of the year.

Port dues are 9 pies per registered ton.

The chief exports are copra, cocoanuts, coir fibre and matting, cardamoms, ginger and pepper.

Principal Port Officer.—M. Raja Raja Varma, B.A.

BALASORE

Balasore, situated on the right bank of the Burabalang river and headquarters of the district of that name, was the only port of which Orissa could boast until the opening up of the country after the great famine of 1866. It was frequented at that time by vessels with cargoes of rice from Madras and with cowries, then largely used for currency, from the Laccadives and Maldives. The port is of historical interest as being one of the earliest European Settlements in India, factories having been established here in the 17th century by English, Dutch, French, Danish and Portuguese Merchants.

Balasore as a port is practically defunct. Foreign ships have ceased to visit since 1904 and coastal ships since 1910. An occasional country craft of negligible tonnage enters during the cold weather season for paddy, but beyond that there is no seaborne trade either import or export.

BHAVNAGAR

Bhavnagar city, the administrative headquarters of Gohilwad Division of the State of Saurashtra, lies near the head of the Gulf of Cambay in Lat. 21° 47′ N., Long. 72° 08′ E.

The port facilities comprise a deep water anchorage at Ghogo, a concrete jetty capable of berthing two ocean-going vessels and complete with modern crane and rail facilities five miles north-west of the anchorage, and a fully equipped steel jetty for small coasting vessels 8 miles further up the Bhavnagar creek from concrete jetty.

There is ample warehouse accommodation and direct rail connection between the jetties and the metre gauge system of India.

BIMLIPATAM

Bimlipatam is 22 miles north-west of Waltair. It is connected by good roads with Vizianagram and Vizagapatam. The harbour is an open roadstead and ships lie about a mile off the shore and loading and unloading is effected by lighters. There are considerable exports from here of jute, hemp, myrobalans, niger seeds to foreign ports.

Coastwise imports and exports are of little importance except import of jute from Chittagong.

Foreign and coasting steamers call at this port since December 1947. Vessels anchor from 5 to 8 fathoms abreast the river Gousthani during the south-west monsoon, and a little further to north in the north-east monsoon. (Bearings are different). Bottom is sandy and rocky.

Dues are to be paid according to schedule; overtime fees, ground rent, and boat license fees are also charged.

CALICUT

Calicut, the capital of the Malabar District, is some 42 miles south of Tellicherry and about 90 miles north of Cochin. It is 413 miles by rail from Madras. The port is practically closed during the south-west monsoon from the end of May until the latter half of August. The sea is very shallow and steamers anchor about three miles from the shore, connection being maintained by lighters and small boats. Sailing vessels of 150 tons and below lie about 800 yards off the shore.

Beypore, seven miles to the south of the mouth of the river of that name, is regarded as a wharf of Calicut Port. It has a number of wharves along the river bank and native craft of 150 tons burthen are able to anchor half a mile from the mouth.

The principal exports are coir, coir fibre, copra, coffee, tea, pepper, ginger, coconuts, tiles, timber and fish-manure. The foreign import trade, consists chiefly of general merchandise.

CHANDBALI

Chandbali situated on the left bank of the Baitarani River, is a port of some importance on the Orissa Coast. It has a flourishing coasting trade with Calcutta but there is no direct foreign trade as in former days. The exports consist mainly of rice and the imports are cotton twist, piecegoods, kerosene oil, salt and gunny bags.

Port Officer.—J. P. David.

CUDDALORE

Cuddalore is situated about 15 miles south of Pondicherry. Steamers anchor about a mile off-shore. The harbour wharves are situated on the western bank of the Uppanar Backwater and have been provided with a quay wall to facilitate the loading and unloading of cargo boats therefrom. It is connected to the main line by railway.

The export trade normally consists of groundnut kernels, oils, cement and coloured piece-goods in small quantities. The coastal import trade consists mainly of grain, pulse and coal. The foreign import trade is chiefly in boiled betelnuts from the Malay Straits.

There is a flagstaff and a Signal Station at the lighthouse.

KUTCH MANDVI

The harbour situated in the Gulf of Kutch, is protected against westerly winds by the Albert Edward Breakwater, 1,850 feet long, and craft of from 9 to 10 feet draught can enter the harbour at High Water Neaps. There is also a pier and pitched slope where country craft can secure alongside and work cargo.

The Port is unfortunately exposed to the full blast of the south-west monsoon gales, and is closed for maritime traffic from about the end of April until the month of September.

During the fairweather season coastal steamers of the B.S.N. Co. call regularly and anchor about 1½ miles south of the port every week. passengers and cargo being discharged into small craft for conveyance between steamers and shore.

Kutch Mandvi Lighthouse: A light is exhibited at an elevation of 115 feet from a white masonry tower 56 feet in height situated on the south-west bastion of Mandvi Fort. A light is also exhibited at an elevation of 39 feet from the end of the breakwater.

The trade of the Port amounts to Rs. 135 lakhs annually. Recent commercial undertakings include a Match Factory, Oil Mills and Metal Works.

CUTTACK

Cuttack, is situated 253 miles from Calcutta at the apex of a triangle formed by the Mahanadi and Katjuri rivers. It is on the main line of railway running between Madras and Calcutta and is connected by canal with Chandbali between the two of which inland steamer trade exists. The canal links Cuttack with Calcutta. A short distance up the coast from Cuttack lies the port of False Point which has been closed since 1924, as the seaborne trade had entirely disappeared.

The decline of the smaller Orissa ports is due to a variety of reasons and usually the chief reason quoted is that the ports have silted up but this is not actually the case. The ports have declined for two main reasons namely the coastal railway has automatically cut out the sea trade since. It cannot assist it and secondly that larger deep draft steamers have taken the place of the smaller coasting steamers and sailing ships of 30 years ago. The long and deeper draft steamers cannot enter such small ports as Balasore, Chandbali and False Point and hence the trade which at one time found its way by sea has now been caught by the railway and carried to the larger ports like Calcutta from where it is distributed elsewhere

DHANUSHKODI

Dhanushkodi is the terminus of the Southern Railway on the south-east extremity of the Island of Rameswaram at the junction of Palk Strait with the Gulf of Mannar. It is connected with Talaimannar in Ceylon by steamer service, the journey being made in about two hours. The port is equipped with a pier belonging to the Southern Railway. Cargo is loaded direct from the railway trucks on the pier into steamer hatches.

The Port is an open roadstead. The ferry steamers of the Southern Railway are moored at their own pier. No other steamers call here.

There are no channels or anchorages at the Port.

Port dues are collected on the net tonnage of vessels calling under the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908.

Average annual receipts of the Port are Rs. 1,200 and charges Rs. 3,000.

The chief exports are fish (dry and salted), cotton piece-goods, chillies, onions and turmeric and imports—arecanuts, and hides and skins.

Imports & Exports during 1950-51

	Tons
Imports	4,881
Exports	13,998

The Port Conservator, Dhanushkodi, is the principal Officer of administration of the Port.

DWARKA

Just below Port Okha is Dwarka, a famous place of pilgrimage. After the development of Port Okha, Dwarka has lost its importance as a port. Consequently the ocean-going steamers between Bombay and Karachi at present generally do not touch at Dwarka but at Port Okha. Steamers lie off at some distance from the shore and the traffic is chiefly local.

GOPALPUR

Gopalpur in the Ganjam District is situated ten miles from Berhampur on the B.N.Rly. It lies between Lat. 19°13'N., Long. 84°52'E.; R of T. Sp. 6½ ft., Neap 4½ ft.

At present there is no shipping and trade at the Port. But usually the chief imports are provisions, grain, tobacco, corriander seeds, soap, nuts, empty bottles, potatoes, ginger, matches, coconut oil; and the exports are paddy, pigs, rice, gingelly seeds, dry leaves, horse grain, prawns, skins, and chuva oil. There is passenger trade with Burma.

The port is an open roadstead. Cargoes are landed and shipped on beach. Anchorage in 6 to 7 fathoms, sand and mud.

Port dues: Foreign vessels 3 annas per ton per voyage; coasting vessels, 1 anna per ton once in 30 days.

The Port 'Aga' Light gives out a white flash every 5 seconds. Visibility:—16.5 miles. Position:—N 53° W(T), 5 cables from the shore and Height:—148.87 feet above the M. Sea Level.

There is a Steel Flagstaff and International code flags only are used. Storm signals are also hoisted from the flagstaff, and the "General System" is in force.

Port Conservator: A. D. Bhavanasi.

KAKINADA

Kakinada, is situated on the Kakinada Bay, just north of the Godavari River, about 80 miles south of Visakhapatnam and 270 miles north of Madras. It ranks third in importance among the minor ports of the Madras State. Large steamers anchor about 5 miles from landing and shipping operations and service is maintained with lighters which land cargo at the numerous small wharves and jetties constructed on the banks of the Kakinada Canal.

Foreign Export trade consists of tobacco, palmyra fibre, castor oil, crushed bones, horns, castor seed, etc. and Import trade includes paints, jute, gunnies, tea, paper and condensed milk from Calcutta.

Foreign Import trade consists of wheat.

Coastal trade at present consists of turmeric, pulses, castor and groundnut oil, tamarind seed, gingelly seed and rice.

Port Officer:—W. A. Don Sainter.

KANDLA

Kandla Creek forms a natural harbour with good anchorage and sufficient depth of water for large ocean-going cargo steamers. The Port was opened for traffic in 1931 and has been recognised in Admiralty Chart No. 43 in the Gulf of Kutch.

The present facilities at the port consist of a flue concrete jetty with 30 feet depth at M.L.W.O.S. and is capable of taking one steamer upto 500 feet length alongside. Ships can also anchor in deep water in the Creek for loading and unloading cargo by lighters. The drafts of the incoming and outgoing ships are limited by the bar at the entrance to the Creek which has a minimum depth of 12 feet at M.L.O.W.S. Ships upto 26 feet draft at Neap tides and 31 feet draft at Springs can cross the bar near high water times.

The Pilot meets the ships at the outer Tuna buoy in position 22°-50'-42" N. 70° – 07' -04" E. The channel is temporarily well marked by unlighted conspicuous buoys Red to Port and Black to Star-board but it is intended to mark the channel all the way by lighted buoys according to the Lateral System of the Uniform System of Maritimé Buoyage. Any change in position on system of buoys and/or navigational marks is notified in Notices to Mariners.

There is a timber jetty which is used for embarking and disembarking passengers by ferry launches to and from Navlakhi.

There is 36,000 sq. ft. of covered godown area available and also 24,000 sq. ft. open area for storage of cargoes in fair season.

The Port was taken over by the Government of India, Ministry of Transport on 1st April, 1950. The surveys and investigations are under way and the work of constructing the main harbour is expected to be started very shortly. The work of connecting Kandla and Deesa by a M.G. railway is also progressing.

The figures of imports and exports from the Kandla Port during recent years have been as follows:—

Year	Imports in tons.	Exports in tons.
1948–49	39,162	65,857
1949–Nov.'49 ..	27,204	60,497
1950–1951 (Nov.) (Oct.)	52,886	68,842

The income and expenditure of the Kandla Port has been as follows:—

Year	Income Rs.	Expenditure Rs.
1948–49	1,54,832	7,34,279
1949–to Jan. 1950	1,88,352	1,52,682
1950–51	3,25,808	3,04,949

MANGALORE

To the south of Goa lies the Madras district of South Kanara whose district headquarters is Mangalore, open to the coasting and foreign trade. Mangalore is situated at the junction of the Gurpur & Netravati Rivers, about 170 miles south of Mormugao. It is a tidal port served chiefly by backwater communication with the hinterland. It is the north-western terminus of the Southern Railway.

It is an open roadstead, steamers anchor about 2 miles off the shore in 5 to 6 fathoms of water. Native craft of small draft enter the backwater at all states of the tides and anchor in the inner anchorage. Vessels of low tonnage berth at the wharves. Vessels below 100 tons anchor in backwater, and the cargo is conveyed by lighters from the anchorage to the wharves. The length of the landing and shipping wharves at present is 3,156 ft. and an extension of 880 ft. opposite the Railway Goods shed has been completed to facilitate rail-cum-sea traffic. There are three hand cranes at this Port; one of 5 tons within Customs enclosures and the other two 1½ tons at South and 2 tons at North reclamation respectively. For the use of 5 tons crane a fee of Re. 1-2-0 per ton lift, is charged by this department.

Motor Launch 'Mangalore' and Steam Tug 'Charles Henderson' are available for towing lighters and vessels from backwater to sea and *vice versa* and conveying passengers and ship's papers to and from the steamers at the outer anchorage. In addition there are also 3 private launches available at the Port.

The chief exports to Europe are pepper, tea, cardamun and cashew kernels (exported also to the United States) from neighbouring areas, coffee and sandalwood from Mysore, tiles, salt fish, and fish manures to Ceylon, Goa and the Persian Gulf. The foreign import trade is steadily increasing.

Mangalore is the favourite port on the coast for the Laccadive and Amindivi Islanders, who bring their coir and other coconut produce there for sale.

MASULIPATAM

Masulipatam is the principal port in the delta of the Kistna River. It is an open roadstead. A flashing light is exhibited. There is a conical buoy 4 miles eastward of the Lighthouse marking the position for boats to wait outside the bar in order to communicate with vessels approaching the Port. The roadstead is capacious and holding ground good. A convenient anchorage is in depths of 5½ fathoms, about 5½ miles east-south-eastward of the Lighthouse.

Port dues are at Re. 0-4-0 per ton for coasting steamers, and Re. 0-6-0 per ton for foreign steamers. Landing or shipping fees are charged at Re. 0-12-0 per ton of cargo.

Normal annual income is about Rs. 20,000 and expenditure is Rs. 18,000.

Port Conservator.—E. Sriramamurti.

NAVLAKHI

Navlakhi is one of the chief ports of the State of Saurashtra and has a fine situation on the coast of Saurashtra. Ships anchor from about 1 to 3 miles from pier. Navlakhi is the terminus on the metre-gauge line of the Morvi section, Western Railway, and is thus directly connected with Delhi, Rajasthan and Gujarat. The port is open throughout the year and has been greatly developed in the last decade. It has ample godown space for storage purposes.

There is a Ferry Service running daily between Navlakhi and Kandla. It is the safest and shortest route connecting Kutch with rest of India.

NAGAPATTINAM

Nagapattinam, the chief port in the Tanjore District is about 13 miles south of Karikal. The harbour is equipped with wharves and other facilities for the landing and shipment of goods and the considerable foreshore to the north is utilized for the storage of timber. Nagore is the eastern terminus of a branch of the Southern Railway and a siding runs into the harbour

premises at the Nagapattinam Beach Station. The port is further connected by river and canal with the tobacco growing areas to the south. The harbour is situated at the junction of the Kaduvaiyar River with the sea. Nagore, 5 miles to the north, a great place of pilgrimage for Muslims, is a wharf of Nagapattinam. Steamers anchor in the roads about a mile off from the shore and cargo is transported between ship and shore by country crafts of which abundant supply is available locally. The depth on the bar varies from 1½ feet to 3½ feet L.W.O.S.T. according to season.

Port dues two to six annas per ton. Landing and shipping dues 9 annas to Rs. 1-2-0 per ton.

The principal exports from Nagapattinam are jaggery, onions, beedies, turmeric, tamarind and coloured cotton piece-goods, tobacco and fresh vegetables for Penang, Singapore and Colombo, the port being the chief provisioning centre for the coolies who are constantly leaving by this route to work on rubber and tea estates in Ceylon and the Federated Malaya States.

The principal imports are betelnuts and scrap iron.

Port Officer.—M. L. Advani.

PORBANDAR

Porbandar is situated half way between the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Ocean-going steamers anchor at about 1.2 mile from the shore. Port of Porbandar is an important regular port of call for the B.I.S.N.Co. Ltd.'s steamers to embark and disembark passengers to and from Africa. It has been so for the last 25 years. The cargo is discharged into lighters at the open roadstead which are towed to the creek by Port tugs. The length of the quay wall, which runs throughout the length of the creek, is about 1,000 yards. The wharf area is more than one square mile. There is a metre-gauge railway line running right along the quay wall, which connects the port of Porbandar with various important business centres in the interior of India, such as Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bombay. The port being an open roadstead is closed for steamship traffic between 15th May and 15th September, being the period of high seas and monsoon on this coast.

The principal imports at this port are wet and dry dates, timber, coal, sugar, machinery, petrol, kerosene, coconuts, jaggery, etc. The exports are salt, cement, ghee, white clay powder and stone.

During the war the trade of Porbandar was chiefly coast-wise.

Port Officer.—T. N. Oza; *Dy. Supdt. of Customs.*—R. M. Bhatt.

PORT OKHA

Port Okha is situated at the extreme point of Saurashtra Peninsula. It is under the authority of Bombay Government, and lies in a strategic position readily accessible to all steamers trading along that coast.

The port is approached by the channel which is buoyed to the east of Samiani Island. D. at 19 feet at L.W.O.S.T. Pier of reinforced concrete 400 feet. One steamer can be berthed at pier and two steamers at moorings in the harbour working into lighters. D. at pier 27 feet; depth at mooring 20 feet at L.W. Ships with deeper drafts are worked in roadstead, depending on weather conditions and Port's convenience. Two steam cranes 2 tons each, 16 steel barges Equipment: capacity about 1000 tons; Twin Screw Steam Tug 850 I.h.p. fitted with fire extinguishing and salvage apparatus. The Port has railway connections with Delhi and central India. Bunker coal and oil and fresh water can be obtained from the pipeline on the pier.

Imports include manufactured iron, hardware, machinery, sugar, soap, perfumes, medicine, dates, coal, glassware, petroleum, fuel oil, kerosene, mill store and general goods and grains.

Exports are salt, bye products of salt, chemicals and cement.

Port dues are 0-1-6 per N.R.T. once in 30 days for ocean-going steamers and sailing ships. For vessels working less than 200 tons the rates are half of normal. Pier dues are Rs. 50, mooring buoy Rs. 25 per day.

Pilotage.—Rs. 100 per attendance per service. Tug Charges.—Rs. 150 for each service.

Port Officer.—Capt. S. K. Gupta; *Harbour Master.*—Capt. S. K. Gupta; *Harbour Engineer.*—M. M. Mehta, and *Traffic Supervisor.*—G. K. Nighoskar.

QUILON

Quilon, the "Coilum" of Marco Polo, has been a trading centre from very early times. It is connected with Alleppey by backwater and road transport, and is on the Shencottah-Quilon-Trivandrum branch of the Southern Railway. Vessels anchor about ½ mile from the shore.

The chief exports are coconut oil, coir mats, canoes, timber, fish, ilmenite and cashew kernel. The export of cashew kernel in steamers bound for U.S.A. ports is carried on during the seasonal months—August to May—by means of floating docks. Raw cashew nuts from Portuguese East Africa is the chief item of import from foreign countries through this port. During seasonal months, food grains and sundry cargo are also imported. Since steamers can anchor in deep waters (7 to 8 fathoms) quite close to the shore the port has got facilities for improving the trade.

SURAT

Surat is situated 14 miles from the sea with which it is connected by a river negotiable only by small country craft. Surat was one of the earliest and most important of the East India Company's factories, and its trade was very considerable in agricultural produce and cotton, the value of which was estimated in 1801 at over £1,000,000. A hundred years later this total had contracted to £200,000 and in the last fifteen years the decrease has been even more marked, most of the trade being now transferred to Bombay owing to the linking up of the two ports by the Western Railway.

TELLICHERRY

Tellicherry is situated on the Madras-Mangalore line of the Southern Railway and is about 94 miles south of Mangalore and 14 miles south of Cannanore, a town of about the same size with much smaller foreign trade.

Steamers which anchor about two miles off the shore can work at Tellicherry even during the monsoon when all the other Ports on the coast are closed, owing to the natural backwater provided by the rocky approaches to the Port. Facilities for landing and shipping of cargo are provided. There is a pier with 4 one-ton cranes and one five-ton crane, wharf wall extending to nearly 600 feet on either side of the pier. Port dues leviable on steamers vary from 4 annas to 6 annas a ton according to the character of the voyage of the steamer.

The principal exports are coffee and pepper brought down from interior areas by road, also copra, ooconuts, sandalwood, tea, ginger, timber, rosewood, and the chief imports are grains and pulses, salt, kerosene oil, piece-goods, metals and glassware.

TUTICORIN

Tuticorin, an important port of southern India, is situated near the southern edge of the Coromandel Coast. It has the largest trade in South India next to Madras and Cochin. The port is open all through the year and ships have to anchor in open roadstead 5 to 6 miles off the shore. Hare Island upon which one lighthouse is situated affords considerable protection to lighters and other craft used for landing and shipping and the work is seldom interrupted by bad weather. The port commands a very large import and export trade and is a direct link to Colombo, other coastal ports in India and foreign ports.

The chief articles of export are cotton, senna leaves, onions, chillies and livestock. The Southern Railway runs alongside the landing and shipping wharves from which goods can be transhipped to launches and lighters.

The port has an area of 15.7 acres.

Vessels anchor in open roadstead 5 or 6 miles from shore. There is a boat channel 400' wide from shore to deep water with depth of 11'-0" L.W.O.S.T. For handling the cargo from cargo boats, there are five piers of lengths 315', 478', 138', 238' and 328'. Cargoes upto 5 tons can be handled by cranes.

The port is safe for ships all through the year. There are two lighthouses one at Hare Island and the other at Devil's point. The light at Hare Island is an Aga white light 1 second, eclipse 9 seconds, visibility 14 miles and candle power 1,000 British candles. The light at Devil's point is a flash light giving 30 flashes per minute, visibility 11 miles and candle power 207 British candles.

Landing and shipping dues of Rs. 1-1-6 per ton are charged generally. Foreign steamers—3 annas per ton; coasting steamers—2 annas per ton; sailing vessels—1 anna per ton.

The income and expenditure as per the Administration Report for 1950-51 were Rs. 5,56,922 and Rs. 4,97,227 respectively.

The port stands first in rank among minor ports and third in the State of Madras in trade next to Madras and Cochin.

A total 2,88,582 tons of goods were imported in 1950-51, the chief imports being grains, coal, cotton, machinery, firewood, palmyrah, Eakel baskets. 2,24,582 tons of goods were exported in 1950-51, the principal exports being onions, chillies, cotton, yarn, fibre, salt, sheep, dry fish, cotton piece-goods, cotton waste and cement.

The port is administered by a Board of seventeen trustees.

Chairman, Port Trust.—P. C. Alexander, I.A.S.; *Port Officer, Secretary and Traffic Manager, Port Trust.*—A. Mudle.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATIONS SERVICE

OVERSEAS Communications Service is a recently acquired State activity working directly under the Ministry of Communications on commercial lines, with Head Office at Bombay. Its functions are provision, operation and development of all facilities for communication between India and the outside world.

Just as speedy transport commenced only after the discovery of steam power, so had long distance communications to await the discovery and applications of electricity. Till early this century the electric telegraph and its counterpart the submarine cable remained the only means of national and international contacts. Electric power in the shape of radio did not much come into civilian use till after the first war.

As for India, submarine cables owned and operated by the Eastern Telegraph Co., Ltd., London, remained the country's only means of foreign communications till 1927 when the late Indian Radio Telegraph Co., Ltd., of Bombay, started a radio telegraph service with the U.K. under an agreement with Government of India. The service was based on the short wave "Beam" principle enabling radiated power to be confined to a narrow cone or "Beam", sharply directed towards the destination, in this case the U.K.

The Beam could handle messages at over 150 words per minute and meant great economy in power. Consequently, "Beam" telegraphy proved cheaper and more expeditious. So wherever the Beam services started, such as U.K./Canada, U.K./South Africa and U.K./Australia, they meant severe competition to the existing submarine cables. It must be mentioned that by the time the Beams came into service, there had already come into being a large network of submarine cables with millions of pounds of both private and Government capital invested in them. Hence unbridled competition between the radio beam and the cable, would have resulted in chaos and ruin in international communications. Besides, defence services long accustomed only to the cable, saw safety and secrecy in it and would not allow the cable to go under. For these and other reasons, a merger of cable and radio interests took place all over the Commonwealth. In India the merger became effective in 1932; the I.R.T., while still operating the radio beam, became Indian Radio & Cable Communications Co. Ltd., by acquiring the operating rights on the cables landed at Bombay and Madras. As stated earlier the Company continued to be responsible for the entire foreign communications of India until the Government of India acquired them on 1st January, 1947.

On the eve of nationalisation the I.R.C.C. Co. owned and operated the Indian ends of the following services:—Two direct radio-telegraph services to the U.K., one each to China, Australia and the U.S.A. and one radio-telephone service to the U.K. From Bombay one cable-chain circuit to the West, viz., Bombay-Aden-Port Said-Alexandria up to London. Also from Bombay a second chain circuit, Bombay-Aden-Mombasa-Zanzibar-Seychelles. From Madras two cable chain-circuits; *viz.*, Madras-Penang-Singapore. Only the radio stations in India were the property of I.R.C.C. Co. the cables and relative operating gear remained the property of Cable and Wireless with a *modus operandi* with the I.R.C.C.

The radio telephone service was primarily to the U.K., calls could be extended to other countries and some ocean liners but only *via* London. Similarly the Chinese, Australian and the U.S.A. direct radio services carry only terminal traffic, *i.e.*, messages confined to these countries and their possessions; it is not permissible for them to handle messages in "transit" destined to places outside their territorial jurisdiction.

All the European States, most of Africa and the Middle East are reached only *via* London, through the circuits of Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., London, acting as the clearing house for most of India's foreign traffic. This arrangement has its own advantages and limitations.

The requirements of the last war, with India as a forward base of operations in the East, demanded additional circuits, such as Delhi/London, circuits to China, Australia and U.S.A.

POST-NATIONALISATION

In 1947 the service suffered the loss of some very senior members of the staff. Conferences were also held on the development of Commonwealth communications.

In 1948, O.C.S. inaugurated from Bombay radio-photo services between India/U.K. and India/U.S.A. Radio-telephony was extended to embrace the more important cities of the world, of course, *via* London. Thereafter upto the end of 1949, attention was concentrated towards expediting foreign communications by providing a radio link between Delhi and Bombay, teleprinter working Bombay/Calcutta.

A service of very considerable importance operating since September, 1948, is the transmission by slow W/Telegraphy of Government communiques, explanations on political, financial and trade policies and such other matter issuing from Government quarters. This service is for the benefit of India's representatives abroad who are thus supplied with the latest happenings in India and their significance.

Early in January 1950 a direct radio telegraph service with the neighbouring country of Afghanistan was inaugurated from Bombay.

Other items of interest are as follows:

As a result of an approach to SCAP the India/Japan radio circuit which was closed during the war, was reopened on August 17, 1950.

As a result of agreement reached between India and Indonesia a direct radio-telephone service was inaugurated on October 2, 1950 and a radio-telegraph service on February 1, 1951.

A direct wireless telegraph circuit to Thailand was opened on March 15, 1951.

India and Russia were connected by direct wireless telegraph circuit on June 18, 1951.

A second radio channel to the United States of America, operated by the Radio Corporation of America at the other end, was opened on July 2, 1951.

Successful radio-telephone tests having been completed with Egypt, a direct radio-telephone circuit was opened on July 2, 1951.

India is thus connected by direct wireless circuits to 10 countries, *viz.*, U.K.; U.S.A.; Australia; China; Afghanistan; Japan; Indonesia; Thailand; Russia; Egypt.

A five-year plan costing a crore of rupees for the development of India's external telecommunication services has been approved by the Government of India.

The plan envisages the opening of a new wireless station at Calcutta and expansion and modernisation of the existing stations at Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

The new Calcutta station is expected to provide direct wireless links from India to China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Thailand, Indo-China, Australia and America. It will also provide a second radio-telephone channel between India and the U.S. The setting up of the station will facilitate India's commerce greatly, as Calcutta provides about 30 per cent. of the total traffic handled by the Overseas Communications Service.

Successful radio tests have also been completed with Siam; Iran; and many other countries.

The future requirements of India in the field of foreign communication facilities are in fact incredibly vast. The submarine cable as a medium of long distance communications has shown limitations both on grounds of prime cost and technical aspects. Despite continuous loading under-sea repeaters and similar efforts at improving performance it may be unable to help where man wants photographs to illustrate the news from the other continents and where he wants not only to talk but also to see the person at the other end.

If the cable were the only means of inter-continental communication a ship out of sight would have remained as good as a ship lost until she made the next port, the mobility of modern warfare would be impossible and aviation would have remained the adventure of a few with chance at the helm, instead of becoming a means of scheduled daily transport. The future in these fields of communication must lie with Radio.

The communication requirements of a country which is seventh in world trade, shelters 1/6 of the world's population, is undergoing rapid industrialisation, will be very vast indeed. During the last 22 years only the fringe of the problem has been touched. India must expect an expansion in this field commensurate with her status in world affairs.

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INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE

INDUSTRIAL production in India has been maintaining an upward trend in many directions since independence in August 1947. The interim index of industrial production, with 1946 as the base, advanced from 97·5 in 1947 to 108·9 in 1948, slightly receded to 106·9 in the following year and further to 105·2 in 1950 mainly because of the heavy fall in the output of cotton textiles, but it advanced sharply to 116·6 in 1951.

More than the increase in the actual production is the remarkable rise in the industrial capacity of many industries thus indicating that they are in a position to meet the existing domestic needs. Thus between 1948 and 1951 the installed capacity of sewing machines was up by 60 per cent, that of diesel engines advanced from 4,000 to 12,000, sulphuric acid by 50 per cent to over 150,000 tons, dry batteries from 142 million to 285 million, electric lamps from 14·3 million to 25 million and cement from 2·1 million tons to 3·5 million tons.

Two groups of industries have made particularly remarkable progress. One is the chemical group and the other electrical. Equally notable progress has been noted in the engineering industries. The production of finished steel increased from 856,000 tons in 1948 to 1·1 million tons in 1951. Coal output has been stepped up from 29·8 million tons in 1948 to 33 million tons and the production of cement has nearly doubled.

An elaborate census of Indian manufactures covering 29 groups of industries has been in progress since 1946. The industries covered by the census are wheat flour, rice milling, biscuit making, fruit and vegetable processing, sugar, distilleries and breweries, starch, vegetable oils, paints and varnishes, soap, tanning, cement, glassware, ceramics, plywood, paper and paper-board, matches, cotton textiles, woollen textiles, jute textiles, chemicals, drugs and pharmaceuticals, non-ferrous metals, iron and steel, bicycles, sewing machines, producer gas plants, electric pumps, electric fans and general and electrical engineering.

The latest report covers these industries for 1949. About 7,000 factories located in 17 States are included in the census and the data for 6,300 factories was available. On that basis, the following picture has emerged:—

	1946	1949
Fixed Capital (Rs. Crores)	163	228
Raw Materials (Rs. Crores)	135	172
Finished Products (Rs. Crores)	69	110
No. of employees (million)	1·5	1·7
Wages and Salaries (Rs. Crores)	1·2	178
Materials Consumed (Rs. Crores)	391	704
Value of Products (Rs. Crores)	603	964
Value added by manufacture (Rs. Crores)	211	260

The overall progress of industries is indicated in the following table:—

Details.	Unit	1946	1949
No. of Factories.			
No. registered	No.	5,013	6,753
No. of returns received	"	4,027	6,257
Fixed Capital.			
Total	Rs. crores	163	228
Land and building	"	62	83
Plant and machinery	"	93	131
Inventory.			
Raw materials, fuels, etc.	"	135	172
Finished products	"	69	110
Employment.			
No. of employees	No. Mil.	1·5	1·7
(of which) Wage earners	"	1·4	1·5
Salary earners	"	·1	·2
Average No. of days worked	No. of days	264	240
No. of man-hours (total)	Man-hours (crores)	321	335
Wages and Salaries.			
Total	Rs. crores	102	178
Wages	"	82	146
Salaries	"	17	29
Value of materials consumed.			
Total	"	391	704
Raw materials, chemicals, etc.	"	355	650
Fuel, electricity, etc.	"	23	34
Depreciation	"	11	16
Value of products.			
Total value	"	603	964
Value added by manufacture	"	211	260

Of the 5,875 factories existing in 1949 for which returns were included after eliminating closed factories, 83 per cent constituted what is classified as small-sized factories and 12 were medium-sized factories. The details are given below :—

Name of Industry.	Small		Medium		Large	
	No. of factories.	Average No. employed per factory.	No. of factories.	Average No. employed per factory.	No. of factories.	Average No. employed per factory.
Wheat flour	52	49	8	162	6	300
Rice milling	1,029	31	214	79	22	143
Biscuit making	43	39	5	179	7	352
Fruit and Veg. processing	9	34	1	..	3	163
Sugar	251	120	53	957	21	1,491
Distilleries & breweries	28	67	10	196	5	333
Starch	10	28	2	..	5	371
Vegetable oils	825	46	65	167	36	531
Paints and varnishes	28	52	5	174	5	531
Soap	30	30	9	90	9	527
Tanning	61	49	10	149	10	479
Cement	4	493	4	960	6	1,885
Glass and glassware	74	102	29	311	7	701
Ceramics	41	100	5	411	10	1,155
Plywood tea-chests	19	50	7	158	3	453
Paper and paper boards	20	99	4	484	9	1,846
Matches	38	53	5	253	8	1,307
Cotton textiles	399	541	89	2,698	51	4,752
Woollen textiles	27	67	5	154	10	1,357
Jute textiles	60	2,003	34	4,163	8	7,578
Chemicals	180	84	11	400	6	1,258
Aluminium, copper and brass (non-ferrous metals)	164	74	13	452	6	1,133
Iron and steel	107	56	4	238	12	5,845
Bicycles	9	57	2	..	1	..
Sewing machines	5	64	..	..	1	..
Producer gas plant	..	..	1	..	2	..
Electric lamps	4	51	1	..	2	..
Electric fans	31	44	1	..	5	766
General and Electrical Engineering	1,229	42	114	155	106	666

Industries have been further divided into durable and non-durable ones. Of the 6,257 factories for which returns were received in 1949 (including closed factories), 2,112 belong to the former category and 4,145 to the latter. The following industries belong to the former class : iron and steel, sewing machines, electric lamps, electric fans, general and electrical engineering, bicycles, non-ferrous metals, plywood and tea-chests, cement, glass and glassware and ceramics. The structure of these types of industrial units was as follows in 1949 :—

	Durable.	Non-Durable.
Number of factories	2,112	4,145
Fixed capital (Rs. crores)	72	136
No. of employees (lakhs)	3·13	1,379
Wages, salaries, etc (Rs. crores)	36	142
Value of materials consumed	88	618
Value of products	149	814
Value added to manufacture	68	199

Industrial Control

Down to 1918 the attitude of the Government towards industry was one of *laissez faire*. Towards the end of the Great War it became evident that the State had to play a more active role and following the recommendations of the Indian Fiscal Commission, a policy of discriminating protection was accepted. A land-mark was the policy statement in 1945. This envisaged Government control of 20 major industries and the nationalisation of important industries like aircraft, automobiles, chemicals, iron and steel, prime movers, transport vehicles, electrical machinery, machine tools, electro-chemical and non-ferrous metals provided adequate private capital was not forthcoming. The subsequent political developments, however, made it impossible for this policy to be implemented.

On April 6, 1948 the Government of India outlined their industrial policy in a resolution which *inter alia* stated :—

(1) The manufacture of arms and ammunition, the production and control of atomic energy, and the ownership and management of railway transport should be the exclusive monopoly of the Central Government.

(2) The State will be responsible for the establishment of new undertakings in the field of coal, iron and steel, aircraft manufacture, ship-building, manufacture of telephone, telegraph and wireless apparatus excluding radio receiving sets and mineral oils. Existing undertakings will be allowed to develop for a period of ten years and Government will give all assistance for such development. At the end of the period their position will be reviewed.

(3) Control by the State over the generation and distribution of electric power will continue.

(4) Rest of the industries will normally be open to private enterprise with varying degrees of control over location.

(5) The Central Government would investigate the extent to, and the manner in which cottage and small scale industries could be co-ordinated and integrated with large scale industries.

Under the terms of the Resolution, Government have set up a Central Advisory Council of Industries with representatives of industry, labour, trade, State Government and members of legislature to advise them generally on industrial policy, allocation of raw materials and review of production trends. The details of control over individual industries are given in the chapters dealing separately with each industry.

Towards the end of 1951 Parliament passed the Industries (Development and Regulation) Bill. The Act is now in force. The most important provision is the establishment of Development Councils which will deal with the problem of productivity and service to the community. On the top will be the Central Advisory Council for Industries which will advise Government on rules, directions to industrial undertakings and taking over the management of industrial concerns.

The Act provides for the registration of existing industrial undertakings and licensing of new ones. It also empowers Government to investigate into the causes of any possible fall in the production of any concern or any deterioration in the quality of the product, and to take action. The Act contains provisions for direct control by the Central Government in certain cases.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDIA is essentially an agricultural country with farming regarded by the people as a tradition rather than as business. During the past quarter of a century, however, there has been a persistent trend towards industrialisation. The National income for 1948-49 was estimated at Rs. 6,968 crores and though more than 70 per cent. of the population in that year was in the rural area and mainly engaged in agriculture, income from this source amounted to only Rs. 1,770 crores as against Rs. 2,107 crores from urban areas. Agriculture consequently plays an important part in shaping the course of the country's foreign trade.

Agriculture.—The general index of agricultural production showed a rise of 9 per cent. in 1949-50 and a fall of 4·2 per cent. in 1950-51 as compared with the respective preceding years. The fall in 1950-51 was mainly due to a reduction of 5·7 per cent. in production under the group of commodities for ultimate consumption, even though there was an improvement of 2·6 per cent. in the production of goods for immediate consumption. The general level of domestic supply of agricultural commodities recorded a fall of 3·5 per cent. in 1950-51 over the previous year, as a result mainly of a decline of 4·2 per cent. in the total production and of a substantial fall in the imports of grain, pulse and flour. A fall in production accompanied by a reduction in imports of foodgrains resulted in the deterioration in domestic supply position of commodities for ultimate consumption by 7·9 per cent. despite the substantial improvement to the extent of 21·8 per cent. in the supply position of tea and coffee. As regards commodities for intermediate consumption, the overall index showed a rise of 13·2 per cent. in 1950-51 as compared to the earlier year though in the sub-group oilseeds there was a fall. The exports of almost all the commodities in the main group were heavily curtailed in 1950-51.

In the case of fibres, the heavy contraction of exports, coupled with the increases in production and imports, brought about an improvement in the domestic supply position in 1950-51.

The following table gives the trend of imports, exports and production for 1949-50 and 1950-51 :

Food Grain.	1949-50.			1950-51.		
(000 tons)	Imports.	Production.	Per cent.	Imports.	Production.	Per cent.
Rice	472	22,981	2·1	441	20,328	2·2
Wheat	1,706	6,110	27·9	1,014	6,496	15·6
Millets	16	8,495	0·2	9	7,559	0·1
Maize	77	2,009	3·8	..	1,682	..
Barley	149	2,153	6·9	6	2,264	0·3

Fibres.	1949-50.			1950-51.		
(000 bales)	Imports.	Production.	Per cent.	Imports.	Production.	Per cent.
Cotton	708	2,628	26·9	959	2,926	32·8
Jute	1,350	3,089	43·7	2,094	3,292	63·6
Rubber	1,282	15,587	8·2	5,348	15,599	34·3

Seeds.	1949-50			1950-51.		
	Exports.	Production.	Per cent.	Exports.	Production.	Per cent.
(000 tons)						
Groundnuts	126	3,379	3·7	36	3,331	1·1
Linseed	72	411	17·5	67	385	17·4
Castor seed	5	128	3·9	78	106	73·6

Fibres.	1949-50.			1950-51.		
(000 bales).	Exports.	Production.	Per cent.	Exports.	Production.	Per cent.
Cotton	330	2,628	12·6	84	2,926	2·9
Jute	649	3,089	21·0	2	3,292	..
Rubber (tons)	429	15,587	2·8	945	15,599	6·1

Industry.—The downward trend of industrial production noticed in 1949 persisted in the following year, when the index number was reduced to 94. The fall was mainly in respect of commodities for ultimate consumption, cotton cloth and yarn and jute accounting for a reduction of 6·2 per cent. and 13·3 per cent. and 10·9 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the output of iron and steel, chemicals, non-ferrous metals and cement rose by 5·3 per cent. 18·8 per cent., 6 per cent. and 22·2 per cent. respectively. Several minor industries excepting paints and varnishes also recorded improvement. The general index of domestic supply recorded a fall of 3·8 per cent. in 1949 and 6·9 per cent. in 1950 as compared with the corresponding preceding years. The index of mineral production recorded a rise of one per cent. and 6·2 per cent. in 1949-50 respectively.

TRENDS OF FOREIGN TRADE

The impact of industrial revolution is most pronounced on India's foreign trade during the past 50 years. In 1920-21 imports of finished goods accounted for 84 per cent. of imports into India including Burma and Pakistan. On the other hand exports of raw materials represented 45 per cent. of the total shipments. The industrial expansion received a stimulus after 1927 following the introduction of a policy of discriminate protection. Since then though the value of trade has grown the volume is more or less unchanged and the composition of trade has witnessed a rapid change. In the main, the terms of trade have moved against India mainly because of her primary products being highly sensitive to trade cycles. The outstanding developments are, however, the separation of Burma from India in 1936 and the creation of Pakistan in 1947.

Food, drink and tobacco, have shown a continuous increase under imports while exports are fast shrinking. The percentage share of imported raw material has moved up from 9·3 per cent. in the five years ended 1929-30 to 35·1 per cent. in 1950–51 while their exports have dropped from 49·5 per cent. to 20·8 per cent. On the other hand, imports of manufactured goods have dropped from 72·6 per cent. of the total imports in the quinquennium ended 1929-30 to 45·7 per cent. in 1950-51 while exports of finished goods have risen from 26·6 per cent. of the total exports to 55 per cent.

Countrywise, the United Kingdom enjoyed a key position in India's trade until the outbreak of the First War when imports from Britain were around 60 to 70 per cent. of the total and exports 23 per cent. to 30 per cent. By the time the world depression set in, the United Kingdom's share in India's imports declined to 38 per cent. but exports were higher at 28 per cent. This was the position in the five years ended 1934-35. During the subsequent five years, the overall share of Britain in India's trade dropped to 32 per cent. In the post-war period, this trend became more perceptible and imports from Britain represented only one-fifth of the total value of import trade in 1950-51.

The United States now ranks second in India's trade. About 18 per cent. of the Indian exports go to America despite difficulties in trading. Pakistan now occupies a third place in our foreign trade and is responsible for 7·2 per cent. of India's imports and 5·3 per cent. of her exports. A feature of the recent development is the expansion of trade with Australia, South-East Asia and the Middle East. A slow recovery of the pre-second World War flourishing trade with Japan is noticeable in the past three years.

IMPORT CONTROL

Import Trade Control was first instituted in May 1940 for conserving the limited tonnage and hard currency exchange during the war period. Its scope was, however, extended to cover all imports by the beginning of 1942. After the end of the war, the control was kept alive on grounds of currency difficulties and the policy underlying it was frequently adjusted to the changing views of Government on inflation and the prospects of releases of sterling balances.

In July 1950, an Enquiry Committee was appointed to review the method of import control, and following its recommendations, the Government decided at the beginning of January 1951 that (1) commercial imports should generally be around Rs. 400 crores a year, (2) the O.G.L. should not cover commodities sufficiently available in the country at a reasonable price, but should include basic raw materials in short supply, (3) licensing should be on a half-yearly basis and (4) the actual licensing procedure should be decentralised. The Government of India did not, however, accept the committee's recommendation in respect of the order of priorities and, instead, fixed the following order:

(1) Raw materials for essential industries, spare parts and accessories of capital goods for industries essential for the life of the community; (2) Other raw materials and capital goods; (3) Other essential goods; (4) Non-essential goods.

The year 1951 was started with over 16,000 applications outstanding from the preceding year and 112,000 applications were received in the first half of 1951. At the end of the period, however, only 5,186 applications were to be disposed of. The improvement was attributable to the procedural changes. These included the practice of granting licences as multiples of licences and the permission to actual users to submit one consolidated application in respect of all their needs. The process of decentralisation was also completed before mid-1951 and the bulk of import licensing is now done at ports. Import controls cover practically all articles. The Commerce Ministry has brought out the Import Trade Control Handbook of Rules and Procedure.

Policy for January-June 1952.—The import policy for the first half of 1952 remains fundamentally unchanged. For a large number of items licences will be given to established importers on the basis of the first half or second half of 1951 licences. A more liberal policy has been followed in respect of iron and steel, expanding reamers, precision and measuring tools, electric lamps of certain types, wires and cables and sanitary fitting. On the other hand, cuts have been imposed on imports of articles the indigenous production of which has risen. All licensing will be provisional in the first instance and confirmed only if within two months the importer can produce evidence of the contract being concluded with an overseas supplier.

EXPORT CONTROL

In the field of export Government's policy in the pre-war period was one of export promotion subject to an adequate supply for domestic consumption. Immediately after the war, export control was relaxed; but it was again tightened in 1948 following the aggravation of inflationary pressures at home. After the rupee was devalued in September 1949, the Government of India resorted to a policy of raising export duties on certain items of exports and levying export duties on others in order to appropriate a good portion of the shippers' excessive profits. This method gained fresh momentum following the world boom in raw materials after the outbreak of the Korean War. Since September 1951, however, the world boom began to taper off and the Government of India followed a progressive policy of lowering or abolishing the export duties and raising the export quotas or withdrawing destinational restrictions on exports.

Various measures have been adopted to promote exports. These include bilateral trade pacts, special inducements to export specific commodities, investigation of the problem of export promotion and implementation of the recommendations, publicity to Indian products in overseas markets through exhibitions, show rooms, etc., making available commercial information both in India and abroad, expanding raw material production ensuring the quality of export goods and facilitating imports of raw materials required by exporting industries.

In order to secure an adequate supply of essential domestic raw materials, special steps have been taken to raise the production of such commodities. The chief instances are raw cotton and raw jute. In regard to hides, export of raw hides has been banned to conserve supply for the indigenous leather industry.

Progressive measures are being taken to ensure the quality of articles both agricultural and manufactured, exported to foreign markets. The Indian Standards Institute is engaged in the work of fixing proper standards in important export commodities such as lac, seedlac, shellac, mica, manganese, and wool. The question of enacting legislation in enforcing the Indian Standards fixed by the Indian Standards Institute for manufactured goods is under consideration. Steps have also been taken to introduce standard forms of contracts with a clause for arbitration for certain commodities. Complaints about bad quality are investigated by the chief controller of Exports and the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

Among the more positive measures may be mentioned the transport facilities in carrying export goods under a high priority. The Chief Controller also helps export industries in regard to the allocation of raw materials, issue of import licences and supply of packing materials. Export licensing has been centralised as far as possible in the office of the Chief Controller of Exports and India's representatives abroad have been authorised to grant entry visas to foreigners wishing to proceed to India for short business visits without prior reference to the Government of India. Another method adopted to promote exports has been to facilitate the recouping of the raw materials which it might be necessary to import for meeting such exports. During 1950-51 Government officially participated in six international exhibitions abroad and organised six other wholly Indian exhibitions in important world trade centres. Show rooms have been organised at some centres.

TRADE PACTS

Bilateral trade agreements with the object of establishing direct trade contacts were either concluded or renewed during 1950-51 with Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Japan (along with the sterling area), Norway, Spain, Sweden, Hungary, Finland and Poland.

A trade delegation was deputed to South-East Asia to explore possibilities of exporting Indian goods to that area. This has resulted in the conclusion of a trade agreement with Indonesia. Among other countries with which India has concluded trade agreements may be mentioned Ceylon, Burma and Australia. In the Middle East an understanding over the trade has been reached with Egypt, while Iraq has indicated its desire to have a trade pact.

Broad details of some of the more important trade agreements are given below. It may, however, be noted that in most cases Government's commitments are usually limited to the grant of export and import licences, the transactions provided for in the schedules of the agreements being conducted through the normal trade channels. Commodities which are not subjected to trade restrictions in either of the two countries are not normally included in the agreements.

Burma.—Under a five-year agreement, Burma agreed to sell 240,000 tons rice, half on cash basis and half on a barter basis. India, in turn, agreed to deliver 25,000 tons gunnies, 10,000 tons groundnut oil, 2,000 bales of cotton yarn, and 3,000 tons galvanised iron sheets. From 1952-53 onward Burma would sell on an inter-governmental basis 230,000 tons rice with a further option to India to buy 120,000 tons from trade. In return India undertook to supply 15,000 tons gunnies, 8,000 tons groundnut oil, 2,000 bales cotton yarn and 4,000 tons iron and steel.

Egypt.—Both countries agreed under a pact concluded on March 17, 1951 to accord to each other most favoured nation treatment. For a year Egypt would supply 300,000 bales of Egyptian cotton, 550 tons of cotton yarn, 50,000 tons rock phosphates, 107,000 tons gypsum and 6,500 tons flax. India, on her part, undertook to sell tea (4,000 tons), unmanufactured tobacco (2,000 tons), groundnut oil (1,000 tons), groundnut (1,000 tons), linseed (1,000 tons), linseed oil (100 tons), castor oil (500 tons), shellac (100 tons), coffee (200 tons), tanned hides (100 tons), cotton grey cloth (500 tons), iron and steel and products thereof (£10,000), cutlery and electrical goods (£5,000 each), sanitaryware (£4,000), rubber tyres and tubes (£20,000), Woollen goods (£10,000), drugs and medicines (£9,500) and a variety of other goods.

Australia.—A new agreement was concluded whereunder Australia was to supply, in addition to wheat and wheat flour, 10,000 tons lead, 7,000 tons zinc, 3,000 tons tallow, 75 tons stearine and 350 tons casein against 120,000 tons jute manufactures, 61 million yards cotton piecegoods and 5,000 bales cotton yarn.

West Germany.—The new agreement broadened the basis of the trade. The Bonn Government undertook to lift the restrictions on 333 Indian commodities and fixed quotas for 26 other Indian articles.

Russia.—By a trade agreement signed in June 1951 India secured one lakh ton wheat against "freely sold Indian goods."

Japan.—A treaty has been concluded by the Government of India with Japan terminating the State of war with that country and resuming normal diplomatic relations. The treaty which is formally expected to be announced in June will have a provision relating to trade between the two countries.

U.S.A.—Negotiations with the U.S.A. for a treaty of friendship, trade and navigation have been going on for the past three years and a draft acceptable to both the countries is expected to emerge shortly.

Italy.—In the first week of April 1952 the first trade agreement after the war was signed between India and Italy. Both Governments have agreed to afford facilities for the promotion of trade.

Ceylon.—The Indo-Ceylonese trade agreement signed in February 1952 covered no less than 58 commodities on the Indian side including coal (4 lakh tons), foundry coke (600 tons), jute goods (2,500 tons), jute twine (400 tons), teek seed (5,000 lbs.), fishing nets (8 tons), breeding bulls (24), dried chillies (10,000 tons), onion (2,700 tons), cotton yarn (3,500 bales), crushed bones (500 tons), cotton waste (400 tons), metalware (600 tons), castor oil (200 tons), jaggery (3,000 tons), linseed oil (150 tons), mill-made cotton textiles (44 million yards), handloom cloth (22 million yards), mixed piecegoods (23 million yards), hemp twine (100 tons), steel (100 tons), dried fish (12,000 tons), blankets (128,000) and tea-chests (150,000). On the other hand, India will import from Ceylon copra and coconut oil (50,000 tons), hides and skins (375 tons), graphite (400 tons), unmanufactured tobacco (1¼ million lbs.), rubber sheets and crepe (5,000 tons) and unmidella logs (1,500 tons).

The Ceylonese Government undertook to reduce the import duty on hand-made towels from 60 per cent. to 15 per cent. and give 1,500 tons of catamaran logs required for building India's countrycraft. India, on her part, agreed to place goraka, a fish preservative, on O.G.L. to promote salt-fish trade and waive the licensing system for import of barrels except on the first entry.

Recently the trade agreement with Poland was renewed. At the time of writing negotiations for trade agreements are being conducted by the Commerce Ministry with seven countries, namely, Austria, Finland, Hungary, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and Egypt. In all cases, the trade is governed by bilateral agreements.

INDO-PAKISTAN TRADE RELATIONS

On August 15, 1947 when the Indian sub-continent was partitioned, it had been decided that until February 1948 there would be no restrictions on the free flow of goods between the two countries and no trade or custom barriers would be set up. During the currency of the Standstill Agreement, however, Pakistan imposed an export duty on raw jute and on March 1, 1948 the normal licensing and tariff restrictions on trade between the two countries came into force. Two months later an agreement was reached between the two countries for exchange of certain commodities during the year. The agreement did not work satisfactorily and the understanding reached later over long-term arrangements for production, manufacture and sale of jute and cotton could not be incorporated in the fresh agreement signed on June 24, 1949.

Following the devaluation of the Indian rupee in September 1949 the trade between the two countries was completely stopped but on April 21, 1950 a short-term agreement was concluded up to July 31, 1950 for limited resumption of trade. Its pivot was a deal between the Indian Jute Mills Association and the Pakistan Jute Board for the sale by Pakistan of 8 lakh bales of certain types of raw jute in terms of Indian rupees the proceeds of which would be made available to Pakistan by buying jute goods (20,000 tons), cotton textiles (45,000 bales), mustard oil (7,000 tons), steel (5,000 tons), etc. Since Pakistan could not adhere to the time schedule in regard to the deliveries of raw jute, the agreement was extended up to September 1950. The total value of trade between the two countries during this period amounted to Rs. 43 crores (imports Rs. 24 crores and exports Rs. 19 crores).

Until February 25, 1951 the trade remained suspended. It was then that India accepted the official par value of the Pakistan rupee and entered into a fresh trade agreement. India has secured a quota of 35 lakh bales of raw jute upto July 1952. Pakistan would also sell to India 7·7 lakh tons of foodgrains, deliveries extending upto October 1952. Among India's exports to Pakistan may be mentioned coal (2·1 million tons), mill-made cloth (75,000 bales), cotton yarn (15,000 bales) and jute manufactures (62,500 tons). Another feature of the agreement is the list of commodities placed on O.G.L. for both imports and exports by the two Governments.

A list of the more important commodities where quantities or monetary limits have been specified is as follows :—

—	Upto end of June 1951	From 1st July 1951 to 30th June 1952
1. FROM INDIA TO PAKISTAN		
Coal	6,00,000 tons	1,500,000 tons
Hard Coke	10,000 tons	Upto December 1951 and nothing afterward
Soft Coke	5,000 tons	20,000 tons
Pig Iron	6,400 tons	20,000 tons
Ferro Silicon	nil	100 tons
Ferro Manganese	nil	100 tons
Galvanised Sheets	nil	12,000 tons
Black Sheets	nil	8,000 tons
Iron and Steel Products	7,000 tons	36,000 tons
M. G. Crossings	120 tons	nil
Mills loose jaws for M. G. steel sleepers in silico manganese steel	200,000 numbers by October 1951	nil
Keys for M. G. steel sleepers	50,000 numbers by July 1951	nil
Aluminium circles and sheets	nil	100 tons
High alumina fire brick	150 tons	500 tons
Soft wood (junglewood) from Malabar, Assam, etc.	5,000 tons	20,000 tons
Hard timber (other than teak)	2,500 tons	10,000 tons
Cement	nil	nil
Stone and Ballast	25,000 tons	75,000 tons
Paper	As much as tra	nsport can stand
Linseed Oil	1,000 tons	5,000 tons
Mustard Oil	750 tons	2,500 tons
Chlorine	50 tons	nil
Rubber tyres and tubes (other than cycle tyres and tubes and giant and non-standard tyres and tubes)	Rs. 5,00,000	Rs. 20,00,000
Handloom Cotton Cloth (Loongis, towels and furnishing fabrics, etc.)	..	15,000 bales
Millmade Cotton Cloth	..	75,000 bales
Cotton Yarn	..	15,000 bales
Hard Cotton Waste	200 tons	500 tons
Jute Manufactures	12,500 tons	50,000 tons
Shellac	Quantity to be	settled later
2. PAKISTAN TO INDIA		
Raw Jute	1·0 million bales	2·5 million bales
Raw Cotton	Any quantity	Any quantity
Hides and Skins		
Cow Hides	2,50,000 pieces	10,00,000 pieces
Sheep Skins	2,00,000 pieces	6,00,000 pieces

TRENDS IN 1951-52

In contrast with the trading conditions during the year ended March 31, 1951 were the economic trends in the following year. The world boom in raw materials began to taper off since May and by September conditions became worse following import restrictions imposed by several countries and the decision to spread over the rearmament drive in the U.S., the U.K. and the continent. Early in 1952 the business recession gained a fresh momentum from consumer resistance and by the end of February, commodities slumped heavily. In India the process was hastened by the credit squeeze and the budgetary policy of building up substantial revenue surpluses.

The heavy demand from abroad for Indian goods in the first quarter of the financial year tempted the Government of India to put up export duties. Thus, from June 1, 1951 the export duty on cloth, medium and coarse, was raised from 10 per cent. to 25 per cent. and the shipments of kardi and niger seed and oil were brought under control. In July the export duty on groundnut kernel was raised from Rs. 80 to Rs. 150 per ton and on oil to Rs. 300; the duty on linseed and linseed oil was fixed at Rs. 100 and Rs. 200; and oilseeds and oils not specified were subjected to an export duty of Rs. 150 and Rs. 300 per ton respectively.

India had achieved in 1950 the status of being the world's leading cloth exporter; but in 1951 Government reduced the export quota to 950 million yards in order to ensure more supplies for home consumption. Out of this, 190 million yards were marked out for soft currency countries and the quotas were distributed in a manner which favoured uneconomic mills and post-war mills. This system hampered the activities of established shippers and by the end of 1951 the sales of Indian cloth abroad became difficult.

To conserve supplies of raw wool for the domestic industry, exports were drastically curtailed while shipments of hides, buffalo and cow, were banned with effect from April 6, 1951. This policy of export restriction raised the domestic supply and with the change in the world economic situation, a glut of stock was in evidence at the end of 1951.

Following the slump in commodity markets, the Government of India was obliged to take a series of measures to relieve the distress. The process began with the halving of the export duty on hessian from Rs. 1,500 and the lifting of the export control relaxation in respect of the frontier trade with Burma in the middle of November 1951. Then followed the allotment of additional export quotas of jute goods for 50 countries and ultimate abolition of all restrictions on export of jute manufactures. A month later, the export duty on mustard oil was reduced from as. 8 to as. 3 per lb. and the import duty on coconut oil from 42½ per cent. to 31¼ per cent. In February 1952 the export duty on raw cotton was halved to Rs. 200, that on soft cotton waste was reduced from 50 per cent. to 30 per cent. and those on groundnut, kardi, niger and raw wool were totally abolished. Simultaneously, quotas for exports were also raised. In the import field the emphasis was on securing larger supplies, specially of raw materials.

India's foreign trade in the first nine months of 1951-52 rose by nearly 50 per cent. to a new high level at Rs. 1,151·99 crores, exports rising by Rs. 158·55 crores to Rs. 534·22 crores and imports by Rs. 201·49 crores to Rs. 606·07 crores. Re-export trade was, however, lower. The deficit in the sea-borne trade consequently widened from Rs. 25·47 crores in the nine months of 1950-51 to Rs. 68·24 crores in the corresponding period of the following year. The main items of imports and exports during the period have been presented below :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

DURING APRIL–DECEMBER, 1951

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Imports	
Grain, Pulse and Flour	1,54,53
Provisions and oilman's stores	7,72
Spices	6,98
Cotton, raw and waste	87,47
Wool, raw	1,37
Silk, raw and cocoons	2,48
Other Textile raw material	7,71
Wood and Timber	4,56
Oils	59,55
Metals and Ores	32,35
Machinery	75,07
Vehicles	22,69
Cotton yarn and manufactures	5,04
Woollen yarn and manufactures	6,51
Artificial Silk yarn and manufactures	16,42
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	25,37
Cutlery and Hardware	14,49
Dyes and Colours	15,59
Exports	
Jute yarns and manufactures	2,12,81
Cotton yarns and manufactures	41,81
Tea	70,61
Spices	18,97
Tobacco	13,82
Metals, Ores and Coal	24,53
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	13,37
Oils and Seeds	23,22
Cotton, raw and waste	19,06
Wool and Woollens	8,16
Hides and Skins	21,03

1950-51 TRADE REVIEW

India's total foreign trade, sea, airborne and landborne, amounted to Rs. 1,204·4 crores as compared with Rs. 1,106·26 crores during 1949-50. Imports into India in 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 607·88 crores and exports from India to Rs. 592·01 crores. Re-exports excluding transit trade were valued at Rs. 4·55 crores. Consequently, the deficit balance in 1950-51 was reduced further to Rs. 11·32 crores in the year under review as against Rs. 94·48 crores in 1949-50.

The decline in the adverse trade balance in 1950-51 as compared with the preceding two years was mainly attributable to a large increase in exports of cotton manufactures, oils, tea, gums, resins and lac, raw and manufactured wool, tobacco, fruits and vegetables.

There was a gradual decline in imports into India by sea from 1948-49 to 1950-51. Imports of capital goods sagged from Rs. 124·09 crores in 1948-49 to Rs. 116·17 crores in 1950-51, but those of raw materials advanced from Rs. 232·91 crores to Rs. 286·79 crores. On the other hand, arrivals of consumer goods fell from Rs. 185·92 crores to Rs. 162·50 crores.

Exports from India by sea during 1950-51 (excluding supplementary returns from Madras port amounting to Rs. 15·12 crores) recorded a substantial increase of Rs. 87·14 crores over the previous year. Significant changes were the large increases in exports of cotton manufactures and mica and a fall in the exports of jute manufacture.

Balance of Trade :—India's visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure on the basis of the recorded data with (*i*) all countries except Pakistan and (*ii*) Pakistan separately during the twelve months, April to March, 1949-50 and 1950-51 is shown in the following table. As these statistics relate to Sea and Airborne trade only, the trade figures for Pakistan given below are incomplete.

	TWELVE MONTHS, APRIL TO MARCH			
	1949-50		1950-51	
	All overseas countries, except Pakistan	Pakistan	All overseas countries, except Pakistan	Pakistan
	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)	Rs. (lakhs)
Exports of merchandise ..	+4,57,82	+14,12	+5,45,69	+13,38
Re-exports of merchandise* ..	+4,40	+1,67	+4,37	+16
Imports of merchandise ..	—5,47,26	—10,11	—5,60,26	—4,60
Balance of trade in merchandise	—85,04	+5,68	—10,20	+8,94
Net trade in Gold	—2	..	—4	..
Net trade in Silver (excluding Indian coins)	—2	..	—3	..
Balance of trade in treasure (excluding currency notes and Indian coins)	—4	..	—7	..
Total visible balance of Trade	—85,08	+5,68	—10,27	+8,94

* Figures exclude transit trade of foreign countries on India's borders.

Direction of Trade :—Distribution of trade according to States shows that West Bengal's share in imports declined further from Rs. 157 crores to Rs. 136 crores, but that of Madras and Bombay improved further. West Bengal registered a spectacular recovery in the re-export trade. In regard to the export trade, West Bengal's share of export trade dwindled from Rs. 246¼ crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 238·6 crores in the year under review. The Madras exports from Madras rose to Rs. 126 crores in 1950-51. In Bombay, the rise in export trade was spectacular having advanced to Rs. 180 crores in 1950-51.

The direction of India's trade continued to be influenced by the control policies of the Government of India based mainly on foreign exchange considerations. Out of a total export trade of Rs. 559 crores, the share of the commonwealth countries was Rs. 289 crores representing 52 per cent. of the total exports as against 54 per cent. in the preceding year. In the re-export trade, the Commonwealth accounted for 25 per cent. of the trade out of a total of nearly Rs. 28 crores as against 47 per cent. in the preceding year. In the import trade, however, the commonwealth countries lost the ground rather sharply. During 1950-51, the commonwealth countries supplied goods to India worth Rs. 244 crores out of a total imports of Rs. 565 crores representing 43 per cent. of the total as against 45 per cent. in 1949-50.

Exports of Indian merchandise and also re-exports to the United Kingdom moved upwards, but imports received a further setback to Rs. 122·74 crores in the year under review.

Australia maintained her exports to India around Rs. 33 crores, and shipments from India to Australia rose by Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 30 crores. India's exports to Canada sought a fresh higher level at Rs. 13¾ crores compared to Rs. 11 crores in the preceding year, but imports of Canadian goods rose sharply from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 18 crores. India maintained her exports to Kenya colony at Rs. 6¼ crores but imports rose more sharply to Rs. 18¼ crores compared to Rs. 15 crores in 1949-50. Imports from Hong Kong recorded a moderate fall, but exports, which had risen spectacularly from Rs. 3 crores to Rs. 13 crores dropped to Rs. 10 crores in 1950-51. Trade with New Zealand was more or less steady. Dealings with Ceylon showed a moderate improvement both under imports and exports. Singapore increased its purchases from India from Rs. 12¼ in 1949-50 to Rs. 30 crores 1950-51. Compared to the exports, imports from Singapore improved moderately from Rs. 12·64 crores in 1949-50 to 15·79 crores in the year under review.

Foreign countries accounted for nearly half the exports from India and 57 per cent. of the imports. Out of a total export of Rs. 559 crores the United States of America accounted for Rs. 106 crores showing a rise of 33 per cent. over the preceding year and became India's second best customer. Imports of American goods were also higher at Rs. 115·8 crores out of a total of Rs. 565 crores as against Rs. 87·9 crores in the preceding year. On the import side the next important source of supply was Egypt, mainly on account of its cotton. Otherwise, both import and export trade with non-Commonwealth countries was spread over a very extensive area.

The following table gives the picture of the direction of the sea-borne trade of India (private and Government) :—

DIRECTION OF SEA-BORNE TRADE

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1948-49			1949-50			1950-51		
	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance	Imports	Exports	Balance
COMMONWEALTH	254,85	214,60	—39,25	258,91	252,65	— 6,26	243,97	288,81	+44,84
United Kingdom	1,52,96	97,69	—55,27	1,49,41	1,15,46	—33,95	1,22,74	1,27,71	+ 4,97
Pakistan	22,37	44,31	+21,94	12,47	14,12	+ 1,65	4,52	13,38	+ 8,86
Kenya Colony	10,80	3,58	— 7,22	15,04	6,19	— 8,85	18,52	6,34	—12,18
Bahrain Islands	4,76	79	— 3,97	6,26	1,06	— 5,20	6,90	1,13	— 5,77
Ceylon	2,72	11,94	+ 9,22	2,94	16,40	+13,46	4,52	18,19	+13,57
Singapore	9,39	3,75	— 5,64	12,63	12,23	— 37	15,79	30,33	+14,54
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	5,53	1,55	— 3,98	2,25	5,11	+ 3,86	7,44	4,09	— 3,35
Canada	9,18	8,38	— 80	12,03	11,02	— 1,01	18,29	13,56	— 4,73
Australia	26,55	20,60	— 5,95	33,97	26,17	— 7,80	33,44	29,75	— 3,69
Hongkong	2,49	3,13	+ 64	2,67	13,43	+10,76	2,35	9,92	+ 7,57
FOREIGN COUNTRIES	2,88,07	2,01,42	—86,55	3,01,61	2,19,29	—82,32	3,21,48	2,70,26	—51,22
U.S.A.	1,08,74	70,07	—38,67	87,92	79,77	— 8,15	1,15,81	1,06,44	— 9,37
Egypt	31,90	6,70	—25,20	39,43	7,86	—31,57	32,87	5,72	—27,15
Iran	20,57	3,06	—17,51	32,48	4,77	—27,71	36,81	5,96	—30,85
Japan	6,38	4,59	— 1,79	21,41	5,76	—15,65	10,04	8,96	— 1,08
Soviet Russia	3,25	5,36	+ 2,31	12,63	3,36	— 9,27	2,22	1,30	— 92
Sweden	6,09	2,11	— 3,98	5,92	2,35	— 3,57	5,25	2,38	— 2,87
Norway	4,35	85	— 3,50	2,43	1,06	— 1,37	2,22	1,30	— 92
West Germany	2,25	2,61	+ 36	5,80	8,96	+ 3,16	10,04	8,47	— 1,57
Switzerland	8,66	1,22	— 7,44	7,54	2,50	— 5,04	5,25	2,38	— 2,87
Italy	18,31	6,47	—11,84	13,95	5,36	— 8,59	15,34	9,53	— 5,81
Burma	23,40	9,97	—13,43	12,86	13,93	+ 1,07	18,78	21,90	— 3,22
Thailand	5,90	2,37	— 3,53	10,45	4,18	— 6,27	8,15	4,71	— 3,44
Argentina	10,30	16,82	+ 6,52	8,78	7,65	— 1,13	5	9,66	+ 9,61
Netherlands	5,45	7,25	+ 1,80	4,84	7,33	+ 2,49	6,58	8,81	+ 2,23
Belgium	7,10	5,87	— 1,23	4,82	8,77	+ 3,95	8,83	7,54	— 1,29
France	3,01	7,34	+ 4,31	3,80	4,51	+ 71	10,98	6,13	— 4,85
Czechoslovakia	2,08	2,18	+ 10	2,80	1,30	— 1,50	2,77	57	— 2,20
Iraq	1,27	1,38	+ 11	3,38	4,00	+ 62	4,21	2,83	— 1,38
Portuguese East Africa	2,47	83	— 1,64	3,00	62	— 2,38	4,44	52	— 3,92
Finland	1,38	19	— 1,19	1,17	20	— 97	1,48	20	— 1,28
Austria	80	34	— 46	57	53	— 4	1,93	31	— 1,62
China	1,21	5,58	+ 4,37	50	2,34	+ 1,84	63	3,48	+ 2,85
Cuba	..	4,97	+ 4,97	..	5,66	+ 5,66	..	7,18	+ 7,18
GRAND TOTAL	5,42,92	4,16,02	—12,580	5,60,52	4,71,94	—88,58	5,65,45	5,59,07	— 6,38

COMPOSITION OF TRADE

The table below gives the composition of India's imports and exports (including re-exports) according to the main commodity groups since 1947-48 :—

Imports

	1947-48		1948-49		1949-50		1950-51	
	Rs. crores	% of total	Rs. crores	% of total	Rs. crores	% of total	Rs. crores	% of total
Food, etc.	46·93	11·8	112·95	20·8	122·76	21·8	106·67	18·9
Raw materials	92·27	23·1	127·65	23·5	144·30	25·7	198·33	35·0
Manufactured Goods	252·90	63·4	297·75	54·9	288·66	51·5	258·25	45·7

Exports (including re-exports)

Food, etc.	76·99	19·1	87·55	20·6	117·76	24·3	132·95	22·7
Raw materials	126·47	31·3	98·59	23·0	111·86	23·1	139·89	23·8
Manufactured Goods	196·63	43·8	235·66	55·7	253·38	52·4	311·45	53·0

Although imports of manufactured goods stood at a high level, the growing industrialisation of the country and the Government's policy of restricting imports of finished goods of which an adequate indigenous supply was available at reasonable prices had an adverse impact on imports of goods in that category. Imports of manufactured goods which constituted 63·4 per cent. of the total in 1947-48 fell steadily to 45·7 per cent. On the other hand, the anxiety to have an adequate supply of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, accompanied by an upward trend in prices, was reflected in the growing share of their arrivals in the total import trade which jumped up to 35 per cent. in 1950-51, a period marked by an unprecedented boom in raw materials throughout the world under the stimulus of the Korean War and the rearmament drive. Food imports continued to rise in the three years ended March 1950 but were reduced to 18·9 per cent. of the total following Government's decision early in the year to curtail imports of food as a part of the drive for self-sufficiency.

Due to partition, the share of raw materials in the export trade fell in the subsequent years owing to reduced supplies from 31·3 per cent. to 23 per cent. in 1948-49 and was stabilised around that level in the following years. The sharp rise in the proportion of food exports to the total value in 1949-50 could be attributed to the boom in tea and spices and if their share was slightly lower in the year under review, that was because of a greater demand for manufactured goods. Out of a total increase of a little over Rs. 100 in the export trade during 1950-51, shipments of manufactured goods were up by Rs. 58 crores as against a gain of Rs. 15 crores in food exports and of Rs. 28 crores under raw materials. The proportion of manufactured goods to total exports (including re-exports) slipped back to 52·4 per cent. as the result of a fall in industrial production. The recovery in the year under review to 53 per cent. was mainly due to the spectacular rise in the shipments of cotton goods which conferred on India the honour of being the world's number one piece goods exporter in that year.

IMPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

India's sea-borne imports reached an all-time high level at Rs. 565·46 crores in 1950-51 though the gain over the previous year was hardly of the order of Rs. 5 crores. Besides, the period was marked by a sharp rise in world commodity prices following the Korean war with the result that the actual volume of imports was substantially lower. On the basis of 1948-49 import costs, the price index showed a marked rise of 12 per cent. in 1950-51 over the preceding year. The prices of food, drink and tobacco were more or less unchanged but the raw material group registered a smart rise of 22 per cent. and manufactured articles 19 per cent.

The quantity index on the other hand slumped heavily from 94 in 1949-50 to 77 in 1950-51. Thanks to the heavy arrival of industrial raw materials like raw cotton, chemicals and drugs and mineral oil in the first half of the year, the index number of the volume of raw materials showed a small rise of a point at 82. The increase was mainly due to higher quantitative imports of raw cotton. The volume of receipts of food, drink and tobacco also slumped. The volume of manufactured goods also recorded a decline of the same magnitude, the higher arrival of metals, paper and pasteboard, dyes and colours and chemicals having been more than offset by a drastic reduction in the quantity of cutlery, electrical goods, machinery, vehicle and textiles.

Imports moved in a zig-zag fashion from Rs. 38·44 crores in April 1950 to Rs. 54·19 crores by August. The highest value was recorded in March when imports totalled 56·62 crores, a record unbroken since October 1949.

The bulk of heavy imports during the six months, April—September 1950, comprised industrial raw material like raw cotton, chemicals and drugs and mineral oil. Imports of raw cotton became steadily difficult as the year advanced. The imports of mineral oil showed a certain increase in the quarter, July—September 1950, as a result of deration ing of petrol in July 1950. The effects of the liberalisation of imports of drug and medicine in the first quarter of the year were reflected in the higher figures for the subsequent quarter. Imports of machinery and electrical plant did not increase in spite of free licensing because of non-availability, while imports of non-ferrous metals which were liberalised in July 1950 showed increases in the following two quarters.

Out of a total import of Rs. 555·46 crores in 1950-51 textile raw materials accounted for an intake of Rs. 111·15 crores, as against Rs. 67 crores in the preceding year. Machinery imports occupied a second place in the import trade after declining from Rs. 103·08 crores to Rs. 82·42 crores. Thus, nearly a third of the import trade was monopolised by two items. Though higher imports of food became necessary as a result of shortages brought about by the earthquake and floods in Assam in August 1950 and the near-famine conditions in Bihar and Madras developed later, their full impact was not felt in the year under review during which imports of food, drink and tobacco totalled Rs. 106·67 crores as against Rs. 122·76 crores in 1949—50. Yet another important item vitally necessary for sustaining the economic activity was oil, imports of which were maintained at Rs. 59 crores. Vehicles accounted for Rs. 24 crores as against Rs. 23·46 crores in 1949—50.

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal items imported into India in thousands of rupees during the past three years :—

Item.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	Per cent of Total Imports.
Cotton, raw and waste	64,23,46	63,23,72	100,76,27	17·820
Machinery	81,51,52	105,52,18	84,39,51	14·925
Grain, Pulse and Flour	87,37,52	99,53,99	80,26,48	14·195
Oils	38,21,36	59,18,94	59,27,71	10·483
Metals and Ores	37,38,00	35,28,37	48,78,23	8·627
Vehicles	33,15,39	23,45,68	23,92,65	4·231
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines	28,91,09	16,73,80	19,29,79	3·413
Artificial Silk and Staple Fibre	14,12,76	15,48,87	17,39,43	3·076
Dyes and Colours	15,68,26	11,10,62	14,59,70	2·581
Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments	16,37,23	15,84,73	14,39,67	2·546
Paper, Pasteboard, Stationery and Paper-making materials	15,79,37	10,34,88	10,80,02	1·912
Wool and Woollens	10,41,14	9,00,41	7,22,85	1·278
Fruits and Vegetables	5,87,36	6,91,49	9,59,33	1·681
Electrical Goods and Apparatus	11,43,74	13,07,11	9,38,12	1·659
Provisions and Oilman's stores	7,10,78	7,69,35	5,80,26	1·026
Spices	4,41,66	3,54,00	5,49,19	0·971
Wood and Timber	5,04,31	2,82,96	2,79,16	0·494
Tobacco	3,63,08	2,41,46	2,76,34	0·489
Silk, raw and manufactures	2,25,36	53,58	2,53,96	0·449
Starch, Dextrine and Farina	2,61,20	1,33,74	2,58,28	0·457
Cotton manufactures	17,16,98	18,40,94	2,35,74	0·417
Arms, Ammunition, etc.	1,10,28	1,25,16	2,25,67	0·399
Seeds	1,20,39	1,96,18	2,28,21	0·404
Clocks and Watches	2,60,04	1,42,41	1,34,11	0·237
Paints and Painters' material	2,24,94	1,76,55	1,08,02	0·191
Gums, Resins and Lac	2,39,08	1,28,68	1,44,62	0·256
Hides and Skins, raw and tanned	1,35,03	1,06,16	1,03,40	0·183
Liquors	2,12,92	1,80,32	1,45,03	0·210
Rubber, raw and manufactures	1,26,55	48,51	3,33,73	0·590
Glassware and Earthenware	1,92,39	2,50,65	84,07	0·149
Precious stones and Pearls, unset	78,15	77,16	57,17	0·100
Tallow, Stearine and Wax	59,56	52,57	74,00	0·131
Fodder, Bran and Pollards	49,75	38,18	45,32	0·080
Miscellaneous	22,11,19	24,38,11	24,27,66	4·340
	542,91,84	560,51,35	565,45,60	100·000

Machinery and Millwork (Rs. 84.90 crores).—Imports of machinery and millwork received a sharp setback in 1950-51 mainly because of the difficulties in locating supplies, and accounted for 14·93 per cent. of the total imports. The United Kingdom continued to be the main supplier accounting for deliveries valued at Rs. 53 crores. The next best supplier was the United States whose share was hardly one-sixth.

Imports of prime-movers for locomotives other than electricals dropped to Rs. 5·18 crores from Rs. 5·45 crores in 1949-50. The total imports of oil engines, however, recorded a more substantial fall from Rs. 8·74 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 6·93 crores in the year under review. Nearly two-thirds of the supply was from the United Kingdom while Japan was the next best source.

Imports of electrical machinery were also lower at Rs. 11·69 crores in 1950–51. Control and switch gear accounted for one-fourth of the imports, while another one-third was almost equally divided between motors and transformers. The United Kingdom was the main supplier having delivered electrical machinery worth Rs. 8·88 crores in 1950-51 and the U.S.A. Rs. 1·06 crores.

Despite a general fall in the imports of machinery, the growing popularity of measures for mechanisation of agriculture pushed up the imports of agricultural machinery to a new higher level in 1950-51. The United Kingdom and the U.S.A. accounted for deliveries valued at Rs. 2·14 crores and Rs. 2·45 crores respectively, the balance being from a number of other countries. Imports of boilers dropped in the year under review to Rs. 4·35 crores.

Aerated water making machinery accounted for hardly Rs. 1½ lakhs and leather tanning and curing machinery for Rs. 3 lakhs. On the other hand, the boot and shoe manufacturing industry appeared to have embarked on a major programme of modernisation since imports of the machinery moved up from Rs. 8·9 lakhs to Rs. 9·6 lakhs. Imports of metal working machinery dropped from Rs. 4·20 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 2·49 crores in the year under review.

The mining industry dropped down to an intake of Rs. 99 lakhs in 1950-51. A similar trend was noticeable in respect of oil crushing and refining machinery, thanks to the controversy over the future of the Vanaspati industry. Consequently, its imports dropped precipitately to Rs. 13 lakhs from Rs. 42 lakhs in 1949-50. Due to the boom in the paper industry, its imports moved up sharply to Rs. 225 lakhs. Imports of pumping machinery were fairly well maintained at Rs. 156 lakhs in the year under review. Two-thirds of the pumping machinery was received from the United Kingdom with the United States ranking second with a share of Rs. 39 lakhs. Arrivals of refrigerating machinery were valued at Rs. 108 lakhs.

Partly because of the growth of the domestic industry and partly because of the slackness of the demand, imports of rice and flour mills machinery were halved from Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 18 lakhs while arrivals of saw-mill and wood-working machinery were lower at Rs. 41½ lakhs. A downward trend was persistent in respect of sewing and knitting machines and parts thereof imports of which were valued at Rs. 172 lakhs in 1949-50 and Rs. 163 lakhs in 1950-51.

Imports of sugar machinery dropped to Rs. 99·9 lakhs while those of tea machinery showed a sustained improvement from Rs. 70 lakhs to Rs. 77 lakhs.

Thanks to the restriction on imports of certain types of textile machinery in which the indigenous enterprise had shown progress, imports of textile machinery received a sharp setback in the year under review when they totalled Rs. 12·44 crores after advancing from Rs. 15·06 crores to Rs. 19·87 crores in the preceding year. The drop was wholly attributable to cotton machinery in respect of which Government has followed a policy of encouraging the Indian industry. More than half the imports were of spinning machinery. The changing fortune of the jute industry accounted for a reduction in the imports of jute machinery from Rs. 2·68 crores to Rs. 2·02 crores and further to Rs. 1·91 crores. On the other hand, imports of wool machinery were fully held around Rs. 14 lakhs.

The receipts of typewriters and accessories declined steadily. The United States was responsible for two-thirds of the trade.

The setback to the printing and lithographing resses following the shortage of paper and estrictions on its use accounted for a fall in nports of the machinery from Rs. 2·19 crores 1 1949-50 to Rs. 1·66 crores. Imports of elting for machinery after falling from Rs. 212 akhs to Rs. 101 lakhs recovered to Rs. 116 akhs. Of this, a little over a third was of leather hile hair and cotton belting accounted for the aterial worth only Rs. 23 lakhs. The rapid rowth of bobbin manufacture in the country educed its imports from Rs. 120 lakhs in 1949-50 o Rs. 34½ lakhs in the year under review.

Grain, Pulse and Flour (Rs. 80.26 crores).—nports of grain, pulse and flour, which had sen from Rs. 87·31 crores to Rs. 99·54 crores eceived a setback in the year under review and mounted to Rs. 80·26 crores following Governent's decision to curtail import of food as a art of the programme for achieving self-fficiency. These import figures are, however, y no means complete.

According to the published data the total uantity imported by sea was 2·083 million tons 1950–51 as against 2·226 million tons in 949-50. The value of which, dropped to s. 37·14 crores from Rs. 46·40 crores.

Argentina which had supplied wheat valued Rs. 5·17 crores in 1949-50 did not send any heat to India in the year under review following sharp contraction in its exportable surplus. n the other hand, Australian purchases reached new high level at Rs. 23·47 crores in the year nder review. Canada, was the second best urce of supply whose value rose from Rs. 2·95 ores to Rs. 7·10 crores in 1950-51. The .S.A. accounted for wheat valued at only s. 5·67 crores as against Rs. 6·80 crores in 949-50. Soviet Russia had delivered wheat India to the tune of Rs. 9·66 crores in 1949-50, it imports therefrom were nil in the year under view.

Imports of wheat flour sought a fresh lower vel at Rs. 3·39 crores in the year under review against Rs. 6·35 crores in 1949-50. During e year under review almost the whole of the pply came from Australia, and the U.S.A. and nada which were important sources in the eceding year did not figure in the trade.

Imports of rice declined further from Rs. 26·77 ores in 1949-50 to Rs. 22·95 crores in 1950-51. irma rice recovered from Rs. 9·98 crores to s. 15·33 crores. On the other hand, Thailand duced the deliveries to Rs. 7·40 crores in 50-51. The third important country, namely, gypt, disappeared from the list. Pakistani e was received only to the extent of Rs. 17 khs.

Arrivals of pulses were valued at Rs. 2·86 ores in the year under review as compared with s. 0·83 crores in 1949-50. Out of this Western kistan and Burma accounted for Rs. 76 lakhs, d Rs. 61 lakhs respectively, the balance being ceived from a number of countries. In the o previous years, imports of barley were mparatively heavier, their value being Rs. 5·28 ores in 1949-50. In the year under review, wever, imports totalled less than Rs. 20 khs. Australia and Iraq, which had delivered rley of the value of Rs. 2 crores in 1949-50 ld it in the year under review to the extent Rs. 19½ lakhs, while Argentina and other untries did not sell anything. Imports of ier grain moved up from Rs. 8·09 crores to . 11·53 crores and totalled Rs. 13·43 crores in 50-51.

Oils (Rs. 59.28 crores).—Imports of oils, getable and mineral, were maintained at . 59·28 crores in 1950-51 as against Rs. ·19 crores in 1949-50.

Out of this vegetable oils accounted for only . 3·32 crores as against Rs. 4·84 crores in 49-50. The bulk of the deliveries represented oanut oil whose value, after advancing from . 1·02 crores to Rs. 4·33 crores dropped to . 3·15 crores. Singapore, which had registered mart increase to Rs. 3·01 crores in 1949-50 counted for Rs. 1·88 crores in the year under view. On the other hand, Ceylon, imports from which had fallen from Rs. 65 lakhs to Rs. 63 lakhs recorded a recovery at Rs. 1·06 crores. Quantitatively, imports of cocoanut oil dropped sharply from 7·435 million gallons in 1949-50 to 4·375 million gallons in 1950-51.

Imports of minerals maintained an upward trend during the past three years, having stepped up to 793·6 million gallons valued at Rs. 54·81 crores in the year under review. Imports of mineral grease including petroleum jelly, after declining from 9·3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 53 lakhs to 5·4 million lbs. valued at Rs. 29 lakhs, appreciated to 7·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 40 lakhs in the year under review.

Receipts of kerosene showed a spectacular rise from 198·8 million gallons valued at Rs. 15·11 crores in 1949-50 to 227·2 million gallons valued at Rs. 17·52 crores. Two-thirds of the supply were received from Iran whose deliveries had advanced from 72 million gallons valued at Rs. 4·32 crores to 124 million gallons valued at Rs. 9·68 crores and 156 million gallons valued at Rs. 12·31 crores in the three successive years. Bahrain Islands were the second best source having accounted for 44 million gallons valued at Rs. 3·14 crores in the year under review. Among other sources were Singapore, Sumatra, and Saudi Arabia, the first two figuring in the list only in the past two years.

Imports of motor spirit also showed an upward trend and totalled 193·48 million gallons valued at Rs. 17·87 crores. Iran alone accounted for 146·8 million gallons valued at Rs. 13·91 crores as against 133·8 million gallons valued at Rs. 12·48 crores in 1949-50. Bahrain Islands shipped 16·1 million gallons and 22·5 million gallons valued at Rs. 1·54 crores and 1·76 crores respectively in the following two years. Singapore and Sumatra sold a little over 9 million gallons each while Saudi Arabia delivered 4·2 million gallons. Petroleum other than motor spirit totalled 0·682 million gallons valued at Rs. 8¼ lakhs as against 0·354 million gallons valued at 4¾ lakhs in 1949-50.

A substantial contraction in imports was noted under fuel oils and lubricating oils. Imports of fuel oil dropped to 329·3 million gallons valued at Rs. 11·70 crores in the year under review. Arrivals of diesel oils, however, showed a comparatively small decline from 136·6 million gallons in 1949-50 to 134·1 million gallons but the value remained unchanged at Rs. 6·84 crores.

Fuel oils from Iran recorded a fresh high level at 230 million gallons valued at Rs. 7·73 crores as against 225·3 million gallons valued at Rs. 7·60 crores in 1949-50. On the other hand, imports from Singapore dropped from 48·8 million gallons to 34·4 million gallons while those from the U.S. were reduced to a tenth of the quantum.

After moving up from 50·8 million gallons valued at Rs. 8·38 crores to 57·4 million gallons valued at Rs. 8·95 crores lubricating oils dropped to 40·5 million gallons valued at Rs. 6·94 crores. Batching oils dropped to 13·8 million gallons valued at Rs. 88 lakhs after advancing from 7·97 million gallons valued at Rs. 51 lakhs to 17·9 million gallons valued at Rs. 1·19 crores. The bulk of the supplies were from Iran. Other lubricating oils showed a sharper contraction in trade, their import being 42·8 million gallons valued at Rs. 7·87 crores, 39·5 million gallons valued at Rs. 6·96 crores and 26·7 million gallons valued at Rs. 6·06 crores in the year under review. Nearly 90 per cent. of the supplies were of American origin.

Textile Raw Materials (Rs. 111·15 crores).—The shortage of textile raw materials following the partition of the country and the dislocation of trade with Pakistan in the post-devaluation period drove the Government of India to arrange for higher imports of textile raw materials in 1950-51 in order to enable the Indian textile industry to augment its production. As a result, imports of textile raw materials which had amounted to Rs. 67·01 crores in 1949-50 jumped up by 65 per cent to Rs. 111·15 crores. Out of an increase of Rs. 44 crores over the preceding year Rs. 37½ crores were under raw cotton, while imports of raw wool and raw silk rose by Rs. 2·25 crores and Rs. 2·16 crores respectively. Imports of staple fibre and yarn recorded a sharp increase and reached a spectacularly high level at 13·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2·2 crores. Out of this, staple fibre accounted for 12·59 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·90 crores as against 0·45 million lbs. valued at only Rs. 6¼ lakhs in 1949-50.

Raw Cotton (Rs. 100.76 crores).—Imports of raw cotton amounted to 214,886 tons valued at Rs. 100·76 crores in the year under review as against 158,578 tons valued at Rs. 63·22 crores in 1949-50. The United States from which hardly a few thousand tons of cotton used to be imported shipped 100,858 tons valued at Rs. 40·56 crores in the year under review. Egypt and Kenya colony supplied 49,231 tons valued at Rs. 32·35 crores and 41,201 tons valued at Rs. 16·38 crores respectively. In 1949-50, both these countries had delivered 76,182 tons valued at Rs. 34 crores and 35,647 tons valued at Rs. 13·74 crores respectively. Arrivals from Anglo-Egyptian Sudan were also higher at 13,551 tons valued at Rs. 7 crores, as against 4,582 tons valued at Rs. 1·92 crores in 1949-50. Receipts from Pakistan dropped progressively from 61,898 tons valued at Rs. 16 crores to 22,489 tons valued at Rs. 6·41 crores and reached 809 tons valued at Rs. 27 lakhs in the year under review. Imports from Peru rose from 2,945 tons to 7,564 tons in volume and from Rs. 1·11 crores to Rs. 2·79 crores in value but in 1950-51 the quantity slumped heavily to 4,359 tons while the fall in value was only Rs. 53 lakhs.

Cotton Manufactures (Rs. 2.36 crores).—Imports of cotton manufactures including twist and yarn declined precipitately in the year 1950-51 to Rs. 2·36 crores after showing a small improvement from Rs. 17·17 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 18·41 crores in the following year.

Receipts of cotton piecegoods contracted to 5·734 million yards valued at Rs. 130 lakhs during the year under review from 73·333 million yards valued at Rs. 10·70 crores in 1949-50. Imports of grey cloth fell sharply to 0·69 million yards valued at Rs. 6·6 lakhs in 1950-51. The bulk of the supply was plain grey and came from several countries including Japan which supplied a little over a lakh yards. Arrivals of white goods dropped to one-tenth at 1·95 million yards in 1950-51 from 19·66 million yards valued at Rs. 334 lakhs in 1949-50.

Printed piecegoods fared comparatively better. After maintaining the imports at a little over 10 million yards valued at Rs. 197 lakhs, the figure fell only to a little over two lakh yards valued at Rs. 4½ lakhs. Dyed goods accounted for 2·8 million yards valued at Rs. 72 lakhs as against 13·9 million yards valued at Rs. 295 lakhs in 1949-50, while woven coloured goods were reduced to 50,445 yards valued at Rs. 1·35 lakhs in the year under review.

The recovery in the import of cotton twist and yarn from 11 million lbs. valued at Rs. 450 lakhs to 14 million lbs. valued at Rs. 577 lakhs in the previous year was followed by a sharp contraction to a less than half a million lbs. valued at Rs. 30 lakhs in the year under review.

Wool, Raw (Rs. 5.58 crores).—Imports of raw wool showed a rise of nearly 80 per cent. in value from Rs. 3·03 crores to Rs. 5·58 crores but were reduced in volume from 11·78 million lbs. to 11·71 million lbs. In 1948-49 India had imported 14·54 million lbs. of wool at a cost of Rs. 3·17 crores. A little over half the supply was from the U.K., while a third came from Australia and New Zealand. Deliveries from Pakistan were nil.

Woollen Manufactures (Rs. 1.65 crores).—The downward trend of woollen manufactures from Rs. 724 lakhs to Rs. 597 lakhs became more pronounced in the year under review when imports sank to Rs. 165 lakhs. Arrivals of yarn and knitting wool, which had been stepped up from 1·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 154 lakhs to

2·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 192 lakhs, dropped to 0·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 109 lakhs in 1950-51. Imports of blankets and rugs fell by half in quantity to a little over two lakhs; but the value shrank by a third to Rs. 3·79 lakhs. Carpets and floor rugs were reduced to one-fifth of the previous year's figure of 95,337, while imports of hosiery recovered to 87,218 lbs.

Silk, Raw and Manufactures (Rs. 2.54 crores).—Imports of silk, raw and manufactures, recovered, to Rs. 254 lakhs from Rs. 54 lakhs. Receipts of raw silk totalled 1·38 million lbs. valued at Rs. 171 lakhs, 1·7 lakh lbs. valued at Rs. 21 lakhs and 1·28 million lbs. valued at Rs. 237 lakhs respectively in the three consecutive years. Japan supplied a little over 40 per cent. of the material and Hongkong about 35 per cent. while China accounted for a little over 2 lakh lbs. Imports of silk yarn amounted to a few hundred lbs. in the preceding two years but were stepped up to 65,967 lbs. valued at Rs. 87 lakhs in the year under review. Silk piece-goods accounted for an intake of ¾ lakh yards valued at Rs. 2 lakhs after being pushed up from 0·46 million yards to 1·13 million yards.

Other Textile Material (Rs. 18.01 crores).—The shortage of cotton yarn for the handloom industry necessitated the more extensive use of other textile materials and this, together with higher imports of artificial silk goods, sent up the value of imports of this group from Rs. 15·22 crores to Rs. 16·55 crores and further to Rs. 18·01 crores in the year under review.

Imports of artificial silk yarn downtrended to 35·28 million lbs.; but their value rose sharply from Rs. 10·46 crores to Rs. 14·71 crores. Nearly half the quantity was received from Italy. Arrivals of piece-goods made entirely of artificial silk shrank from 14·25 million yards valued at Rs. 315 lakhs to 1·8 million yards valued at Rs. 41·7 lakhs. The following are some of the other more important items :—

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Flax, raw and manufactures (Rs. lakhs) ..	28	11	7
Haberdashery and Millinery (Rs. lakhs) ..	7·5	13	21
Hemp, raw (cwts. in 000) ..	9	64	45
Staple Fibre, raw (000 lbs.) ..	53	449	12,586
Staple Fibre, Yarn (000 lbs.) ..	752	2,758	1,251

Metals and Ores (Rs. 48.78 crores).—Imports of metals and ores sought a high level at Rs. 48·78 crores in 1950-51 after recording a small fall of Rs. 2·10 crores in the preceding year when they amounted to Rs. 35·28 crores. Out of these, iron and steel and manufactures thereof accounted for Rs. 17·65 crores and other metals and their manufacture for Rs. 27·75 crores. Non-metallic mining and quarry products represented an intake of Rs. 2·96 crores as against Rs. 2·71 crores in 1949-50. The value of imported metallic ores and scrap was higher though negligible at Rs. 43 lakhs.

Imports of aluminium were stepped up from 133,458 cwts. valued at Rs. 184 lakhs in 1949-50 to 193,600 cwts. valued at Rs. 277 lakhs in the following year. The increase was more pronounced under unwrought varieties whose receipts totalled 57,033 cwts. valued at Rs. 52 lakhs as against 300 cwts. in 1949-50.

Arrivals of brass material remained almost unchanged at 2·9 lakh cwts. The bulk of the receipts represented wide varieties of items imported in small quantities.

Imports of copper excluding ore made a feeble recovery from 0·69 million cwts. valued at Rs. 640 lakhs to 0·75 million cwts. valued at Rs. 849 lakhs. Unwrought copper represented nearly two-thirds of the supply and amounted to 0·6 million cwts. valued at Rs. 687 lakhs as against 0·57 million cwts. valued at Rs. 540 lakhs in the preceding year. Nearly half the supply was from the U.S. and Canada. Arrivals of copper wrought recovered from 24,087 cwts. valued at Rs. 33 lakhs to 27,902 cwts. valued at Rs. 40 lakhs. In the midst of a worldwide scarcity, India succeeded in securing 125,040 cwts. of old copper valued at Rs. 122 lakhs in the year under review compared to 89,410 cwts. valued at Rs. 67 lakhs in the preceding year.

German silver, which had risen in volume from 38,715 cwts. valued at Rs. 109 lakhs to 44,463 cwts. valued at Rs. 85 lakhs following the fall in price, recorded a fall at 19,130 cwts. at Rs. 20½ lakhs in the year under review. The rise in the import of quicksilver was phenomenal. Against 0·13 million lbs. valued at Rs. 5 lakhs in 1949-50, arrivals reached 3·1 million lbs. valued at Rs. 97 lakhs in the year under review.

Imports of lead were higher at 311,738 cwts. valued at Rs. 220 lakhs as against 148,109 cwts. valued at Rs. 112 lakhs in 1949-50. Pig lead alone accounted for 279,037 cwts. valued at Rs. 196 lakhs being double in volume and value compared to the previous year.

After declining from 66,566 cwts. valued at Rs. 233 lakhs to 61,394 cwts. valued at Rs. 169 lakhs, imports of tin jumped up to 85,792 cwts. valued at Rs. 381 lakhs in the year under review. Unwrought tin totalled 84,864 cwts. of which nearly two-thirds came from Singapore.

Zinc or spelter recovered almost wholly the ground it had lost in the preceding year and totalled 748,275 cwts. valued at Rs. 579 lakhs in the year under review. The U.S. and Australia were important suppliers but several other countries also participated in the trade.

Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof covered a very wide field and the main items are detailed below :—

—	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51	
	Tons	Rs. in lakhs	Tons	Rs. in lakhs	Tons	Rs. in lakhs
Beams, Girders, etc.	2,775	15·60	4,716	23·50	5,788	28·17
Bolts and Nuts	4,880	09·85	2,914	39·23	4,824	64·02
Fencing Material	1,084	13·14	356	4·16	2,870	22·46
Hoops and Strips	13,702	88·43	5,200	30·87	2,984	21·16
Nails, Rivets and Washers ..	8,084	96·47	3,606	47·17	4,580	50·25
Rails, Fish plates, etc. ..	21,229	70·69	38,935	83·17	33,823	120·00
Pipes and Fittings.. ..	876	12·90	905	13·96	1,030	15·80
Screws	2,374	62·84	1,345	25·94	1,093	23·48
Sheets and Plates	36,361	269·00	46,601	329·00	33,154	313·00
Tubes, Pipes and Fittings	10,426	119·00	30,002	299·00	35,548	308·00
Wire Nails	10,308	97·55	503	4·01	382	3·67
Wire Rope	3,626	41·30	3,748	49·54	4,713	64·54
Iron, excluding ore ..	479	2·44	1,025	3·97	640	2·89
Steel—Angle and Tee ..	518	2·66	6,877	28·85	8,767	40·02
Spring	22	0·77	77	1·95	47	1·47
Bars	11,008	69·10	23,271	120·24	45,625	188·27
Cast	189	3·56	250	4·71	1,238	8·48
Ingots, Blooms, etc. ..	321	0·61	11,960	49·56	85,011	226·00
Anchors and Cables	853	9·85	1,026	11·94	510	6·87
Total of Iron & Steel	140,962	11,63	167,401	11,79	171,826	13,19

Vehicles (Rs. 23.93 crores).—After rising to Rs. 33·15 crores in 1948-49, imports of vehicles excluding locomotives for railways dropped to Rs. 23·46 crores in 1949-50 and were slightly higher at Rs. 23·93 crores in the year under review. The bulk of the imports represented mechanically propelled vehicles.

Imports of motor omnibuses, motor vans and motor lorries dropped progressively from 21,241 valued at Rs. 9·45 crores to 11,455 valued at Rs. 6·09 crores in 1949-50 and sank further to only 4,807 valued at Rs. 3·08 crores in the year under review. The supplies mainly came from the United Kingdom and the U. S. A. Imports of motor cars including taxi cabs had dropped from 18,005 valued at Rs. 7·64 crores to 7,056 valued at Rs. 3·17 crores but recovered to 8,349 valued at Rs. 3·19 crores in 1950-51. The bulk of the supply came from the U. K.

The downward movement of imported motor cycles gained fresh momentum in the year under review, when only 2,196 motor cycles valued at Rs. 24¼ lakhs were received as compared to 2,466 valued at Rs. 24·9 lakhs in 1949-50. Wagons and parts of railways accounted for an intake of Rs. 1·81 crores in 1950-51 as against Rs. 1·40 crores in 1949-50.

Imports of tram cars during the year were not recorded but 28 tram cars were imported in the previous year at a cost of Rs. 7 lakhs. Parts of aircraft showed an upward trend from Rs. 1·58 crores to Rs. 1·91 crores and further to Rs. 2·43 crores. On the other hand, imports of aircraft dropped from 7 valued at Rs. 3·7 lakhs in the year under review. Carriages and parts of railways were reduced by half to Rs. 52 lakhs.

Imports of cycles and parts thereof dropped sharply to Rs. 2·43 crores. Imports of cycles complete were reduced from 268,148 valued at Rs. 2·52 crores in 1949-50 to 165,461 valued at Rs. 1·48 crores following the expansion of the domestic industry. Imports of carriages not mechanically propelled had risen from Rs. 21 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs, but the recovery proved temporary, arrivals during 1950-51 being valued at Rs. 21 lakhs. The bulk of the imports represented carriages and carts not mechanically propelled and their parts. Perambulators and children's go-carts and their parts accounted for only Rs. 50,000.

Instruments, Apparatus and Appliances (Rs. 17.46 crores).—Imports of instruments, apparatus and appliances were at the lowest level of Rs. 17·46 crores in the year under review as against Rs. 20·72 crores in 1949-50. After falling from Rs. 1·50 crores to Rs. 95 lakhs, imports of electric wires and cable, were pushed up to Rs. 1·24 crores. On the other hand, insulations other than rubber which had advanced from Rs. 2·68 crores to Rs. 4·14 crores, dropped to Rs. 1·96 crores. Telegraph and telephone wires and cables recorded a five-fold rise from Rs. 16·5 lakhs to Rs. 80·5 lakhs. A partial recovery was noticeable under bare copper wire with the result that the aggregate imports of electric wires and cables stood at Rs. 4·03 crores in 1950-51 as against Rs. 5·27 crores in 1949-50.

Arrivals of telegraph and telephone instruments and apparatus were doubled to Rs. 1·04 crores and were three times the value recorded during 1948-49. After a substantial rise from Rs. 26·7 lakhs to Rs. 32·3 lakhs imports of gas-filled electric bulbs were reduced to Rs. 6·3 lakhs. Arrivals of vacuum electric bulbs had remained steady in value during the previous two years around Rs. 12·4 lakhs but imports in 1950-51 were worth only Rs. 0·67 lakhs. The number imported of the two categories was 403,787 and 132,271 respectively in the year under review as against 3·4 million and 2·5 million in the preceding year. Electric bulbs for automobiles declined in 1949-50 to Rs. 4·5 lakhs at which they were unchanged in the year under review. Imports of electric bulbs for torches declined progressively from 26·6 million valued at Rs. 16·5 lakhs to 20·4 million valued at Rs. 21 lakhs and further to 15·9 million valued at Rs. 11·8 lakhs. Electric lamps of other sorts dropped to 1·8 million valued at Rs. 28 lakhs.

During 1950-51 imports of batteries were lower valued at Rs. 17 lakhs as against Rs. 40 lakhs in 1949-50. Accumulators were valued at Rs. 24 lakhs as against Rs. 29 lakhs in the preceding year while electric carbon rose from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs. Importers of electric condenser were lower at Rs. 2 lakhs but those of electric bell operators improved by Rs. ½ lakh to Rs. 3½ lakhs.

Electric lighting accessories and fittings steadily declined to Rs. 21 lakhs in the year under review, and electrical instruments to Rs. 64 lakhs. Imports of electro-medical apparatus hovered around Rs. 34 lakhs. Electrical switchboards accounted for an intake of Rs. 15 lakhs and electrical porcelainware for Rs. 2½ lakhs. Electrical goods and apparatus not enumerated showed a downward trend. The aggregate imports of electrical instruments were valued at Rs. 11·4 crores, Rs. 13·07 crores and Rs. 9·38 crores in the three consecutive years.

Imports of musical instruments downtrended from Rs. 14·7 lakhs in 1949-50 to Rs. 5·1 lakhs in the year under review. Optical instruments dropped to Rs. 30 lakhs after remaining steady around Rs. 44 lakhs in the previous two years. Cinema projecting apparatus and accessories remained unchanged at Rs. 61 lakhs, while sound-recording apparatus showed a progressive fall to Rs. 9½ lakhs in the year under review. On the other hand, a steady rise was recorded under cinematograph films from 193·4 million feet valued at Rs. 1·33 crores in 1949-50 and further to 223·1 million feet valued at Rs. 1·61 crores in the year under review.

Imports of scientific and surgical instruments recorded a sharp increase from Rs. 40 lakhs and Rs. 105 lakhs in the year under review. On the other hand, wireless apparatus, dropped to Rs. 1·36 crores. A little over half the supplies represented component parts of wireless receivers. Other kinds of instruments were valued at Rs. 1·43 crores as against Rs. 1·43 crores in 1949-50.

Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines (Rs. 19.30 crores).—The post-war development of the chemical and pharmaceutical industry has been responsible for a progressive reduction in the imports of commodities under this group. In the year under review, however, Government pursued a liberal policy about their imports owing to the Korean War with the result that the trade after falling from Rs. 28·91 crores to Rs. 16·14 crores recovered to Rs. 19·30 crores.

Nearly half the imports represented drugs and medicines which after remaining almost steady around Rs. 7·90 crores, were pushed up to Rs. 9·93 crores. Supply covered a wide field. Arrivals of quinine salts were reduced from 243,246 lbs. in 1948-49 to only 284 lbs. in the year under review while their value slumped from Rs. 94 lakhs to Rs. 14·808. Imports of proprietary and patent medicines were halved from Rs. 43 lakhs and Rs. 46 lakhs in the two preceding years to Rs. 20 lakhs in 1950-51. The heavy receipts of cocaine in the preceding year proved a temporary phase and preparations of opium and morphia were reduced to Rs. 309.

Imports of cod-liver oil which had doubled to Rs. 9·75 lakhs in 1949-50 were the lowest at Rs. 2·34 lakhs in the year under review and those of asafœtida shrank progressively to 1,969 cwts. valued at Rs. 3 lakhs. On the other hand, the intake of camphor and saccharine broadened rather substantially. Imports of camphor moved up from 1·239 million cwts. valued at Rs. 23·38 lakhs to 1·34 million cwts. valued at Rs. 23·96 lakhs and further to 1·359 million cwts. valued at Rs. 29·53 lakhs. Those of saccharine mounted up to 316,042 lbs. valued at Rs. 22 lakhs after falling sharply from 149·407 lbs. valued at Rs. 12 lakhs to 48,955 lbs. valued at Rs. 3·7 lakhs.

A similar trend was noticeable in respect of chemicals whose imports recovered to Rs. 9·11 crores after registering a fall from Rs. 20·55 crores to Rs. 7·63 crores. Supply of sulphur was augmented from 766,637 cwts. to 819,107 cwts. and further to 1·1 million cwts., their respective value being Rs. 62 lakhs, Rs. 70 lakhs and Rs. 113 lakhs. Nearly two-thirds of the material came from the U.S.A. Caustic soda staged a recovery from 0·26 million cwts. valued at Rs. 59 lakhs to 0·44 million lbs. valued at Rs. 103 lakhs. Almost the whole of the supply came from the United Kingdom.

Imports of sodium carbonate improved from 245,903 cwts. to 596,338 cwts. in volume and from Rs. 28 lakhs to Rs. 66 lakhs in value.

Sodium hydrosulphite accounted for 68,122 cwts. valued at Rs. 87 lakhs in the year under review as against 24,576 cwts. valued at Rs. 25 lakhs in 1949-50 : but other chemicals in the group were substantially lower. Among lead compounds imports of litharge were unusually high, being 100 times the 1948-49 value. In the group of potassium compounds, arrivals of chlorate rose three times the previous year and imports of copper sulphate were up by a third. Zinc compounds were almost steady; but a variety of other chemicals displayed a downward trend.

Imports of acids were reduced from 52,649 lbs. in 1949-50 to 45,181 lbs. in the following year, but rose in value from Rs. 45 lakhs to Rs. 48. Bleaching materials steadied at 112,662 cwts. valued at Rs. 21 lakhs.

Manures (Rs. 12·29 crores).—The growing popularity of manures in the post-war period was reflected in the continuously sharp increase in imports of manures during the three years ended March 1951. Imports reached a new high level at 442,489 tons valued at Rs. 12·29 crores in the year under review. Sulphate of ammonia was the single largest item whose imports rose from 133·183 tons valued at Rs. 3·94 crores to 170,839 tons valued at Rs. 5·05 crores and amounted to 370,024 cwts. valued at Rs. 11·44 crores in the year under review. On the other hand, imports of nitrate of soda, superphosphate and ammonium phosphate displayed a downward movement. The U.S.A. and Belgium supplied between them nearly two-third of the volume of imported sulphate of ammonia, while the Soviet Russia which had delivered half the supply in the previous year was totally absent.

Dyes and Colours (Rs. 14.60 crores).—After three years of a downward trend imports of dyes and colours recovered from Rs. 11·11 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 14·60 crores in the year under review. The bulk of the imports continued to represent coal-tar dyes. After a 50 per cent. fall in the volume of imports, it recovered to 13·95 million lbs. in 1950-51, valued at Rs. 11·08 crores. A little over a third of the supply came from the United Kingdom with Germany and Switzerland accounting for 23 per cent and 16 per cent. respectively. Imports of saffron steadily declined and totalled only 516 lbs. valued at Rs. 0·87 lakhs in the year under review. Other dyes including lac-dye showed a small fall in 1950-51 when they were valued at Rs. 79 lakhs, the quantity being 213,248.

The following table gives the details of coal-tar dyes :

(In lbs.)

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Alizarine ..	632,448	104,609	75,438
Congo red ..	1,376,778	937,925	1,412,601
Coupling dyes—			
Rapid Salts	126,809	171,723	263,577
Bases	510,909	668,666	959,496
Napthols	1,231,041	1,280,434	1,205,587
Vats—			
Indigo ..	932,998	292,331	348,170
Carbazole blue .	19,110	6,345	15,492
Paste & powder .	1,394,662	805,905	1,071,060
Sulphur, black ..	3,314,179	502,576	3,812,729
Aniline Salts ..	197,354	169,319	538,119
Metanil, yellow ..	292,929	266,972	228,165

Imports of tanning substances revealed a mixed trend. Imports of barks for tanning were reduced to one-half of 1949-50 and totalled 83,856 cwts. valued at Rs. 21 lakhs. On the other hand, Cochineal recovered to Rs. 16,761 after a fall from Rs. 36,700 while Cutch and Gambier rose to 47,145 cwts. valued at Rs. 52 lakhs after a fall from 42,220 cwts. valued at Rs. 30 lakhs to 22,928 cwts. valued at Rs. 11 lakhs in 1949-50.

Paper, Pasteboard, Stationery and Paper-making materials (Rs. 10.81 crores).—Imports in this group recovered to Rs. 10·81 crores in 1950-51, after recording a fall to 10·35 crores in 1949-50. Out of this, paper-making materials amounted to 124,010 cwts. valued at Rs. 41 lakhs as compared to 279,354 cwts. valued at Rs. 64 lakhs in 1949-50. Almost the whole of the imports were on account of pulp of wood. Arrivals of pasteboard, millboard and cardboard came to 65,696 valued at Rs. 42 lakhs in the year under review.

Imports of paper totalled 1·20 million cwts. valued at Rs. 9·49 crores. Imports of printing paper accounted for an intake of 1·6 million cwts. valued at Rs. 6·08 crores. One-fifth of the supply came from Norway, while Finland accounted for about 17 per cent. the balance being spread over a number of countries. Imports of newsprint alone reached a new high level at 1·5 million cwts. valued at Rs. 5·37 crores.

There was a sharp drop in imported writing paper and envelopes. Imports of blotting paper and old newspaper were reduced drastically in the year under review, while other kinds of paper showed a 100 per cent. rise.

Imports of stationery were down from Rs. 105 lakhs in 1949-50 to Rs. 50 lakhs, the bulk of the supplies being from the United Kingdom. The fall was noted in pencils, while imports of fountain-pens and fountain-pen ink figured in the trade returns after a break of two years.

Fruits and Vegetables (Rs. 9.50 crores).—The imports of the articles under this group rose to Rs. 9·50 crores in the year under review. Exclusive of the imports of canned materials, the rest of the group recorded a smart rise and reached 0·15 million tons valued at Rs. 9·41 crores in the year under review.

More than half the imports were of dates, arrivals of which totalled 80,544 tons valued at Rs. 4·26 crores as against 52,191 tons valued at Rs. 2·69 crores in the preceding year. Next in importance was cashew-nuts whose imports moved up from 53,351 tons valued at Rs. 2·16 crores to 53,956 tons valued at Rs. 2·85 crores. Imports of almonds amounted to Rs. 1·15 crores as against Rs. 82 lakhs in the preceding year, the respective quantity being 3,880 tons and 4,224 tons. Countrywise, Iraq sold dates worth Rs. 3·62 crores and Portuguese East Africa cashew-nuts worth Rs. 2·08 crores.

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Hardware and Cutlery (Rs. 14.40 crores).—Imports of cutlery, hardware, implements and minor instruments steadily declined from Rs. 14·40 crores in the year under review. Of this, hardware accounted for an intake of Rs. 4·56 crores compared to Rs. 6·14 crores in 1949-50. Agricultural implements and builders' hardware accounted for imports to the extent of Rs. 24 lakhs each while implements and tool claimed Rs. 128 lakhs. Lamps imports were valued at Rs. 27 lakhs and stoves Rs. 3 lakhs, the rest of the imports being spread over a very wide range. Imports of cutlery, which had risen from Rs. 43 lakhs to Rs. 52 lakhs slipped back to Rs. 28 lakhs. Of this, blades alone represented Rs. 18 lakhs as against Rs. 7 lakhs in the preceding year.

Provisions and Oilman's Stores (Rs. 5.80 crores).—After expanding from Rs. 7·11 crores to Rs. 7·69 crores imports of provisions and oilman's stores declined to Rs. 5·80 crores in the year under review. Out of this, farinaceous and patent foods accounted for Rs. 1·61 crores as against Rs. 2·25 crores in the preceding year, but the quantity fell from 0·29 million cwts. to 0·10 million cwts. Milk imports were higher at 0·35 million cwts. valued at Rs. 3·10 crores as against 0·29 million cwts. valued at Rs. 2·49 crores in the preceding year. Butter accounted for an intake of Rs. 33 lakhs as against Rs. 35 lakhs in 1949-50, while imports of bacon and hams and biscuits and cakes dropped precipitately to a negligible level.

Receipts of canned and bottled provisions were the lowest for three years at Rs. 26 lakhs though the quantity rose to 42,378 cwts. in the year under review. Imports of cheese were halved in volume. Supplies of cocoa and chocolate as well as confectionery were reduced drastically in the year under review.

Spices (Rs. 5.49 crores).—Imports of spices rose by more than 50 per cent to Rs. 5·49 crores in the year under review. The increase was mostly due to the boom in the spice market while the quantity showed a gain of less than 83,000 cwts. and amounted to 1·01 million cwts. in 1950-51 as against 0·93 million cwts. in 1949-50. Betelnuts alone accounted for Rs. 3·43 crores while cloves represented Rs. 1·57 crores.

Imports of betelnuts rose steadily and Singapore delivered bulk of the goods. On the other hand, imports of cloves recovered to 0·091 million cwts. after registering a fall in 1949-50. Almost the whole of the supply came from Zanzibar and Pembak.

Imports of Cassia also downtrended. In the year under review, while the volume fell to 34,500 cwts. their value was up at Rs. 42 lakhs. Hong Kong was the main source of supply. Nutmegs were valued at Rs. 2½ lakhs and ginger at Rs. 5,033, while imports of pepper dropped to Rs. 2·93 lakhs.

Seeds (Rs. 2.28 crores).—Imports of seeds were upward during the past three years and reached Rs. 2·05 crores in the year under review after reporting a hundred per cent. increase to Rs. 1·59 crores in the preceding year. Essential oilseeds accounted for an intake of Rs. 23 lakhs as against Rs. 34 lakhs in the previous year but the volume more precipitately from 9,424 tons in 1949-50 to 1,503 tons in 1950-51.

The total arrivals of seeds improved to 43,163 tons in the year under review. Out of these non-essential seeds totalled 41,580 tons valued at Rs. 205 lakhs in 1950-51 as against 28,937 tons valued at Rs. 159 lakhs in the preceding year. Imports of copra, after rising from 3,442 tons valued at Rs. 31 lakhs to 12,417 tons valued at Rs. 102 lakhs, dropped in volume to 8,627 tons in the year under review but their value advanced to Rs. 114 lakhs following the Korean War boom. Most of the supply came from Ceylon.

Tobacco (Rs. 2.76 crores).—After a sharp fall from Rs. 3·63 crores to Rs. 2·41 crores, imported tobacco recovered in value to Rs. 2·76 crores but the quantity declined from 12·345 million lbs. to 8·517 million lbs. and reached 6·163 million lbs., unmanufactured tobacco dropped from 11·5 million lbs. to 8·4 million lbs. and then to 6·0 million lbs., the respective value being Rs. 295 lakhs, Rs. 228 lakhs and Rs. 259 lakhs. Almost the whole supply came from the U.S. with the result that the rise in its import costs was heavy in the post-devaluation period. Imports of cigarettes steadied after falling from 309·6 million to 49·7 million and those of cigars reverted to the 1948-49 level after reaching a four-fold level in 1949-50.

Liquors (Rs. 1.45 crores).—As a result of the policy of prohibition introduced in certain States, imports of liquors dropped from 1·86 million gallons to 1·34 million gallons reaching 1·21 million gallons in the year under review, the value also declined progressively from Rs. 213 lakhs to Rs. 180 lakhs and further to Rs. 145 lakhs. Out of this, drugs, medicines and chemicals containing spirit and perfumed and denatured spirit represented 0·89 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 44 lakhs, 1·79 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 72 lakhs and 0·57 lakhs gallons valued at Rs. 26 lakhs in three consecutive years.

Paints and Painters' Materials (Rs. 1.08 crores).—Imports dropped from Rs. 177 lakhs in 1949-50 to Rs. 108 lakhs in the year under review. The value of painters' materials other than paints and colours downtrended to Rs. 26 lakhs. Turpentine and turpentine substitutes represented one-third of the cost of imports under this group.

Paints and colours fell in volume and in value. More than half the imports in value were coloured dry, while lithophone dry and coloured moist accounted for another 25 per cent. Three-fifths of the material was of British origin.

Rubber, Raw and Manufactures (Rs. 3.33 crores).—Imports recorded a sharp rise from Rs. 49 lakhs to Rs. 333 lakhs following the world boom in the commodity. Arrivals of raw rubber totalled 12 million lbs. and amounted to Rs 301 lakhs as against Rs. 102 lakhs and Rs. 17 lakhs in the two previous years. Receipts of rubber manufactures were almost unchanged at Rs. 32 lakhs of which Rs. 18 lakhs represented pneumatic motor covers.

Arms and Ammunition (Rs. 2·26 crores).—After hovering between Rs. 110 lakhs and Rs. 125 lakhs in the preceding two years imports of arms and ammunition went up to Rs. 226 lakhs in the year under review. Explosives accounted for nearly two-fifths of the trade with imports valued at Rs. 93·5 lakhs in 1950-51 as against Rs. 56 lakhs in the preceding year. Firearms and their parts formed the second major group with imports at Rs. 57 lakhs in the year under review showing a gain of Rs. 25 lakhs over 1949-50. Receipts of cartridge cases settled down at Rs. 7½ lakhs after rising sharply from Rs. 8¾ lakhs to Rs. 21 lakhs.

Gums and Resins (Rs. 0·79 crores).—The volume of imports steadily declined during the past three years from 310,137 cwts. to 133,975 cwts. and then to 111,642 cwts. On the other hand, the value rose by Rs. 19 lakhs to Rs. 79 lakhs in the year under review. The following are the details of imports in thousand lbs.

—	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.
Arabic	159	59	65
Benjamin	9	4	4
Dammer	52	40	31
Olibanum	4	4	2
Rosin	64	16	4
Other sorts ..	23	11	6
Total ..	331	134	112

The following are some of the more important items not detailed above :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

—	1949-50.	1950-51.
Asbestos	110·3	1,48·5
Books	76·4	67·5
Boots and shoes	4·0	0·7
Building and Engineering materials	425·3	125·2
Buttons	33·1	3·8
Canes and Rattans	10·2	11·6
Clocks and watches	142·4	134·1
Cork manufactures	27·2	34·6
Fish	20·1	22·4
Fodder, bran and pollards	38·2	45·3
Mica	6·4	34·3
Plastic material and manufactures	—	161·4
Polishes	41·8	19·8
Precious stones and pearls.	77·2	57·2
Salt	136·3	75·0
Soap	5·8	1·9
Tea-chests	126·6	50·9
Earthenware and porcelain	59·1	26·5
Glass and glassware	191·4	57·4
Hides and skins, raw ..	34·3	47·2
Leather, hides and skins, tanned	71·9	56·2
Ivory	25·1	31·8
Lac	69·2	65·2
Essential oils	45·8	72·8
Sugar	0·2	62·9
Tallow	43·0	70·7
Umbrella fittings	52·7	49·6

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE

The upward trend of exports of Indian merchandise witnessed since the end of the war continued unabated. During the year under review, the export trade received a fresh momentum from the world boom in commodities as the result of the Korean war and the rearmament drive. India's export trade consequently sought a new high level at Rs. 559·08 crores as against Rs. 479·94 crores in the preceding year. On the basis of 1948-49, the price index of exports showed a rise from 103 in 1949-50 to 118 in the following year. The rise was most pronounced in respect of raw materials whose combined price index advanced by 25 per cent. to 132 in the year under review. The next in order was the food group to record a rise of about 15 per cent. Manufactured articles, on the other hand, recorded an advance of about 12 per cent.

The year started with a discouraging outlook and exports in the first quarter averaged Rs. 32 crores. The outbreak of the war in June, however, provided a fresh stimulant and exports began to look up continuously until they reached Rs. 52·40 crores in November 1951. December was once again a bad month when export earnings dropped to Rs. 49·70 crores, but the recession proved temporary and the subsequent recovery lifted up the trade month by month until it reached a record high level of Rs. 66·93 crores in March 1951. Throughout the year, the trade was subjected to export control having regard to the need for meeting the domestic requirements and at the same time aiming at earning a larger foreign exchange.

For the first time in the history of India, jute surrendered its leadership to cotton in the export field. The value of exports of oils, oilseeds, spices, tea and a variety of other commodities also recorded a substantial rise. On the other hand, manganese ore and mica reported a decline. Out of the total exports, cotton raw and manufactured, accounted for a little over 27 per cent. while jute, raw and manufactured, represented one-fifth of the value of the total shipments. Though the value of tea advanced further, its percentage to the total trade dropped from 15·65 per cent. to 13·97 per cent. On the other hand, the importance of tobacco, metals, ores and minerals and total was enhanced in the year under review.

In the pre-war years, 46 per cent. of exports of undivided India was accounted for by three commodities, namely; jute manufacture, raw cotton and tea. Oilseeds, raw jute, grain, pulses and flour, cotton manufactures and tanned hides and skins accounted between them for 30 per cent. of the export trade. Eleven more commodities absorbed another 15 per cent. of the trade, leaving 9 per cent. to be distributed over a wide range of articles. In other words, the pre-war pattern of trade was such that the export demand depended on the tempo of industrial activity in other parts of the world. In 1950-51, 46 per cent. of the exports were of textile yarns and fabric and export of textile raw materials was less than 5 per cent. of the total.

The growing industrialisation, followed by the partition of the country changed the pattern of trade and new commodities such as chemicals, drugs and medicine, dyes and colours and rubber manufactures, assumed a greater importance in the trade returns. In the case of jute goods and oils India was in a strong bargaining position which prompted Government to impose export duty during the year under review.

The following details of India's export trade, exclusive of re-exports, are in thousands of rupees :—

(Rs. in 000s).

—	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	% of Total Exports
Jute, Raw and Manufactures	171,51,50	143,72,17	113,94,66	20·383
Cotton, Raw and Manufactures	59,00,79	93,12,74	151,62,93	27·126
Wool and Woollens	4,12,90	7,37,18	13,89,80	2·486
Hemp, Raw and Manufactures	3,39,62	1,77,13	1,28,34	·229
Tea	63,69,32	72,43,80	78,08,95	13·970
Hides and Skins, Raw and Tanned. ..	18,28,22	27,92,27	29,77,24	5·323
Spices	5,46,08	19,17,96	24,44,38	4·371
Seeds	7,05,09	14,79,64	16,98,41	3·037
Oils	11,34,85	8,79,13	21,44,33	3·834
Tobacco	8,26,43	11,96,31	14,52,78	2·598
Metals, Ores and Minerals	10,61,71	16,55,99	19,35,14	3·460
Fruits and Vegetables	6,09,55	7,91,98	10,77,14	1·926
Coir, Manufactures	4,46,66	7,21,48	10,76,18	1·925
Coal	3,77,03	4,21,41	3,36,30	0·601
Fish	1,46,78	1,91,12	2,37,23	0·424
Paraffin Wax	1,13,24	1,58,25	2,26,45	0·405
Dyes and Colours	1,42,91	1,49,02	1,57,30	0·281
Rubber, Raw and Manufactures ..	1,60,83	97,25	1,86,36	0·333
Gums, Resins and Lac	9,45,92	8,92,00	13,60,49	2·433
Chemicals, Drugs and Medicines ..	1,27,33	1,95,48	3,37,65	0·603
Wood and Timber	58,48	63,70	74,51	0·133
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	86,46	64,18	76,66	0·137
Manures	33,25	56,94	1,34,93	0·241
Paper and Paper-making Materials ..	73,82	61,07	99,41	0·178
Hardware and Cutlery	1,47,21	1,05,31	1,62,49	0·291
Apparel	1,72,59	91,19	1,76,66	0·316
Miscellaneous	16,83,57	13,69,48	16,00,76	2·863
Total Exports	416,02,14	471,94,18	559,07,51	100·00

Cotton, Raw and Manufactures (Rs. 151.63 crores).—Exports of cotton, raw and manufactures, advanced by nearly 60 per cent. from Rs. 93·13 crores to Rs. 151·63 crores. Out of this exports of raw cotton amounted to only Rs. 4·94 crores as against Rs. 10·60 crores in 1949-50. Quantitatively, shipments of raw cotton were reduced from 329,680 bales in 1949-50 to 83,788 bales in the year under review. Stoppage of trade with Pakistan resulted in a shortage of cotton for the domestic industry and the Government was obliged not only to restrict the level of exports but to regulate the destination. In issuing the licences, the dollar countries naturally got the preference and consequently, shipments to the U.S. were comparatively higher at 5,769 tons valued at Rs. 2·19 crores as against 3,865 tons to the U.K. On the other hand, exports to continental countries were drastically pruned down.

Exports of cotton waste rose in volume from 1·02 million cwts. to 1·51 million cwts. and then declined to 1·30 million cwts. in the year under review. Despite the fall in volume, the value of exports rose by nearly 50 per cent. to Rs. 12·38 crores in 1950-51 as against Rs. 8·22 crores in the preceding year. A little over one-third of the exports went to the U.K., while the U.S.A. took 0·29 million cwts. and Italy 0·12 million cwts.

Exports of cotton manufactures were pushed up to Rs. 74·31 crores in 1949-50 and were later lifted up smartly to reach an all-time record level of Rs. 134·31 crores in the year under review. Shipments of twist and yarn stood at 73·65 million lbs. valued at Rs. 10·78 crores. Almost the whole of exports were in respect of grey, singles. Hong Kong alone bought yarn to the tune of 21·97 million lbs., Singapore took 5 million lbs. and Pakistan 1·6 million lbs., the rest of the shipments having gone to several countries. Hosiery recovered to Rs. 86 lakhs as against Rs. 79 lakhs in 1949-50.

After a 100 per cent. increase from 340·03 million yards to 700·86 million yards, exports of cotton piece-goods were lifted up by 80 per cent. to 1,269 million yards thereby conferring on India the honour of being the world's biggest exporter of cloth. The total value of exports stood at Rs. 114·57 crores in 1950-51 as against Rs. 59·11 crores in 1949-50. Handloom cloth accounted for an export of a little over 54 million yards valued at Rs. 9·42 crores in the year under review.

Exports of mill-made grey were doubled to 564·5 million yards valued at Rs. 42·73 crores. A little less than one-fifth of the value was paid by Singapore, while Aden and dependencies increased their purchases from 46·16 million yards in 1949-50 to 66·16 million yards in the year under review. Burma increased its imports of Indian cloth by nine times the volume recorded in 1949-50 to 37·2 million yards valued at Rs. 286 lakhs. Hong Kong and Kenya stood next in order with Pakistan standing fifth along with Tanganyika. Italian East Africa also doubled its purchases to 27·58 million yards valued at 2·60 crores.

Shipments of white (bleached) cloth were nearly double in the two consecutive years, reaching 250·7 million yards valued at Rs. 23·14 crores in the year under review. Singapore was the best customer with an intake of 68·88 million yards valued at Rs. 658 lakhs with Burma standing second having purchased 50·69 million yards valued at Rs. 473 lakhs. Aden and Pakistan along with Australia came next in order. The rest of the supplies were distributed over a very wide area.

Exports of coloured, printed and dyed goods rose by 100 million yards each in the past two years touching 399·9 million yards valued at Rs. 39·29 crores in 1950-51. Singapore was again the best customer, having bought a little over 100 million yards at a cost of Rs. 10 crores. Burma stood second by purchasing 49 million yards at a cost of Rs. 4·83 crores, while Afghanistan, Pakistan, Ceylon and Arabia stood next in order as India's best customers.

The following table gives the more important details about the destination of exports of all types of cotton piece-goods :—

(In million yards)

	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
Singapore ..	5	90	273
Burma	15	30	137
Aden	8	63	92
U.K.	Negligible	31	92
Pakistan ..	156	22	48
Ceylon	30	52	67
Australia	19	38	54
Afghanistan ..	13	16	37
Arabia	9	30	38
Malaya	6	43	33
Hong Kong ..	0	24	25
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	8	55	48

Jute, Raw and Manufactures (Rs. 113.95 crores).—Shipments of jute, raw and manufactures, maintained their downward trend from Rs. 171·52 crores in 1948-49 to Rs. 113·95 crores in 1950-51. Consequently, the group lost its leadership in the Indian export trade and accounted for only one-fifth of the total value of exports as against 31 per cent. in the preceding year. The decline was noted under both raw and manufactured jute and is mainly attributable to the difficulty in getting raw jute from Pakistan, thereby necessitating the increased consumption of Indian jute in the industry.

The year, however, began well with a short-term trade agreement with Pakistan and the trade was helped by the boom in both hessian and sacking. To bridge the gap between the control prices in India and the free prices abroad the export duty on hessian was increased in stages to Rs. 1,500 per ton and on sacking to Rs. 150 and later to Rs. 350 per ton. The directional control on shipments of jute goods had been removed temporarily in October 1950, but it was restored again after a month. Exports of jute goods to soft currency countries were on a quota basis.

Fruits and Vegetables (Rs. 10.77 crores).—A sharp increase of over 35 per cent. was registered by exports of fruits and vegetables which rose from Rs. 7·92 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 10·77 crores in the following year. Export of onions rose in volume by 50 per cent. from 7·3 lakh cwts. to 11·3; but the value showed a small gain of Rs. 1¼ lakhs at Rs. 13 lakhs in 1950-51 compared to Rs. 11¼ lakhs in 1949-50.

Cashew kernels constituted the major item and accounted for almost the whole of the increase in exports under this group. Their shipments rose from 18,973 tons in 1949-50 to 25,176 tons in the year under review, while their value went up from Rs. 5·61 crores to Rs. 8·46 crores. More than three-fourths of the trade was with the U.S.

Coir, Manufactures (Rs. 10.76 crores).—The export trade in coir, manufactures rose from 1·424 million cwts. valued at Rs. 7·21 crores in 1949-50 to 1·552 million cwts. valued at Rs. 10·76 crores.

Coir yarn was mainly responsible for the major share of the gain. Its exports were stepped up from 0·928 million cwts. valued at Rs. 3·50 crores in 1949-50 to 1·115 million cwts. valued at Rs. 7·20 crores in the year under review. Netherlands stepped up its purchases to 0·304 million cwts. in 1950-51; but the U.K. and Western Germany reduced their intake from 0·187 million cwts. and 0·193 million cwts. in 1949-50 to 0·164 million cwts. and 0·168 million cwts. in the following year.

Exports of coir mats and mattings had shown a smart rise in the preceding year from 0·160 million cwts. valued at Rs. 1·34 crores to 0·391 million cwts. valued at Rs. 2·76 crores. In the year under review, however, while the quantity shipped was higher by about 12,000 cwts. the value was up by Rs. 44 lakhs over 1949-50. The U.K. was the chief customer. Other sorts of coir and unmanufactured formed only a fraction of the trade.

Rubber and Rubber Goods (Rs. 1.86 crores).—Exports of rubber and rubber manufactures were nearly doubled from Rs. 0·97 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 1·86 crores in 1950–51. Exports of raw rubber represented only a fraction of the total shipments but the trade tended to broaden from 0·96 lakh lbs. to 2·117 million lbs., the value rising from Rs. 1·27 lakhs to Rs. 19·87 lakhs.

Exports of rubber goods declined from Rs. 161 lakhs to Rs. 96 lakhs before advancing to Rs. 166 lakhs. Pneumatic covers and tubes accounted for Rs. 30 lakhs and Rs. 43 lakhs respectively. Ceylon and Burma bought rubber goods valued at Rs. 27 lakhs and Rs. 28 lakhs respectively and Afghanistan Rs. 7 lakhs. The rest of the shipments were widely distributed.

The following table gives the deals of important items in the export trade not reviewed earlier :—

(Rs. in 000s)

	1949-50.	1950-51.
Bones for manufacturing purposes	66,31	116,07
Boots and shoes	53,00	65,49
Bristles	42,05	48,60
Building and Engineering materials	98,21	71,62
Chemicals and Chemical Preparations	56,17	79,24
Coffee	130,51	133,87
Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre	44,03	45,54
Drugs and Medicines	80,61	116,68
Dyeing and Tanning Substances	115,61	140,05
Fibre for Brushes and Brooms	43,62	69,97
Fish	191,12	237,23
Instruments and Apparatus	67,37	92,43
Machinery	34,52	36,58
Perfumery	12,69	14,90
Printing materials	2,50	7,14
Haberdashery and millinery	81,48	161,50
Silk, raw	4,65	14,39
Silk, manufactures	27,82	16,11
Artificial Silk Goods	148,69	95,79
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	22,95	31,99
Paper-making materials	38,11	67,42

VALUE OF PRIMARY PRODUCTION (1948-49)

	Rs. (In crores)
Rice	1,116
Wheat	286
Jowar	189
Other cereals	331
Gram	154
Other pulses	179
Groundnut	130
Other oilseeds	163
Sugarcane & other sugars (a)	210
Cotton (b)	119
Jute and other fibres	45
Tea	91
Tobacco	38
Other drugs and narcotics (including coffee)	10
Condiments and spices	90
Fruits and vegetables	364
All other products (c)	698
Gross output of agriculture	4,213
Milk & milk products	642
Meat, fish & egg	109
Hides and skins	26
All other products	156
Gross output of animal husbandry	933
Gross output of agriculture and animal husbandry	5,146
Net output of agriculture and animal husbandry	4,123

(a) Includes gur, molasses and bagasse. (b) Includes seed and sticks. (c) Includes among other things, straw.

INSURANCE

LIFE insurance business in 1951 has not shown much progress though a few big offices registered increase over their 1950 figures. In general insurance an appreciable fall is feared particularly in fire due to various Government controls and transport restrictions.

(Figures taken from the Government of India Insurance Year Book).

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Total Number of Companies	346	339	339	341	334
Total Number of Indian Companies (Mostly Life)	245 (Up to 15th Aug. 1947.)	232 (Up to 30th Sept. 1948.)	234 (Up to 7th Oct. 1949.)	235 (Up to 7th Oct. 1950.)	230 (Up to 7th Oct. 1951.)
Total Number of non-Indian Companies (Mostly non-Life)	101	107	105	106	104
Average Value of new Life Policy Issued by Indian Companies during year	Rs. 2,177	Rs. 2,306	Rs. 2,306	Rs. 2,341	Rs. 2,471
Average Value of new Life Policy Issued by non-Indian Companies during year	Rs. 6,170	Rs. 6,300	Rs. 6,300	Rs. 6,698	Rs. 7,224

LIFE BUSINESS

	New Business.					Total Business in Force.				
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number of Policies Issued	617,000	544,000	486,000	544,000	498,000	2,797,000	2,936,000	3,025,000	3,303,000	3,280,000
Number of Policies with Indian Companies	596,000	524,000	467,000	526,000	479,000	2,569,000	2,707,000	2,791,000	3,074,000	3,049,000
Number of Policies with non-Indian Companies	21,000	20,000	19,000	18,000	19,000	228,000	229,000	234,000	229,000	231,000
Sums Assured (including Reversionary Bonus additions)	Rs. Crores 144·27	Rs. Crores 126·40	Rs. Crores 119·65	Rs. Crores 135·35	Rs. Crores 132·08	Rs. Crores 615·35	Rs. Crores 649·07	Rs. Crores 667·46	Rs. Crores 739·49	Rs. Crores 744·65
Sums Assured with Indian Companies	131·43	114·06	107·68	123·13	118·38	514·50	547·17	566·38	636·95	635·81
Sums Assured with non-Indian Companies	12·84	12·34	11·97	12·22	13·70	100·85	101·90	101·08	102·54	108·84
Premium Income	7·94	6·93	6·48	7·47	7·28	31·24	32·81	33·27	37·18	37·70
Premium Income of Indian Companies	7·21	6·22	5·77	6·73	6·46	25·59	26·98	27·59	31·46	31·59
Premium Income of non-Indian Companies	·73	·71	·71	·74	·82	5·65	5·83	5·68	5·72	6·11

ANNUITY BUSINESS

	1945 Rs. per annum	1946 Rs. per annum	1947 Rs. per annum	1948 Rs. per annum	1949 Rs. per annum	1950 Rs. per annum
Total Annuity Business in force at end of year	55,92,000	61,70,000	65,35,000	57,49,000	73,25,000	73,05,000
Amount Payable by Indian Companies	26,11,000	28,80,000	29,80,000	30,77,000	34,22,000	31,27,000
Amount Payable by non-Indian Companies	29,81,000	32,90,000	35,55,000	26,72,000	39,03,000	41,78,000
Total New Annuity Business in year	10,42,000	11,51,000	10,77,000	9,45,000	10,83,000	8,03,000
Share of Indian Companies	4,39,000	5,03,000	3,28,000	3,81,000	3,25,000	2,44,000
Share of non-Indian Companies	6,03,000	6,48,000	7,49,000	5,64,000	7,58,000	5,59,000

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Total Net Premium Income	Rs. 8·88 Crores	Rs. 11·55 Crores	Rs. 13·78 Crores	Rs. 15·06 Crores	Rs. 16·30 Crores	Rs. 16·63 Crores
Total Net Premium Income of Indian Companies	4·94 „	6·68 „	8·41 „	9·27 „	10·38 „	10·56 „
Total Net Premium Income of non-Indian Companies	3·94 „	4·86 „	5·37 „	5·79 „	5·92 „	6·07 „
Total Fire Premium Income	4·69 „	6·01 „	6·87 „	7·39 „	7·70 „	8·00 „
Total Marine Income	2·13 „	2·21 „	2·90 „	3·64 „	3·78 „	3·83 „

The year was notable for the completion of the process of eliminating raw-jute from India's foreign trade in the post-partition period. During 1948-49, India had shipped 213,603 tons of raw jute valued at Rs. 23·95 crores. In the following year exports were reduced to 147,450 tons valued at Rs. 16·74 crores, and in the year under review, only 526 tons were shipped for Rs. 6 lakhs.

Shipments of jute manufactures including twist and yarn dropped progressively from Rs. 126·99 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 113·89 crores in the year under review. Quantitatively, the decline was more precipitate, exports in 1950-51 being only 649,635 tons as against 786,657 tons in 1949-50. Exports of twist and yarn shrank from 14·7 million lbs. valued at 125 lakhs to 10·6 million lbs. valued at Rs. 104 lakhs in the year under review. Shipments of canvas dropped by one-fifth to 2·5 million yards. Exports of rope and twine and miscellaneous goods were comparatively steady around 0·74 million cwts. valued at Rs. 505 lakhs in 1950-51.

Export of sacking gunny bag slipped down to 325,788 tons valued at Rs. 51·76 crores in the year under review. Out of a total of 309·5 million bags, Australia bought 61·1 million with Cuba ranking second having taken 35·1 million bags. China, Burma, Thailand, Porto Rico and Kenya were the next best customers.

Shipments of hessian gunny bags were slightly higher at 18,072 tons valued at Rs. 342 lakhs in 1950-51. Nearly 40 per cent. of the shipments went to Egypt and 20 per cent. each were for the U.K. and Hawaii. The total exports of gunny bags, hessian and sacking, fell from 433,564 tons valued at Rs. 63·78 crores in 1949-50 to 343,860 tons valued at Rs. 55·18 crores in 1950-51.

The decline in exports of gunny cloth was sharper sinking to 263,328 tons valued at Rs. 52·53 crores in the year under review. Exports of sacking gunny cloth representing a fraction of the trade were reduced progressively from 14,050 tons valued at Rs. 195 lakhs to 10,533 tons valued at Rs. 168 lakhs and to 9,436 tons valued at Rs. 159 lakhs in the year under review. On the other hand, exports of hessian gunny cloth were reduced to 253,892 tons valued at Rs. 50·95 crores in the year under review. 61 per cent. of the shipments of hessian gunny cloth went to the United States which continued to be the most important market. Argentina took 166·9 million yards of cloth out of a total of 1,003 million yards in the year under review as against 128·7 million yards in 1949-50. The third best customer was Canada which maintained its purchases at 76½ million yards.

Tea (Rs. 78.09 crores).—Following the increase in the production of tea from 585 million lbs. in 1949 to 600 million lbs. in 1950, India secured a higher export quota under the international tea arrangements. Nevertheless, exports of tea, which had risen from 405·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 63·69 crores to 441·5 million lbs. valued at Rs. 72·44 crores, dropped in volume to 430·3 million lbs. in the year under review, but the value sought a fresh higher level at Rs. 78·09 crores. The United Kingdom maintained her purchases at 278·1 million lbs. costing Rs. 46·65 crores as against 276·3 million lbs. valued at Rs. 42·26 crores in 1949-50.

A significant feature was the increase in the export of Indian tea to the United States, which bought 37·6 million lbs. at a cost of Rs. 7·95 crores as against 37·5 million lbs. in the following year valued at Rs. 3·75 crores and Rs. 6·81 crores respectively. After doubling her purchases in the preceding year, Canada, which was the third best customer, reduced her buying from 26·9 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4·70 crores to 20·98 million lbs. valued at Rs. 4·29 crores. Australia accounted for an intake of 16·9 million lbs. while Iran purchased 11·4 million lbs. The rest of the supplies were distributed over a wide field.

Leather, Hides and Skins (Rs. 29.77 crores).—The boom in the commodity was responsible for lifting up the value of exports from Rs. 27·92 crores in 1949-50 to Rs. 29·77 crores in the year under review. Out of this, hides and skins (raw) accounted for Rs. 9·35 crores compared to Rs. 6·96 crores in 1949-50.

The growing demand for raw hides and skins by the domestic leather industry affected exports in the year under review. After a sharp contraction, from 85 tons valued at Rs. 1·7 lakhs to 25 tons valued at Rs. 0·5 lakhs exports of buffalo hides recovered to 274 tons valued at Rs. 9·6 lakhs. Equally smart was the recovery in respect of cow hides whose exports were doubled from 718 tons in 1948-49 to 1,484 tons in the following year and were short by 417 tons compared to the returns for 1948-49. The value of exports recovered to Rs. 49 lakhs. The proportion of hides, to the total exports was, however, negligible. Exports totalled 783 tons valued at Rs. 21 lakhs in 1949-50 and 1,830 tons valued at Rs. 62 lakhs in 1950-51.

Exports of raw skins were slightly lower at 12,228 tons compared to 12,948 tons in the preceding year but their value rose by Rs. 2 crores to 8·60 crores. Goat skins had recorded a rise of 25 per cent. in volume and 45 per cent. in value to 12,723 tons valued at Rs. 6·42 crores in 1949-50, but only 11,716 tons were shipped in the year under review, the export proceeds however rising to Rs. 7·99 crores. More than half the quantity went to the U.S. and another one-fifth to the United Kingdom.

Exports of raw sheep skins sought a fresh lower level at 60 tons valued at Rs. 6·5 lakhs. An upward trend was, however, noticeable in respect of other skins whose exports moved up from 84 tons valued at Rs. 10 lakhs to 158 tons valued at Rs. 11 lakhs in 1949-50, reaching 452 tons valued at Rs. 54 lakhs in the year under review. Cuttings of hides and skins, raw, were the lowest for three years at 3,262 tons valued at Rs. 11 lakhs, but though exports were higher at 4,744 tons in 1949-50, the value realised was less than Rs. 5 lakhs.

Exports of leather and leather manufactures had recorded only a slightly lower level at Rs. 20·42 crores in the year under review. Shipments of buffalo hides were down by 284 tons to 1,102 tons but the value was maintained at Rs. 53 lakhs. The bulk of the exports went to the U.S.A. In the year under review, the quantity of cowhides dropped to 11,906 tons but the value rose further to 750 lakhs. Shipments of calf skins were more or less steady at a little over 1,500 tons, but the value rose by Rs. 36 lakhs to Rs. 139 lakhs.

The exports of skins, and tanned or dressed, slipped back to 5,758 tons valued at Rs. 1,056 lakhs. Sheep skins accounted for an export of 2,388 tons valued at Rs. 437 lakhs. Shipments of goat skins were lower than 1949-50 by 1,334 tons in volume and Rs. 28 lakhs in value at 3,215 tons valued Rs. 538 lakhs. The bulk of the exports of skins went to the United Kingdom with several continental countries and the U.S. buying the balance. Unwrought hides and skins were lower by 3,144 tons in volume and Rs. 26 lakhs in value at Rs. 2,717 tons and Rs. 32 lakhs. Exports of leather goods were down and their total value was around Rs. 11 lakhs.

Spices (Rs. 24.44 crores).—The post-war boom in spices following the loss of the traditional sources of supply was primarily responsible for a price inflation in this commodity with the result that exports of spices from India while amounting to 621,075 cwts. were valued at Rs. 24·44 crores in the year under review compared to 702,046 cwts. valued at Rs. 19·18 crores in 1949-50.

Pepper alone contributed Rs. 20·04 crores in the year under review as against Rs. 14·50 crores in 1949-50, the quantity shipped in the three consecutive years being 141,036 tons, 312,627 tons and 302,617 tons. Nearly 42 per cent of the exports went to the United States which bought 209,795 cwts. at a cost of Rs. 13·96 crores, while 33,931 cwts. valued at Rs. 2·28 crores were shipped to the United Kingdom.

Exports of turmeric were higher at 200,880 cwts. valued at Rs. 123 lakhs as against 172,867 cwts. valued at Rs. 110 lakhs in the preceding year. Exports to Iran, and Arabia, totalled 44,000 cwts. while Pakistan accounted for 47,000 cwts. Shipments of cardamoms progressively declined in volume from 17,506 cwts. to 16,333 cwts. and further to 12,352 cwts. but rose in value from Rs. 73 lakhs to Rs. 125 lakhs and then to Rs. 146 lakhs in the year under review. One-third of the quantity went to Arabia, while Sweden accounted for 2,783 tons.

Exports of betel-nuts had declined in the preceding year from 6,082 cwts. valued at Rs. 5·8 lakhs to 2,941 cwts. valued at Rs. 4·7 lakhs but recovered to 4,601 cwts. valued at Rs. 5·9 lakhs. Shipments of chillies were reduced to a third in volume from 166,481 cwts. to 56,231 cwts. Ginger exports had lost ground in 1949-50 when the quantity had fallen from 41,218 cwts. to 30,139 cwts., but the year under review recorded the recovery at 43,308 cwts., the value rising from Rs. 25·5 lakhs to Rs. 41·7 lakhs and further to Rs. 91·2 lakhs.

Seeds (Rs. 16.98 crores).—After an advance from 104,394 tons valued at Rs. 7·05 crores in 1949-50, exports of seeds dropped from 214,311 tons valued at Rs. 14·80 crores to 202,821 tons but rose in value to Rs. 16·98 crores in the year under review. Out of this, essential oilseeds accounted for 6,406 tons valued at Rs. 91 lakhs as against 7,187 tons valued at Rs. 56 lakhs in 1949-50. Coriander alone amounted to 2,854 tons valued at Rs. 44 lakhs in 1950-51. Seeds other than oilseeds rose three times in volume and nearly 100 per cent. value from 1,162 tons to 3,312 tons and from Rs. 17·6 lakhs to Rs. 32·9 lakhs. The following is the trend of other oilseeds which constituted the bulk of the shipments :—

	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51	
	Tons	Rs. (in lakhs)	Tons	Rs. (in lakhs)	Tons	Rs. (in lakhs)
Castor	..	..	6,245	28	78,315	590
Copra	101	0·97	..	..	..	..
Groundnuts	38,272	313	126,016	904	36,210	337
Linseed	25,024	139	71,666	456	67,099	562
Moura	728	4	..	..	..	..
Mustard	137	0·74	30	0·40	85	1·07
Poppy	25	0·43	18	0·31	18	0·38
Rape	..	..	..	..	100	1·25
Sesamum	33	·25	85	1·30	928	12·2
Other Sorts	29,766	178	2,902	17	10,350	72

Export trade in the above oilseeds was regulated by quotas and licences. About one-fifth of castor was shipped to the U.K. In regard to groundnuts, one-fourth of the quantity was sold to Canada and Switzerland and France bought 8,445 tons and 6,906 tons respectively. A little over one-fourth of the trade in linseed was with Australia. The U.S.A. happened to be the best customer for sesamum.

Oils (Rs. 21.44 crores).—During 1950-51 India shipped 24·5 million gallons of oils valued at Rs. 21·44 crores compared to 11·1 million gallons valued at Rs. 8·79 crores in 1949-50. The bulk of the supply represented non-essential vegetable oils amounting to 24·2 million gallons valued at Rs. 19·02 crores in the year under review. The trade was regulated by the quota system for which the bilateral trade agreements were the main base. The following table gives the details.:—

	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51	
	Quantity in million	Rs. in lakhs	Quantity in million	Rs. in lakhs	Quantity in million	Rs. in lakhs
ESSENTIAL—						
Sandalwood (lbs.)	0·031	10·97	0·114	43·89	0·118	62·70
Lemongrass (,,)	0·761	24·08	0·788	46·62	1·149	132·64
Palmarosa oil (,,)	0·072	10·05	0·128	23·88	0·167	39·49
Other sorts (,,)	0·039	1·81	0·031	1·33	0·049	4·65
Mineral (gallons)	0·080	2·11	0·048	0·81	0·122	3·34
VEGETABLE						
NON-ESSENTIAL—						
Castor (gallons)	3·009	218	1·138	69	5·848	433
Groundnut (,,)	8·951	646	7·049	521	15·553	12,80
Linseed (,,)	2·281	148	1·773	128	1·359	110
Mustard (,,)	0·223	18·5	0·061	5·44	0·029	2·91
Other sorts (,,)	1·020	56	0·877	38	1·396	76

Nearly 40 per cent. of castor oil went to the United Kingdom. France absorbed 4·1 million gallons of groundnut oil out of a total of 15·6 million gallons and Burma 2·5 million gallons. Half the volume of linseed exports found its way into Australia. In the case of mustard Pakistan absorbed most of the shipments.

Metals, Ores and Minerals (Rs. 19.35 crores).—Exports under this group broadened rather sharply during the past three years thanks to the rearmament drive and the Korean War and were valued at Rs. 19·35 crores in 1950-51 as against Rs. 16·56 crores in 1949-50. Non-metallic mining and quarry products accounted for half the value of trade with metallic ores and scrap iron ranking second at one-third of the exports. Metals and their manufactures totalled Rs. 2·53 crores only.

Exports of metallic ores rose from 345,058 tons valued at Rs. 2·18 crores to 1·01 million tons, valued at Rs. 7·15 crores and then slipped back to 0·82 million tons valued at Rs. 6·87 crores. Out of these manganese alone accounted for 0·53 million tons valued at Rs. 5·20 crores as against 0·74 million tons valued at Rs. 5·85 crores in 1949-50. The U.S.A. alone absorbed 0·35 million tons valued at Rs. 3·40 crores in the year under review. The trend of metals and other ores is given below :—

	1948-49		1949-50		1950-51	
	Qty. 000s	Rs. in lakhs	Qty. 000s	Rs. in lakhs	Qty. 000s	Rs. in lakhs
Chromite (cwts.)	2·6	2·35	5·2	2·55	3·6	3·47
Iron ore (tons)	..	..	4·3	1·23	84·5	22·21
Copper (cwts.)	0·6	1·29	1·5	3·18	4·0	6·90
Pig Iron (tons)	45	63	62	86	54	86
Iron Manufactures (tons)	1·5	4·97	3·6	13·50	0·4	1·56
Steel Manufactures (tons)	13	58	11·3	49	10·5	49
Zinc (cwts.)	0·2	0·09	8·5	0·72	74·2	7·28

Shipments of non-metallic mining and quarry products other than coal moved up to Rs. 9·91 crores in the year under review. Mica formed the main item of export. Shipments of mica recovered to 0·383 million cwts. valued at Rs. 9·61 crores after declining from 0·340 million cwts. valued at Rs. 5·94 crores rose to 0·298 million cwts. valued at Rs. 6·85 crores. The U.S.A. bought 0·252 million cwts. at a cost of Rs. 6·73 crores in the year under review. Other ores included stone and marble and a variety of products.

Coal and Coke (Rs. 3.41 crores).—After improving from 1·14 million tons valued at Rs. 3·85 crores to 1·25 million tons valued at Rs. 4·22 crores, exports of coal and coke slipped back to 0·98 million tons valued at Rs. 3·41 crores in the year under review. Shipments of coke were negligible at 8,814 tons valued at Rs. 5 lakhs. The fall in coal exports was due to Pakistan having stopped purchases and Ceylon reducing its intake by half a million tons. This cut of 1½ million tons was partly offset by higher purchases, in small quantities, by several countries.

Tobacco (Rs. 14.53 crores).—Indian tobacco appeared to be getting increasing popularity in the overseas markets partly because of the currency difficulties in buying American tobacco and the result and need for greater mixing of the inferior type. Export mounted up to 95·20 million lbs. valued at Rs. 14·53 crores in the year under review. Unmanufactured tobacco forming the bulk of the trade rose from 82·38 million lbs. to 90·06 million lbs., their respective value being Rs. 10·55 crores and Rs. 12·44 crores. Most of the shipments were from the Madras port. The United Kingdom, which had increased her purchases from 26·89 million lbs. to 45·62 million lbs. in the previous year, bought only 36·53 million lbs. in 1950-51 following the conclusion of a long-term agreement by her to buy Rhodesian tobacco. Exports to Denmark, Egypt and Kenya showed a downward trend, while Pakistan, Netherlands, Belgium and Sweden extended their patronage.

Exports of manufactured tobacco recovered the ground after falling from 4·98 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2·49 crores to 4·27 million lbs. valued at Rs. 1·41 crores and totalled 5·13 million lbs. valued at Rs. 2·08 crores in 1950-51. Cigars and cigarettes formed less than a fifth of the volume of exports, the bulk being of other sorts and three-fifth of the trade in value and half in volume was from Bombay. More than half the shipments went to Pakistan with Ceylon ranking next with 0·83 million lbs.

Wool and Woollens (Rs. 13.90 crores).—Export trade in wool and woollens was buoyant during the past three years owing to the rearmament and stock piling demand and touched Rs. 13·90 crores in 1950-51. Shipments of woollen manufactures registered a spectacular rise to Rs. 6·03 crores in the year under review. The bulk represented carpets and rugs valued Rs. 5·53 crores in the year under review. Nearly 80 per cent. of the material went to the United Kingdom and the bulk of the trade was handled by West Bengal.

Shipments of raw wool, however, dropped in volume to 25·35 million lbs. after recording a smart advance from 8·66 million lbs. to 27·36 million lbs. This was a sequel to Government restricting the exports in order to conserve supplies in the domestic industry. The boom in prices, however lifted the value from Rs. 3·71 crores to Rs. 7·87 crores as compared to Rs. 1·09 crores in 1948-49. The United Kingdom bought a slightly larger quantity at 14·65 million lbs.; but shipments to the U.S. fell from 10·27 million lbs. to 8·86 million lbs. A little over a third of the trade was handled by Bombay and 60 per cent by Saurashtra.

Gums, Resins and Lac (Rs. 13.61 crores).—Exports of gums, resins and lac, which were lower at Rs. 8·92 crores in 1949-50 recovered sharply to Rs. 13·61 crores in the year under review. Shipments of gums and resins doubled from Rs. 84 lakhs in 1949-50 to Rs. 173 lakhs in 1950-51, while the quantity rose from 88,175 cwts. to 119,213 cwts. Most of the exports were of other sorts, arabic and resin forming only a fraction.

Shipments of lac rose by 50 per cent. in volume from 455,304 cwts. in 1949-50 to 660,758 cwts. in the following year, the value moving up from Rs. 808 lakhs to Rs. 11,88 lakhs. Buttons displayed an upward trend. Seed, however, showed a mixed trend, totalling 152,019 cwts. valued at Rs. 240 lakhs.

Lac in shell, jumped up to 430,928 cwts. valued at Rs. 860 lakhs in the year under review. The U.S. and U.K. bought 135,466 cwts. and 126,609 cwts. respectively, the value being Rs. 277 lakhs and Rs. 242 lakhs.

GENERAL BACKWARDNESS

Though during the period of the last war, Life Insurance business in the sub-continent registered a great progress over the past, when we compare the present position of Life Insurance business in the sub-continent with that of the other more advanced countries of the world we realise that India has yet a long way to go. The figures published in the Insurance Year Book, show that at the end of the year 1935 the total Life Insurance business in force amounted to Rs. 235 crores distributed over 11 lakhs policies, whereas the total Life Insurance business at the end of the year 1951 amounted to Rs. 745 crores distributed over 33 lakh policies. As the country holds within its borders 360 million people constituting one-sixth of the total population of the world, these figures appear altogether insignificant. On an average taking 4 members in a family there should be 90 million families in India, over which are distributed 30 lakh policies of Life Insurance. Thus only 3 per cent of families can claim protection of Life Insurance, while 97 per cent of the families are without such protection. This backwardness in the progress of Life Insurance in this country can only be attributed to the lack of development in the commercial, industrial, agricultural and other allied fields, the lack of education and literacy in the masses, and above all the poverty of the Indian people.

The three main factors on which the life insurance business depends are (1) mortality experience, (2) interest yield and (3) expenses. Mortality experience of Indian companies is very satisfactory on the whole. The same however could not be said of the other two factors. In the year 1938 the average yield realised on the funds of life insurance companies was 5·15 per cent while in 1950 it was reduced to 3·16 per cent which is likely to show further reduction in 1951 owing to general economic conditions in India and elsewhere.

While the paucity in the number of well-managed Indian companies prior to and in the immediate first post-war period, say upto 1935 might be one of the main reasons why Indian companies did not capture the field, one can notice that when this vacuum began to be filled up, it was done with such startling rapidity that within a short time the saturation point in the flotations of new companies was reached. There were as many as 113 new flotations between 1931 and 1949.

The first consideration in regulating the investments of funds of Life Offices should be to safeguard capital. Without jeopardising the safety of capital, insurance companies can earn better interest yield, if more investments are permitted by Law in Securities other than the Government Approved Securities under Sections 27 and 27A of the Insurance Act, 1938.

INSURANCE AMENDMENT ACT

The year 1951 was an important milestone in the history of Indian insurance. The Insurance Amendment Act 1950 virtually came into force in 1951. The income-tax rate for insurance companies made a remarkable leap by as much as 10 pies, from 54 pies to 64 pies in the rupee. Late in the year, the Bank Rate was raised by ½ per cent from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent, which served as a signal for the end of the cheap money policy of the Government. All these had and are still having far-reaching repercussions on the progress of insurance in India.

The Act is a comprehensive piece of legislation, purporting to safeguard the interests of the policy-holders, by making insurance a "Central" subject and endowing the Central Government with very wide powers, even to take over the management of any insurance company, if deemed necessary, to put its affairs in order. The new Act applies to the whole of India, in consequence of which the various insurance laws promulgated by several Part 'B' States have all been repealed.

A decade's experience of administering the Insurance Act of 1938, revealed its defects, which had promptly been taken advantage of by not very scrupulous insurers. Broadly speaking, the evil trends that crept in were—

(*a*) Control over Insurance Funds by individuals or a small group of individuals.

(*b*) Misuse of this control, for personal interest by (*i*) interlocking concerns in which these individuals had high stakes, (*ii*) speculating with the funds in dubious deals for personal gains.

(*c*) Extravagant management and excessive procuration cost.

The 1950 Act, democratises controlling power by restricting capital to one class of shares, *i.e.*, ordinary, and limiting the holdings and voting rights of individuals to 5 per cent of the total capital. To stop misuse of funds and interlocking of concerns, the Act has elaborate regulations, preventing common management in banking or investment companies and in insurance concerns, and limiting the amount and choice of investments of insurance funds. The evil of extravagant management is sought to be remedied by specifying the nature of the management and its remuneration. The Central Government is empowered to interfere in cases where the management is excessively remunerated disproportionate to the resources of the insurer. As regards excessive procuration cost, the Central Government, as empowered by the Act, has framed certain rules setting out maximum rates of commission allowable to insurance agents. Regulations regarding the contract of employment of such field staff are also contained in these rules. All members of such field staff have to buy licences from the Government, before they are entitled to collect their commission.

A statutory body called the "Insurance Association of India" has been incorporated with compulsory membership of all insurers including Provident Societies registered in India—insurers incorporated or domiciled in India being members with full voting rights and insurers incorporated or domiciled outside India being associate members with no voting rights.

The Association functions through two Councils —the Life Insurance Council (L.I.C.) consisting of all members and associate members carrying on life insurance business, and the General Insurance Council (G.I.C.) consisting of all members and associate members carrying on general insurance business. Each council has an Executive Committee of 16 members, half of whom are elected by the members of the corresponding Council and half nominated by the Central Government. In addition to the Executive Committee, the G.I.C. functions through a Central Tariff Committee and four Regional Councils with headquarters at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Delhi. All these various bodies help insurers in setting up standards of conduct and sound practice for rendering effective service to their policy-holders. They periodically frame tariff rates of premiums for various types of insurance covers and for different regions. These bodies also render advice to the Central Government in administering the Act.

In short, the Act has ushered in a new era for Indian insurance. While the Government retains in its hands firm hold on the general conduct of the insurers, it has created a semi-democratic body like the Insurance Association of India with its various councils and committees, comprising the insurers' representatives, to help attain a healthy and speedy progress of the industry.

The effects of the new Act have already been observed in the very first year. Government has taken over direct administration of four large insurance companies. Some uneconomically running and small companies have been taken over by stronger and bigger units. A few have not found it possible to renew their registration for the year 1952. It is generally felt that the overall effect of the new Act has been conducive to the healthy progress of Indian insurance. Foreign insurers appear to have felt increased confidence in Indian insurance market. Representatives of quite a number of foreign offices were busy during the year going round in the country either for improving their existing reinsurance connections or building up new ones.

But there are also grievances. The Bill visualizes a Company working through Chief Agents or Branches and licensed Agents. The present system of organisation adopted by a few big companies who have large resources consists of branches, under which there are Inspectors paid on a salary basis and licensed agents. Medium sized and small companies not being sure of the turnover of the business, have got in the place of paid-inspectors, special agents, *i.e.* (Employer of Agents other than Chief Agents who are paid on the basis of commission). The provision in the Bill prohibiting the employment of intermediaries, either inspector or organiser or special agents, on terms other than on a salary basis, will hamper the working of companies by Chief Agencies and as a consequence the costs will go up. Such a provision will also place a handicap on companies at a time when companies will be required to make great efforts to reduce their costs to the limits stipulated in the Bill. It is suggested that Insurance Companies should be allowed the freedom to employ intermediaries like Inspectors or Organisers or Special Agents on the basis of commission or fixed remuneration or both. Such a provision would considerably assist Insurance Companies both in building up their business and in complying with the provision of the Bill as regards the restriction of over-all costs.

INCOME-TAX

One of the most important factors that influence the working of a life insurance company is its interest earning capacity. The net interest yield a company can earn depends on three things—the general economic conditions of the country in which it is operating, its own capacity for choosing wisely and judiciously good interest yielding investments commensurate with the security of the invested capital and lastly the tax on this earned income, levied by the Government. Sections 27 and 27A, of the Insurance Act do not permit much scope to life insurance companies for choice of investments. For the last decade or so, and particularly after the Central Government's conversion of the 1986 loan from 3½ to 3 per cent in 1946, money market rate has steadily sagged. A table below shows a steady fall in the interest rate earned by insurance companies—from 5·93 per cent in 1924 to 3·04 per cent in 1942 and to 3·05 per cent in 1949. There is a slight improvement in 1950, probably due to some concessions in income-tax rate, allowed to insurance offices, *viz.*, a reduction from 60 pies to 54 pies in the rupee.

Unfortunately for the industry, this concession was virtually withdrawn in 1951. Although the ceiling for standard rate was kept at 48 pies, the rebate of annas two so far allowed in the Corporation Tax was reduced to 1½ annas, 5 per cent surcharge was added, as well as 3 pies more as super-tax. In effect, in the place of 54 pies, the final figure came to over 64 pies. However, in assuming the taxable income on the basis of "income less expenses," the maximum limit for the allowable expenses was raised from 12 per cent to 15 per cent of the renewal premiums and in assessing taxable income on the basis of valuation surplus, the portion of the surplus distributed among the policy-holders that would be exempted from income-tax has been raised from one-half to two-thirds.

On the 15th of November, the Reserve Bank of India announced enhancement of its rate from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent. Prior to this, the Bank of England also had raised its rate from 2 per cent to 2½ per cent. The Reserve Bank also announced the withdrawal of its guaranteed support to Gilt-edged Market. Ostensibly, these measures taken by the Bank, were meant to bring down inflation through restrictions in the Credit Market.

An immediate result of these two steps of the Bank was a heavy depreciation in the Government Securities and appreciable drop in the Equity Market. The 3 per cent. Conversion Loan particularly, dropped to Rs. 80·4. Insurance Offices have a fairly good part of their securities in this Loan, it being one of the few long-dated securities generally preferred by life insurance companies. A number of insurers were considerably affected by this sudden and heavy capital depreciation. In their balance sheets at the year ending 1951, the deficit in the market value of their gilt-edged holdings would be considerable.

The raising of the Bank Rate, however, ushered in an era of high interest rates, a most welcome feature to life offices, for their current and future investments. Besides, with the slump in gilt-edged securities and with the prices written down in their books, the interest yield on the written down values would naturally increase, allowing thereby a more favourable interest basis for future valuations, thus lowering policy liabilities and offsetting the shrinkage in the assets due to depreciation in the gilt-edged securities. The general actuarial opinion, therefore, regarding the investment market slump, has been that life offices need not be perturbed by such slump.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMPANIES

The total number of insurers registered under the Insurance Act, 1938, up to 7th October, 1951 was 334 of which 230 insurers were Indian insurers and 104 were non-Indian insurers.

Of the 230 Indian insurers 92 had their head offices in Bombay State, 52 in the West Bengal, 33 in the Madras State, 4 in the Punjab, 22 in Delhi State, 7 in Uttar Pradesh, 4 in Saurashtra, 3 each in Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore, 2 in Orissa, and one each in Ajmer-Merwara, Assam, Bihar Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan.

Of the 104 non-Indian insurers 65 (including 2 insurers holding standing contracts with Lloyds) were constituted in the United Kingdom, 21 in the British Dominions and Colonies, 9 in the United States of America, 3 each in Pakistan and Switzerland and one each in France, Italy and Java.

Most of the Indian insurers carry on life insurance business only. They are 127 in number, and of the remaining 103 Indian insurers, 49 carry on life business along with other insurance business, and 54 carry on insurance business other than life only. Of the Indian insurers, 35 are either Mutual Insurance Companies or Co-operative Insurance Societies. Further there are a few pension funds, mostly connected with Government services, and the Postal Insurance Fund which are exempt from the operation of the Insurance Act.

As regards non-Indian insurers, most of them carry on insurance business other than life, 4 carry on life business only, and 14 carry on life business along with other insurance business.

LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

The total net new life insurance business effected in India during the year 1950 amounted to 498,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 13,208 lakhs and having an annual renewal premium of Rs. 7·28 crores, of which the new business done by Indian insurers amounted to 479,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 118·38 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of Rs. 6·46 crores. The new life business effected by non-Indian insurers amounted to 19,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 13.7 crores and having a yearly renewal premium income of 0·82 crores.

The average sum insured per policy under the new policies issued in India by Indian insurers was Rs. 2,471 and under those issued by non-Indian insurers about Rs. 7,224.

The total net life insurance business effected in India and remaining in force at the end of 1950 amounted to 3,280,000 policies insuring a total sum of Rs. 744·65 crores including bonus additions and having an annual premium income of Rs. 37·70 crores. Of this the share of Indian insurers is represented by 3,049,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 635·81 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 31·59 crores. The share of non-Indian insurers is represented by 231,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 108·84 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 6·11 crores.

Some Indian Life Offices have been operating outside India also. The total new sums insured by these offices outside India in 1950 amounted to 21,000 policies insuring Rs. 7·53 crores. The total business remaining in force at the end of 1950 amounted to 232,000 policies insuring Rs. 56·65 crores and having an annual premium income of Rs. 2·86 crores.

The following table shows the New Sums Insured by Indian Life Offices, the Average Sum Insured per policy and the Total Sums Insured in force at the end of the year:—

Year	New Sums Insured.		Total Sums Insured in Force.
	Sum insured (in crores).	Average sum insured per policy.	Sum insured including bonus additions (in crores).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1935	32·81	1,565	151·63
1936	37·80	1,532	174·67
1937	41·74	1,520	196·74
1938	46·68	1,498	218·86
1939	45·96	1,511	232·42
1940	35·23	1,685	243·91
1941	36·68	1,841	256·43
1942	37·89	2,193	266·60
1943	65·24	2,258	310·95
1944	95·20	2,206	366·15
1945	122·78	2,128	459·43
1946	131·43	2,205	514·50
1947	114.06	2,177	547.17
1948	107·68	2,306	566·38
1949	123·13	2,341	636·95
1950	118·38	2,471	635·81

The total new annuity business effected during the year 1950 was for the amount of Rs. 8·03 crores, of which the share of Indian Insurers was Rs. 2·44 crores. The total annuity business remaining in force at the end of the year was Rs. 73·05 crores, of which the amount payable by Indian Insurers was Rs. 31·27 crores, and by non-Indian Insurers Rs. 41·78 crores.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian Insurers during 1950, in respect of their life Insurance business amounted to Rs. 41·44 crores, while the total outgo was Rs. 29·21 crores.

The total income of Indian and non-Indian Insurers during the year 1950, in respect of their life insurance business was made up of:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars of Income.	Indian Insurers.	Non-Indian Insurers.
	Rs.	Rs.
Premium	35,27	6,09
Interest, Dividend and Rents	5,36	1,28
Other Receipts	81	47
Total	41,44	7,84

The total outgo of these insurers during the year in respect of the life insurance business was made up of:—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars of Outgo.	Indian Insurers.	Non-Indian Insurers.
	Rs.	Rs.
Claims by death	3,80	90
Claims by Maturity	5,55	2,12
Annuities	11	11
Surrender value	1,09	88
Expenses of Management	10,29	1,33
Depreciation and Transfer to Investment Reserves, etc.	1,89	11
Miscellaneous	22	80
Transfer to Shareholders' Reserves and dividends	8	2
Total	29,94	6,27

INTEREST RATE & EXPENSE RATIO

The net rate of interest earned on the mean life insurance funds during the year 1950 by Indian Insurers was 3·16 per cent. Non-Indian Insurers realized 3·11 per cent. The net rates of interest realized on mean life insurance funds by the Indian Insurers in each of five years were as follows:—

Year.	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rate of Interest per annum	3·20	3·03	3·02	3·05	3·16

The total expenses of management of Indian Insurers in respect of life insurance business, expressed as a percentage of the Premium income during each of five years was as follows:—

Year.	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Expense Ratio	31·2	30·4	29·0	29·2	28·9

For non-Indian Insurers the figure was 21·8.

If the figures of half a dozen Insurers having the largest premium income are excluded, the expense ratio in the case of remaining Insurers would be as under:—

Year.	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Expense Ratio	37·8	35·1	32·4	33·2	32·5

The net rates of interest realised in India on mean life insurance funds by the non-Indian Insurers in each of five years were as follows:—

Year.	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Rate of Interest per annum	3·18	3·10	3·15	3·01	3·11

The total expenses of management of non-Indian Insurers in respect of life insurance business in India expressed as a percentage of the premium income during each of five years was as follows:—

Year.	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Expense Ratio	20·2	20·0	21·1	22·0	21·8

NON-LIFE BUSINESS

The premium income of insurers doing fire and other classes of business showed an increase, though there was a small decrease in the premiums of miscellaneous business.

The net premium income of all insurers under insurance business other than life insurance during 1950 was Rs. 16·63 crores (Rs. 16·30 crores in 1948) of which the Indian Insurers' share was Rs. 10·56 crores and that of the non-Indian Insurers Rs. 6·07 crores. The total amount was composed of Rs. 8 crores from Fire, Rs. 3·83 crores from Marine, and Rs. 4·80 crores from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The Indian Insurers received Rs. 5·55 crores from Fire, Rs. 2·03 crores from Marine, and Rs. 2·98 crores from Miscellaneous Insurance business.

The expense ratio for Fire, Marine, Miscellaneous were higher in 1950—28, 24 and 27 per cent. respectively. Losses were also up by 2 and 7 per cent. respectively in Fire and Miscellaneous but less by 10 per cent. in Marine.

Some Indian Insurers who transact fire, marine and miscellaneous insurance business also operate outside India. These insurers had a net premium income of Rs. 48·4 crores in 1950 from business outside India showing an increase of Rs. 90 lakhs over last year.

ASSETS OF INSURERS

The assets of all the Indian Insurers amounted to Rs. 225.81 crores on 31st December 1950, which were held invested in :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Particulars.	Amount.
	Rs.
Indian Government Securities ..	1,12,74
Securities of Part "B" States ..	4,68
British, Colonial and Foreign Government Securities	3,87
Municipal, Port Trust and Improvement Trust Securities	10,97
Mortgages on Property	7,68
Loans on Policies	12,17
Loans on Stocks and Shares	58
Other Loans	1,03
Shares in Indian Companies, Co-operatives	33,20
Land and House Property	9,59
Agents' Balances, outstanding Premium and Interest, etc.	11,02
Deposit, Cash and Stamps	12,22
Miscellaneous	6,06
Total ..	2,25,81

The following table shows the assets in India of non-Indian Insurers :—

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Insurers constituted in	Total Assets in India of	
	Life or composite companies.	Non-life companies.
United Kingdom ..	20,69	3,62
Dominions and Colonies	21,39	1,84
U.S.A.	..	54
Switzerland	59	5
Italy	..	5
Total ..	42,67	6,10

PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES

On September 30, 1951 there were in existence 92 Provident Societies. Of these 35 were in West Bengal, 24 in Bombay State, 15 in Madras, the rest distributed over the other States.

The total new business effected by the societies during the year 1950 amounted to 15,842 policies, insuring a sum of Rs. 1,11,37,600. The premium income received during the year on these policies amounted to Rs. 4,06,200. The business in force at the end of the year amounted to 70,404 policies, insuring a total sum of Rs. 3,52,86,000 including bonuses.

The total life insurance fund of these societies at the end of 1950 amounted to Rs. 82,11,000.

The net rate of interest realized on mean life funds of the societies in the year was 2·90 per cent., and the total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the premium income was 40·7.

INSURANCE AGENTS

Insurance agents constitute an important pillar of the insurance structure. The rapid increase in their number during the last few years, as indicated by the table below, naturally raises the question whether the growth has kept within healthy limits or whether the evil of over-crowding is present in this profession as well.

Year.	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number of Agents	156,992	174,169	170,016	180,737	172,936

Of the 1,72,936 licences issued in 1950, 71,614 were fresh and 1,01,322 were renewals. Of the agents, 79,415 did not renew their licences.

With the amendment of Section 42 of the Act, which came into force as from September 1, 1950 licences will be issued for a period of three years as against one year which was the practice followed till then. The fees for fresh licences as well as for renewals have been increased to Rs. 5.

Sec. 42A enjoins employers of insurance agents (Principal, Chief, Special) to be registered. Certificates are issued to them, renewable annually. During the period Sept. 1 to Dec. 31, 1950 the number of certificates issued were Principal Agents 448, Chief Agents 26, Special Agents 430.

TARIFF COMMISSION

UNTIL 1919 India had no authority to shape her fiscal policy without the approval of the Secretary of State for India. Following the introduction of the Montford Reforms a Fiscal Commission was appointed on October 7, 1921. The Commission recommended "a policy of protection to be applied with discrimination." The acceptance of this recommendation has really paved the way for industrialisation in this country during the past thirty years.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Commission, the Government of India set up the First Tariff Board in July 1923 for a period of one year and its life was extended from time to time though its personnel was revised every now and then. The Board was guided by three principles, namely, (1) the industry must have natural advantages, (2) the industry is such that without protection it is not likely to develop at all or so rapidly as is desirable in the interest of the country, and (3) the industry must be one which will eventually be able to face world competition without protection.

The work of the Tariff Board in the inter-war period has been reviewed in the previous editions. During the second world war, the need for starting new industries to fill in the gap created by the cessation of imports prompted the Government of India to promise protection after the end of the war. Accordingly, Government in its statement on industrial policy issued on April 21, 1945 announced the decision to adopt a short-term measure pending the formulation of a permanent tariff policy.

This paved the way for the second stage in the evolution of the tariff policy. On November 3, 1945 the Interim Tariff Board was constituted with Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty as Chairman. The Board was expected to keep in view the fundamental objectives of Government's industrial policy which was "to encourage and promote rapid industrialisation of the country to the fullest extent possible." Before recommending protective measures, it was expected to satisfy itself that (1) it was established and conducted on sound business lines, (2) it was likely within a reasonable time to develop sufficiently to be able to carry on successfully without protection or State assistance or it was an industry which it was desirable in the national interest to grant protection or assistance and the probable cost of protection or assistance to the community was not excessive, and (3) due weight was given to the interest of the consumer in the light of the prevailing conditions. In effect the new policy was a considerable advance over the pre-war policy of protection with discrimination.

The third stage began with the reconstitution of the Board in November 1947 with Mr. G. L. Mehta as President, and Dr. H. L. Dey and Dr. B. V. Narayanswamy Naidu as members. Apart from re-assigning the functions hitherto exercised by the Interim Tariff Board, the reconstituted Board was entrusted with two additional functions, namely, (1) to report to Government as and when required factors that lead to increase in the cost of production of Indian manufactured goods as against imported articles and (2) to advise Government, as and when required, on measures whereby internal production may be secured on the most economical cost basis.

The next development took place on August 6, 1948 when Government entrusted the Board with the following new functions besides those already enumerated :—

(1) To enquire, as and when required by Government, into the cost of production of a commodity produced in the country and to determine its wholesale, retail or other prices and to report on the same.

(2) To recommend to Government, as and when necessary, measures necessary for the protection of India's industries from dumping from abroad.

(3) To undertake studies, as and when necessary, on the effects of the *ad valorem* and specific duties and tariff valuations on various articles and the effects of the tariff concessions granted to other countries.

(4) To report to Government, as and when necessary, on the combinations, trusts, monopolies and other restraints on trade, which may tend to affect the industries enjoying protection by restricting production or maintaining or raising prices and to suggest ways and means of preventing such practices.

(5) To maintain a continuous watch over the progress of protected industries by conducting enquiries on the effect of protective duties or other means of assistance and to keep a careful watch to ensure that the conditions attached to the grant of protection were fully implemented and that the protected industries were being run efficiently.

The question of evolving a new tariff policy of the Indian Republic was entrusted to the Fiscal Commission in April 1949 which recommended the establishment of a permanent Tariff Commission with enlarged powers and functions. It came to the conclusion that protection should continue to be granted on the following basis : (1) Defence and other strategic industries irrespective of cost on national considerations, (2) Basic and key industries on the recommendations of the Tariff Authority, (3) Other industries having regard to the economic advantages consistent with the cost of protection.

TARIFF COMMISSION ACT

The Tariff Commission Act passed by Parliament received the assent of the President on September 12, 1951 and became immediately effective. Its main provisions are given below :

A.—(1) The Central Government will establish a Tariff Commission consisting of not less than three, but not exceeding five, whole-time members and one of them will be nominated by the Central Government as its Chairman.

(2) They shall be men of ability and standing who have shown capacity in dealing with problems relating to commerce or industry or in administration or have special knowledge which renders them suitable for appointment on the Commission.

(3) No member of a legislature will be eligible for appointment unless he ceases to be such member within one month of the date of his appointment.

(4) The member of the Commission shall hold office for three years but shall be eligible for re-appointment for a second period of three years.

(5) On ceasing to hold office, he shall not hold any appointment in any private industry for a period of three years without the consent of the Central Government.

B.—The functions of the Commission will be to report to the Central Government, when asked, on (*a*) the grant of protection for the encouragement of any industry in India, (*b*) the changes in the protective duties, (*c*) action to be taken in relation to the dumping of goods, (*d*) action to be taken where an industry is taking undue advantage of the tariff protection such as charging unnecessarily high prices or acting or omitting to act in a manner which leads to high prices being charged or acting in restraint of trade to the detriment of the public, (*e*) the effect of protection on the price structure, living costs and the different sectors of the national economy, (*f*) the effect of tariff concessions under trade agreements on the development of any specified industry and (*g*) anomalies resulting from the working of duties.

C.—It shall be the duty of the Commission, at such intervals as may be prescribed, (*a*) to investigate into the manner in which protection in relation to any industry has been working, (*b*) to investigate into any special conditions that may have been imposed on a protected industry and (*c*) to make a report thereon to the Central Government.

D.—For the purpose of conducting any inquiry under the Act, the Commission shall have all the powers of a civil court while trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure and to require any person to furnish information on the subject matter of any inquiry.

E.—Upon receipt of a report made to it by the Commission, the Central Government may take such action as it considers fit in respect of any of the matters dealt with in the report. A copy of every final report made to the Central Government, together with a report of the action taken thereon by the Central Government shall be laid on the table of Parliament within three months of the submission of the report if Parliament is then sitting and, if Parliament is not then sitting, within seven days of its re-assembly. When the report cannot be so laid, a statement explaining the reasons therefor shall also be laid on the table of Parliament.

On January 7, 1952, the Government of India announced that the first Tariff Commission will be composed of Mr. G. L. Mehta as Chairman and Dr. B. V. Narayanaswamy Naidu and Mr. B. N. Adarkar as members. Mr. Mehta would also continue to be a member of the Planning Commission.

RECENT WORK

The policy of granting protection to industries continued to be the keynote of the more important work of the Tariff Board in 1951. Claims for protection on behalf of several industries poured during the year but a few of them lost their case. Government also referred the question of fair selling prices for certain industries including iron and steel, rubber and superphosphates. The reports of the Tariff Board on major industries have been referred to under appropriate chapters. Out of the rest a summary of the more important ones is given below.

The Tariff Board recommended in the case of electric brass lamp holders industry (1) a protective duty of 45 per cent. *ad valorem* on those of British make and (2) continuance of purchases of Indian make by Government departments. It also pointed out that the labour charges were high. The Government converted the existing revenue duties into protective duties and decided to watch the quantity and prices of imports.

In the case of oil pressure lamp industry Government decided, on the recommendations of the Board, in January 1951 to convert the then existing revenue duty of 30 per cent. into a protective duty. The position was reviewed by the Board towards the end of 1951 and the Board recommended that while the protection should be continued to the end of 1953, the industry could apply for a revision of the duties if the c.i.f. price of imported lamps fell appreciably below Rs. 30-2-6 per lamp. Government accepted the recommendations.

The claim of the cotton textile machinery referred to the Board at the beginning of January 1951 was investigated by the Board which recommended continuance of the 10½ per cent. *ad valorem* duty on fluted roller and tin rollers.

In regard to aluminium the Board came to the conclusion that no change in the rates of duties was necessary. As regards the subsidy Government decided to reduce it from Rs. 129-8 per ton, as recommended by the Board, to Rs. 120 per ton. Protection to the alloy and tool industry was continued for a further period of three years on the recommendation of the Board.

The Central Government accepted the recommendations for continuing the existing protective duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on pickers up to March 31, 1953. In the case of the machine tools industry Government decided to impose a protective duty of 31½ per cent. on iron and steel machine tools for a period of three years instead of the existing maximum duty of Rs. 46-9 per ton. The Board stressed the need for expanding the indigenous production by regulating the quantum of imports and by Government purchasing indigenous material provided the quality was satisfactory and the price reasonable.

In regard to photographic chemicals the protection is to be continued up to December 31, 1954. Government also accepted the Board's recommendations that the manufacturers of sodium thiosulphate, sodium sulphite and sodium bisulphite might apply for revision of duty if the import control was liberalised and their prices warranted higher rates of duty. The need for improving the quality was also stressed.

The zip fastener industry received protection for a period of three years from February 1952. For this purpose the existing revenue duty of 31½ per cent. *ad valorem* was converted into a protective duty. The industry was also asked to apply for a revision in the event of the landed cost without duty of the imported products falling below 11 as. 5 ps. per foot for 'lightening' zip fasteners of 12" length and 8 as. per foot for 'flash' zip fasteners.

The pencil industry had been granted protection for two years up to the end of 1952. The continuance of protection, however, depended on the review of the progress at the end of the first year. The Tariff Board, after undertaking it, recommended that the continuance of protection was justified. It also recommended to Government to inquire into the complaint about illicit imports of foreign pencils across the land frontier.

The protective duty-cum-subsidy scheme in respect of the indigenous soda ash industry came up for review in 1951. The Board came to the conclusion that the subsidy should be discontinued and either the rates of duty should be reduced to 30 per cent. preferential and 40 per cent. standard keeping the tariff value unchanged at Rs. 13-8 per cwt. or the tariff value should be valued to Rs. 9-12 and the rates should be unchanged. It also recommended that salt used in its manufacture should be exempted from the salt cess. Government decided to reduce the duty instead of lowering the tariff value and rejected the recommendation about exemption from salt cess.

A revenue duty on imported hydro-quinone was converted into a protective duty for a period of two years. The Board recommended that the question of protection should be reviewed within two years in view of the present uncertainty regarding future costs.

In regard to the milk powder industry the Tariff Board was of the opinion that indigenous production was negligible in relation to demand and there was no early prospect of sufficient improvement in the supply of milk in the scarcity areas. It, therefore, came to the conclusion that there was no justification for increasing the burden on the consumer by granting protection.

The same decision was taken on the claim for protection from canned and bottled vegetables industry. In that connection the Board observed that the fair selling prices of indigenous products exceeded the landed cost by an amount equal to the existing revenue duty. The fair selling price of indigenous copper sulphate being lower than the landed cost without duty, the Board came to the conclusion that the copper sulphate industry in India was not in need of protection. Following an inquiry into the electric fans industry the Board concluded that there was neither any case for protection of the industry nor for reduction in the import duties on raw materials.

After the Tariff Commission was constituted, the question of continuing the protection to batteries for motor vehicles was referred to it for inquiry. The woollen hosiery industry, ball bearings and steel balls manufacturers, and transformers industry applied for protection for the first time. Initial protection was also sought by manufacturers of flax goods and small tools. Towards the end of March the automobile industry made an application to Government for granting protection in view of the slump and the application was referred to the Commission for inquiry. During 1951 the Board had to inquire into the price structure of rubber and steel. The Commission has been entrusted with the price inquiry in respect of registered rollers of steel and retention prices of steel plates.

LAWS AND ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

IT may be supposed that the system of Laws and administration of Justice as it has prevailed in British India in the past is now only a matter of historical interest. The political revolution, the change of Government and the emergence of India as a Sovereign Democratic Republic, would naturally involve a fundamental change in the foundations of the legal and judicial system, which can no longer depend on the British Crown and Parliament for its authority and stability. The laws and the-law-courts in India now derive their authority from the Constitution of India which was passed on 26th November 1949. The writs which for generations ran over the length and breadth of the country in the name of the British Sovereign, will now run in the name of the President of the Republic of India. Nevertheless, notwithstanding a complete severence in fact and in form of India's political and legal relation with England, all the existing laws continue to operate in India as before. Article 372 of the Constitution provides *inter alia* that, subject to the other provisions of the Constitution, all the laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered, repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority. For the purpose of bringing the provisions of any law in force in the territory of India into accord with the provisions of the Constitution, it is further provided that the President may by order make such adaptations and modifications of such law as may be necessary or expedient. Article 13 of the Constitution provides that all laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution relating to Fundamental Rights (Part III) shall to the extent of such inconsistency be void. The State is also debarred from making any law which takes away or abridges the Fundamental Rights conferred by this Part, and any law made in contravention shall be void to the extent of such contravention (Art. 13 (2)). Article 14 ensures to all persons equality before the law by providiug that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. The continuity of the existing laws and legal procedure is further ensured by Article 375 under which all courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction and all authorities and officers continue to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of the Constitution.

It is therefore, necessary to give a brief survey of the laws and the legal and judicial system as they prevailed in the past in British India.

The indigenous law of India s personal and divisible twith reference to the two great classes of the population, Hindu and Muslim. Both systems claim divine origin and are inextricably interwoven with religion, and each exists in combination with a law based on custom. At first the tendency of the British was to make their law public and territorial, and on the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta in 1773 and the advent of English lawyers as judges, they proceeded to apply it to Europeans and Indians alike. This error was rectified by the Declaratory Act of 1780, by which Parliament declared that as against a Hindu the Hindu law and usage, and as against a Muslim the laws and customs of Islam should be applied. The rules of the Shastras and the Koran have been in some cases altered and relaxed. Instances can be found in the Bengal Sati Regulation Act of 1829, the Indian Slavery Act, 1843, the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850, the Hindu Widows' Remarriage Act, 1856, and some other Acts and Codes. To quote the Imperial Gazetteer, "A certain number of the older English statutes and the English common law are to a limited extent still in force in the Presidency Towns as applicable to Europeans, while much of the old Hindu and Muslim law is everywhere personal to their native fellow-subjects; but apart from these, and from the customary law, which is as far as possible recognised by the Courts, the law of British India is the creation of statutory enactments made for it either at Westminster or by the authorities in India to whom the necessary law-giving functions have from time to time been delegated."

As regards codification of Hindu law it is interesting to note that Mill pleaded for a Code in 1832, and a Committee was appointed by the House of the Commons to report upon its possibility. The Committee recommended the appointment of a Royal Commission to codify both the Hindu and the Mahomedan laws. Lord Macaulay was entrusted with the work. However in 1855 the Law Commission abandoned the effort.

During recent years, however, there has been a determined demand on the part of social reformers, and various women's organisations in India for an amendment of the Hindu Law so as to bring it into line with progressive social opinion, in consonance with the spirit of the times. The Draft Hindu Code that was before the Indian Parliament aimed at abolishing the archaic principles of the ancient system of law, the removal of sex and caste disabilities, and generally simplifying, secularising, and modernising the law governing all Hindus, including Lingayats, Buddhists, Jains and Sikhs. But the Code will lapse on account of the dissolution of the provisional Parliament. A new Code will have to be brought before the new Parliament. In the meanwhile, an opposite tendency has been observable among the Muslims, who by recent legislation have sought to revert to the law of the Shariat, discountenancing the application of Hindu Law and custom to the sections of the Muslim community who as converts from Hinduism had retained Hindu Law in matters of inheritance and succession. Apart from this, the entire legal system which has hitherto prevailed in the country is in course of time bound to undergo a profound transformation by reason of the withdrawal of British rule and the partition of India. A demand for a uniform civil code for all Indians is being made by some people.

CODIFICATION

Before the transfer of India to the Crown the law was in a state of great confusion. Sir Henry Cunningham described it as "hopelessly unwieldy, entangled and confusing." The first steps toward general codification were taken in 1833, when a Commission was appointed, of which Lord Macaulay was the moving spirit, to prepare a penal code. Twenty-two years elapsed before it became law, during which period it underwent revision from his successors in the Law Membership, and especially from Sir Barnes Peacock, the last Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The Penal Code, which became law in 1860, was followed in 1861 by a Code of Criminal Procedure. Substantially the whole criminal law of India and Pakistan is contained in these two Codes. One of the most eminent lawyers who ever came to India, Sir James Stephen, said "The Indian penal code may be described as the criminal law of England freed from all technicalities and superfluities, systematically arranged and modified in some few particulars (they are surprisingly few) to suit the circumstances of British India. It is practically impossible to misunderstand the Code."

The Indian Penal Code has from time to time been amended. The rules of Civil Procedure have been embodied in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Code of Civil Procedure was remodelled in 1908 and the Code of Criminal Procedure in 1898. These Codes as amended from time to time are now in force. The years between 1870 and 1885 saw a great deal of legislative activity in British India, and important branches of the law, like Evidence, Contract, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Negotiable Instruments, etc., were codified in the form of Acts of the Indian Legislature applicable to the whole of British India. These, amended from time to time and supplemented by rules derived from English decisions, constitute the bulk of the law administered in India today.

A Federal Court is a necessary element of any Federal Constitution. It is at once the guardian and interpreter of the Constitution, and arbiter of the disputes between the Federal Units. The Government of India Act of 1935 accordingly provided (Sections 200-218) for the constitution of a Federal Court.

As a result of the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and the orders passed under that Act, India was split up into two Dominions and provisions were made for the establishment of two separate Federal Courts for the two Dominions.

The Federal Court under the Government of India Act of 1935 continued to be the Federal Court of the Dominion of India until the establishment of the Supreme Court of India under the Constitution of India on January 26, 1950.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

Art. 124 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India, and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven judges. Every judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years. In the course of appointment of a Judge the Chief Justice shall always be consulted. Only a citizen of India who has been for at least 5 years a judge of a High Court, or for 10 years an advocate of a High Court, or in the opinion of the President a distinguished jurist, is qualified to be appointed judge of the Supreme Court. A judge of the Supreme Court is not liable to be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament, supported by a majority of the total membership of that House, and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal, on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. No person who has held office as a judge of the Supreme Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India. The Supreme Court is a court of record with all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt. The seat of the Court is to be in Delhi or such other place as the Chief Justice with the approval of the President may from time to time appoint.

The Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any dispute (*a*) between the Government of India and one or more States; (*b*) between Government of India and one or more States on one side and one or more other States, on the other; (*c*) between two or more States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends. (Article 131). The Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends over all appeals from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court, in civil, criminal or other proceedings, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution. If the High Court refuses such a certificate the Supreme Court may grant special leave to appeal in a proper case (Art. 132). An appeal shall also lie to the Supreme Court from a High Court in civil matters, when the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute is not less than

ts. 20,000 or the High Court certifies the case to be a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court (Art. 33). In criminal matters under Art. 134 an appeal lies to the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence of a High Court, if the High Court has (*a*) on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; or (*b*) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from subordinate court and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or (*c*) the High Court has certified that the case is a fit one for appeal. For purposes of appeals to the Supreme Court, the Judicial Commissioners' Courts are to be considered as High Courts. Under Art. 136 discretion is given to the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, sentence or order, in any matter passed by any Court or Tribunal in the territory of India. The jurisdiction and powers of the Federal Court under the existing law are also exercisable by the Supreme Court (Art. 135) including the advisory power to give its opinion on questions of law or fact referred to it by the President (Art. 143). The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts in the territory of India. Parliament has the power to legislate on the constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.

Article 32 of the Constitution guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights; and for the enforcement of such rights the Supreme Court has power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, mandamus, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *Certiorari* whichever may be appropriate. Power is given to Parliament to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court by appropriate legislation (Art. 138). The jurisdiction of the Judicial Committee of His Britannic Majesty's Privy Council over appeals from India in all matters is now abolished. The royal prerogative to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishments now resides in the President (Art. 72).

The Judges of the Federal Court holding office immediately before the commencement of the Constitution become automatically judges of the Supreme Court, and all suits, appeals and proceedings, pending in the Federal Court shall stand removed to the Supreme Court.

Under Art. 348, all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court in India and the authoritative text of all Bills and Acts of Parliament and the State Legislatures and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or Governors or Rajpramukhs of States, and of all orders, rules and regulations issued under the Constitution or any law shall be in the English language. If this language is to be replaced by any other language, Parliament must legislate to that effect.

HIGH COURTS

High Courts of Judicature were constituted by the Indian High Courts Act of 1861 for Bengal, Bombay and Madras, and later for Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab (old, undivided) superseding the old supreme and Sudder Courts. Later still High Courts were constituted for other States.

The Judges were appointed by the Crown; they held office until they attained the age of 60 years; formerly one-third of their number were barristers, one third were recruited from the judicial branch of the Indian Civil Service, the remaining places being available for persons who held certain Judicial Offices in the country or were lawyers qualified in the country. This fixed proportion of Barrister and Civilian Judges was later abolished by the Government of India Act, 1935. Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Courts, but juries are never employed in civil suits.

Articles 214-237 of the Indian Constitution of 1950 make provision for the establishment of High Courts and subordinate courts in the States. The High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to any State immediately before the commencement of the Constitution is to be deemed to be the High Court for the corresponding State. Every High Court is to be a court of record and shall have all powers of such court including the power to commit for contempt of itself. Every judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the particular High Court; and he shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty years. A person is not qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India and has either held judicial office or practised as an advocate for 10 years in any of the States. A High Court judge is not liable to be removed from his office except in the manner provided in Art. 124 (4) for the removal of a judge of the Supreme Court of India. No person who has held office of a Judge of a High Court can plead or act in any court or before any authority in the territory of India. The Chief Justice of a High Court may with the previous consent of the President, request a retired High Court Judge to sit and act as the Judge of the High Court of that State. Power is given to the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India to transfer a judge from one High Court to any other High Court in India (Art. 222). Article 225 preserves the jurisdiction and powers of the High Courts as they existed immediately before the commencement of the Constitution. Restrictions on the exercise of the original jurisdiction in revenue matters are removed. Art. 226 gives to every High Court in India power throughout its jurisdiction to issue to any person or authority including Government directions, orders, writs, including writs in the nature of Habeas Corpus, mandamus, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *Certiorari* for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and for any other purpose. (Art. 226). The High Courts have powers of superintendence over all subordinate Courts within their respective jurisdiction. Legislation affecting Constitution and Organisation of the High Courts can be passed by Parliament alone.

LOWER COURTS

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the constitution of inferior criminal courts styled courts of session and courts of magistrates. Every State, outside the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, is divided into sessions divisions consisting of one or more districts, and every sessions division has a court of session and a sessions judge, with assistants if need be. These stationary sessions courts are like the English Assizes, and are competent to try all accused persons duly committed, and to inflict any punishment authorised by law, but sentences of death are subject to confirmation by the highest court of criminal appeal in the State.

Magistrates' courts are of three classes with descending powers. Provision is made and largely utilised in the towns, for the appointment of honorary magistrates; in the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta Presidency magistrates deal with magisterial cases and benches of Justices of the Peace or honorary magistrates dispose of the less important cases. In Bombay honorary magistrates or Justices of the Peace do not try cases. Article 50 of the Constitution lays down that the States shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public service of the States. Such a separation was already in vogue in the State of Hyderabad. In the State of Madras this system has been introduced in two Districts. The legislature of the State of Bombay has passed an Act to put into effect separation of the judiciary from the executive.

The constitution and jurisdiction of the inferior civil courts varies. Broadly speaking one district and sessions judge is appointed for each district. As District Judge he presides in its principal civil court of original jurisdiction. His functions as Sessions Judge have already been described. For these posts members of the Indian Civil Service were mainly selected though some appointments were made from the Provincial Service. Next come the Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs, the extent of whose original jurisdiction varies in different parts of the country.

There are in addition a number of Courts of Small Causes, with jurisdiction to try money suits up to Rs. 500. In the towns of Madras, Bombay and Calcutta where the Chartered High Courts have original jurisdiction, Small Causes Courts dispose of money suits up to Rs. 2,000. In Bombay and Madras there are City Civil Courts. The City Civil Court in Bombay has a pecuniary jurisdiction of Rs. 25,000. As Insolvency Courts the Chartered High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras have jurisdiction in the Presidency towns. In the mofussil similar powers were conferred on the District Courts by the Provincial Insolvency Act of 1920.

Coroners are appointed only for the Presidency Towns of Calcutta and Bombay. Elsewhere their duties are discharged by the ordinary staff of magistrates and police officers unaided by jurors.

LEGAL PRACTITIONERS

Legal practitioners in India were divided into Barristers-at-Law, Advocates of the Federal and the High Courts; Vakils and Attorneys (Solicitors) of High Courts and Pleaders, Mukhtiars and revenue agents. Advocates of the Federal Court were divided into two classes, senior Advocates and Advocates. All Advocates in the Supreme Court must be instructed by Agents on the Rolls of the Supreme Court Agents and no Senior can appear without a Junior. Every Advocate of the Supreme Court is entitled to practise in any High Court whether or not he is an Advocate of that High Court. Barristers and Advocates are admitted by each High Court to practise in it and its subordinate courts; and they alone are admitted to practise on the original side of some of the Chartered High Courts. (But this distinction has recently been abolished in the Bombay High Court). Vakils were persons duly qualified who were admitted to practise on the appellate side of the chartered High Courts and in the Courts subordinate to the High Courts. Attorneys are required to qualify before admission to practise in much the same way as in England. **The rule that a solicitor must instruct counsel** prevails only on the original side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts. Pleaders practise in the subordinate courts in accordance with rules framed by the High Courts. The Bar Councils Act of 1926 aims at abolishing the various grades of practitioners, and under it each of the High Courts maintains a roll of advocates entitled to practise within its jurisdiction. The Government of India have appointed a Committee called 'All India Bar Committee' for investigating the feasibility of creating a completely unified bar for the whole of India.

The Government of India have their own law colleague in the Law Minister of the Union Cabinet. All Government measures are drafted in his department after their substance is decided upon by the administrative departments concerned. Outside the Cabinet the principal law officers of the Government of India are the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General appointed by the President. At Bombay and Calcutta the Government of India have their own solicitors. Each of the State Governments has its own Advocate-General.

Article 76 of the Constitution of India says that for the post of Attorney-Generalship the President shall appoint a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Govt. of India upon such legal matters and to perform such other duties of a legal character as may be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred upon him by the Constitution. In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all Courts in the territory of India. The Attorney-General has a right to take part in the proceedings of Parliament and address it. Under Article 165 the Governor of each State is authorised to appoint a person qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State.

The State Governments have usually their own Legal Remembrancers and professional lawyers as Government Advocates and Assistant Government Advocates.

Sheriffs are attached to the High Court of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. They are appointed by Government, selected from non-officials of standing, the detailed work being done by deputy sheriffs, who are officers of Court.

LAW REPORTS

The official State Law reports were published in six series—Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Nagpur under the authority of the State Governments concerned. They contained cases determined by the High Court and by the Federal Court and the Judicial Committee on appeal from the High Courts. These appeals raised questions of very great importance and the Council of Law Reporting for England and Wales showed their appreciation by printing the Indian Appeals in a separate volume and also compiled a digest of Indian Appeals covering the period 1874-1923. The other States had series of reports issued under the authority either of the Judiciary or the State.

In addition to these reports a separate series was published under the authority of the Federal Court of India containing reports of the decision of that Court and of the Judicial Committee on appeal from the Federal Court. Now the series is published under the authority of the Supreme Court of India and contains reports of the decisions of that Court. Besides these official reports there are a number of private agencies that also bring out reports of the decisions of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Assam Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. V. Thadani, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Rai Sahib Justice Ram Labhaya, LL.B.	Puisne Judge.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. Deka, M.A., B.L.	Do.
B. N. Choudhury, B.A. (Hons.), B.L.	Registrar.
D. N. Choudhury, B.Sc.	Asstt. Registrar.
Sarat Kumar Dutt, B.Sc. (London), Bar-at-Law	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General and Official Trustee.
Ramesh Chandra Chaudhury, M.A., B.L.	Law Assistant to the Legal Remembrancer.
F. A. Ahmed, Bar-at-Law	Advocate-General.
Dinanath Medhi, B.Sc., B.L.	Senior Government Advocate.
Rajani Kanta Goswami, B.L.	Junior Government Advocate and Editor, Law Reports, Assam Series.
Pulakananda Das, B.L.	Law Reporter, Indian Law Reports, Assam Series.

Bihar Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmikant Jha	Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice James Greig Shearer, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Puisne Judge.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice David Ezra Reuben, I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Saiyid Jafar Imam, Bar-at-Law	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhanshu Kumar Das, I.C.S.	Do
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice V. Ramaswami, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jugal Kishore Narayan, M.A., B.L.	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brahmadev Prashad Jamuar, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sarjoo Prashad	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bashisth Narain Rai	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandreshwar Prasad Sinha	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Khaleel Ahmad	Do.
Saiyid Naqui Imam, Barrister-at-Law	Registrar.
Anant Singh, B.L.	Deputy Registrar.
Sris Chandra Lala, M.A., B.L.	Assistant Registrar.
Udit Narayan Varma	Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits.

Bombay Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla	Chief Justice.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H. C. Coyajee	Judge.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. S. Rajadhyaksha	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. H. Bhagwati	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S. Bavdekar	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Y. V. Dixit	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. R. Tendolkar	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice H. K. Chainani	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. C. Shah	Do.
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice D. V. Vyas	Do.
Rahimtoola, S. J., B.A., LL.B., J.P., Bar-at-Law	Prothonotary and Sr. Master.
Vakil, S. H. A., B.A., Bar-at-Law	Master and Assistant Prothonotary.
Kirtikar, A. H. B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law	Master and Registrar in Equity and Commissioner for taking Accounts and Local Investigations.
Ayyar, A. R. N.	1st Asstt. Master.
Vadigar, E. N., B.Com., LL.B.	2nd Asstt. Master.
Dalvi, G. V., B.Sc., B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-Law.	Insolvency Registrar
Easwaran, T. S.	3rd Asstt. Master.
Entry, P. B.	Associate.
Jani, S. R., Bar-at-Law	Associate.
Garde, V. G.	Associate.
Cooper, J. R., B.Sc., LL.B., Advocate	2nd Asstt. to the Court Receiver.
Mahadevia, G. G., M.A., LL.M., Advocate	Official Assignee.
Vaidya, G. A., B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law	Dy. Official Assignee.
Mathalone, Reginald, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	Court Receiver and Liquidator.
Banaji, Dr. D. R., M.A., LL.B., D. Litt.	1st Asstt. to the Court Receiver.
Cooper, J. R., B.Sc., LL.B.	2nd Asstt. to the Court Receiver.
Pratap, C. J., B.A., Bar-at-Law	Third Asstt. to the Court Receiver.
Nadkarni, A. R.	Clerk of the State.
Dastur, K. K., B.A., LL.B.	Taxing Master.
Podar, R. A.	Sheriff of Bombay.
Nemazie, M. K., LL.B., J.P.	Dy. Sheriff of Bombay.
Palekar, S. B., B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.	Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side.
Belavadi, S. H., B.Sc., LL.B.	Dy. Registrar & Sealer, High Court, Appellate Side.
Torne, G. G., B.A.	Asstt. Regr. (Admn.).
Gadkari, V. R., B.A., LL.B.	Asstt. Regr. (Taxing & Judicial).

Bombay Judicial Department—(*contd.*)

Mahale, R. L., B.A., LL.B.	Asstt. Regr. (Civil & Criminal).
Chaubal, M. A., B.A., LL.B.	Asstt. Regr. (Estt.).
M. P. Amin	Advocate-General.
Lad, P. M., I.C.S.	Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Dhoksi, H. M., B.A. (Hon.), LL.B.	Government Pleader, High Court.
Little & Co.	Government Solicitors.
Wachha, P. B., M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.)	Editor, Indian Law Reports.
Vesuvala, N. A., B.A., LL.B., Attorney-at-Law.	Administrator-General & Official Trustee.
Rao, V. L.	Secy. to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice.
Parikh, S. M., B.A.	Chief Translator & Interpreter.

Madhya Pradesh Judicial Department

Sinha, The Hon. Mr. Justice Bhuvaneshvar Prasad	Chief Justice.
Hemeon, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Clarence Reid, I.C.S.	Puisne Judge.
Hidayatullah, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Mangalmurti, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K. T., B.Sc., LL.B., I.C.S.	Do.
Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. K., Bar-at-Law (on Deputation as Member of the Finance Commission, Govt. of India)	Do.
Mudholker, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. R., B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Sen, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivekaranjan	Do.
Deo, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pandurang Purshottam, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Choudhuri, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Binoy Kumar, B.A., LL.B.	Advocate-General.
Sheode, T. L.	Registrar.
Datta, J. N.	Deputy Registrar.
Razzaque, M. A., B.Sc., LL.B.	Do.
Trivedi. R. G., M.Sc., LL.B.	Do.
Kondiah, C. M., B.A., BL.	Editor for the, Indian Law Reports, Nagpur Series.
Deo, G. R., B.A., LL.B.	

Madras Judicial Department

Rajamannar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. V., B.A., B.L.	Chief Justice.
Satyanarayana Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., M.A., M.L.	Judge.
Govinda Menon, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Subba Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Rajagopalan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., I.C.S.	Do.
Mack, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. E., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Somasundaram, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Raghava Rao, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ch., M.A., B.L.	Do.
Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, A. S. P., M.A., I.C.S., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Balakrishna Ayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. V., I.C.S.	Do.
Chandra Reddy, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Krishnaswami Nayudu, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. S., B.A., B.L.	Do.
Basheer Ahmed Sayeed, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice, B.A., B.L.	Do.
Ramaswami, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice P. N., I.C.S.	Do.
Venkatara mayyar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. L.	Do.
Ramaswami Gounder, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice K.	Do.
Kuttikrishna Menon, K., B.A., B.L.	Advocate-General, Madras.
Satyanarayana Raju, P., B.A., B.L.	Government Pleader.
Aingar, R. N., Bar-at-Law	Editor, Indian Law Reports.
Chowdary, V. V., M.A., B.L., LL.D., Bar-at-Law	Law Reporter.
Kotyswara Rao, N.	Do.
Rajagopalachariar, K. S.	Do.
Rangaswami Ayyangar, V. T., B.A., B.L.	Public Prosecutor.
Viswanatha Iyer, B. V., B.A., B.L.	Secretary, Rule Committee.
Anantharamakrishnan, S.	Sheriff of Madras.
Srinivasa Ayyar, S., B.A., B.L.	Registrar, High Court.
Jayaram Ayyar, R., M.A., B.L.	Master.
Krishnaswami, K., M.A., B.L.	Dy. Registrar.
Gajendram Nayudu, S. K.	Official Referee.
Kandaswami, V. T., Attorney-at-Law	1st Asst. Registrar, Original Side and Clerk of the Crown.
Krishnaswami, V., B.A., B.L.	Asst. Registrar, Appellate Side.
Ramanujachari, V.	2nd Asst. Registrar, Original Side.
Raghothama Rao, T. H.	Sub-Assistant Registrar, Appellate Side.
Gopala Aiyar, V., B.A., B.L.	Sub-Assistant Registrar, Administrative Dept.
Govindan, N., B.A., B.L.	Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Madras.
Sivaramakrishniah, P., M.A., B.L.	Official Assignee.
Govind Swaminathan, S., M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	State Prosecutor.

Orissa Judicial Department

Das, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bachu Jagannadha, M.L.	Chief Justice.
Panigrahi, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lingaraj, B.A., B.L.	Puisne Judge.
Narasimhan, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ramaswamy Lakshmi, I.C.S.	Do.
Mohanty, Jagannath, M.A., B.L.	Secy. to Govt., Law Dept. and Supdt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.
Nanda, Krishna Chandra, M.A., B.L.	Registrar.
Rao, Tripasuri Venkata, B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar.
Mahanty, Sarat Kumar, M.A., B.L.	Assistant Registrar.
Das, Bichitrananda, B.A., B.L.	Advocate-General.
Das, Gopal Chandra, M.A., B.L.	Govt. Advocate.
Patnaik, Birendra Mohan, LL.M. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law	Assistant Govt. Advocate.
Mohanty, Dibyasinha, B.L.	Stamp Reporter and Commissioner for Oaths and Affidavits.
Ray, Anath Bandhu, M.A., B.L.	Law Reporter.

Punjab Judicial Department

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Eric Weston	Chief Justice.
Justice A. N. Bhandari	Puisne Judge.
Justice G. D. Khosla	Do.
Justice Harnam Singh	Do.
Justice D. Falshaw	Do.
Justice J. L. Kapur	Do.
Justice R. C. Soni	Do.
Ranjit Rai, Narang	Registrar.
Harcharan Bhandari Singh	Deputy Registrar.

Uttar Pradesh Judicial Department

(HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD).

Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bidhubhusan Malik, M.A. (Bar-at-Law)	Chief Justice.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Walj-ullah, M.A., B.C.L., LL.D. (Bar-at-Law)	Judge.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice O. H. Mootham, Bar-at-Law (E.D.).	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sankar Saran, M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Raghubar Dayal, M.Sc., I.C.S.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Harish Chandra, M.Sc. (Bar-at-Law), I.C.S.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prakash Narain Sapru, M.A., Bar-at-Law	Do.
Hon ble Mr. Justice Bind Basni Prasad, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshmi Shankar Misra, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mubashir Husain Kidwai, Bar-at-Law	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Santdas Bulchand Chandiramani, I.C.S	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandra Bhan Agarwala, M.Sc, B.L.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Piare Lal Bhargava, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mushtaq Ahmad, B.A., LL.B.	Do
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Manu Lal Chuni Lal Desai, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vashistha Bhargava, I.C.S.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Brij Mohan Lal, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ram Narain Gurtu, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
Hon'ble Mr. Justice Nasirullah Beg, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law	Do.
B. N. Nigam	Registrar.
Kailash Prasad Mathur, M.A., LL.B.	Joint Registrar.
Bani Bilas Misra, B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Registrar.
Kripa Shankar Varma, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
Girdhari Krishna Narain	Do.
Shambhu Nath Srivastava, B.A.	Assistant Registrar.
Dr. M. H. Faruqi, M.A., LL.B. (Ph.D.), Bar-at-Law	Additional Govt. Advocate.
Prithwi Nath Chaudhri, B.A., LL.B.	Deputy Government Advocate.
Debi Prasad Uniyal, M.A., LL.B.	Do.
Sri Ram, B.A., LL.B.	Do.
C. S. Saran, Bar-at-Law	Law Reporter.
Iftikhar Husain, B.Sc., LL.B.	Law Reporter, Lucknow Bench.
J. C. Mukerji, B.A., LL.B.	Junior Law Reporter.
Janki Prasad	Temp. Jr. Law Reporter
Jiwan Ram Bhatt	Do.
J. K. Srivastava, B.A., LL.B.	Administrator-General & Official Trustee.
Kedar Nath Ghosh	Secy. to C. J.

West Bengal Judicial Department

Chakravartti, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phani Bhusan, M.A., B.L. (*acting*)	Chief Justice.
Roxburgh, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice T. J. Y., C.I.E., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law (*On leave*)	Puisne Judge.
Das, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gopendra Nath, M.A., B.L.	Do.
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Rama Prasad, M.A., B.L.	Do.
Banerjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sambhunath, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Chunder, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kamal Chunder, B.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Das Gupta, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kulada Charan, M.A., I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Lahiri, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Surajit Chandra, M.A., B.L.	Do.
Das Gupta, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Subodh Ranjan, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Mukharji, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Prasanta Bihari, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Sarkar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Amal Kumar, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Mitter, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jyoti Prakash, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Guha, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Braja Kanta, I.C.S.	Do.
Bose, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Himanshu Kumar, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Bachawat, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice R. S., Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Sinha, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Deep Narayan, Barrister-at-Law	Do.
Mookerjee, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Paresh Nath, M.A., B.L.	Do.
Guha Roy The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sailendra Nath, I.C.S.	Do.

LAWS OF 1951

Act 1. The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the code of criminal procedure for certain purposes such as rules for prosecution of Rulers of former Indian States.

S. 2 makes a general amendment in the code of criminal Procedure by substituting "India" for "States".

S. 4 lays down that "High Court" in relation to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands means the High Court of Calcutta, and omits clause (*ii*) of the same section.

S. 9 lays down special rules regarding processes in certain cases.

S. 11 lays down rules for prosecution of Rulers of former Indian States. Previous sanction of the Central Government is required, before any Court can take cognizance of any offence alleged to have been committed by a Ruler.

S. 18 lays down that when an accused is sentenced to death and an appeal lies from such judgment as of right, the Court shall inform him of the period within which the appeal should be preferred.

S. 20 omits the words "penal servitude" from section 426.

S. 21. Sec. 503 lays down rules about attendance of witnesses and when it may be dispensed with and commission issued. S. 504 lays down rules as regards officers to whom the commission is to be issued. Rules about execution of commission are laid down in section 505. S. 506 empowers parties to examine witnesses. S. 507 provides for return of commission, and S. 508 for adjournment of proceedings. S. 508-A lays down rules for execution of foreign commissions.

S. 25 provides for repeals and savings.

Act 2. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the Code of Civil Procedure. Some of the amendments were necessitated on account of the Constitution of Part B States and a few others because of the position of Ambassadors in India of other countries.

S. 2 lays down details about the application of the Code.

S. 3 substitutes the word "India" for the "States" in the code.

S. 6 lays down rules as regards service of foreign summonses.

S. 8 provides for execution of decrees passed by civil courts in places to which the code does not extend.

S. 9 lays down rules for execution of decrees passed by revenue courts in places to which the code does not extend.

S. 11. Rules about commissions issued by foreign courts are laid down.

S. 12 lays down detail rules about suits by aliens and by or against Foreign rulers, Ambassadors and Envoys. S. 83 lays down that alien enemies cannot sue without permission of the Central Government. Section 84. A foreign state may sue in any competent Court. S. 85. The Central Government may appoint any person to prosecute or defend any suit on behalf of a foreign ruler. S. 86. No ruler of a foreign state may be sued except with the consent of the Central Government. Rules about giving permission are laid down. No ruler of a foreign State shall be arrested under the Code except with the consent of the Central Government. These provisions apply to any Ambassador or Envoy, any High Commissioner and to any such member of the staff of the Ruler, etc. as the Central Government may specify. S. 87. The Ruler of a Foreign State may sue and shall be sued in the name of his State. S. 87-A lays down definitions of 'foreign State' and 'Ruler'. S. 87-B lays down provisions for suits against Rulers of former Indian States.

S. 14. For the words "Chartered High Courts" the words and letters "High Courts for Part A States and Part B States" shall be substituted.

S. 19 lays down special provisions that explain the operation of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act of 1922.

S. 20 contains repeals and savings.

Act 3. The Part B States (Laws) Act.—This Act extends certain Acts in force in Part A States to Part B States. This is done to secure uniformity of law throughout India.

S. 3 lays down that the Acts and Ordinances specified in the Schedule shall be amended in the manner and to the extent therein specified. It also lays down rules for territorial extent.

S. 4 lays down rule as regards construction of references to laws not in force in Part B States.

S. 5 provides for construction of references to authorities where new authorities have been constituted.

S. 6. Rules about repeals and saving of any corresponding law in force in that State are laid down. Action taken under the old Acts shall be valid.

S. 7. The Central Government is authorised to remove difficulties that might arise in giving effect to the provisions of this Act. In particular, it may provide for the transfer of any matter pending before any Court to any corresponding Court.

Act 4. Preventive Detention (Amendment) Act.—The Preventive Detention Act 1950 (IV of 1950) was due to expire on the 1st April 1951. This Act extends the life of the original Act for one year more. It also liberalises the provisions regarding reference to Advisory Boards by making a reference to such Boards compulsory in all cases of detentions. Another important amendment in the Act is an express provision enabling Government to release detained persons on parole.

S. 5 provides for execution of detention order.

S. 6 makes provision for 'power to regulate place and condition of detention' and lays down the grounds which will not render the detention orders invalid or inoperative.

Sections 9 and 10 lay down details about reference to Advisory Boards.

S. 11 provides for action that is to be taken on the report of the Advisory Boards.

S. 12 makes provision for temporary release of persons detained.

S. 13 repeals the Transfer of Detained Persons Act 1949.

Act 5. The Employers Liability (Amendment) Act.—This Act makes minor amendments in the Employers' Liability Act, 1951.

S. 3 inserts a new section 3-A with respect to contracting out. Any such agreement shall be void.

Act 6. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1951.—The Act provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the Supplementary Grants made by Parliament for expenditure of the Central Government on Railways for 1950-51. The amount is Rs. 24,16,57,000.

Act 7. The Appropriation Act, 1951.—The Act provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the Grants made by Parliament for expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for 1950-51. The amount is Rs. 33,18,05,000, out of which the amount of Rs. 9,90,73,000 is charged expenditure.

Act 8. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 2 Act, 1951.—The Act provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the Grants made by Parliament for expenditure of the Central Government on Railways for 1951-52. The Act authorises issue of Rs. 346,28,35,000.

Act 9. The Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Act.—Rule 75-A of the Defence of India Rules 1939, empowered the Central and the Provincial (now State Governments) to requisition lands and buildings for specific purposes. These rules expired on the 30th of September 1946, but as the retention of requisitioned properties for a further period was necessary, an ordinance, known as the Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Ordinance 1946, was issued. This was later replaced by an Act in 1947 which was in turn extended for a period of one year ending on the 31st March 1951. This Act makes provision for continuance of Powers for certain purposes.

S. 2 lays down that the Act shall cease to have effect in Part 'C' States on the 1st day of April 1952. It also makes provisions as regards Part 'A' States.

Act 10. The Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Rent Control (Amendment) Act.—The Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara Rent Control Act was enacted in 1947. It was to be effective for an initial period of two years, which was further extended by two years. The period was due to expire on 23rd March 1951. This Act extends the original Act for a further period of two years.

S. 2 amends section 1 of the original Act and extends the life of the original Act.

Act 11. Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Amendment Act.—The Income-tax Investigation Commission was set up under the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947. Under the Act a time-limit was laid down on the term of the appointment of the Commission. This encouraged many persons to adopt dilatory tactics in the hope that the investigation of their cases would lapse by efflux of time. The Act removes the statutory limit (which was the 31st day of March 1951) to the Commission's term of appointment and enables the Central Government to extend its term from time to time.

S. 2 enables the Central Government to extend the term of appointment.

Act 12. Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1951.—This Act provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the grants made in advance by Parliament in respect of the estimated expenditure of the Central Government, excluding Railways, for a part of the financial year 1951-52.

S. 2 authorises withdrawal of the amount of Rs. 74,18,44,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The amount of Rs. 39,16,68,000 is voted by Parliament, the remaining amount of Rs. 35,01,76,000 being charged on the consolidated Fund of India.

Act 13. The Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1951.—The Act empowers Government to impose protective duties by notification in emergent circumstances. It also amends the First Schedule to the Act with a view to extending beyond the 31st March 1951 the period of protection. It also amends the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949.

S. 2 empowers the Central Government to levy protective duties in certain cases upon the recommendation made by the Tariff Board. Notification of the Government, in this behalf, must be placed before Parliament. This power is for two years.

S. 4 amends the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act of 1949 by substituting the figures 1954 for the figures 1951.

Act 14. The Appropriation (Railways) (No. 3) Act, 1951.—The Act provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the supplementary grant made by Parliament for expenditure of the Central Government on Railways for 1950-51.

S. 2 authorises issue of the amount of Rs. 30,00,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

S. 3 authorises the appropriation of the same amount.

Act 15. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1951.—The Act provides for the appropriation out of Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the grants made by Parliament for expenditure of Central Government, excluding Railways for 1951-52. The details are laid down in the Schedule to the Act.

Act 16. The Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act.—Some of the State Governments had not been able to fix minimum wages, before the 15th March 1951, as required by the Minimum Wages Act. This Act extends the time-limit upto the 31st March 1952. The Act also allows some discretion to State Governments in fixing minimum wages with respect to employment in agriculture. It further empowers appropriate Governments to notify the date of enforcement for fixation of minimum rates of wages.

Act 17. The Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Amendment Act.—This Act makes a very minor amendment in the original Act of 1939.

S. 2 amends section 5 of the original Act by substituting the words "three annas" in section 5 in the place of the words "nine annas."

Act 18. The Supreme Court Advocates (Practice in High Courts) Act.—This Act is a first step in the direction of constituting a United Bar for the whole of India. It entitles all Advocates of the Supreme Court, to plead as well as to act in any High Court, including a Judicial Commissioners' Court.

S. 2 gives a right to Supreme Court Advocates to practise in any High Court. However this does not mean that a person, who was a judge of a High Court and who had given an undertaking not to practise therein after retirement can practise in that High Court, by virtue of his being a Supreme Court Advocate.

Act 19. The Code of Civil Procedure (Second Amendment) Act.—This Act amends rule 25 of Order V of the Code of Civil Procedure in order to enable the courts in India to transmit a summons to a defendant residing in Pakistan to the appropriate court in Pakistan, and where the defendant is a public servant in Pakistan to route the summons through such officer or authority in Pakistan as the Central Government may specify.

S. 2 makes the necessary provision for achieving the purposes of the Act.

Act 20. The Indian Tariff (Second Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 in order to extend the period of protection to certain industries, as recommended by the Tariff Board, certain minor amendments of formal character are also made.

Act 21. The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Bonus Schemes (Amendment) Act.—This Act makes provision for compelling the employers to make their own contribution to the provident fund of the employees. It also makes provision for the manner in which employers' contributions are to be recovered in case they fail to do so or refuse to pay.

S. 2 inserts a new section 10A in the original Act and lays down the mode of recovery of money due from an employer.

Act 22. The Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the Administration of Evacuee Property Act 1950 for certain purposes.

S. 3 exempts evacuee property from processes of court. And if any such property had been sold in execution of a decree, etc. the sale shall be set aside if an application is made by the Custodian to such Court.

Act 23. The Finance Act.—The object of the Act is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Government of India for the financial year and to provide for certain connected matters. The Act also increases the then existing surcharges in certain cases.

S. 2 prescribes rates of Income-tax and Super-tax, and detail rules for assessment of the taxes. Distribution is made between companies, local authorities, etc. and other bodies. Definition of 'total income' is also laid down.

S. 3 amends section 17 of the Income-tax Act. Rules for levying income-tax on a person who is not a resident in the taxable territories, are laid down.

S. 7 lays down rules for taxing tobacco.

S. 8 lays down that additional duties of excise shall be levied on certain goods, till the 31st March 1952.

S. 9 discontinues salt duty.

The First Schedule lays down the rates of Income-tax in Part I and rates of Super-tax in Part II. The Second Schedule mentions the goods on which additional duty of customs is not to be levied. The Third Schedule mentions the goods on which additional duty of customs at 5 per cent. is leviable.

Act 24. The Code of Civil and Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act.—In a number of cases the subordinate courts took upon themselves the grave responsibility of declaring enactments of the legislature to be void under the constitution. This led to the ludicrous spectacle of an inferior magistrate having merely police or other limited jurisdiction assuming to pass judgment upon the legislation of a State or a Country and declare it void. It is necessary that the responsible duty of declaring an enactment invalid and thereby overruling the solemn decision of the legislature, should be discharged only by the superior courts of the country. The Act makes provision for this. It amends section 113 of the Code of Civil Procedure and section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and makes it obligatory on the part of the subordinate courts to make a reference to the High Court in every case where the subordinate court is satisfied.

(*a*) that the case before it involves a question as to the validity of an enactment, the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the case;

(*b*) that the enactment has not been authoritatively declared to be invalid; and

(*c*) that in its opinion the enactment is invalid or inoperative.

S. 3 lays down that a court shall state a case and refer it for decision to the High Court if it is satisfied that it involves a question as to validity of any law, etc.

Act 25. The Jalianwala Bagh National Memorial Act.—This Act provides for the erection and management of a National Memorial to perpetuate the memory of those killed on the 13th day of April 1919 in Jalianwala Bagh.

S. 6 states that all property and funds shall be vested in the trustees.

S. 7. The Trustees have power to appoint Committee of Management.

S. 8. No Act of the Trustees shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in the body of the Trustees.

S. 9. The Central Government have power to make rules.

S. 10. The Trustees may make regulations consistent with the Act. The Schedule to the Act has got two parts which lay down details of the property. Part I refers to Immoveable properties, while Part II to Moveable properties.

Act 26. The Inland Steam-Vessels (Amendment) Act.—The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 does not provide for the registration of inland steam-vessels. All that a steam-vessel required under the Act, was a certificate of survey in force and applicable to voyage or service. The present Act makes it obligatory for all inland steam-vessels to be registered before they can be permitted to proceed on a voyage or service.

S. 3 lays down provisions for certificates of registration to be secured by an inland steam-vessel before proceeding on voyage. S. 19B lays down rules for place of registry and registering authorities. S. 19C states details in the Book of Registration. S. 19D mentions the procedure for application for registration. S. 19E provides for places of registration. S. 19F lays down rules for grant of certificate of registration. S. 19G lays down that inland steam-vessels, registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894 will be automatically registered under the present Act. S. 19H provides for marking of inland steam-vessels. S. 19I lays down prohibition against transfer of certificate of registration. S. 19J provides for registration on alteration of the inland vessel. S. 19K provides that registry of an inland vessel may be transferred from one place to another. S. 19L lays down rules to be adopted when the owner of a vessel changes his residence or place of business. S. 19M provides for prohibition against the transfer of ownership of registered vessel without the previous approval of the appropriate Government. S. 19N lays down that under certain circumstances, certificates of registration may be suspended. S. 19O provides for cancellation of registration under certain circumstances. S. 19P. Provision for appeals are stated. S. 19Q. Rules about reciprocity are mentioned. S. 19R empowers State Government to make rules to carry out the objects of this Chapter.

S. 6 provides for penalty for neglect or refusal to deliver up or surrender certificates of survey or registration.

S. 7 provides for punishment of offences not otherwise provided for.

S. 9 refers to repeals and savings.

Act 27. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the Representation of the People Act of 1950. The amendment was necessary in order to make provision for reservation of seats in the House of People for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in certain Part 'C' States.

S. 2 provides that one seat shall be reserved from certain Part 'C' States for the Scheduled Caste and one for the Scheduled Tribes in certain other States.

S. 3 adds sixth and seventh schedules to the Act of 1950. Sixth Schedule mentions the Scheduled Castes in Part 'C' States. Seventh Schedule mentions the Scheduled Tribes.

Act 28. The Tax on Newspapers (Sales and Advertisements) Repeal Act.—This Act provides for the repeal of certain State laws in so far as they sanctioned the levy of taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein.

S. 2 lays down that the Madras General Sales Tax Act (Act IX of 1939) shall be deemed to have been repealed, to the extent to which it authorises the levy of a tax on the sale of newspapers.

S. 3 repeals Part VII of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932.

Act 29. The Vishwa-Bharati Act.—

S. 2 declares that Vishwa-Bharati is an institution of national importance.

S. 4 makes provision for incorporation of the University.

S. 5 mentions the effect of incorporation in certain cases.

S. 6 lays down powers of the University. They are mentioned in detail under 11 heads.

S. 7. The territorial jurisdiction of the University will be restricted to the areas specified in the Second Schedule.

S. 8. The University will be open to all races, creeds and classes.

S. 9. All teaching of the University shall be conducted by and in the name of the University.

S. 10 makes provision for *Paridarshaka i.e.* visitor. The President of India shall be the visitor. He will have the right to cause the inspection and control the affairs of the University.

S. 11 lays down that the Governor of West Bengal shall be *Pradhan, i.e.* the Rector.

S. 12 officers of the University shall include the *Acharya* (Chancellor), the *Upacharya* (Vice-Chancellor) and the *Karma Sachiva* (Registrar).

S. 13 lays down that the Acharya shall be elected by the *Samsad* (Court) and shall hold office for three years.

S. 14. The *Upacharya* shall be the principal academic and executive officer.

S. 15. The *Artha Sachiva* shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the University.

S. 16. The *Karma Sachiva* shall be the Secretary to the Court and the Executive Council.

S. 17 enables the University to make provision by statutes for other officers.

S. 18 lays down that the authorities of the University shall be the *Samsad* (Court), the *Karma Samiti* (Executive Council), the *Shikshan Samiti* (Academic Council) etc.

S. 19 states the composition of the Court, it will consist of ex-Officio members, life members and other members.

S. 20 provides for the meeting of the *Samsad* (Court).

S. 21 states powers and duties of the *Samsad* (Court).

S. 22. The *Karma Samiti* shall be the executive body.

S. 23 states powers and duties of the *Karma Samiti.* This is the principal executive body.

S. 24 lays down provisions as regards the *Shiksha Samiti.*

S. 25 makes provision for other authorities of the University.

S. 26 lays down that the University shall have an association called an *Alumni Association* which will be open to past students.

S. 28 lays down the procedure of making statutes.

S. 30 lays down the procedure to be followed by the *Karma Samiti* in making ordinances, and the restrictions on its powers in making ordinances.

S. 31 empowers the authorities of the University to make regulations, consistent with this Act, the Statutes and the Ordinances.

S. 32 lays down that the University shall be a residential University.

S. 33 makes provision for admission to the University.

S. 34 states that all arrangements for the conduct of examination shall be made by the *Karma Samiti.*

S. 35 lays down that annual report of the University shall be prepared and submitted to the Samsad.

S. 37 provides for the conditions of service of officers and teachers of the University.

S. 38 provision is made for constituting a Tribunal of Arbitration for giving decision in any dispute that might arise.

S. 39. Provision is made for pension and provident funds.

S. 40. Rules for filling of casual vacancies are laid down.

S. 41 states that any person may be removed from membership of any authority or board of the University if he has committed a serious offence involving moral turpitude.

S. 42. The *Paridarshaka* will decide any dispute as to constitution of any University authority or body.

S. 43. Rules about Constitution of Committees are laid down.

S. 44. Proceedings of the University authorities not to be invalid because of vacancies.

S. 45. The *Paridarshaka* has power to remove difficulties.

The First Schedule mentions the objects for which the late Rabindranath Tagore founded the Vishwa-Bharati at Santiniketan. One of them is to strengthen the fundamental conditions of world peace.

The Second Schedule mentions the territorial limits of the University.

Act 30. The Presidents Pension Act.—This Act provides for payment of pensions to retiring Presidents of India. Such a provision is necessary considering the status and dignity of the office.

S. 2 provides that a pension of fifteen thousand rupees per annum will be paid to every retiring President for the remainder of his life.

S. 3 makes section 2 applicable to the last Governor-General of India.

S. 4 states that the pensions shall be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Act 31. The Hyderabad Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Repealing Act.—This Act repeals the Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Regulation 1358F of Hyderabad. The Regulation was made by the Military Governor of Hyderabad.

S. 1 lays down that the Act shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1950.

S. 2 repeals the Regulation with a proviso. Section 6 of the General Clauses Act applies to such repeal.

Act 32. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act.

S. 2 makes a formal amendment by substituting 'India' for 'States.'

S. 5 amends section 7 of the Original Act, and empowers the Governor-General superintendence and direction of the affairs of the Bank.

S. 8 substitutes the word 'Bank' for 'the Central Board.'

S. 12 empowers the Bank to transact business of Part B States on agreement.

S. 16 makes a very important amendment in the Act, by substituting a new sub-section (2) of section 42 for the original one. Every Scheduled Bank is bound to send a return giving various details to the Reserve Bank. A new sub-section (7) is inserted in the Act. The sub-section empowers the Reserve Bank to exempt any Bank from the operation of section 42 as amended.

S. 18 substitutes the words 'Comptroller and Auditor-General' for the words 'Auditor-General.'

Act 33. The Finance Commission (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act.—Article 280 of the Constitution of India lays down that the President of India shall within two years from the commencement of the Constitution constitute a Finance Commission. The details about the Commission are to be provided by Parliament by law. Accordingly this Act is passed. It determines the qualifications requisite for appointment as members of the Finance Commission and also the manner in which they are to be selected. It also prescribes their powers.

S. 3 lays down qualifications for appointment as, and the manner of selection of members of the Commission.

S. 4 states that the person to be appointed shall not have financial interest that is likely to affect prejudicially his functions as a member of the Commission.

S. 5 lays down the disqualifications for being a member of the commission.

S. 6 states the term of office of members and their eligibility for reappointment.

S. 7 provides that the conditions of service and salaries and allowances of members will be determined by the President.

S. 8 lays down the powers of the Commission and the procedure to be followed by them.

Act 34. The Assam Rifles (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the Assam Rifles Act of 1941 for certain purposes.

S. 3 mentions classes and ranks of riflemen specified in the Table.

Act 35. The Port Trusts and Ports (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the Calcutta Port Act, 1890, the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 and the Indian Ports Act, 1908 for certain purposes and also makes consequential amendments in the Calcutta Port (Pilotage) Act, 1948. Chapter I of the Act is preliminary and lays down short title and amendment. Chapter II amends Bombay Act VI of 1879.

S. 3 lays down the requirements as to publication of notification orders, etc. in the Official Gazette.

S. 6 lays down term of office of nominees and elective trustees. S. 10 states the manner of filling vacancies in the office of trustees. S. 11 mentions that the Chairman shall be appointed by the Central Government. S. 11A provides for resignation of the trustees.

S. 8 lays down saving provisions for appointment of nominee-trustees and elective trustees after the prescribed period.

S. 12 provides for salary and allowances of the Chairman and fees payable to trustees other than the Chairman.

S. 14 lays down powers of Board to enter into Contract.

S. 19 provides for gratuity, etc. for Chairman. S. 20B permits the Chairman to join Provident Fund.

S. 21 substitutes new clauses 6A and 6B for the original ones. They deal with contribution to welfare fund or to special fund. A new clause 9 is substituted for the original clause No. 9.

S. 22 repeals section 22A of the Bombay Act.

S. 23 lays down that the Chairman of the Board shall have power of making appointments, etc. in certain cases. S. 23A provides for disposal of fines.

S. 24 lays down under what circumstances sanction of Central Government is necessary.

S. 25 repeals section 25 of the Act.

S. 27 repeals section 32 of the Act.

S. 30 lays down that the Board has power to repay debts, etc. S. 41E states that loans are to be raised in India and in Indian currency only.

S. 31 substitutes many new sections for sections 42A to 42E of the Bombay Act. S. 42A states the right of survivors of joint or several payees of debentures and securities. S. 42B states that one of two or more joint holders has power to grant receipts. S. 42C lays down prohibition of endorsements elsewhere other than on the debenture or security. S. 42D states that endorser of debenture or security is not liable for amendment thereof. S. 42E lays down provision for impression of signature on debentures and securities. S. 42F states that under certain circumstances duplicate debentures or securities may be issued. S. 42G lays down rules for issue of converted debentures and securities. S. 42H states that the Board shall be discharged from all liability in certain cases. S. 42I. The Board may issue stock certificates in some cases

S. 42J empowers the Board to make rules which may be cancelled by the Central Government if it thinks it necessary to do so. S. 42K lays down that the Board may borrow by means of temporary overdraft or otherwise by pledging the debentures. S. 42L. The Board has power to raise loans under the local Authorities Loans Act.

S. 34 empowers the Central Government to cancel scale of tolls.

S. 35 empowers the Board to levy concessional rate of charges on coastal cargo.

S. 36 repeals sections 46 and 47 of the Act.

S. 39 empowers the Board to transfer money from the general account to pilotage account and *vice-versa.*

S. 40 repeals section 50 of the Act.

S. 43 authorises the Board to re-appropriate any unspent money to meet any excess in any authorised expenditure.

S. 44 lays down that no expenditure above fifteen thousand is to be incurred unless sanctioned in estimates.

S. 45 deals with Capital Expenditure while S. 56B lays down rules for writing off losses.

S. 47 lays down that the Board shall remedy the defects and irregularities pointed out in the audit report and the final orders are to be passed by the Central Government. S. 58B states that the Board shall submit the accounts to the Central Government.

S. 48 lays down rules about responsibility of Board for loss, etc. of goods.

S. 51 lays down that the Chairman has power to issue directions for the execution of work. S. 68B empowers the Central Government to order survey or examination of work. S. 68C states that the Central Government has power to restore or complete works at the cost of the Board.

S. 53 states that all moneys received by the Board as Conservator of Port or as body appointed under section 36 of the Indian Ports Act 106, shall be deemed to be a portion of the income of the Board. It also states that the provisions of this Act shall apply to any work undertaken by the Board in the capacity as the Conservator of Port.

S. 56 states that persons employed under this Act shall be public servants for certain purposes such as for sections 161 to 171 of Indian Penal Code, etc.

S. 58 states that provisions of sections 43, 43A, 45, 66, 67, 68, 73, 83, 84 and 87 shall apply in relation to all aircraft making use of the port while on water.

S. 59 lays down that the Board has power to evict certain persons from the premises of the Board. If the person ordered to evict refuses to obey the order, police assistance will be available to the Board. S. 89 states that the Board shall submit to the Central Government a detailed report of the administration of the Port for the preceding year, as soon as may after the 1st of April every year. S. 90. The Central Government may by notification supersede the Board for such period, not exceeding six months at a time. Before issuing such a notification reasonable opportunity must be given to the Board to represent its own case. The section also states the consequences that will follow the superseding of the Board, and what is to be done on the expiration of the period of supersession.

S. 61 lays down requirements as to publication of notifications, order, etc. in the official Gazette.

S. 62 refers to the appointment of Commissioners.

S. 63 provides for appointment of Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

S. 64 repeals section 9 of the Act.

S. 65 refers to the term of office of Commissioners. It will be two years.

S. 66 provides for resignation of Commissioners.

S. 69 lays down rules for gratuity, etc. for the Chairman or Deputy Chairman.

S. 70 permits the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman to join provident fund.

S. 71 lays down rules for filling of vacancies in the office of Commissioners.

S. 72 makes minor amendments and inserts a new sub-section (No. 3).

S. 73 lays down rules for filling of casual vacancies.

S. 74 provides saving, provisions for appointment or election of Commissioners after the prescribed period.

S. 75 lays down in detail the disqualifications of Commissioners. S. 17A further lays down that a Commissioner shall not vote on or take part in the discussion of any question coming up for consideration if he has any direct or indirect interest in it.

S. 80 lays down rules about debentures, securities, etc. in favour of the Commissioners.

S. 82 lays down right of survivors of joint or several payees of debentures or securities. S. 27B lays down that one of two or more joint holders may grant receipts. S. 27C states rules as regards endorsements to be made on debentures or security itself. S. 27D lays down that endorser of debentures or securities is not liable for amount thereof. S. 27E lays down rules about signature on debenture and securities. S. 27F authorises the Commissioner to issue duplicate debentures and securities in case the original ones are lost. S. 27G provides for issue of converted debentures and securities. S. 27H states the circumstances under which the Commissioner shall be discharged from all liability in respect of debentures or securities. S. 27I lays down that Commissioners have powers to make rules. The section mentions in detail the items with respect to which the rules may be made by the Commissioners. S. 27J lays down rules of limitation in case of claims against sinking fund trustees in respect of debentures. S. 27K empowers the Commissioners to borrow by means of temporary overdraft or by pledging the debentures, etc. S. 27L lays down that the Commissioners have power to raise loan under the local Authorities Loans Act, 1914.

S. 83 substitutes the words 'employees, etc.' for 'officers and servants, etc.' in sections 30, 30A, 31, 32, 33, 54, 75, 104A, 105, 117 and 135 of the Act.

S. 87 lays down rules as regards appointments of the employees. The power is vested in the Commissioners and Chairman.

S. 89 repeals section 33 of the Act.

S. 90 lays down that certain orders of the Commissioners are subject to previous sanction of the Central Government.

S. 92 lays down that the Central Government has power to supersede the Commissioners for such period not exceeding six months at a time. Reasonable opportunity will be given by the Central Government to Commissioners to represent their own case. The section also lays down the consequences of the supersession. A report of the action taken by the Central Government under this section shall be presented to Parliament.

S. 93 repeals section 39 of the Act.

S. 100 lays down mode of executing contracts or agreements.

S. 103 repeals section 64 of the Act.

S. 104 deals with disposal of Funds. S. 64B lays down rules as regards application of moneys belonging to the Commissioners. There are nine heads mentioned in the section which further state that the Commissioner shall have power to apply moneys in payment of other charges too.

S. 105 lays down detail rules about capital expenditure. S. 75B lays down rules for writing off of losses. The Commissioner may sanction such writing off with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

S. 106 lays down rules about audit and examination of accounts. The accounts shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. The audited accounts shall be forwarded to the Central Government.

S. 107 authorises the Commissioners to remedy defects and irregularities pointed out in the audit report and the Central Government to pass the final orders.

S. 109 lays down that Commissioners shall submit the accounts to the Central Government. The accounts shall also be open to inspection of the public on payment of fees.

S. 113 lays down that without the express sanction of the Commissioner, no goods shall be landed or shipped from or upon any sea-going vessel within the port save at the docks, wharves, etc. erected under the Act.

S. 115 refers to the power to levy concessional rate of charges on coastal cargo.

S. 117 deals with the power of Commissioners to remit tolls, dues, rates of charges, etc. under certain circumstances.

S. 119 lays down detail rules about disposal of goods not removed from the premises of the Commissioners within time limited. The Commissioner may sell goods under certain circumstances.

S. 121 empowers the Commissioner to recover by suit any tolls, dues, rates, rents, charges, etc.

S. 122 lays down that moneys received by the Commissioner as Conservator of Port, etc. shall be deemed to be a portion of the income of the Commissioners. It further lays down that all the powers, authorities, etc. contained in this Act in respect of works, authorised by the Act, shall also apply to the works which may be executed by the Commissioners as such Conservator.

S. 123 repeals section 124 of the Act.

S. 125 lays down an obligation on the Chairman to furnish to the Central Government reports, returns, etc. S. 134B provides for the submission of Annual administration report of the Port.

S. 126 lays down that the persons employed under this Act will be deemed to be public servants for certain purposes, S. 136A empowers the Commissioners to evict certain persons from the premises belonging to them. The explanation to the section lays down definition of 'premises' and the mode of serving 'notice'.

S. 127 lays down that certain sections of this Act shall apply in relation to all aircraft making use of the Port while on water as they apply in relation to vessels.

S. 129 lays down the requirements as to publication of notifications, orders, etc. in the official Gazette.

S. 131 refers to the appointment of Trustees by the Central Government and publication of names of elected Trustees.

S. 133 provides for the term of office of Chairman and other Trustees.

S. 134 lays down rules about resignation of Trustees. S. 11B lays down rules for filling of vacancies in the office of Trustees.

S. 136 refers to filling of casual vacancies in the office of Trustees. S. 13A lays down saving provisions for appointment and election of Trustees after the prescribed period.

S. 137 lays down rules for appointment of acting Trustees.

S. 139 provides for gratuity, etc. for the Chairman, while S. 21B gives permission to the Chairman to join Provident Fund.

S. 143 substitutes the words 'employees, etc., for the words 'officers and servants, etc., in various sections.

in service of another State cannot be appointed without the permission of the Government of the State, if an election to Legislative Assembly of former State is challenged and the Tribunal is being constituted for deciding the issue. Even if a member is required to leave the Tribunal in the middle of a trial, a new member may be appointed and the Trial to be continued.

S. 87 lays down that connected petitions are to be referred to the same Tribunal.

S. 88. The Trial may be held at such place as the Election Commission may appoint.

S. 89. The Tribunal may require either Attorney-General or the Advocate-General or their nominee as the case may be, to attend at the trial.

S. 90 lays down the procedure before the Tribunal. It shall not be necessary for the Tribunal to take down evidence in writing at length. The Tribunal may refuse to examine any witness. The Tribunal may dismiss any election petition if it does not comply with the provisions either of section 81 or 83 or 117.

S. 91. Appearance before the Tribunal may be in person or through a pleader.

S. 92 lays down powers of the Tribunal. It shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of section 480 and 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

S. 93. No document shall be inadmissible in evidence on the ground that it is not duly stamped or registered.

S. 94. No witness shall be required to state for whom he has voted at an election.

S. 95 states that even incriminating questions must be answered by the witness who however will be entitled to get a certificate of indemnity. Such an answer will not be used against him for other cases. The certificate of indemnity shall be full and complete defence in any other case.

S. 96. Reasonable expenses may be allowed to a witness by the Tribunal.

S. 97 lays down rules to what is to be done by a returned candidate when his election is challenged.

S. 99. The Tribunal has to make an order, at the conclusion of the Trial.

S. 100. The Tribunal must make other consequential orders too. Such orders may refer to costs or naming any person as guilty of corrupt practices.

S. 101 mentions grounds for declaring election to be void. They include corrupt practices, not being a fair election, etc. Explanation to the section explains the meaning of coercion or intimidation. It also further mentions the circumstances which render the election void, and circumstances on the strength of which the Tribunal may decide that the election of the returned candidate is not void.

S. 101A mentions the grounds for which a candidate other than the returned candidate may be declared to have been elected.

S. 102 states the procedure in case of an equality of votes. Resort is to be made to drawing lots.

S. 103 states that the Tribunal shall communicate the orders to the Election Commission and also the records of the case to the District Judge or Chief Judge of Small Causes Court.

S. 104. In case of difference of opinion among the members of the Tribunal, the majority opinion shall prevail.

S. 105 states that the orders of the Tribunal shall be final and conclusive.

S. 108. An election petition may be withdrawn before appointment of Tribunal.

S. 109. An election petition may be withdrawn only by leave of the Tribunal if the Tribunal is already constituted.

S. 110 lays down procedure for withdrawal of petitions before the Election Commission or the Tribunal.

S. 111 states the Tribunal must report the withdrawal to the Election Commission.

S. 112 states under what circumstances an election petition shall abate.

S. 113 refers to abatement of petition before the appointment of Tribunal.

S. 114 refers to abatement of petition after the appointment of Tribunal.

S. 115. Another petitioner may be substituted for the original Petitioner in certain cases.

S. 116 lays down as to what happens on abatement or substitution or death of respondent.

S. 117. Every petitioner must deposit an amount of Rs. 1,000.

S. 118. The Tribunal may call upon the petitioner to give further security.

S. 119. Security for costs may be demanded from a respondent.

S. 121 lays down rules for payments of costs out of security and return of such deposits.

S. 122 lays down rules with regard to execution of orders as to costs.

S. 123 defines major corrupt practices. Such practices include bribery, undue influence, procuring or abetting or attempting to procure, the application by a person for a ballot paper in the name of any other person, the removal of a ballot paper from the Polling Station, the publication of any statement which is false in relation to the character of any candidate, the hiring of any vehicle for the conveyance of any elector, the incurring or authorising any expenditure in contravention of the Act or the obtaining any assistance for the purposes of candidates election from a person serving under the Government. They will also include any threat of divine displeasure or of excommunication.

S. 124 lays down minor corrupt practices. They include receiving any gratification, making return of election expenses which is false, etc.

S. 125 lays down illegal practices. They will include the hiring as committee room for the purpose of holding an election meeting, where intoxicating liquor is sold, etc.

S. 126 lays down that no public meeting shall be held on the election day.

S. 127 states that persons creating disturbances at a lawful meeting may be punished and fined Rs. 250.

S. 128 lays down that strict secrecy of voting must be maintained. Any one guilty of this may be punished and imprisoned for three months.

S. 129 lays down that officers at elections will not act for candidates or influence voting. Any person guilty of contravening these provisions shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to six months.

S. 130 prohibits canvassing in or near polling stations.

S. 131 lays down penalty for disorderly conduct in or near polling stations.

S. 132 lays down penalty for misconduct at the polling Station.

S. 133 states penalty for illegal hiring or procuring of conveyances for elections.

S. 134 lays down penalty for breaches of official duty in connection with elections.

S. 135 states that removal of ballot papers from polling station is an offence.

S. 136 mentions other offences in connection with elections and penalties therefor.

S. 137 lays down rules about prosecution regarding certain offences.

S. 138 amends a few sections of Code of Criminal Procedure and Indian Penal Code.

S. 139 mentions offences that would entail disqualifications.

S. 140 mentions corrupt and illegal practices that would entail disqualifications.

S. 141 mentions disqualifications arising out of conviction and corrupt practices.

S. 142 lays down disqualifications arising out of illegal practices.

S. 143 mentions disqualification arising out of failure to lodge return of election expenses.

S. 144 disqualifications may be removed by the Election Commission.

Chapter III refers to other disqualifications.

S. 145 lays down disqualification for being an election agent.

S. 146 lays down disqualification for holding certain offices such as a judicial officer or a trustee of a public trust, etc.

Part IX refers to Bye-elections.

S. 153 states that the Election Commission may extend time for completion of election.

S. 154 lays down rules regarding the term of office of members of the Council of States.

S. 155 states rules regarding commencement of the term of office of members of the Council of States.

S. 156 lays down rules regarding the term of office of the members of State Legislative Councils.

S. 157 states rules regarding commencement of the term of office of members of the Legislative Councils.

S. 158 lays down rules regarding the return or forfeiture of deposits. Deposit is to be forfeited if the Candidate gets less than one-sixth of the total number of votes polled.

S. 159 states that the staff of every local authority must be made available for election work.

S. 160 empowers the State Government to requisition the premises or vehicles, etc. for election purposes. Detail rules about requisitioning are laid down.

S. 161 states that compensation will be paid whenever the State Government have requisitioned premises or vehicles, etc. The Section also lays down detail rules in this behalf.

S. 162. The State Government has power to obtain information for the sake of requisitioning.

S. 163 empowers State Governments to enter into and inspect any premises.

S. 164 authorises the Government to evict persons from requisitioned premises.

S. 165 states rules as regards release of premises from requisition.

S. 166 lays down that State Government may delegate the function of requisitioning to any officer.

S. 167 mentions penalty for contravention of any order regarding requisitioning.

S. 168 lays down special provisions with respect to Rulers of former Indian States.

Part XI lays down general provisions.

S. 169 lays down that the Central Government may after consulting the Election Commission make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. The section mentions special topics with respect to which rules may be made.

S. 170 lays down that jurisdiction of the Civil Courts is barred.

S. 171 repeals the Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920.

Act 45. The Opium and Revenue Laws (Extension of Application) Amendment Act.—This Act amends the Opium and Revenue laws (Extension of Application) Act XXXIII of 1950. The amendment is of procedural importance.

Act 46. The Sea Customs and the Central Excises and Salt (Amendment) Act.—The Act seeks to amend the Sea Customs Act (Act VIII of 1878) and the Central Excises and Salt Act (Act I of 1944) in order to restore position authorising the levy of Customs duties and

Central Excise duties on all goods which are used for the purposes of trade or business carried on by or on behalf of the Government of a Part 'A' State or a Part 'B' State. Such a legislation was necessary in view of Article 289 of the Constitution.

S. 2 authorises the levy of Customs duties on goods of Governments.

S. 3 lays down the presumption as regards the date on which a vessel sails.

S. 6 authorises the levy of duty on Government goods also.

Act 47. The Punjab State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Act.—By virtue of the proclamation issued by the President on the 20th June 1951 under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, the powers of the Legislature of the State of Punjab became exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament. Article 357 (1) (*a*) of the Constitution provides for Parliament enacting a law, conferring on the President the powers of the Legislature of the State and authorising him to delegate this, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, to any other authority specified by him in that behalf. This Act seeks during the period of emergency to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State of Punjab.

S. 3 confers on the President the power of the Punjab State Legislature. Every Act of the President must be laid before Parliament which may modify it, if necessary.

Act 48. The Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act.—By Article 4 of the Indo-Bhutan Treaty of Friendship concluded on the 8th August 1949 and subsequently ratified, the Government of India undertook to cede to the Government of Bhutan a strip of territory measuring 32 : 81 square miles known as Dewangiri on the border of Kamrup district in the State of Assam. The territory had not been surveyed or demarcated and it could not therefore be handed over to Bhutan immediately. Under the provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution the implementation of that undertaking requires an Act of Parliament. The views of the State were ascertained and the legislative Assembly of the State of Assam had passed a resolution to that effect.

S. 2 alters the boundaries of Assam.

S. 3 amends the First Schedule to the Constitution of India. The Schedule to the Act gives details of the strip of land.

Act 49. The Employment of Children (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the Employment of Children Act (Act XXVI of 1938) for certain purposes.

S. 4 lays down child under 15 will not work in any occupation connected with transport of passengers, etc. Sub-section 2 lays down further that if the child is under seventeenth year of age it must get rest for at least twelve consecutive hours.

S. 5 refers to maintenance of register showing the names and dates of birth of every employed child, the period of work and rest and the nature of work. S. 3E lays down rules about display of notice containing abstracts of section 3 and 4.

S. 6 lays down rules about penalty.

Act 50. The Government of Part 'C' States Act.—The Constitution of India does not lay details of the administrative machinery for Part 'C' States. It has left it to Parliament. Accordingly Parliament passed the law. This Act provides Legislative Assemblies, Council of Ministers and Council of Advisers for Part 'C' States.

Part I is preliminary.

S. 2 lays down interpretation of the various terms in the Act. Part II lays down details about Legislative Assemblies.

S. 3 states rules about constitution of Assemblies and their composition. It lays down that the composition of the Assemblies shall be as specified in the Schedule. As regards Sta es not mentioned in the Schedule, the section says, the President may specify about them, by order.

S. 4 lays down rules about delimitation of constituencies. The President has to determine delimitation in consultation with the Election Commission.

S. 5 states that the duration of Legislative Assemblies will be five years which period may be extended in case of emergency.

S. 6 provides for electoral rolls for Assembly constituencies.

S. 7 lays down qualification for membership of the Legislative Assembly.

S. 8 states that the provisions of Part I and Part III to XI of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 shall apply in relation to the elections to the Legislative Assembly.

S. 10 provides for the Speaker, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly, and lays down rules about their election and tenure of office.

S. 11 lays down that the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker shall not preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration.

S. 12 states that the Chief Commissioner has the right to address and send messages to the Assembly.

S. 13 lays down rights of the Chief Commissioner and Ministers as respects the Assembly.

S. 15 lays down rules about voting in Assembly and further states that an Assembly can function, notwithstanding vacancies and quorum.

S. 16 lays down rules about vacation of seats.

S. 17 lays down rules about disqualification for membership.

S. 19 lays down powers, privileges, etc. of members.

S. 20 provides for salaries and allowances of members.

S. 21 lays down extent of legislative power of the Assemblies. These items are mentioned under seven heads.

S. 22 lays down rules for removing inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and laws made by the Legislative Assembly of a State.

S. 23 states that sanction of the Chief Commissioner is required for certain legislative measures, such as the Constitution and organisation of the court of the Judicial Commissioner, State Public Service Commission, etc.

S. 24 lays down special provisions as to Financial Bills.

S. 25 mentions rules as regards lapsing of Bills.

S. 26 provides for assents to Bills.

S. 27 states that requirements as to sanction and recommendations are to be regarded as matters of procedure only.

S. 28 lays rules about the Annual Financial Statement. The statement shall show separately the charged expenditure from other expenditure.

S. 29 lays down procedure in Legislative Assembly with respect to estimates.

S. 30 provides for Appropriation Bills.

S. 31 lays down rules about supplementary, additional or excess grants.

S. 34 states that no discussion shall take place in the Assembly with respect to the conduct of any Judicial Commissioner or any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court.

S. 35 states that Courts shall not inquire into proceedings of the Legislative Assembly.

S. 36 states that there shall be a Council of Ministers in each State with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner in the exercise of his functions. In case of difference of opinion, the Chief Commissioner shall refer the matter to the President and act according to his decision. In case of New Delhi the Chief Commissioner's decision shall be final. The Chief Commissioner shall preside at the meeting of the Council of Ministers.

S. 37 lays down other provisions as to Ministers, such as the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

S. 39 lays down that there shall be a Consolidated Fund of a State and all revenue received shall be deposited in the Fund. The custody of the Consolidated Fund of a State, the payment of moneys into such Fund, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom and all other matters connected with or ancillary to these matters shall be regulated by rules made by the Chief Commissioner with the approval of the President.

S. 40 states that the Chief Commissioner and the Ministers shall be under the general control of the President.

S. 41 lays down provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery.

S. 42 provides for constitution of Council of Advisers in case of the States of Kutch, Manipur and Tripura.

S. 43 empowers the President to take any step to remove difficulties.

S. 44 states that the enactments specified in the Fifth Schedule are amended to the extent as in the manner mentioned therein.

Act 51. The Tariff Commission Act.—The Tariff Board came into existence in November 1945 and sanction to its extention existed up to the 2nd May 1951. The Act replaces the Board by a permanent statutory Tariff Commission.

Chapter I is preliminary.

S. 3 lays down constitution of the Tariff Commission and appointment of Chairman thereof. The Commission shall consist of not less than three members and not exceeding five. The members shall be whole-time members. The Chairman shall be appointed by the Central Government.

S. 4 lays down qualification for membership of the Commission. The members must be men of ability, integrity, etc.

S. 5 mentions disqualifications. No member of legislature can be appointed as a member of the Commission.

S. 6 lays down conditions of service of members of the Commission. A member of the Commission ceasing to hold office as such shall not hold any appointment in any private industry or undertaking for a period of three years from ceasing to hold office save with the consent of the Central Government.

S. 7 empowers the Central Government to remove members from office in certain cases. The removal shall be reported to Parliament as soon as possible.

S. 8 lays down rules as regards appointment of officers and other employees of the Commission.

S. 9 states that the Commission may hold sitting in any part of India.

S. 10 states that vacancy in the Commission shall not invalidate the proceedings.

S. 11 states that matters relating to protection of industries will be generally referred to the Commission. Such matters may include, increase or decrease in Custom duties, charging unnecessarily high prices for goods, etc.

S. 12. The Central Government may also refer to the Commission any matter relating to the effect of protection on the general level of prices in the country, the effect of tariff concessions, under trade or commercial agreements on the development of any specified industry, etc.

S. 13. The Commission has power to make inquiries *suo motu*.

S. 144 refers to contribution to welfare fund and clause 8 lays down rules as regards matters relating to terms and conditions of service not covered by other clauses.

S. 146 lays down rules as regards persons who are to make appointments under the Act. S. 29A lays down rules for disposal of fines realised under section 29.

S. 147 lays down under what circumstances sanction of the Central Government is necessary for making orders under sections 27 or 28 of the Act.

S. 150 lays down that the Board will have powers as Conservator of Port or as body appointed under section 36 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908.

S. 153 empowers the Board to levy concessional rate of charges on coastal cargo.

S. 155 lays down that moneys received by the Board as Conservator of Port or as body appointed under section 36 of the Indian Ports Act shall be deemed to be the income of the Board.

S. 156 refers to disposal of goods not removed from the premises of the Board within time limited. Such goods may be sold by public auction. The Central Government may exempt any goods from the operation of this Section.

S. 158 refers to the right of survivors of first or several payees of securities. Law laid down by section 45 of Indian Contract Act is modified. S. 64B lays down that one of the two or more joint holders has power to grant receipts. S. 64C states that endorsement must be made on the security itself. S. 64D lays down that endorser of security is not liable for the amount thereof. S. 64E lays down rules about impression of signature on securities. S. 64F provides that the Board may issue duplicate securities in case of loss or theft or destruction of any Port Trust security. S. 64G refers to the issue of converted, etc. securities. S. 64H lays down that the Board shall be discharged from all liability in respect of certain securities, notwithstanding anything in section 10 of Indian Limitation Act. S. 64L states that the Board has power to make rules on certain matters. The matters are mentioned in detail. However this power to make rules is subject to certain conditions. S. 64J states that no claim shall lie against the trustees of sinking fund in respect of any security issued by the Board after the lapse of six years from the date on which demand could have been made.

S. 162 empowers the Board to borrow by means of temporary overdraft or otherwise by pledging the securities. Limitations on this power are also stated.

S. 165 authorises the Board to invest in its own securities. Detailed rules about such investment are stated. S. 74C empowers the Board to transfer moneys from the general account to the pilotage account and *vice-versa*.

S. 168 refers to the powers of Chairman as to the execution of works, the cost of which does not exceed five thousand rupees.

S. 169 repeals sections 77 and 78 of the Act.

S. 171 lays down that the Board has to remedy defects and irregularities pointed out in the audit report and the Central Government to pass final orders.

S. 174 refers to re-appropriation of amounts in estimate. S. 86B lays down that the Board shall submit statements of its receipts and disbursements to the Central Government. S. 86C states that no expenditure above five thousand rupees to be incurred unless sanctioned in the estimate. If any sum exceeding five thousand rupees is expended in emergency, the circumstances shall be forthwith reported to the Central Government.

S. 176 lays down that the Chairman has power to enter into contract whereof the value or amount shall not exceed five thousand rupees.

S. 178 refers to writing off of losses. The Board may sanction writing off with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

S. 180 repeals sections 93 and 94 of the Act.

S. 181 refers to the rules about approval and publication of bye-laws.

S. 182 lays down that the persons employed under this Act shall be public servants for certain purposes.

S. 184 lays down that certain provisions of the Act shall apply in relation to all aircraft making use of the Port while on water.

S. 185 lays down that the Board has power to evict certain persons from the premises of the Board. The word 'premises' is explained in detail. The section further lays down that police help may be obtained to evict a person who fails to comply with the orders. S. 111B states that the Board shall submit to the Central Government a detailed report of the administration of the Board.

S. 187 empowers the Central Government to supersede the Board for such period, not exceeding six months at a time. Before issuing such a notification the Central Government shall give reasonable time to the Board to show cause why the Board should not be superseded. The consequences of publication of such a notification are also mentioned, and also as to what would happen on the expiration of the period of supersession.

S. 191 lays down that all fees charged for pilotage etc. shall be credited to a distinct account to be called pilotage account of the Port. Sub-section 5-b mentions the purposes for which the sum so credited to the pilotage account may be applied.

S. 192 lays down that certain provisions of this Act are applicable to air-craft.

S. 193 lays down that pilotage fees and fines are penalties levied under the Act shall be accounted for and expended by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of section 36 of the Indian Ports Act.

S. 194 repeals section 8 of the Act.

S. 196 lays down that certain provisions of the Bengal Act III of 1890 are incorporated in the Act subject to a few modifications.

Act 36. The Delhi Laws (Amendment) Act.—The Act is a short one. It amends the Delhi Laws Act of 1915.

S. 2 lays down that on and from the day on which the United Provinces Tenancy Act, 1939 is extended by notification to the territory specified in schedule I to the Delhi Laws Act, the Agra Tenancy Act, 1901 shall in its application to the territory so specified stand repealed and schedule III of the said Act shall stand amended as shown in the present Act.

Act 37. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act.—During the fifteen months of the working of the Constitution certain difficulties were brought to light by judicial decisions and pronouncements specially in regard to the Chapter on fundamental rights. The citizen's right to freedom of speech and expression guaranteed by article 19 (1) (*a*) had been held by some courts to be so comprehensive as not to render a person culpable even if he advocated murder and other crimes of violence. The validity of agrarian reform measures passed by the State Legislatures had formed the subject matter of dilatory litigation inspite of the provision of clauses (4) and (6) of article 31. As a result of this implementation of these important measures had been held up. The Act therefore amends article 19 for the purpose mentioned above and inserts provisions fully securing the constitutional validity of zamindari abolition laws. The Act also suitably amends article 15 (3) in order that any special provision that the State may make for the educational, economic or social advancement of any backward class of citizens may not be challenged on the ground of being discriminating.

S. 2 entitles a State to make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens, etc.

S. 3. The State can lay down by law reasonable restriction in the interest of friendly relations with foreign States or in relation to incitement to an offence. Sub-clause (*b*) of clause 6 is also amended. The amendment enables the State legislatures to pass any scheme of nationalisation.

S. 4 saves laws providing for acquisition of estates. The article lays down definitions of 'estate' and rights. Acquisition of property even without payment of compensation is legalised by this article.

S. 5 validates certain Acts and regulations mentioned in the ninth schedule, even if these Acts had been declared void by Courts.

S. 6 refers to sessions of Parliament, prorogation and dissolution.

S. 8 refers to sessions of the State Legislature, prorogation and dissolution.

S. 14 contains 11 Acts and 2 regulations of the Hyderabad Government. This schedule is to be read along with article 31B.

Act 38. The Scheduled Areas (Assimilation of Laws) Act.—This Act assimilates certain laws in force in the scheduled areas to the laws, in force in the districts of Darrang and Lakhimpur of the State of Assam.

S. 4 provides for transitional provision.

S. 5 refers to savings of laws.

S. 6 makes provision for removal of difficulties.

The schedule to Act specifies the scheduled areas. The schedule contains three long paragraphs.

Act 39. The Indian Boilers (Amendment) Act.—The Act exempts the Armed Forces from the operation of the Indian Boilers Act, 1923. This is necessary because the Armed Forces may be required to use at a very short notice various types of latest boilers manufactured abroad.

S. 2 exempts the boilers of the Armed Forces.

Act 40. The Marking of Heavy Packages Act.—This Act gives effect to the International Convention drawn up in Geneva on the 30th day of May 1929 for the marking of weight on heavy packages transported by sea or inland water-ways.

S. 3 casts obligation on every concerned person to make weight on heavy packages.

S. 4 states the penalty. The fines may extend to five hundred rupees.

S. 5. The Centra Government has power to make rules under this Act.

Act 41. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Temporary Provisions) Act.—This Act amends the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and makes certain temporary provisions relating to pay and allowances of certain workmen.

S. 3 deals with the composition of the Tribunal.

S. 4 lays down rules for filling of vacancies occurring in the office of the Chairman or any other member of the Board or Tribunal.

S. 5 states that a settlement or an award shall not be invalid by reason only of the casual and unforeseen absence of any of the members of the Board or Chairman, provided other technicalities have been observed.

S. 7 lays down temporary provisions relating to scales of pay, etc. of workmen in banking companies. It prohibits the employer in relation to any banking company, from altering to the prejudice of workmen the scale of pay or rate of allowances or from recovering from any such workmen any amount already paid to him. The explanation to section 14, explains the meaning of the term "allowances." It is also laid down that retrospective adjustments may be made.

S. 8. Any money due from an employer under the provisions of section 7 may be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of land revenue, etc.

Act 42. The Rajghat Samadhi Act.—The object of this Act is to ensure the proper maintenance, preservation and administration of the Rajghat Samadhi the shrine built in memory of Mahatma Gandhi. A statutory Committee is set up because an *Ad hoc* Committee depends too much upon personal factors and in a crisis the responsibility devolves upon Magistracy and the police.

S. 3 lays down the powers of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee.

S. 4 states the composition of the Committee. It will consist of the President of the local Municipal Committee, three officials and the non-officials nominated by the Central Government, two members of Parliament renominated by the Speaker.

S. 5 lays down powers and duties of the Committee. It shall administer the affairs of the Samadhi, organise and regulate periodical functions at the Samadhi, etc.

S. 6. The Central Government has power to make rules to carry out the object of the Act.

S. 7. The Committee has power to make bye-laws.

S. 8. No Act or proceeding of the Committee shall be deemed to be invalid merely by reason of any vacancy in it.

The Schedule to the Act lays down the extent of the Samadhi area.

Act 43. The Indian Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Act.—This Act makes a few amendments in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act of 1923. They are with reference to Medical examination of Seamen.

S. 2 lays down that no person shall engage any seaman to work unless the seaman is in possession of a certificate to the effect that he is physically fit to be employed in that capacity. The Central Government is empowered to make rules in this behalf. S. 26B lays down qualifications for seamen.

Act 44. The Representation of the Peoples Act.—This Act provides for the conduct of elections to the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those houses, the corrupt and illegal practices and other offences at or in connection with such elections and the decisions of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections.

S. 3 lays down qualifications for membership of the Council of States.

S. 4 states qualifications for membership of the House of the People.

S. 5 states qualifications for membership of a Legislative Assembly.

S. 6 lays down qualifications for membership of a Legislative Council.

S. 7 mentions disqualifications for membership of Parliament or of a State Legislature.

S. 8 refers to savings and is a kind of exception to section 7. It mentions circumstances under which the disqualifications laid down in section 7 will not work.

S. 10 lays down qualifications for membership of electrol colleges for certain Part 'C' States.

S. 12 lays down rules for the purpose of filling the seats of members retiring on their respective terms of office in every second year after the constitution of the Council of States.

S. 18 provides for filling the seats of members retiring on the expiration of their respective terms of office in every second year after the constitution of the Legislative Council of a State.

S. 23 lays down that references to Returning Officers in this Act shall be deemed to include Assistant Returning Officers unless otherwise meant.

S. 24 states the general duty of Returning Officer.

S. 28 mentions the duties of a polling officer.

S. 29 mentions special provisions in case of certain elections such as an election to the Legislative Council.

S. 31. The Returning Officer shall give public notice of the intended election.

S. 32 lays down rules for nomination of candidates for election.

S. 33 lays down rules as regards presentation of nomination paper and requirements for a valid nomination. Every nomination paper must be proposed and seconded. Every nomination paper must be accompanied by a declaration as regards appointment of his agent for election. In case of a candidate belonging to the Scheduled Caste or the Scheduled Tribes, the nomination paper must be accompanied by a declaration to that effect. The section also lays down the procedure to be followed by the Returning Officer on the presentation of the nomination paper.

S. 34. A deposit of Rs. 500 must be deposited in case of election to Parliament. The amount is Rs. 250 in case of election to the State legislature.

S. 35 lays down rules about notice of nominations and the time and place for their scrutiny.

S. 36 states in detail the rules for scrutiny of nominations. The grounds for rejection of nominations are laid down. No nomination shall be rejected on a technical defect not of substantial character. The Returning Officer has to endorse on each nomination paper his decision.

S. 37. Rules about withdrawal of candidature are mentioned.

S. 38. The Returning Officer shall publish a list of valid nominations.

S. 39. Rules about nomination of candidates at other elections, such as an election to fill a seat in the Council of States, etc. are laid down.

S. 40. An election agent shall be appointed by each candidate.

S. 41. Persons disqualified under section 145 cannot be election agents.

S. 42. Rules about revocation of the appointment of an election agent are laid down. The section also states what happens in case the election agent dies.

S. 43. If no new election agent is appointed the candidate shall be deemed to have been appointed an election agent.

S. 44. The election agent must keep accounts.

S. 46 states that a candidate may appoint polling agents. Notice of appointment must be given to the prescribed authority.

S. 47. A candidate may appoint counting agents.

S. 48 states what happens on revocation of the appointment or death of a polling agent or counting agent.

S. 49 lays down functions of polling agents and counting agents.

S. 50 states rules about attendance of a candidate or his election agent at polling stations and performance by him of the functions of a polling agent or counting agent.

S. 51 non-attendance of a polling agent or a counting agents will not invalidate any act which is otherwise valid. Chapter III lays down general procedure at elections.

S. 52. If a candidate dies before the poll the Returning Officer shall countermand the poll and report the matter to the Election Commission.

S. 53 lays down procedure to be followed in contested and uncontested elections.

S. 54 lays down special procedure to be adopted at elections in constituencies where seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes.

S. 55 lays down that members of the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes are eligible to hold seats even if they are not reserved for them.

S. 57. If the poll is interrupted or obstructed by any riot or open violence, the presiding officer is authorised to adjourn the poll. Such adjournment must be reported to the Election Commission.

S. 58 states that if ballot boxes are destroyed or tampered with, the election shall be void and fresh poll will be taken.

S. 59 states the manner of voting at elections.

S. 60 lays down special procedure for voting by members of the Armed Forces; Government employees outside India and persons subjected to preventive detention.

S. 61. Provision may be made by rules for making with indelible ink of the thumbs for preventing personation of elections.

S. 62. Every qualified person whose name is entered on the electoral roll is entitled to vote. However, a convict cannot vote.

S. 63. Methods of voting in plural constituency and single member constituency are laid down.

S. 64 votes shall be counted under the supervision of the Returning Officer.

S. 65. In case of equality of votes, lot will be drawn.

S. 66. On the completion of the counting the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the results.

S. 67. Results shall be reported to the Election Commission and the Appropriate authority which will publish them in the official Gazette.

S. 68 lays down rules as regards vacation of seats if a person is elected to both Houses of Parliament. If he does not intimate his choice, his seat in the Council of State shall become vacant.

S. 69 states rules as regards vacation of seats if persons already members of one House is elected to the other House of Parliament.

S. 70 states that if a person is elected to more than one seat, then unless within the prescribed period, he resigns all but one of the seats, all the seats shall become vacant.

Chapter VII deals with publication of election results and nominations.

S. 76. A return of the election expenses must be lodged with the Returning Officer within the prescribed time. The return must be in the prescribed form and must be signed either by the Candidate or his agent.

S. 77 states that maximum election expenses may be prescribed by rules.

S. 78. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to an election to the Council of States or to Legislative Councils of States in certain cases.

S. 80 takes away all election disputes from the jurisdiction of ordinary Courts.

S. 81. An election petition may be presented to the Election Commission challenging the election of any candidate.

S. 82. All candidates who were duly nominated must be made respondents in the petition.

S. 83 lays down contents of petition. It must contain details of corrupt or illegal practices alleged by the petitioner. Permission may be given by the Tribunal to amend the petition.

S. 84. The petitioner may claim any one of the declarations mentioned in the section.

S. 85. The petition shall be dismissed if the provisions of sections 81, 83 or 117 are not complied with. Proviso to the section lays down that failure may be condoned by the Commission.

Chapter III lays down rules for trial of election petitions.

S. 86. An election Tribunal shall be appointed for the trial. Such a Tribunal shall consist of a Chairman and two other members. A person

S. 14 lays down the principles to be taken into account in making any inquiry under section 11. The section lays down all possible details.

S. 15 mentions duties of the Commission. The Commission shall investigate into the manner in which protection in relation to any industry has been working, unto any special conditions that may have been imposed on a protected industry, etc. and make a report thereon to the Central Government.

S. 16. The Government may take such action on report as it considers fit.

S. 18 lays down that assessors may be appointed to help the Commission in discharge of its functions.

S. 20 states the powers of the Commission for the purposes of conducting any inquiry. It shall have the powers of a Civil Court in respect of the summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person, receiving evidence, requisitioning any public record from any office, etc. Any proceeding before the Commission shall be deemed to be judicial proceeding.

S. 21. No statement made by a person before the Commission while giving evidence shall be used against him.

S. 22 lays down that no information relating to industry shall be disclosed by the Commission without the previous consent in writing of the owner of the industry. Such information however can be used for legal proceedings.

S. 23 extends protection to every action taken in good faith.

Act 52. The Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act.—Though major Railways in India were under the control of the Government, a few narrow-gauge light Railways were being managed by private companies. The Government had no power to ensure that day today administration of the Railways by the companies was in best interest of the public. Many complaints were taken to the Government against these companies. Hence it became imperative for the Government to take powers to intervene in cases where in the opinion of the Government a situation has arisen in the affairs of a Railway Company which prejudicially affects the convenience of the persons using Railways. An ordinance entitled the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Ordinance 1951 was promulgated on the 14th July 1951. The present Act replaces the ordinance and places it on statute book as permanent legislative measure.

S. 3 empowers the Central Government to apply this Act to any Railway Company and appoint directors thereof.

S. 4 states the effects of notified order appointing directors or managing agents. Such an order results in vacation of offices by the old directors. Any contract of management shall be deemed to have terminated.

S. 5 states powers and duties of directors. The directors can delegate their powers to the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The directors may raise funds, etc.

S. 6 states that on the issue of a notified order the person or persons holding office as a director of the Company must make and submit a statement of affairs to the new directors. Failure to do so is made punishable.

S. 7 lays down that beneficial owners of shares in the Railway Company must submit a statement of his interest in the share.

S. 8 empowers the new directors of the Company to institute proceedings against past directors for damages, etc.

S. 10 provides for filling up of vacancies among directors.

S. 11 states that no managing agent shall be entitled to compensation for termination of contract of managing agent or any other agent.

S. 12. The Central Government may cancel the appointment of new directors at any time or reconstitute by fresh appointment a new body of directors.

S. 13 lays down the extent to which the Companies Act shall not be applicable to a Railway Company with respect to which a notification has been issued.

S. 15 states that directors appointed under this Act shall be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of Indian Penal Code.

S. 16 authorises delegation of powers.

S. 17 protects every director for action taken under this Act.

S. 18 empowers the Central Government to acquire Railway or Railways under certain circumstances.

S. 19. The Central Government has power to make rules under the Act.

S. 20 repeals the Ordinance II of 1951. Proviso to the section saves certain actions already taken.

Act 53. The Indian Companies (Amendment) Act.—Trafficking in managing agency rights and cornering of shares in the open market with a view to acquiring control over the management of well-established and reputable companies for anti-social purposes had reached such proportions as to make it necessary for the Government to take immediate steps to check the evils arising therefrom. The Government of India appointed an Expert Committee to make recommendations on the amendments to be made in the Company law. Before the committee could submit its report, the Government of India found that malpractices had become very serious. Hence an Ordinance III of 1951 was promulgated. The Act replaces the Ordinance.

S. 2 lays down restrictions on appointment, reappointment and number of managing directors and their remunerations. All actions concerning these shall be void after the 21st day of July unless approved by the Central Government.

S. 3 lays down restrictions on the extension of term of office of managing agents, such an extension must be approved by the Central Government.

S. 4 lays down that a transfer of office by the managing agent shall be void unless approved by the Central Government.

S. 5 lays down restrictions on the change in the constitution of managing agent. Such a change must be approved by the Central Government. Explanation to the section removes from the scope of this section immaterial changes in managing agencies.

S. 6 lays down restrictions on amendment of articles or agreement relating to appointment or remuneration of managing agents. The section prohibits the payment of excessive remuneration to the managing agents or managing directors.

S. 7 lays down alternative remedy to winding up in cases of mismanagement or oppression. S. 153C empowers the Court concerned to act when company acts in a prejudicial manner or oppresses any part of its members. The Central Government may make an application under the above mentioned circumstances. The section lays down detail rules as to when a member can make an application. When such an application is received by a Court, it may make such order as it thinks fit. The section further mentions in details the items for which provision may be made by the Court in the order. The provisions of this section are analogous to section 210 of the Companies Act, 1948 of the United Kingdom and affords sufficient safeguards against unnecessary harassment from individual shareholders. S. 153D states the effect of termination of managing agency agreement under S. 153C. No managing agent shall be entitled to claim damages or compensation.

S. 8 empowers the Central Government to appoint advisory commissions and to make rules in respect of certain matters. It shall be the duty of the Commission to inquire into and advise the Central Government on all applications made to the Central Government under sections 86J and 87AA, etc.

S. 9 repeals Ordinance III of 1951.

Act 54. The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Act.—The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 was to be implemented by stages. Many practical difficulties were felt in its implementation. The employers in Delhi and Kanpur and the Uttar Pradesh Government pointed out the difficulties. This Act minimises the contribution leviable from the employers and spreads the incidence of the cost of the scheme equitably. A few other minor amendments are also made.

S. 8 lays down rules as regards the membership of the Corporation, the Standing Committee etc. of the profession.

S. 12 lays down that employees must furnish return and maintain registers in certain cases.

S. 14 lays down daily rate.

S. 73A lays down rules about employer's special contribution. It will not exceed five per cent. of the total wage bill. That will be fixed by the Central Government. It further lays down that the employer's special contribution shall fall due as soon as the liability of the employer to pay wages accrues.

S. 73B special tribunals shall be constituted for decision of disputes or questions under the Chapter where there is no employer's Insurance Court.

S. 73C. Benefits under Chapter V will depend upon employees' contribution.

S. 73D lays down the mode of recovery of employee's special contribution.

S. 73E. The Corporation has got power to call for additional information or return, for the purpose of determining whether the employee's special contribution is payable under the Act or not.

S. 73F lays down that the Central Government may exempt any factory or establishment from the payment of the employee's special contribution.

S. 73G lays down that certain provisions of the Act such as section 72, etc., will apply to employee's special contribution.

S. 73H. The Central Government is empowered to remove difficulties.

S. 73I. The Central Government may direct that provisions of the Chapter shall cease to have effect on such date as may be specified.

S. 24 lays down that the Corporation may delegate its powers to any officer or authority subordinate to it.

S. 25 lays down rules about submission of returns, etc.

S. 26 omits section 98 of the Act.

S. 27 refers to repeals and savings.

Act 55. The Companies (Donations to National Funds) Act.—Certain Chambers of Commerce wanted to make donations to the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Memorial Fund. But there were legal difficulties, as the articles of association did not authorise such payments. This Act is passed to authorise such contributions, to make donations to Sardar Vallabhbhai National Memorial Fund. The donations can be made if the general body of the Companies have met at a special meeting and approved of making such gifts by passing an extra-ordinary resolution in the manner required by the Companies Act.

S. 3 empowers the Companies to make donations to National Funds by passing an extraordinary resolution.

S. 4 repeals the Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donation (Companies) Act, 1948.

Act 56. The Banaras Hindu University (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the Banaras Hindu University Act of 1915.

S. 3 lays down that the University shall be open to persons of either sex and of whatever race, creed, caste or class. However, it does not take away the right to give religious instruction. S. 4A lays down powers of the University. They are described under 15 heads. S. 5 states that the President of India shall be the Visitor of the University. He shall have right to cause an inspection of the University. The executive Council must take action on whatever is reported after the inspection. In case it fails to do so, the President may issue such directions as he thinks fit. S. 6. The Governor of the State of Uttar Pradesh shall be the Chief Rector of the University. Provision may be made for appointments of additional Rectors.

S. 4 lays down the officers and authorities of the University. The officers of the University shall be, the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Registrar, the Deans of the Faculties, etc. The authorities shall be, the Court, the Executive Council, the Academic Council, the Standing Committee of the Academic Council, the Finance Committee and the Faculties, etc.

S. 8 refers to the Standing Committee of the Academic Council.

S. 9 lays down that the accounts of the University shall be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

S. 13 lays down the lists of items with reference to which statutes may be passed. It also substitutes sub-sections 3, 4 and 5. All these sub-sections lay down the procedure to be followed in passing statutes.

S. 14 mentions the items with respect to which ordinances may be framed. The ordinances may be amended, repealed or added to at any time by the executive council. Sub-sections 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 of section 18 lay down detail rules about framing of the ordinances. S. 19 refers to the power to make regulations. Every authority of the University has power to make regulations. S. 19A lays down conditions of service of officers and teachers.

S. 15 lays down temporary provisions for amendments of Statutes.

S. 16 lays down transitional provisions.

Act 57. The Press (Objectionable Matter) Act.—The Provisions of this Act are directed against the encouragement of violence of sabotages and certain other very grave offences and against the publication of scurrilous matter. All existing laws that are against the provisions of the Fundamental Rights are specifically repealed. No pre-censorship will be enforced on any newspaper. No action will be taken in anticipation. Security will be demanded only when the freedom of Press is abused and forfeited only by an order of Judicial authority.

S. 1 lays down short title, extent and commencement. It further lays down that the Act shall remain in force for a period of two years from the date of its commencement.

S. 3 defines objectionable matter. The definition is given under six heads and is accompanied by three explanations. One explanation makes it clear that the intention of the keeper of the Press or the publisher shall not be taken into account.

S. 4 lays down that a Sessions Judge on making an inquiry may direct the keeper of the Press that has published objectionable matter, to deposit security within twenty-one days from the date of the order. The Sessions Judge may instead of demanding security record warning.

S. 5. The Sessions Judge, if satisfied can order forfeiture of security to the Government or direct the Press to deposit further security.

S. 6 mentions the consequences of failure to deposit security as required by the Sessions Judge. The declaration made by the keeper of the Press shall be cancelled and the Press shall not be able to print any document. If in contravention of this Order, the Press is used for printing purposes, any Magistrate may declare the press or any part thereof to be forfeited to the Government, after making an inquiry.

S. 7 lays down that a Sessions Judge may demand security from newspapers and newssheets in certain cases.

S. 8. A Sessions Judge may demand further security from the newspaper or forfeit the security of the newspaper, if he is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds, for making such an order.

S. 9 mentions consequences of failure to deposit security as required under section 7 or section 8. The declaration of the newspaper shall be deemed to be annulled and no press shall be used for the printing or publishing of such newspaper. In certain cases such a Press may be forfeited to the Government.

S. 10 lays down that the amount of security shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case.

S. 11 empowers Government to declare certain publications as forfeited. Such a declaration will be made after a certificate either from the Attorney-General or the Advocate-General of the State is obtained.

S. 12. The Chief Customs Officer may detain any package containing objectionable matter. A person wronged by such an action may apply to the State Government for review.

S. 13 lays down that certain matters such as forfeited newspaper, etc. cannot be transmitted by post. The post authorities are empowered to detain such matter.

S. 14 lays down that any police officer may seize any unauthorised newspaper or unauthorised news-sheet. Power of search is also given by the section.

S. 15 empowers a Magistrate to authorise any police officer to seize and forfeit undeclared presses producing unauthorised newspapers and unauthorised news-sheets. The section also lays down the procedure to be followed by the police officer and the Magistrate after such a seizure.

Chapter III lays down the procedure of inquiry before Sessions Judges.

S. 19 lays down the procedure to be followed in case the respondent does not appear.

S. 20 provides for jury. Jurors will be selected from amongst persons who have journalistic experience or experience in public affairs or who have connection with presses or newspapers.

S. 21. If the Sessions Judge disagrees with the Jury, he may submit the case to the High Court, recording the grounds for his opinion.

S. 22 lays down that previous and subsequent issues of the newspapers will be admitted in evidence.

S. 23 provides for appeal to High Court against orders of Sessions Judges.

S. 24 provides for an application to High Court against orders for forfeiture.

S. 25 mentions the procedure to be followed in High Court.

S. 26 lays down penalty for keeping press or publishing newspaper without making deposit.

S. 27 lays down penalty for disseminating unauthorised newspapers and unauthorised newssheets.

S. 28 lays down details about service of notices.

S. 29 provides for issue of search warrants in certain causes.

S. 30 lays down rules for conduct of searches.

S. 31. A case under this Act may be transferred from one Sessions Judge to another Sessions Judge.

S. 32 mentions cases when security may be returned.

S. 33 bars jurisdiction of other Courts.

S. 34 lays down a bar on double penalty.

S. 35. Offences under this Act are cognizable and bailable.

S. 37 repeals the Acts mentioned in the First Schedule. The section also repeals provisions contained in any of the Provincial or State Act, in so far as it imposes any restriction on the printing, publication or distribution of any newspaper, etc.

Act 58. The Punjab Appropriation Act.—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab. It was introduced in Parliament because the administration of Punjab was taken over by the President and there was no legislature in the Punjab.

S. 2 authorises issue of Rs. 14,22,820 out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab for the year 1951-52.

S. 3 authorises appropriation of the sum mentioned above for the purposes expressed in the Schedule.

Act 59. The Appropriation (Railways) No. 4 Act.—This Act provides for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of the moneys required to meet the supplementary Grants made by Parliament for expenditure of the Central Government or Railways for 1951-52.

S. 2 authorises issue of Rs. 8,64,22,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1951-52.

S. 3 authorises appropriation of the amount mentioned above for the purposes laid down in Schedules to the Act.

Act 60. The Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Amendment Act.—This Act amends the Delhi Premises (Requisition and Eviction) Act for certain purposes.

S. 2 inserts a new section 10A in the Act. It lays down that the competent authority may recover rent or damages in respect of public premises as arrears of land revenue.

Act 61. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act.—This Act authorises payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952.

S. 2 authorises the issue of Rs. 28,75,82,000 out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the year 1951-52.

S. 3 authorises the appropriation of the same amount for the services and purposes expressed in the Schedule.

Act 62. The All-India Services Act.—It was felt necessary that Parliament should provide statutory authority to enable the Government of India to carry on the day-to-day management of the two All-India Services, *i.e.*, the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service and to take and promulgate decisions on matters relating to the recruitment and the Conditions of Service from time to time. The present Act fills the constitutional lacuna without proceeding to incorporate any detail provisions.

S. 3 lays down that the Central Government after consultation with the Government of the States concerned may make rules for the regulation of recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed to an All-India Service. All such rules shall be placed before Parliament.

S. 4 continues the existing rules, as rules framed under this Act.

Act 63. The Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act.—This Act amends the Aligarh Muslim University Act of 1920 with a view to giving effect to the recommendations made by the University Education Commission. It removes disqualification imposed on non-Muslims from being members of the Court of the University. It abolishes the provision for a Visiting Board.

S. 5 lays down that the University is open to all classes, castes and creeds. This however does not mean that religious instruction shall not be imparted.

S. 6 omits section 9 of the Act.

S. 7 lays down rules about teaching in the University.

S. 8 empowers the University to establish and maintain High Schools and other instituitons whose objects fall within the powers of the University.

S. 9 empowers the University to recognise colleges and institutions.

S. 10 empowers the Visitor to annul any proceeding of the University, which is not in conformity with the Act, the Statutes or the Ordinances.

S. 11 omits section 14 of the Act.

Act 64. The State Financial Corporations Act.—This Act provides for the establishment of State Financial Corporations.

S. 3. The State Government may establish a Financial Corporation which shall be a Corporate body.

S. 4 lays rules about issue of shares and who can be shareholders. The authorised capital cannot be less than fifty lakhs of rupees and more than five crores of rupees. Unsubscribed shares shall be subscribed by the State Government.

S. 5 lays down restrictions on transfer of shares.

S. 6 states that the shares shall be guaranteed by the State Government and shall be deemed to be approved securities.

S. 7. The Financial Corporation may raise additional capital by issue and sale of bonds and debentures. These shall also be guaranteed by the State Government.

S. 8. The Financial Corporation may accept deposits.

S. 9. The Management of Financial Corporation shall vest in a Board of Directors which will be assisted by an Executive Committee.

S. 10 lays down the composition of the Board of Directors.

S. 11 lays down the rules for the term of office and retirement of directors.

S. 12 mentions the disqualifications for being a director.

S. 13 states that the State Government may remove a director from his office under certain circumstances.

S. 14 lays down rules about resignation by a director and the method of filling up casual vacancies.

S. 15 states that the Chairman of the Board shall be appointed by the State Government. He shall hold office for two years.

S. 16. Remuneration of directors shall be fixed by the State Government.

S. 17 provides for a managing director.

S. 18 lays down the composition of the Executive Committee.

S. 19 lays down rules about the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee.

S. 20 states the powers of the Executive Committee.

S. 21. The Financial Corporation may appoint an Advisory Committee.

S. 22 lays down rules about offices and agencies.

S. 23. The Financial Corporation may appoint officers, advisors and employees, etc.

S. 24 states that the Board shall pay due regard to the interest of industry, commerce and general public.

S. 25 lays down a list of items in which the Corporation may transact business.

S. 26 states that the Corporation shall not enter into any arrangement with a single industrial concern for an amount exceeding ten lakhs of rupees.

S. 27. The Corporation may impose such conditions as it thinks necessary while accommodating any industrial concern.

S. 28 lays down that certain businesses such as granting loan on its own securities are prohibited.

S. 29 states the right of the Corporation in case of default. It can take over the industrial concern. Consequences of such taking over are mentioned in details.

S. 30 states that the Corporation has power to call for repayment before the agreed period.

S. 31 makes special provisions for enforcement of claims by Financial Corporation. A property authorised officer may apply to the District Judge for appropriate relief in case there is any breach of agreement on the part of the Industrial concern.

S. 32 lays down the procedure which the District Judge has to follow when any application is made to him under section 31. Elaborate rules are provided for this.

S. 33 states that every Financial Corporation shall have its own fund.

S. 34. The Fund may be deposited in Government securities.

S. 35 lays down that a reserve fund shall be established. It may declare a dividend the rate of which shall not exceed five per cent per annum.

S. 36 provides for annual general meeting of all the shareholders who will be entitled to discuss the annual accounts, the report of the Board, etc.

S. 37 provides for audit of the accounts of the Corporation. The auditors shall be appointed by the State Government. Detail rules about auditing are laid down. A copy of every report of the Auditors shall be sent to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

S. 38 lays down rules about returns of assets and liabilities of the Corporation and other items.

S. 39 empowers the State Government to give instructions to the Board in discharge of its functions.

S. 40. Every director shall make a declaration of fidelity and secrecy before entering upon the office.

S. 41 provides for indemnity of the directors against all losses and expenses incurred by him in discharge of his duties.

S. 42 lays down a list of offences under the Act.

S. 43. The Financial Corporation shall be liable to pay income-tax and super tax with some exceptions.

S. 44 states that the Financial Corporation shall be a bank for the purposes of the Bankers Books Evidence Act of 1891.

S. 45. Financial Corporation can be liquidated only by an order of the State Government.

S. 46 empowers the Central Government to apply the provisions of this Act to certain other financial institutions.

S. 47 empowers the State Government to make rules under this Act.

S. 48 empowers the Board to make regulations. A list of the items with respect to which regulations may be made is laid down. The Schedule to the Act gives the form of declaration of fidelity and secrecy.

Act 65. The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act.—This Act makes special provisions for the separation of the interests of evacuees from those of other persons in property in which such other persons are also interested. Such a provision was necessary for the following reason. The Custodian of India declared the interest of Evacuees in immovable property as evacuee property under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950, where such evacuee interest was found to be intermixed with non-evacuee interest in one and the same property, it became difficult to determine the exact property or value thereof which vests in the Custodian. This act provides an expeditious method for assessment and separation of evacuee and non-evacuee interests in such property. As some of the provisions relate to certain matters in the State List, the Parliament was empowered in this behalf in pursuance of a Resolution passed under Article 249 of the Constitution. Chapter I is preliminary.

S. 3. The provisions of the Act will override other laws, save or otherwise expressly provided.

Chapter II lays down provisions for separation of evacuee interest in Custodian Property.

S. 4 empowers the State Government to appoint competent officers with the permission of the Central Government.

S. 5 lays down jurisdiction of competent officers.

S. 6. Any competent officer may issue a general notice requiring all persons who claim interest in such property to submit claims, if any, in respect of such evacuee property.

S. 7 states that claims ought to be submitted within sixty days from the date of the issue of the notice. It further lays down that the statement of the claims will be drawn up in the form of pleadings. The details are also mentioned in the section. The claims must be accompanied by true copies of all relevant documents.

S. 8 lays down that the competent officer after holding an inquiry shall pass an order determining the interest in the property of the claimant. If the claim has been decided earlier by the Custodian, the decision shall be binding on the competent officer. The competent officer shall decide the dispute even if it is with respect to mortgage of the property.

S. 9 mentions certain reliefs in respect of mortgaged property of evacuees. The rate of interest cannot be more than five per cent.

S. 10 states that the competent officer may take all such measures as necessary for the purpose of separating the interest of the evacuees from those of the claimant in any composite property. The section lays down various alternatives open to the competent officer in this behalf. The competent officer may partition or sell the property if he thinks it necessary to do so.

S. 11 lays down that the evacuee interest in the property, thus separated under section 10 when vested in the Custodian shall be free from all encumbrances and liabilities and any payment made shall be a full and valid discharge of all claims in respect of that property.

S. 12 states that rights of claimants *inter se* and by other persons against claimants will not be affected by any provision of this Chapter.

S. 13 empowers the State Government to appoint with the approval of the Central Government appellate officers.

S. 14 lays down the period of limitation for preferring an appeal. It is thirty days.

S. 15 gives power of revision to the appellate officers.

S. 17 lays down powers and procedure of competent officers and appellate officers.

S. 18 orders passed by either the competent officer or appellate officer shall be final.

S. 19. The Central Government may transfer a case or an appeal from one officer to another officer.

S. 20 lays down that jurisdiction of civil courts is barred in certain matters such as a claim to composite property.

S. 22 protects the officers from action taken in good faith.

S. 23. The Central Government has power to make rules to carry out the purposes of the Act. The section also mentions the items with respect to which in particular the rules may be made.

Act 66. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.—This Act provides for the development and regulation of certain Industries. While enacting the Bill, the Parliament took into consideration the views of the industrialists and the representatives of labour and also of the Planning Commission. The view of the Planning Commission that the Development Councils on the lines envisaged in the British Industrial Organisation and Development Act 1947, should be established has been accepted. The suggestion that there should be a full-time statutory Central Industries Board was not accepted.

S. 2 declares that it is expedient in the public interest that the Union should take under its control the industries specified in the First Schedule.

S. 4 saves certain industries from the application of this Act.

S. 5 provides for the establishment and constitution of Central Advisory Council and lays down its functions. The Council shall consist of a Chairman and members not exceeding thirty in number. The Council will advise the Central Government on matters concerning the development and regulation of scheduled industries.

S. 6 provides for the establishment and constitution of Development councils and lays down their functions. The Central Government may establish for any industry Development Council. It will also lay down the manner of appointing the members, their functions and the procedure they have to follow in discharge of their functions. Every Development Council shall be a corporate body. The functions of the Development Council are mentioned in the second Schedule. The section also lays down the qualification for being member of the Development Council.

S. 7 provides for reports and accounts of Development Councils. There will be an annual report to the Central Government. The accounts of the Council shall be audited and a copy of the Report and of the audited accounts shall be laid before Parliament.

S. 8 provides for dissolution of Development Councils. The Central Government may dissolve Development Councils. On such dissolutions the assets of the Council shall vest in the Government.

S. 9 authorises the Central Government to impose cess on Scheduled industries, but the rate of the cess cannot exceed two annas per cent of the value of the goods. The cess collected by the Government may be handed over to the Development Council, established for that industry. The section also lays down the purposes for which the proceeds may be utilised by the Council.

S. 10 lays down that the owner of every industrial undertaking shall register the undertaking in the prescribed manner.

S. 11. No new industry can be established except under and in accordance with a licence issued by the Central Government.

S. 12 states that the licences may be revoked by the Central Government under certain circumstances. A licence may be amended or varied if necessary.

S. 13 states that provisions of sections 11 and 12 shall apply in relation to the effecting of any substantial expansion of an industrial undertaking.

S. 14 lays down the procedure for the grant of licence or permission.

S. 15 empowers the Central Government to cause investigation to be made into scheduled industries or industrial undertakings, under certain circumstances.

S. 16 lays down the powers of the Central Government on completion of investigation under section 15. These powers include regulating the production, controlling the prices, etc.

S. 17 lays down that in certain cases the Central Government may take the direct control of industries. If the industry fails to carry out the directions of the Government, the Government may authorise the Development Council or any other body of persons to take over the management of the industry. The section further lays down the duties of the authorised person after taking over the industry. The order may be cancelled by the Central Government.

S. 18 empowers the authorised person to call for assistance in any investigation, persons possessing special knowledge.

Chapter IV contains miscellaneous provisions.

S. 19 lays down that the Central Government may authorise any person to enter and inspect any premises etc. for ascertaining the position and working of any industrial undertaking. Such an authorised person shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of section 20 of the Indian Penal Code.

S. 20 lays down general prohibition of taking over and management of control of industrial undertakings under any other law except this Act.

S. 21 lays down that certain administrative expenses of Development Councils are to be paid from moneys provided by Parliament.

S. 22 empowers the Central Government to issue directions to Development Councils.

S. 23 lays down that the questions relating to amount of capital invested in an undertaking are to be decided by the Central Government.

S. 24 provides for penalties.

S. 25 empowers the Central Government to delegate the functions and powers to any person.

S. 26 lays down that no prosecution for any offence punishable under section 24 shall be instituted except with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

S. 27 states that no court inferior to that of a first class Magistrate shall try any offence punishable under section 24.

S. 28 empowers the Central Government to exempt any industry from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act.

S. 29 protects every person for action taken in good faith.

S. 30 authorises the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act. The section mentions in detail the items with respect to which rules should be made.

S. 31 states that the provisions of the Act shall be in addition to and not, save as otherwise expressly provided in this Act, in derogation of any other Central Act for the time being in force, relating to any of the scheduled industries.

Act 67. The Part 'C' States (Miscellaneous Laws) Repealing Act.—Section 2 of the Part 'C' States (Laws) Act, 1950 enables the Central Government to extend to any Part 'C' States (other than Coorg and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands) or to any part of such State any enactment which is in force in Part 'A' State with such restrictions and modifications as it thinks fit and provisions may be made in any enactment so extended for the repeal or the amendment of any corresponding law (other than a Central Act) which is for the time being applicable to that Part 'C' State. The Government issued the notification. The Supreme Court on a reference made by the President under Article 143 of the Constitution has given the opinion that the Second portion of Section 2 of the Part 'C' States (Laws) Act, 1950, namely, "provision may be made in any enactment so extended for the repeal or amendment of any corresponding law (other than a Central Act) which is for the time being applicable to Part 'C' States" is *ultra vires*. The effect of the opinion is that all provisions made in the notifications extending the Acts for the repeal of the corresponding laws were likely to be invalid. This Act regularises the position by validating the various provisions relating to repeal of the corresponding law in force in Part 'C' States.

Act 68. The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act.—Under the Constitution of India, the Tribal Areas specified in Part 'B' of the Table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule thereto are comprised within the State of Assam but their administration is carried on by the President through the Governor of Assam as an agent. These areas have been accordingly taken out of the purview of clause (1) of article 81 and article 170 of the Constitution so far as Assam is concerned by the Constitution (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. VIII made by the President under article 392 of the Constitution. Clause (2) of article 81 and article 82 of the Constitution were also amended by said order so as to confer power on Parliament to provide for the representation of these areas in the House of the People. No provision was however made in the Representation of the People Act, 1950 for the representation of these areas in the House of the People. The present Act does that and also makes a few other changes.

S. 10 lays down that where a polling station has more than one polling booths and any such ballot box as aforesaid was used at one of such polling booths, the election to which such ballot box relates shall be void only in respect of the polling at the polling booth at which such box was used and no further.

Act 69. The Parliament Prevention of Disqualification Act.—Article 102(1) (*a*) of the Constitution of India lays down that a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of Parliament if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder. There were certain committees or boards set up by Government both before and after the commencement of the Constitution to which members of Parliament had been appointed and were in receipt of certain allowances and/or fees (like subsistence allowance, daily allowance and travelling allowances) in connection with their duties as members of such committees or boards. As it was felt that in these cases the question as to disqualification for membership of Parliament was not free from doubt, this Act makes provision to remove such disqualification retrospectively.

S. 2 lays down prevention of disqualification for membership of Parliament in certain cases. The Section mentions the offices of profit under Government, that shall not disqualify and shall be deemed never to have disqualified for being chosen as or for being a member of Parliament. The offices are mentioned under 8 heads.

Act 70. The Plantations Labour Act.—In spite of the fact that the plantation industry provides employment to more than a million workers, there was no comprehensive legislation regarding the conditions of labour in the industry. The various Acts, such as the Tea Districts Emigrant Labour Act, 1932, Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, the Payment of Wages Act, 1946 or the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, no doubt benefited the plantation labour to a certain extent, but they did not meet all the needs. The Labour Investigation Committee observed "that as the conditions of life and employment on plantations were different from those of other Industries, it would be even difficult to fit plantation labour in the general framework of the Industrial labour, legislation without creating serious anomalies" and recommended a plantation labour code covering all plantation areas. The present Act seeks to regulate the conditions of plantation labour

generally. It applies in the first instance to tea, coffee, rubber, and cinchona plantations, but the State Government may apply it to any other plantation. Chapter I is preliminary.

S. 4 authorises the State Government to appoint Chief Inspectors and Inspectors, who shall be deemed to be public servants.

S. 5 lays down the powers and functions of inspectors.

S. 6 states that every employer shall afford the inspector all reasonable facilities to inspect.

S. 7 empowers the State Governments to appoint qualified medical practitioners as certifying surgeons. The section lays down the duties of such surgeons.

S. 8 states that effective arrangements must be made to provide a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water for all workers.

S. 9 lays down rule about conservancy.

S. 10 provides for medical facilities.

S. 11 authorises the State Governments to make rule requiring every plantation wherein 150 workers are ordinarily employed to have one or more canteens.

S. 12 compels every owner of plantation to provide for the use of children of women-workers suitable rooms.

S. 13 provides for recreational facilities.

S. 14 provides for educational facilities.

S. 15 lays down that it shall be the duty of every employer to provide necessary housing accommodation.

S. 16 authorises the State Government to make rules for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of Section 15.

S. 17 authorises the State Government to make rules requiring the employer to provide the workers with such number and type of umbrellas, blankets, rain coats, etc.

S. 18 lays down that employers must employ welfare officers.

S. 19 lays down the maximum number of hours in a week for an adult worker shall be 54 and for a child 40 hours.

S. 20 provides for weekly holidays.

S. 21 lays down rules for daily intervals for rest.

S. 22 provides for spreading over the hours of work.

S. 23 lays down rules about notice of period of work.

S. 24 prohibits the employment of children under twelve.

S. 25 states that ordinarily women and children shall not be employed during night-time.

S. 26 states that non-adult workers must carry tokens.

S. 27 lays down rules about certificate of fitness.

S. 28 empowers the Inspector to cause any young person to be examined by a certifying surgeon.

S. 29 lays down rules as regards application of this chapter.

S. 30 lays down rules as regards annual leave with wages.

S. 31 states rules as regards wages, during leave-period.

S. 32 lays down rules as regards leave in the period of sickness and maternity benefits.

S. 33 punishment for obstructing the inspector in discharge of his duties is laid down.

S. 34 Penalty for use of false certificate of fitness is mentioned.

S. 35 lays down punishment for contravention of provisions regarding employment of labour.

S. 36 provides punishment for other offences.

S. 37 provides for enhanced penalty after previous conviction.

S. 38 states that in certain cases the employer may be exempted from liability.

S. 39 lays down rules about cognizance of offences.

S. 40 states rules as regards limitation to prosecution.

S. 41 empowers the Central Government to give directions.

S. 42 empowers the State Government to exempt any employer or class of employers from all or any of the provisions of the Act.

S. 43 states that the State Government has general power to make rules.

Act 71. The Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act.—The Act is designed mainly to give relief to displaced debtors in respect of liabilities incurred by them prior to their displacement from West Pakistan, though remission of court fees has also been allowed to displaced creditors. A certain amount of relief was afforded to them by the Acts XLVII of 1948 and XXV of 1949, but that was found to be inadequate. A Committee was appointed by the Central Government to make recommendations as regards the types of reliefs to be given to the displaced persons. The Act incorporates many of the recommendations. The Act makes it clear that no stigma of insolvency will be applicable to any one seeking relief under this law. Special provisions are also made to enable displaced persons to be absolved for a period of ten years, from further liability in respect of calls on shares in companies, an opportunity being given to them to have their partly paid up shares converted into a proportionate number of fully paid up shares. The Act also gives the insured an opportunity of getting compensation for the losses which he has suffered. A special provision has also been made to enable the displaced banks to have their existing scheme of arrangements sanctioned by the High Courts under section 153 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

S. 3 states that ordinarily the provisions of the Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent in any other law for the time being in force.

S. 4 empowers the State Governments to specify the tribunals competent to exercise jurisdiction under the Act.

Chapter II lays down debt adjustment proceedings.

S. 5 empowers a displaced person to make an application for the adjustment of his debts to the relevant tribunal, within one year after the date on which the Act comes into force. The section lays down the details of the application.

S. 6 authorises the Tribunal either to reject the application because not properly filled or give further time.

S. 8 provides for objections by respondents.

S. 9 lays down the proceedings to be followed after service of notice on respondents.

S. 10 lays down rules as regards claims by creditors against displaced debtors.

S. 11 states procedure to be followed on creditor's petition.

S. 12 provides rules enabling the creditor to raise objections to schedule of assets submitted by the debtor.

S. 13 lays down rules as regards claims by displaced creditors against persons who are not displaced debtors.

S. 14 lays down procedure to be followed when a claim is made under section 13.

S. 15 mentions the consequences of application made by a displaced debtor.

S. 16 lays down rules as regards debts secured on immoveable property.

S. 17 provides rules for debts secured on moveable property.

S. 18 lays down rules and procedure for claims against insurance companies, provided the property was insured before the 15th day of August 1947 with any Insurance Company.

S. 19 lays down rules about calls on shares in a company or a Co-operative Society. It states that even if a call remained unpaid on the 15th day of August 1947, the interest of the shareholder shall not be forfeited and if there was any forfeiture before the commencement of this Act, it shall be deemed to have no effect. Partly paid up shares may be turned into fully paid up shares at the request of the share holder. The provisions of this section shall have effect for a period of ten years from the 15th day of August 1947.

S. 20 states that no calls are to be made on displaced persons or bank when company or co-operative society is in liquidation.

S. 21 empowers the Tribunal to revise certain decrees and settlements. The section lays down detail rules in this behalf.

S. 22 lays down the rules which the Tribunal has to follow where a debt is due from a displaced person jointly with another person, in apportionment of the debt.

S. 23 states that in certain cases simplified procedure is to be followed.

S. 24 states that it shall be presumed that any registered document has been proved.

S. 25 states that proceedings under this Act shall be regulated by the Civil Procedure Code.

S. 26 lays down rules as regards signing and verification of application and written statements.

S. 29 lays down that on and from the 15th day of August 1947, no interest shall accrue or be deemed to have accrued in respect of any debt owed by a displaced person. The section has two provisos.

S. 30 states that no displaced person shall be liable to arrest or imprisonment in execution of any decree.

S. 31 mentions further reliefs in the matter of attachment of property. A few changes are made in some provisions of the Civil Procedure Code for the purposes of the Act.

S. 32 lays down rules for scaling down of debts.

S. 33 mentions matters to be taken into account by the Tribunal in directing payment by instalments.

S. 34 states that if a displaced debtor has been ordered to pay maintenance allowance, the Tribunal may vary the rate at which the allowance is payable, if the Tribunal thinks that such variation is necessary.

S. 35 lays down rules as regards taxation of lawyer's fees. It shall not be more than one-half of what the cost before the Civil Court would have been.

S. 36 lays down rules as regards extension of period of limitation.

S. 37 states that the period of limitation may be curtailed for execution of certain decrees.

S. 38 lays down rules as regards sale of immoveable property in execution of decree for the recovery of a debt against a displaced person.

S. 39 lays down that the Tribunal in certain cases should encourage settlements.

S. 40 states the general provisions relating to appeals.

S. 41 lays down restrictions on right of appeal, if the subject matter relates to an amount which is less than five thousand rupees.

S. 42 mentions who can be parties to appeals.

Chapter V contains miscellaneous provisions.

S. 43 lays down rules for registration in India under Indian law of Societies and companies that were registered in territory now in West Pakistan and where members are now residing in the territory of India.

S. 44. If an application of displaced debtor is dismissed, no further application shall lie.

S. 45 applications may be amended by the Tribunal.

S. 46 lays down rules as regards service of notices.

S. 47 states the effect of failure on the part of displaced debtor to disclose certain matters.

S. 48 lays down that proceedings shall not abate on the death of the debtor.

S. 49 states that past transactions of the displaced debtor in the form of payment of the debt shall not be affected by anything in this Act.

S. 50. A displaced person who applies to get his debts adjusted under this Act, shall not be deemed to be insolvent.

S. 51 states that compromises or arrangements between banks and their debtors are not to be reopened in certain cases.

S. 52 states that every Tribunal shall communicate to the prescribed authority, the amount of the prior charges and the decree passed on the application of a displaced debtor. The prescribed authority shall scale down the debts in accordance with the provisions of section 32. Any amount paid by the prescribed authority to any decree-holder under the provisions of the Section shall be a valid discharge of the debts.

S. 53 lays down rules as regards application of the Limitation Act, 1908.

S. 54 states order XXXVIII of the First Schedule of the Civil Procedure Code will not be applicable to proceeding under this Act.

S. 55 protects every authorised person for action taken in good faith.

S. 56 authorises the Central Government to delegate its powers under this Act to any officer or authority.

S. 57 states that the Central Government has power to make rules to carry out provisions of this Act.

S. 59 empowers the State Governments to make rules.

S. 60 states that the Displaced Persons (Institution of Suits) Act, 1948 and the Displaced Persons (legal Proceedings) Act, 1949 shall cease to apply to displaced persons as defined in this Act.

Act 72. The Ancient and Historical Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Declaration of National Importance) Act.—In the Constitution of India the subject matter relatable to the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 has been distributed as follows :—List I entry 67, List II entry 12 and List III entry 40. In view of entry 12 in list II it was essential that legislation should be promoted in terms of entry 67 in List I as otherwise the supervision and control exercised by the Central Government in respect of important ancient monuments could have been appropriated by the States under laws that might have been made by the State legislature in terms of entry 12 of List II. Such an Act was necessary for taking necessary action for the protection and care of monuments in Part 'B' States. The Act declares certain ancient and historical monuments and archæological sites and remains in Part 'A' States and Part 'B' States to be of national importance and provides for certain other matters connected therewith.

Part I of the Schedule mentions the Ancient and Historical Monuments. It includes all Ancient and Historical Monuments in Part 'A' and Part 'B' States which before the commencement of this Act have either been declared by the Central Government, to be protected monuments within the meaning of the Act of 1904 or which have been taken possession of by the Central Government as protected monuments. It further states in details other monuments in various Part 'B' States. Part II similarly first mentions the archæological sites and remains already declared as protected and then further states other monuments in Part 'B' States.

In addition to the above Act, there are ten Ordinances promulgated by the President. Some of these Ordinances were afterwards placed before Parliament in the form of Bills and became afterwards Acts of 1951.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

INDIA, that is Bharat, is a sovereign democratic Republic. It is a union of 28 States. These States are: Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Vindhya Pradesh, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur*, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Chandranagar which was French territory at the commencement of the Constitution has now become a part of the territory of India. Sikkim a small State in the Himalayas has become a protectorate of India as a result of a treaty signed by the Governments of India and Sikkim. The number of these administrative units is liable to change as smaller units are sometimes absorbed by larger ones.

The distribution of power between the centre and the local administrations follows the accepted principle that subjects which for convenience and efficiency ought to be administered on an all-India basis are vested in the Union Government, while others (of the nation-building sort) which can be conveniently administered on a local basis are vested in the State Governments. Thus, defence, foreign affairs, transport and communications, currency and coinage, banking, customs and export duties, and the administration of justice at the higher level are all central subjects, while State powers include those over police, public health, education, agriculture, forests and so on. There is a third group of subjects that fall betwixt and between such as economic and social planning, social security and insurance, labour welfare, price control and vital statistics. On these subjects both the Centre and the State can freely legislate, it being understood that whenever there is conflict between Union and State legislation the Union laws prevail. Three detailed lists of subjects are drawn up, the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List, and the residuary power rests with the Union. That is to say, if at any time, a subject which does not figure in any of the three lists, comes up for consideration the power of dealing with it lies with the Union Government. Thus the constitution of India is a federation in which the Centre is the dominating partner. It may be pointed out here that while the relations between the Centre and each of the States are substantially the same, the Centre has a higher responsibility in the affairs of some States than in others. Thus while in regard to a State like Bombay the Centre can intervene only in case of grave emergency, in regard to a State like Madhya Bharat the Centre has the right to issue directives (for ten years) on day to day administration.

In the Indian Union the rights of Indian citizenship are given to 1. One who is born in India, 2. Either of whose parents were born in India, and 3. Who has been a resident of India for five years. Provision is also made for persons who are affected by the partition of the sub-continent. Certain fundamental rights are guaranteed to every citizen for the first time in India. All citizens are equal before the law and no discrimination is made on grounds of religion, sex, caste, etc. All citizens have equal opportunities. Untouchability is abolished. Freedom of speech and expression, is guaranteed, and the right to hold meetings (without arms), to form unions and associations, to move freely in India and to reside in any part, to acquire property and to practise any profession are also assured under the Constitution; the legislature can pass only reasonable legislation with respect to these rights. Life and personal liberty are protected under the law, and there will not be punishment for the same offence more than once. Preventive detention is also forbidden except in certain cases. Children under the age of 14 will not be allowed to be employed in factories and forced labour like *begar* is prohibited. India is a secular State and as such there is freedom of conscience. Citizens are allowed to profess, practise and propagate any religion; and the State will not ordinarily interfere in religious institution. The minorities are assured of cultural and educational rights. The State can acquire compulsorily property for public purposes, but compensation must be paid to the owner of the property concerned. But property may also be acquired without compensation in certain cases. All titles, except military or academic, are also abolished.

These fundamental rights can be enforced by the Supreme Court which has the authority to issue prerogative writs such as *habeas corpus, certiorari, prohibition*, etc. Parliament has power to legislate with respect to these fundamental rights in their application to the Armed Forces. It must be pointed out that some of these fundamental rights can be suspended in case of emergency, and the remedies available for their enforcement may also be suspended by an order of the President.

The State has to direct its policy in accordance with certain principles called 'Directive Principles'. These principles are of a recommendatory character and cannot be enforced in a court of law. However the State is expected to look upon them as a kind of touch-stone for its policy and action. The principles include organization of village panchayats, provision for just and humane conditions of work, maternity relief, a uniform civil code for the citizens, provision for compulsory and free education of children and separation of judiciary from executive.

UNION EXECUTIVE

The executive head of the Indian Union is the President. He is elected by the elected members of the Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of all the States. His term of office is five years, and he is eligible for re-election. Only a person who is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty-five years is qualified to contest the election. The President is entitled to the use of an official residence without payment of rent, and a salary of Rs. 10,000 per month and allowances. Provision has also been made by an Act of Parliament for a pension of Rs. 15,000 per annum. The President has to take an oath to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the Union. The President has power to grant pardons or remissions of punishment or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence. The supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union is also vested in the President. The President has the power of summoning, proroguing and dissolving Parliament. At the commencement of each session he addresses both Houses of Parliament assembled together. He has the right of sending messages to Parliament and sending back a Bill presented to him for his consent. This power however can be used by him only once.

The President has legislative powers under certain circumstances. When neither of the Houses of Parliament is in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which make immediate action necessary he may promulgate an ordinance. Such ordinance must be put before both the Houses of Parliament and will cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament. The President can also declare emergency if he is satisfied that the security of India or any part thereof is threatened either by war or internal disturbances when the legislature is in session. Such a proclamation would give additional powers to the Union executive and the Legislature.

The judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the Attorney-General of India and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India are all appointed by the President. The heads of the various States, *i.e.*, Governors and Rajpramukhs are also appointed by the President. He has the power of appointing ambassadors abroad and receiving diplomatic representatives of foreign States.

The President places a number of annual reports before Parliament: the Annual Financial Statement, the report of the Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Government of India, the recommendations of the Finance Commission, the annual report of the Union Public Services Commission and the report of the special officer for minorities.

In exercise of his functions, the President has the aid and advice of a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head of it. The President appoints the Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the House of the People. Every Minister must be a member of either House of Parliament, and he is required to take an oath of office and secrecy. The salaries and allowances of Ministers are determined by Parliament.

Provision is made for the impeachment of the President, by the Parliament, for violation of the Constitution. If a resolution to that effect is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership, such a resolution has the effect of removing the President from office.

There is to be a Vice-President of India, who is ex-officio chairman of the Council of States. The Vice-President is to act as President during casual vacancy in the office of the President. He is to be elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament and his term of office is five years.

All executive action of the Government of India is taken in the name of the President and it is the duty of the Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers.

UNION PARLIAMENT

The Parliament is to consist of the President and two Houses to be known as the Council of States and the House of the People. It must meet at least twice a year. The maximum strength of the two Houses is to be 250 and 500 respectively. The allocation of seats in the House of the People is as follows:—Assam, 12; Bihar, 55; Bombay, 45, Madhya Pradesh, 29; Madras, 75; Orissa, 20; Punjab, 18; Uttar Pradesh, 80; West Bengal, 34; Hyderabad, 25; Jammu and Kashmir, 6; Madhya Bharat, 11; Mysore, 11; Patiala and East Punjab States Union, 5; Rajasthan, 20; Saurashtra, 20; Travancore-Cochin, 12; Ajmer, 2; Bhopal, 2; Bilaspur, 1; Coorg, 1; Delhi, 4; Himachal Pradesh, 3; Kutch, 2; Manipur, 2; Tripura, 2; Vindhya Pradesh, 6; Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 1. In the Council of States 12 members are to be nominated by the President, from among persons who are known for their eminence in literature, science or art, or for their record of social service. The Council of States is to be a permanent body with one-third of its members renewed on the expiration of every second year. The Council of States is to be elected by the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States, while those of the House of the People will be elected by the voters in the States. The elections are to be based on adult suffrage and joint electorates. There is to be no reservation of seats for any group except Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The House of the People continues for five years, ordinarily. There is a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of the House both of whom are elected by its members. The Chairman of the Council of States is the Vice-President of the Union. All these posts carry a salary and allowances. Under certain circumstances, the members can be disqualified and their seats declared vacant. Money Bills can be introduced only in the House of the People. Bills passed by Parliament will be submitted to the President for his assent. Only on such assent being given does the Bill become law. The language used in Parliament is either Hindi or English. (For composition of the Council of States see Fourth Schedule under the Constitution of India.)

* A proposal to merge Bilaspur into Himachal Pradesh is under consideration (May 1952)

UNION JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice of India and not more than seven other Judges. The appointments are made by the President. The salary of the Chief Justice is Rs. 5,000 per month and of the other Judges Rs. 4,000 per month. Qualifications for appointment are (*a*) Judge of a High Court for at least five years, (*b*) Advocate of any High Court of ten years standing, (*c*) Jurist of distinction. Retired Judges are not allowed to practise in any court in India, and they may be required to attend the Court if the Chief Justice of India makes a request to that effect. The Supreme Court sits in Delhi. It is also a Court of Record and has the power of issuing writs, in addition to the original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction. Law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts in the Indian Union.

An Attorney-General for legal advice and a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India for audit and accounts are appointed by the President. The Attorney-General has the right to appear in all courts in India.

THE STATES

There are three types of State (1) Nine States, that have a Governor as the executive head. They are Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. (2) Eight having a Rajpramukh at the head. They are Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Travancore-Cochin. (3) Ten States having a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor at the head and controlled by the Union Government. They are, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspur, Coorg, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Manipur, Tripura, and Vindhya Pradesh. And (4) The Andaman and Nicobar Islands is in a class by itself.

Of the third type of State those which have a Lieutenant-Governor are Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh.

The Governor of a State is appointed by the President. And a Rajpramukh is appointed or recognized by the President. Executive power is vested in the Governor who is appointed for a term of five years, ordinarily. Only a citizen of India and one who has completed 35 years of age, is eligible for such an appointment. The Governor, like the President has power to grant pardon, etc. He will have a Council of Ministers to aid and advise him. The Governor also appoints an Advocate-General for the State. Seven States (Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Mysore, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal) have two Houses of Legislature, the others, only one. The two Houses are called the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council. The former has a duration of five years, while the latter is a permanent body with one-third of the members retiring every second year. The minimum strength of the Council is 40, and the maximum one-fourth of the State Assembly. The Legislature must meet at least twice a year. While the Assembly consists of members who are directly elected from territorial constituencies, the Council consists of members nominated by the Governor, elected by the Assembly and of representatives of local bodies and special interests.

The total number of seats in the Legislative Assemblies and the Legislative Councils are as follows:—

Name of State	Total number of Seats in the Assembly	Total number of Seats in the Council
Assam	108	—
Bihar	330	72
Bombay	315	72
Madhya Pradesh	232	—
Madras	375	72
Orissa	140	—
Punjab	128	40
Uttar Pradesh ..	430	72
West Bengal ..	238	51
Hyderabad ..	175	—
Madhya Bharat..	99	—
Mysore	99	40
Patiala & East Punjab States Union ..	60	—
Rajasthan ..	160	—
Saurashtra ..	60	—
Travancore-Cochin ..	108	—
Ajmer	30	—
Bhopal	30	—
Coorg	24	—
Delhi	48	—
Himachal Pradesh	36	—
Vindhya Pradesh	60	—

(1)—Indicates that these States have no Legislative Councils.

(2) Provision for Jammu and Kashmir is not made because of its peculiar constitutional position.

The right of summoning, proroguing and dissolving the Legislature is vested in the Governor, who addresses the legislature at the commencement of each session. Like the Parliament there is a Speaker, a Deputy Speaker, a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman for the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council respectively. These officers of the legislatures are entitled to salary and allowances. Members of the legislature are required to take an oath and they can be disqualified. The language in the legislature can be either Hindi or English or any other language allowed by the Speaker. The State Legislatures cannot discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

As the Governor is a part of the legislature, he has certain legislative powers. He can promulgate ordinances during the recess of the legislature; such ordinances must be placed before the legislature and cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the legislature. The salary of the Governor is Rs. 5,500 per month and he is also entitled to certain allowances.

As the Constitution has a federal structure, the Union Parliament can legislate on items included in the Union list (97 in all), the concurrent list (47 in all) and on the residue. It can also legislate on items included in State list under certain circumstances. The State legislature however has power to legislate only on the items included in the State list (66 in all) and in the concurrent list.

If the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, and the Governor or the Rajpramukh makes a report to that effect to the President, the President may by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State. He may also declare that the powers of the State legislatures shall be exercised by the Parliament, and may suspend any provision of the constitution relating to the State. However, he cannot assume to himself, or suspend any of the provisions of the Constitution relating to High Courts.

There is a High Court for each State. The Chief Justice gets Rs. 4,000 per month, while the other judges Rs. 3,500. The High Court is also a court of record and has power to punish for contempt of itself. Judges of the High Court are appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. A retired High Court Judge is not allowed to plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India. A Judge from one High Court can be transferred to another High Court by the President, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India. The Chief Justice of any High Court may, with the previous consent of the President, request any retired High Court Judge to sit and act as a judge of the High Court.

The administration of the States in group two, *e.g.* Hyderabad, is carried out in accordance with the provisions laid down with reference to the States in group one. Instead of a Governor, these States have a Rajpramukh.

The constitution of Part C States is governed by the Government of Part C States Act (Act XLIX of 1951). By this Act all States except Bilaspur, Kutch, Manipur and Tripura have a legislature called the Legislative Assembly. Provisions as regards duration, sessions and officers, etc. of the Assemblies, are similar to those laid down for Part A States. The extent of the legislative power is specifically mentioned in Section 21. There will be a Council of Ministers in each State to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner. In case the Chief Commissioner disagrees with the Council, he may refer the matter to the President and act according to his directions. The Chief Commissioner and the Council of Ministers will be under the general control of and comply with such particular directions, as may from time to time be given by the President. Special provision is made for the State of Delhi. Provision is also made to meet any situation created by the failure of the constitutional machinery in the Part C States. The President may constitute Council of Advisers for the purpose of assisting the Chief Commissioners in the States of Kutch, Manipur and Tripura: Lieutenant-Governors are appointed for Vindhya Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh. The salary is fixed as Rs. 3,000 per month.

As regards Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the President makes rules and regulations for the peace and good government of the State, and may appoint a Chief Commissioner for administration. The President has the power of making regulations which have the effect of amending or repealing an Act of Parliament.

The Indian Constitution is not completely federal. The Union Government controls the State governments in certain cases. Hence it is quasi-federal. The Union has also the power to confer additional powers on the States. Provision is made for removing differences between the various States by empowering the President to establish an Inter-State Council.

FINANCE

The financial relations between the Union and the States are as follows:—There is a Consolidated Fund of India and a Consolidated Fund of each State, and all money received is credited to the public account of India or the public account of the State as the case may be. Provision is also made for the establishment of a 'Contingency Fund of India' and a 'Contingency Fund of the State.' Certain duties and taxes are levied and collected by the Government of India, such as duties in respect of succession to property, terminal taxes, taxes on railway fares and freights, etc. But the net proceeds are assigned to the States, in accordance with such principles of distribution as formulated by Parliament. Certain other taxes, like income-tax are levied and collected by the Government of India, but are distributed between the Union and the States. Surcharges, however go into the Union exchequer. Parliament may fix for the year grants-in-aid to the States, that need help. No moneys can be appropriated

out of the Consolidated Fund of India or of a State except in accordance with an Appropriation Act by the appropriate legislature. There is a Finance Commission which is to make recommendations to the President as to the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States, and the allocation among the States of the proceeds of the tax. It is also to make recommendations as regards the principles that should govern the grants-in-aid out of the Consolidated Fund of India. The property of the Union is exempt from the taxes imposed by a State, and the property and income of State are exempt from Union taxation. The privy purse sums of the Rulers are a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India, and these sums are to be exempt from taxes on income.

SERVICES

The legislatures are empowered to regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public service. Members of civil and defence services hold office during the pleasure of the President. Reasonable opportunity is given to persons in the service to defend themselves, in case they are to be removed or dismissed. Generally speaking, there is a Public Service Commission for the Union and also for each State. Two or more States may agree to have only one Commission for the group. Appointment of members of the Commission are made by the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh as the case may be. The Commission conducts examinations for appointments to the services of the Union or the State. The Union Commission submits an annual report to the President.

ELECTIONS

All elections are directed and controlled by an Election Commission. Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of the States are on the basis of adult suffrage. Seats are reserved in the House of the People for the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. The President may nominate not more than two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the House of the People if he thinks that the community is not adequately represented. Similar power is given to the Governor or the Rajpramukh of a State. The claims of the schedule castes and the scheduled tribes are to be considered in making appointments to services, and for two years after the commencement of the Constitution the Anglo-Indians are to have the same proportion in the services as they had immediately before 15th August 1947. This reservation is to be progressively reduced by 10 per cent every two years in such a way that it is to cease completely ten years after the commencement of the Constitution. In fact all reservations including reservation of seats for scheduled and tribal classes are to cease ten years after the commencement of the Constitution.

A special officer for the scheduled castes and the schedule tribes has been appointed.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

Hindi in the Devanagari script is the official language of the Union and the form of numerals is the international form of the Indian numerals. The English language, however will continue to be the official language for a period of not more than fifteen years from the commencement of the Constitution. The States have been given the liberty of adopting any one or more languages used in their territory or Hindi as the official language of the State. The official language of the Union, *i.e.*, English will be used for communication between the Union and a State or between one State and another. However if two States agree Hindi may be used instead of English between them. A commission is to be appointed by the President, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution, to make recommendations to him, as regards the progressive use of the Hindi language for official purposes of the Union, and other allied matters. All proceedings in the Supreme Court and High Courts, the texts of Bills and Acts passed by the legislatures and ordinances promulgated by the appropriate authorities are to be in the English language, until Parliament by law provides otherwise. By previous consent of the President proceedings in a High Court may be conducted in Hindi or any recognised State language but judgments, decrees or orders passed by the court must be in English.

It is the duty of the Union Government to promote and spread the Hindi language. The vocabulary for the development of the language is to be drawn primarily from Sanskrit. The following languages are recognised by the Constitution : (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Malayalam, (8) Marathi, (9) Oriya, (10) Punjabi, (11) Sanskrit, (12) Tamil, (13) Telugu, (14) Urdu.

EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists, and the security of India or any part thereof is threatened either by war or internal disturbance, he may make a declaration to that effect. Such proclamation must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament, before the expiration of two months, otherwise it ceases to operate at the end of that period. As a result of this proclamation the Parliament will be authorised to legislate on items included in the State list and the President, to issue directions either to the Governor or the Rajpramukh as the case may be. A request may also come from a State authority. And if on the receipt of a report from a Governor or a Rajpramukh the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, he may by proclamation assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State. This however would not be applicable to the functions of the High Courts. Somewhat similar provision is also made for financial emergency. The proclamation of the President must be approved by Parliament, otherwise after two months it will cease to operate. Parliament can also validate a proclamation for a period of three years which is the maximum.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

For purposes of amendment the items are divided into three classes with a different procedure for each class. For amendment of the provisions with respect to the Supreme Court and the High Courts, the distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the States, the representation of the States in Parliament, etc., the amendment must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting, and must further be ratified by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States. In other cases no reference to the State legislatures is necessary. Parliament by itself can amend the Constitution in the manner mentioned above. In some cases amendments can be effected by a bare majority such as is required for the passing of any ordinary law. The amendments contemplated in Articles 4, 169 and 240 fall within this class.

HISTORICAL SURVEY

The impulse which drove the British to the sub-continent was not conquest but trade. The Government of India represents the slow evolution from conditions established to meet trading requirements. On September 24; 1599, a few years before the deaths of Queen Elizabeth and Akbar, the merchants of London formed an association for the purpose of establishing direct trade with the East and were granted a charter of incorporation. The government of this Company in England was vested in a Governor with a General Court of Proprietors and a Court of Directors. The factories and affairs of the Company on the east and west coasts of the sub-continent, and in the Bengal area, were administered at each of the principal settlements of Madras (Fort St. George), Bombay and Calcutta (Fort William), by a President or Governor and a Council consisting of the senior servants of the Company. The three "Presidencies" were independent of each other and subordinate only to the Directors in England.

The collapse of government in the sub-continent consequent on the decay of Moghul power and the presence of the French on the east coast forced the officers of the Company to assume territorial responsibility in spite of their own desires and the insistent orders of the Directors. Step by step the Company became first the dominant, then the paramount power.

In these changed circumstances the system of Government by mutually independent and unwieldy councils of the merchants at the Presidency towns gave rise to grave abuses. Parliament intervened, and under the Regulating Act of 1773, a Governor-General and four councillors were appointed to administer the Presidency of Fort William (Bengal); and the supremacy of that Presidency over Madras and Bombay was for the first time established. The subordinate Presidencies were forbidden to wage war or make treaties without the previous consent of the Governor-General of Bengal in Council, except in cases of imminent necessity.

Pitt's Act of 1784, which established the Board of Control in England, vested the administration of each of the three Presidencies in a Governor and three councillors, including the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency Army. The control of the Governor-General-in-Council was somewhat extended again by the Charter Act of 1793.

Under the Charter Act of 1833 the Company was compelled to close its commercial business and it became a political and administrative body holding its territories in trust for the Crown. The same Act vested the direction of the entire civil and military administration and sole power of legislation in the Governor-General-in-Council, and defined more clearly the nature and extent of the control to be extended over the subordinate governments.

After the outbreak of 1857, there was passed, in 1858, an Act transferring the Government of India from the Company to the Crown. This Act made no important change in the administration in the sub-continent, but the Governor-General, as representing the Crown, became known as the Viceroy. The Governor-General was the sole representative of the Crown; he was assisted by a Council, composed of high officials, each of whom was responsible for a special department of the administration.

The distribution of these great functions between the Central Government and the provincial administrations fluctuated from time to time. It was definitely regulated by the Reform Act of 1919, and the democratic principle then widely implanted was further developed in the constitutions for the Provinces and the Centre enacted by the British Parliament in 1935.

Great changes were made in the system of government in British India by the Government of India Act, 1919, which, together with the rules framed under it—almost as important in their provisions as the Act itself—came into general operation in January 1921, having received the Royal Assent on 23rd December 1919. (For detailed treatment see *The Indian Year Book*, 1936-37 and preceding years).

Still vaster changes in the direction of Indian self-government and of Dominion Status were brought about by the Government of India Act, 1935, which received the Royal Assent on 2nd August 1935. The new Act embodied two main principles—(1) Provincial Autonomy, with a Government responsible to an elected Legislature in every Province, and (2) at the centre a dyarchic form of Government, based on a federation of British Indian Provinces and Indian States. Detailed provisions for the whole scheme were made in the Act of 1935, which included 321 sections and 10 schedules and was the largest and most complex legislative enactment of the kind ever negotiated on to a statute book till that time.

Formally inaugurated in April 1937, the provincial part of the new constitution of 1935 functioned for about two and a half years with a fair amount of smoothness, but at the end of that period it broke down in seven out of the eleven provinces because of the resignation of their office by the Congress Ministries on the war issue. Thereupon the Governors of those provinces assumed sole charge of the Administration aided by Advisers responsible to them. The constitution remained virtually suspended in those provinces.

At the end of the war Congress Ministries were reestablished in eight provinces and in another (the Punjab) the Congress participated in a coalition.

The federal part of the constitution could not be inaugurated according to plan owing to diverse factors—the difficulties experienced by the Princes in acceding to Federation except on the fulfilment of certain conditions, the internal, political and communal differences in British India and, above all, by the declaration of war which militated against any major changes in the governmental machinery at the Centre.

The Viceroy offered to increase the size of the Executive Council, in August 1940, with a view to including additional popular representatives. But it was not accepted by the major political parties. However the Executive Council was reorganised in July 1941. As a result of this, the official majority disappeared and the principle of joint responsibility for all the business that came before it was introduced.

CABINET MISSION PLAN

Soon after the Labour Government took office in 1945 it initiated measures to end the political deadlock. They first sent out a Parliamentary Delegation consisting of eight members to ascertain the views of Indian leaders and convey to them the broad general attitude of the political parties in Britain. Later the British Government sent out a Cabinet Mission consisting of Lord Pethwick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander who were authorised by the Cabinet to negotiate and settle within the broad framework of the British Government's policy the constitutional and political problems of India in association with the Viceroy.

After prolonged consultations which showed that there was no agreement among the two major political parties on such fundamental issues as one State or two, the Cabinet Mission formulated its own proposals for the setting up of a machinery to draw a constitution for the sub-continent.

At the outset the mission flatly declared that they were against the division of the sub-continent into two independent States but at the same time recognized the need for meeting the point of view of the Muslim League.

Inevitably the proposals took the form of a compromise both as regards the nature of the final constitution as well as of the machinery for drafting it. Broadly speaking, the Mission suggested what has been called a three-tier constitution consisting of a Union centre, the Provinces, and an intermediate authority formed by grouping contiguous Provinces according to a certain pattern.

The procedure for drafting such a constitution was also outlined.

INTERIM GOVERNMENT

India also needed a new Government having popular support to carry through some of the heavy tasks with which the Administration was faced. So the Cabinet Mission also proposed that while the Constitution-making proceeded, an interim Government consisting of leaders drawn from the major political parties was to be immediately formed.

Such, in outline were the main recommendations of the Cabinet Mission to help solve the political problem. Neither the Congress nor the League gave these recommendations wholehearted acceptance. After prolonged negotiations conducted by the Viceroy, however, the Congress agreed to accept office and an Interim Government was formed on Sept. 2 (1946). But the League continued to stand out and violent demonstrations occurred all over the country. The Viceroy followed up with further negotiations and, at last the League too agreed to join the Government (October 15), but refused to co-operate with the work of the Constituent Assembly on the ground that the Congress had not really accepted the Mission proposals in regard to certain points in the procedure.

One way of trying to make the two sides agree was for Britain to declare that she would leave India by a certain fixed time regardless of whether the two sides had come to an agreement or not by then. This Britain at last did through an announcement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament. The date fixed by the British Government for withdrawal was June, 1948.

PARTITION

This declaration did not by any means put an end to conflict. For though the British offered to withdraw they did not say to whom power was to be transferred in any particular area in case no agreement had meanwhile been reached among the major parties in the country. Worse still, there followed a mad struggle for power through mass movement in such of those Provinces as had a Muslim majority and a non-Muslim League Government. A mass movement in Assam too appeared to be imminent. Matters had undoubtedly come to a head and if an explosion was to be avoided yet another attempt had to be made to bring the two parties together and agree on a common solution. The instrument through which a common solution was at last reached was the person of Lord Mountbatten who had meanwhile taken the place of Lord Wavell as Viceroy and Governor-General (March 24, 1947). As soon as he assumed office Lord Mountbatten opened fresh negotiations with the Congress and the League and after prolonged talks with both sides succeeded in bringing about an agreement based on the division of India, the partition of the Punjab, Bengal and Assam, and the early transfer of complete power on the basis of Dominion Status. The procedure to be followed for dividing the country was simultaneously announced in London and in India on June 3.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

The terms relating to independence announced by Lord Mountbatten were embodied in an Act called the Indian Independence Act which was introduced into Parliament on July 5, passed on July 15 and became law at 10.45 A.M. on July 18.

The Act established two independent Dominions, called India and Pakistan as from August 15, 1947 and transferred all power and authority in the respective areas to the Constituent Assembly of India which was already in existence and the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan which was yet to be formed.

The Constituent Assembly of India was to exercise the powers of the Legislature of the Dominion, in addition to the work of constitution-making. The Government of India Act, 1935 was to be amended either by the Governor-General by order or by the Constituent Assembly which became a sovereign body on August 15, 1947. The administration was to be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this amended Act. Paramountcy lapsed and the Princes were free, either to accede to one of the two Dominions or to remain independent. The parliamentary system of Government was introduced in the provinces and at the Centre. The Governor-General and the Governors became constitutional heads and the cabinet became responsible to the Legislature.

During all this period the Constituent Assembly, which had first met on December 9, 1946 (and later joined by representatives from States), was busy framing a constitution for India. A Draft containing 243 Articles and 13 Schedules was prepared by the Constitutional Adviser, Sir B. N. Rau. However, subsequently a Drafting Committee was appointed by the Constituent Assembly with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as Chairman. Besides the Chairman the Committee consisted of the following : Mr. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Saiyid Mohamed Saadula, Mr. N. Madhava Rao and D. P. Khaitan, The Committee was asked to submit a draft, consistent with the resolutions passed and recommendation made by the Constituent Assembly. This the Committee did on February 21, 1948. The Assembly then under the Presidentship of Dr. Rajendra Prasad went into the draft constitution clause by clause. There were in all eleven sessions of the Assembly, which sat for 165 days. It took 2 years, 11 months and 18 days to complete the work. The Draft Constitution had contained 315 Articles and 8 Schedules, and as many as 2,473 amendments were moved before the Constitution was finally adopted on 26th November 1949. The new Constitution contained 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. It was inaugurated on January 26, 1950.

Two new Articles (31A and 31B) and one Schedule (No. 9) were afterwards inserted by an amendment.

While working the Constitution some of its provisions particularly those with respect to fundamental rights proved an obstacle in implementing certain measures of reform. The Legislatures of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh enacted agrarian laws which the zamindars challenged on the ground that they contravened the fundamental rights conferred on them. Similarly certain orders of the Madras Government were also challenged on the same ground. Hence a bill was brought forward to amend the Constitution. It was passed in the form of the Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951. The main object of the Act was to secure Constitutional validity of the Zamindari Abolition Laws, to prevent abuse of freedom of speech and expression involving the security of the State and friendly relations with foreign powers, and thirdly to promote the educational and economic interests of the backward classes. The validity of this Act was also challenged. But the Supreme Court decided that the Amendment was valid.

The full text of the new Constitution is given overleaf.

THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

[The following is the full text of the Constitution of the Indian Union as passed by the Indian Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949 and as amended by the provisional Parliament in June 1951.

The number at the head of a paragraph is the number of the article as it appears in the Constitution.]

PREAMBLE

WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity of the Nation.

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, DO HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

PART I
THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY

1. (1) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.

(2) The States and the territories thereof shall be the States and their territories specified in Parts A, B and C of the First Schedule.

(3) The territory of India shall comprise—

(*a*) the territories of the States;

(*b*) the territories specified in Part D of the First Schedule; and

(*c*) such other territories as may be acquired.

2. Parliament may by law admit into the Union, or establish, new States on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

3. Parliament may by law—

(*a*) form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;

(*b*) increase the area of any State;

(*c*) diminish the area of any State;

(*d*) alter the boundaries of any State;

(*e*) alter the name of any State:

Provided that no Bill for the purpose shall be introduced in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President and unless, where the proposal contained in the Bill affects the boundaries of any State or States specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule or the name or names of any such State or States, the views of the Legislature of the State or, as the case may be, of each of the States both with respect to the proposal to introduce the Bill and with respect to the provisions thereof have been ascertained by the President.

4. (1) Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State or States affected by such law) as Parliament may deem necessary.

(2) No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

PART II
CITIZENSHIP

5. At the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and—

(*a*) who was born in the territory of India; or

(*b*) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or

(*c*) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding such commencement,

shall be a citizen of India.

6. Notwithstanding anything in article 5, a person who has migrated to the territory of India from the territory now included in Pakistan shall be deemed to be a citizen of India at the commencement of this Constitution if—

(*a*) he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted); and

(*b*) (*i*) in the case where such person has so migrated before the nineteenth day of July, 1948, he has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India since the date of his migration, or

(*ii*) in the case where such person has so migrated on or after the nineteenth day of July, 1948, he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in that behalf by the Government of the Dominion of India on an application made by him therefor to such officer before the commencement of this Constitution in the form and manner prescribed by that Government:

Provided that no person shall be so registered unless he has been resident in the territory of India for at least six months immediately preceding the date of his application.

7. Notwithstanding anything in articles 5 and 6, a person who has after the first day of March, 1947, migrated from the territory of India to the territory now included in Pakistan shall not be deemed to be a citizen of India:

Provided that nothing in this article shall apply to a person who, after having so migrated to the territory now included in Pakistan, has returned to the territory of India under a permit for resettlement or permanent return issued by or under the authority of any law and every such person shall for the purposes of clause (*b*) of article 6 be deemed to have migrated to the territory of India after the nineteenth day of July, 1948.

8. Notwithstanding anything in article 5 any person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted), and who is ordinarily residing in any country outside India as so defined shall be deemed to be a citizen of India if he has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country where he is for the time being residing on an application made by him therefor to such diplomatic or consular representative, whether before or after the commencement of this Constitution, in the form and manner prescribed by the Government of the Dominion of India or the Government of India.

9. No person shall be a citizen of India by virtue of article 5, or be deemed to be a citizen of India by virtue of article 6 or article 8, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign State.

10. Every person who is or is deemed to be a citizen of India under any of the foregoing provisions of this Part shall, subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament, continue to be such citizen.

11. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship.

PART III
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS
GENERAL

12. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.

13. (1) All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.

(2) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.

(3) In this article, unless the context otherwise requires—

(*a*) "law" includes any Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India the force of law;

(*b*) "laws in force" includes laws passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that any such law or any part thereof may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas.

RIGHT TO EQUALITY

14. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

15. (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to—

(*a*) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment; or

(*b*) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

(4) Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

16. (1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under any State specified in the First Schedule or any local or other authority within its territory, any requirement as to residence within that State prior to such employment or appointment.

(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

(5) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any law which provides that the incumbent of an office in connection with the affairs of any religious or denominational institution or any member of the governing body thereof shall be a person professing a particular religion or belonging to a particular denomination.

17. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

18. (1) No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State.

(2) No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State.

(3) No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign State.

(4) No person, holding any office of profit or trust under the State shall, without the consent of the President, accept any present, emolument, or office of any kind from or under any foreign State.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM

19. (1) All citizens shall have the right—

(*a*) to freedom of speech and expression;

(*b*) to assemble peaceably and without arms;

(*c*) to form associations or unions;

(*d*) to move freely throughout the territory of India;

(*e*) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;

(*f*) to acquire, hold and dispose of property;

(*g*) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

(2) Nothing in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause in the interest of the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, including in particular, any existing or other law relating to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

(3) Nothing in sub-clause (*b*) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of public order, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

(4) Nothing in sub-clause (*c*) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of public order or morality, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause.

(5) Nothing in sub-clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of any of the rights conferred by the said sub-clauses either in the interests of the general public or for the protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe.

(6) Nothing in sub-clause (*g*) of the said clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it imposes, or prevent the State from making any law imposing, in the interests of the general public, reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub-clause, and, in particular, nothing in the said sub-clause shall affect the operation of any existing law in so far as it relates to, or prevents the State from making any law relating to—

(*i*) the professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business, or

(*ii*) the carrying on by the State, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the State, of any trade, business, industry or service, whether to the exclusion, complete or partial, of citizens or otherwise.

No law in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the constitution which is consistent with the provisions of article 19 as amended shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void, on the ground that, being a law which takes away or abridges the right conferred by sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) of the said article, its operation was not saved by sub-clause (2) of that article as originally enacted.

Explanation—In this clause the expression 'law in force' has the same meaning as in clause (1) of article 13 of the constitution.

20. (1) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

(2) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

(3) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

21. No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

22. (1) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice.

(2) Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

(3) Nothing in clauses (1) and (2) shall apply—

(*a*) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien; or

(*b*) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

(4) No law providing for preventive detention shall authorise the detention of a person for a longer period than three months unless—

(*a*) an Advisory Board consisting of persons who are, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as, Judges of a High Court has reported before the expiration of the said period of three months that there is in its opinion sufficient cause for such detention:

Provided that nothing in this sub-clause shall authorise the detention of any person beyond the maximum period prescribed by any law made by Parliament under sub-clause (*b*) of clause (7); or

(*b*) such person is detained in accordance with the provisions of any law made by Parliament under sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of clause (7).

(5) When any person is detained in pursuance of an order made under any law providing for preventive detention, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, communicate to such person the grounds on which the order has been made and shall afford him the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order.

(6) Nothing in clause (5) shall require the authority making any such order as is referred to in that clause to disclose facts which such authority considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

(7) Parliament may by law prescribe—

(*a*) the circumstances under which, and the class or classes of cases in which, a person may be detained for a period longer than three months under any law providing for preventive detention without obtaining the opinion of an Advisory Board in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (*a*) of clause (4);

(*b*) the maximum period for which any person may in any class or classes of cases be detained under any law providing for preventive detention; and

(*c*) the procedure to be followed by an Advisory Board in an inquiry under sub-clause (*a*) of clause (4).

RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION

23. (1) Traffic in human beings and *begar* and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

(2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

24. No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION

25. (1) Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion.

(2) Nothing in this article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law—

(*a*) regulating or restricting any economic, financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice;

(*b*) providing for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Explanation I.—The wearing and carrying of *kirpans* shall be deemed to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion.

Explanation II.—In sub-clause (*b*) of clause (2), the reference to Hindus shall be construed as including a reference to persons professing the Sikh, Jaina or Buddhist religion, and the reference to Hindu religious institutions shall be construed accordingly.

26. Subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right—

(*a*) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;

(*b*) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;

(*c*) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and

(*d*) to administer such property in accordance with law.

27. No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.

28. (1) No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to an educational institution which is administered by the State but has been established under any endowment or trust which requires that religious instruction shall be imparted in such institution.

(3) No person attending any educational institution recognised by the State or receiving aid out of State funds shall be required to take part in any religious instruction that may be imparted in such institution or to attend any religious worship that may be conducted in such institution or in any premises attached thereto unless such person or, if such person is a minor, his guardian has given his consent thereto.

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS

29. (1) Any section of the citizens residing in the territory of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

(2) No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them.

30. (1) All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

(2) The State shall not, in granting aid to educational institutions, discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

RIGHT TO PROPERTY

31. (1) No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.

(2) No property, movable or immovable, including any interest in, or in any company owning, any commercial or industrial undertaking, shall be taken possession of or acquired for public purposes under any law authorising the taking of such possession or such acquisition, unless the law provides for compensation for the property taken possession of or acquired and either fixes the amount of the compensation, or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, the compensation is to be determined and given.

(3) No such law as is referred to in clause (2) made by the Legislature of a State shall have effect unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent.

(4) If any Bill pending at the commencement of this Constitution in the Legislature of a State has, after it has been passed by such Legislature, been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, then, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the law so assented to shall not be called in question in any court on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of clause (2).

(5) Nothing in clause (2) shall affect—

(*a*) the provision of any existing law other than a law to which the provisions of clause (6) apply, or

(*b*) the provisions of any law which the State may hereafter make—

(*i*) for the purpose of imposing or levying any tax or penalty, or

(*ii*) for the promotion of public health or the prevention of danger to life or property, or

(*iii*) in pursuance of any agreement entered into between the Government of the Dominion of India or the Government of India and the Government of any other country, or otherwise, with respect to property declared by law to be evacuee property.

(6) Any law of the State enacted not more than eighteen months before the commencement of this Constitution may within three months from such commencement be submitted to the President for his certification; and thereupon, if the President by public notification so certifies, it shall not be called in question in any court on the ground that it contravenes the provisions of clause (2) of this article or has contravened the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 299 of the Government of India Act, 1935.

31A. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, no law providing for the acquisition by the State of any estate or of any rights therein or for the extinguishment or modification of any such rights shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by, any provisions of this Part.

Provided that where such law is a law made by the legislature of a State, the provisions of this article shall not apply thereto unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent.

(2) In this article—

(*a*) The expression 'estate' shall, in relation to any local area, have the same meaning as that expression or its local equivalent has in the existing law relating to land tenures in force in that area, and shall also include any Jagir, Inam or muafi or other similar grant;

(*b*) the expression "rights" in relation to an estate, shall include any rights vesting in proprietor, sub-proprietor, under-proprietor, tenure-holder or other intermediary and any rights or privileges in respect of land revenue.

31B. Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions contained in article 31A, none of the Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule nor any of the provisions thereof shall be deemed to be void, or ever to have become void, on the ground that such Act, Regulation or provision is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by any provisions of this Part, and notwithstanding any judgement, decree or order of any court or tribunal to the contrary, each of the said Acts and Regulations shall, subject to the power of any competent Legislature to repeal or amend it, continue in force.

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES

32. (1) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by this Part is guaranteed.

(2) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Part.

(3) Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Supreme Court by clauses (1) and (2), Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under clause (2).

(4) The right guaranteed by this article shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by this Constitution.

33. Parliament may by law determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order, be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.

34. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, Parliament may by law indemnify any person in the service of the Union or of a State or any other person in respect of any act done by him in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area within the territory of India where martial law was in force or validate any sentence passed, punishment inflicted, forfeiture ordered or other act done under martial law in such area.

35. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(*a*) Parliament shall have, and the Legislature of a State shall not have, power to make laws—

(*i*) with respect to any of the matters which under clause (3) of article 16, clause (3) of article 32, article 33 and article 34 may be provided for by law made by Parliament; and

(*ii*) for prescribing punishment for those acts which are declared to be offences under this Part;

and Parliament shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Constitution, make laws for prescribing punishment for the acts referred to in sub-clause (*ii*);

(*b*) any law in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in the territory of India with respect to any of the matters referred to in sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) or providing for punishment for any act referred to in sub-clause (*ii*) of that clause shall, subject to the terms thereof and to any adaptations and modifications that may be made therein under article 372, continue in force until altered or repealed or amended by Parliament.

Explanation.—In this article, the expression "law in force" has the same meaning as in article 372.

PART IV
DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

36. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" has the same meaning as in Part III.

37. The provisions contained in this Part shall not be enforceable by any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

38. The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.

39. The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(*a*) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(*b*) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(*c*) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

(*d*) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

(*e*) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;

(*f*) that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

40. The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

41. The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.

42. The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

43. The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas.

44. The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India.

45. The State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years.

46. The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled

Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

47. The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

48. The State shall endeavour to organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines and shall, in particular, take steps for preserving and improving the breeds, and prohibiting the slaughter, of cows and calves and other milch and draught cattle.

49. It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

50. The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State.

51. The State shall endeavour to—

(*a*) promote international peace and security;

(*b*) maintain just and honourable relations between nations;

(*c*) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised peoples with one another; and

(*d*) encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

PART V—THE UNION
CHAPTER I—THE EXECUTIVE
THE PRESIDENT

52. There shall be a President of India.

53. (1) The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law.

(3) Nothing in this article shall—

(*a*) be deemed to transfer to the President any functions conferred by any existing law on the Government of any State or other authority; or

(*b*) prevent Parliament from conferring by law functions on authorities other than the President.

54. The President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of—

(*a*) the elected members of both Houses of Parliament; and

(*b*) the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

55. (1) As far as practicable, there shall be uniformity in the scale of representation of the different States at the election of the President.

(2) For the purpose of securing such uniformity among the States *inter se* as well as parity between the States as a whole and the Union, the number of votes which each elected member of Parliament and of the Legislative Assembly of each State is entitled to cast at such election shall be determined in the following manner:—

(*a*) every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly;

(*b*) if, after taking the said multiples of one thousand, the remainder is not less than five hundred, then the vote of each member referred to in sub-clause (*a*) shall be further increased by one;

(*c*) each elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States under sub-clauses (*a*) and (*b*) by the total number of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament, fractions exceeding one-half being counted as one and other fractions being disregarded.

(3) The election of the President shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

Explanation.—In this article, the expression "population" means the population as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published.

56. (1) The President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that—

(*a*) the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office;

(*b*) the President may, for violation of the Constitution, be removed from office by impeachment in the manner provided in article 61;

(*c*) the President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

(2) Any resignation addressed to the Vice-President under clause (*a*) of the proviso to clause (1) shall forthwith be communicated by him to the Speaker of the House of the People.

57. A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall, subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, be eligible for re-election to that office.

58. (1) No person shall be eligible for election as President unless he—

(*a*) is a citizen of India,

(*b*) has completed the age of thirty-five years, and

(*c*) is qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.

(2) A person shall not be eligible for election as President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.

59. (1) The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as President.

(2) The President shall not hold any other office of profit.

(3) The President shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

(4) The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office.

60. Every President and every person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

"I, A. B., do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will faithfully execute the office of President (or discharge the functions of the President) of India and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of India."

61. (1) When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.

(2) No such charge shall be preferred unless—

(*a*) the proposal to prefer such charge is contained in a resolution which has been moved after at least fourteen days' notice in writing signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House has been given of their intention to move the resolution, and

(*b*) such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.

(3) When a charge has been so preferred by either House of Parliament, the other House shall investigate the charge or cause the charge to be investigated and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented at such investigation.

(4) If as a result of the investigation a resolution is passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House by which the charge was investigated or caused to be investigated, declaring that the charge preferred against the President has been sustained, such resolution shall have the effect of removing the President from his office as from the date on which the resolution is so passed.

62. (1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after, and in no case later than six months from, the date of occurrence of the vacancy; and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 56, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

VICE-PRESIDENT

63. There shall be a Vice-President of India.

64. The Vice-President shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States and shall not hold any other office of profit:

Provided that during any period when the Vice-President acts as President or discharges the functions of the President under article 65, he shall not perform the duties of the office of Chairman of the Council of States and shall not be entitled to any salary or allowance payable to the Chairman of the Council of States under article 97.

65. (1) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Vice-President shall act as President until the date on which a new President elected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter to fill such vacancy enters upon his office.

(2) When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties.

(3) The Vice-President shall, during, and in respect of, the period while he is so acting as, or discharging the functions of, President, have all the powers and immunities of the President and be entitled to such emoluments, allowances

and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

66. (1) The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of both Houses of Parliament assembled at a joint meeting in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot.

(2) The Vice-President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected Vice-President, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice-President.

(3) No person shall be eligible for election as Vice-President unless he—

(*a*) is a citizen of India;

(*b*) has completed the age of thirty-five years; and

(*c*) is qualified for election as a member of the Council of States.

(4) A person shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of the said Governments.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold any office of profit by reason only that he is the President or Vice-President of the Union or the Governor or Rajpramukh or Uparajpramukh of any State or is a Minister either for the Union or for any State.

67. The Vice-President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that—

(*a*) a Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

(*b*) a Vice-President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council of States passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council and agreed to by the House of the People; but no resolution for the purpose of this clause shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution;

(*c*) a Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

68. (1) An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

(2) An election to fill a vacancy in the office of Vice-President occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal, or otherwise shall be held as soon as possible after the occurrence of the vacancy, and the person elected to fill the vacancy shall, subject to the provisions of article 67, be entitled to hold office for the full term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

69. Every Vice-President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

"I, A.B., do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

70. Parliament may make such provision as it thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the President in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter.

DOUBTS, DISPUTES

71. (1) All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final.

(2) If the election of a person as President or Vice-President is declared void by the Supreme Court, acts done by him in the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of the office of President or Vice-President, as the case may be, on or before the date of the decision of the Supreme Court shall not be invalidated by reason of that declaration.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may by law regulate any matter relating to or connected with the election of a President or Vice-President.

72. (1) The President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence—

(*a*) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial;

(*b*) in all cases where the punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends;

(*c*) in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.

(2) Nothing in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) shall affect the power conferred by law on any officer of the Armed Forces of the Union to suspend, remit or commute a sentence passed by a Court Martial.

(3) Nothing in sub-clause (*c*) of clause (1) shall affect the power to suspend, remit or commute a sentence of death exercisable by the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State under any law for the time being in force.

73. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend—

(*a*) to the matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws; and

(*b*) to the exercise of such rights, authority and jurisdiction as are exercisable by the Government of India by virtue of any treaty or agreement:

Provided that the executive power referred to in sub-clause (*a*) shall not, save as expressly provided in this Constitution or in any law made by Parliament, extend in any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule to matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has also power to make laws.

(2) Until otherwise provided by Parliament, a State and any officer or authority of a State may, notwithstanding anything in this article, continue to exercise in matters with respect to which Parliament has power to make laws for that State such executive power or functions as the State or officer or authority thereof could exercise immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

74. (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions.

(2) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.

75. (1) The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

(2) The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

(3) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

(4) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the President shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

(5) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of either House of Parliament shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

(6) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as Parliament may from time to time by law determine and, until Parliament so determines, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL FOR INDIA

76. (1) The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney-General for India.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to give advice to the Government of India upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the President, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

(3) In the performance of his duties the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.

(4) The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President, and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.

CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

77. (1) All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the President, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.

(3) The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

78. It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister—

(*a*) to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation;

(*b*) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for; and

(*c*) if the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

CHAPTER II—PARLIAMENT

GENERAL

79. There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the President and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States and the House of the People.

80. (1) The Council of States shall consist of—

(*a*) twelve members to be nominated by the President in accordance with the provisions of clause (3); and

(*b*) not more than two hundred and thirty-eight representatives of the States.

(2) The allocation of seats in the Council of States to be filled by representatives of the States shall be in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Fourth Schedule.

(3) The members to be nominated by the President under sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:—

Literature, science, art and social service.

(4) The representatives of each State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule in the Council of States shall be elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) The representatives of the States specified in Part C of the First Schedule in the Council of States shall be chosen in such manner as Parliament may by law prescribe.

81. (1) (*a*) Subject to the provisions of clause (2) and of articles 82 and 331, the House of the People shall consist of not more than five hundred members directly elected by the voters in the States.

(*b*) For the purpose of sub-clause (*a*), the States shall be divided, grouped or formed into territorial constituencies and the number of members to be allotted to each such constituency shall be so determined as to ensure that there shall be not less than one member for every 750,000 of the population and not more than one member for every 500,000 of the population.

(*c*) The ratio between the number of members allotted to each territorial constituency and the population of that constituency as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the territory of India.

(2) The representation in the House of the People of the territories comprised within the territory of India but not included within any State shall be such as Parliament may by law provide.

(3) Upon the completion of each census, the representation of the several territorial constituencies in the House of the People shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and with effect from such date as Parliament may by law determine:

Provided that such readjustment shall not affect representation in the House of the People until the dissolution of the then existing House.

82. Notwithstanding anything in clause (1) of article 81, Parliament may by law provide for the representation in the House of the People of any State specified in Part C of the First Schedule or of any territories comprised within the territory of India but not included within any State on a basis or in a manner other than that provided in that clause.

83. (1) The Council of States shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law.

(2) The House of the People, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the House.

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate.

84. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in Parliament unless he—

(*a*) is a citizen of India;

(*b*) is, in the case of a seat in the Council of States, not less than thirty years of age and, in the case of a seat in the House of the People, not less than twenty-five years of age; and

(*c*) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

85. (1) The President shall from time to time summon each house of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

(2) The President may from time to time—

(*a*) prorogue the Houses or either House;

(*b*) dissolve the House of the People.

86. (1) The President may address either House of Parliament or both Houses assembled together, and for that purpose require the attendance of members.

(2) The President may send messages to either House of Parliament, whether with respect to a Bill then pending in Parliament or otherwise, and a House to which any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

87. (1) At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address.

88. Every Minister and the Attorney-General of India shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, either House, any joint sitting of the Houses, and any committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member, but shall not by virtue of this article be entitled to vote.

OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT

89. (1) The Vice-President of India shall be *ex-officio* Chairman of the Council of States.

(2) The Council of States shall, as soon as may be, choose a member of the Council to be Deputy Chairman thereof and, so often as the office of Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the Council shall choose another member to be Deputy Chairman thereof.

90. A member holding office as Deputy Chairman of the Council of States—

(*a*) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Council;

(*b*) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman, resign his office; and

(*c*) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (*c*) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

91. (1) While the office of Chairman is vacant, or during any period when the Vice-President is acting as, or discharging the functions of, President, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Chairman, or, if the office of Deputy Chairman is also vacant, by such member of the Council of States as the President may appoint for the purpose.

(2) During the absence of the Chairman from any sitting of the Council of States the Deputy Chairman, or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Council, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Council, shall act as Chairman.

92. (1) At any sitting of the Council of States, while any resolution for the removal of the Vice-President from his office is under consideration, the Chairman, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Chairman, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 91 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Chairman, or, as the case may be, the Deputy Chairman, is absent.

(2) The Chairman shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Council of States while any resolution for the removal of the Vice-President from his office is under consideration in the Council, but, notwithstanding anything in article 100, shall not be entitled to vote at all on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings.

SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKER

93. The House of the People shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the House to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the House shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be.

94. A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of the People—

(*a*) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the House of the People;

(*b*) may at any time, by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office; and

(*c*) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (*c*) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution:

Provided further that, whenever the House of the People is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the House of the People after the dissolution.

95. (1) While the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the House of the People as the President may appoint for the purpose.

(2) During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the House of the People the Deputy Speaker or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the House, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the House, shall act as Speaker.

96. (1) At any sitting of the House of the People, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 95 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Speaker, or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker, is absent.

(2) The Speaker shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the House of the People while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the House and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 100, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes.

97. There shall be paid to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States, and to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, such salaries and allowances as may be respectively fixed by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such salaries and allowances as are specified in the Second Schedule.

98. (1) Each House of Parliament shall have a separate secretarial staff:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the creation of posts common to both Houses of Parliament.

(2) Parliament may by law regulate the recruitment and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of either House of Parliament.

(3) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (2), the President may, after consultation with the Speaker of the House of the People or the Chairman of the Council of States, as the case may be, make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to the secretarial staff of the House of the People or the Council of States, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any law made under the said clause.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

99. Every member of either House of Parliament shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

100. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution, all questions at any sitting of either House or joint sitting of the Houses shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as Chairman or Speaker.

The Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(2) Either House of Parliament shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in Parliament shall be valid notwithstanding that it is discovered subsequently that some person who was not entitled so to do sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(3) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament shall be one-tenth of the total number of members of the House.

(4) If at any time during a meeting of a House there is no quorum, it shall be the duty of the Chairman or Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS

101. (1) No person shall be a member of both Houses of Parliament and provision shall be made by Parliament by law for the vacation by a person who is chosen a member of both Houses of his seat in one House or the other.

(2) No person shall be a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, and if a person is chosen a member both of Parliament and of a House of the Legislature of such a State, then, at the expiration of such period as may be specified in rules made by the President, that person's seat in Parliament shall become vacant, unless he has previously resigned his seat in the Legislature of the State.

(3) If a member of either House of Parliament—

(*a*) becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, or

(*b*) resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be,

his seat shall thereupon become vacant.

(4) If for a period of sixty days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant:

Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

102. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament—

(*a*) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State, other than an office declared by Parliament by law not to disqualify its holder;

(*b*) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;

(*c*) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(*d*) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State;

(*e*) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

(2) For the purposes of this article a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State by reason only that he is a minister either for the Union or for such State.

(Under the Act XIX of 1950 it is declared: following offices shall not disqualify any one from being a member of Parliament: (*a*) the office of a Minister of State or a Deputy Minister or a Parliamentary Secretary or a Parliamentary Under Secretary; (*b*) an office which is not a whole-time office remunerated either by salary or fees. See also Act LXVIII of 1951).

103. (1) If any question arises as to whether a member of either House of Parliament has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 102, the question shall be referred for the decision of the President and his decision shall be final.

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the President shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.

104. If a person sits or votes as a member of either House of Parliament before he has complied with the requirements of article 99, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, or that he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of any law made by Parliament, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the Union.

POWERS, ETC. OF PARLIAMENT, MEMBERS

105. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament.

(2) No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution.

(4) The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take parts in the proceedings of, a House of Parliament or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of Parliament.

106. Members of either House of Parliament shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that respect is so made, allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

107. (1) Subject to the provisions of articles 109 and 117 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of Parliament.

(2) Subject to the provisions of articles 108 and 109, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of Parliament unless it has been agreed to by both Houses, either without amendment or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Houses.

(3) A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.

(4) A Bill pending in the Council of States which has not been passed by the House of the People shall not lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People.

(5) A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of article 108, lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People.

108. (1) If after a Bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House—

(*a*) the Bill is rejected by the other House; or

(*b*) the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill; or

(*c*) more than six months elapse from the date of the reception of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it,

the President may, unless the Bill has lapsed by reason of a dissolution of the House of the People, notify to the Houses by message if they are sitting or by public notification if they are not sitting, his intention to summon them to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose of deliberating and voting on the Bill:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to a Money Bill.

(2) In reckoning any such period of six months as is referred to in clause (1), no account shall be taken of any period during which the House referred to in sub-clause (*c*) of that clause is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

(3) Where the President has under clause (1) notified his intention of summoning the Houses to meet in a joint sitting, neither House shall proceed further with the Bill, but the President may at any time after the date of his notification summon the Houses to meet in a joint sitting for the purpose specified in the notification and, if he does so, the Houses shall meet accordingly.

(4) If at the joint sitting of the two Houses the Bill, with such amendments, if any, as are agreed to in joint sitting, is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting, it shall be deemed for the purposes of this Constitution to have been passed by both Houses:

Provided that at a joint sitting—

(*a*) if the Bill, having been passed by one House, has not been passed by the other House with amendments and returned to the House in which it originated, no amendment shall be proposed to the Bill other than such amendments (if any) as are made necessary by the delay in the passage of the Bill;

(*b*) if the Bill has been so passed and returned, only such amendments as aforesaid shall be proposed to the Bill and such other amendments as are relevant to the matters with respect to which the Houses have not agreed;

and the decision of the person presiding as to the amendments which are admissible under this clause shall be final.

(5) A joint sitting may be held under this article and a Bill passed thereat, notwithstanding that a dissolution of the House of the People has intervened since the President notified his intention to summon the Houses to meet therein.

MONEY BILLS

109. (1) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States.

(2) After a Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People it shall be transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations and the Council of States shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the House of the People with its recommendations and the House of the People may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Council of States.

(3) If the House of the People accepts any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses with the amendments recommended by the Council of States and accepted by the House of the People.

(4) If the House of the People does not accept any of the recommendations of the Council of States, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People without any of the amendments recommended by the Council of States.

(5) If a Money Bill passed by the House of the People and transmitted to the Council of States for its recommendations is not returned to the House of the People within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the House of the People.

110. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

(*a*) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;

(*b*) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of India, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India;

(*c*) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund;

(*d*) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India;

(*e*) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;

(*f*) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of India or the public account of India or the custody or issue of such money or the audit of the accounts of the Union or of a State; or

(*g*) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*f*).

(2) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final.

(4) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Council of States under article 109, and when it is presented to the President for assent under article 111, the certificate of the Speaker of the House of the People signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

111. When a Bill has been passed by the Houses of Parliament, it shall be presented to the President, and the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds assent therefrom:

Provided that the President may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of a Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill to the Houses with a message requesting that they will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message, and when a Bill is so returned, the Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the Houses with or without amendment and presented to the President for assent, the President shall not withhold assent therefrom.

PROCEDURE

112. (1) The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for that year, in this Part referred to as the "annual financial statement".

(2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately—

(*a*) the sums required to meet expenditure described by this Constitution as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India; and

(*b*) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of India,

and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.

(3) The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India—

(*a*) the emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office;

(*b*) the salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People;

(*c*) debt charges for which the Government of India is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt;

(*d*) (*i*) the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Supreme Court;

(*ii*) the pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of the Federal Court;

(*iii*) the pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of any High Court which exercises jurisdiction in relation to any area included in the territory of India or which at any time before the commencement of this Constitution exercised jurisdiction in relation to any area included in a Province corresponding to a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule;

(*e*) the salary, allowances and pension payable to or in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India;

(*f*) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal;

(*g*) any other expenditure declared by this Constitution or by Parliament by law to be so charged.

113. (1) So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in either House of Parliament of any of those estimates.

(2) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the People, and the House of the People shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.

APPROPRIATION BILLS

114. (1) As soon as may be after the grants under article 113 have been made by the House of the People, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of all moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the grants so made by the House of the People; and

(*b*) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before Parliament.

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in either House of Parliament which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this clause shall be final.

(3) Subject to the provisions of articles 115 and 116, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article.

115. (1) The President shall—

(*a*) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 114 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(*b*) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the House of the People a demand for such excess, as the case may be.

(2) The provisions of articles 112, 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to a demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure or grant.

VOTING OF GRANTS

116. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the House of the People shall have power—

(*a*) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in article 113 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of article 114 in relation to that expenditure;

(*b*) to make a grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in an annual financial statement;

(*c*) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year;

and Parliament shall have power to authorise by law the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of India for the purposes for which the said grants are made.

(2) The provisions of articles 113 and 114 shall have effect in relation to the making of any grant under clause (1) and to any law to be made under that clause as they have effect in relation to the making of a grant with regard to any expenditure mentioned in the annual financial statement and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet such expenditure.

117. (1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*f*) of clause (1) of article 110 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the President and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in the Council of States:

Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this clause for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax.

(2) A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India shall not be passed by either House of Parliament unless the President has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

118. (1) Each House of Parliament may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business.

(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature of the Dominion of India shall have effect in relation to Parliament subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Chairman of the Council of States or the Speaker of the House of the People, as the case may be.

(3) The President, after consultation with the Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker of the House of the People, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to joint sittings of, and communications between, the two Houses.

(4) At a joint sitting of the two Houses the Speaker of the House of the People, or in his absence such person as may be determined by rules of procedure made under clause (3), shall preside.

119. Parliament may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, each House of Parliament in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by a House of Parliament under clause (1) of article 118 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to Parliament under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail.

120. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in Parliament shall be transacted in Hindi or in English:

Provided that the Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in Hindi or in English to address the House in his mother tongue.

(2) Unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words "or in English" were omitted therefrom.

121. No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided.

122. (1) The validity of any proceedings in Parliament shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

(2) No officer or member of Parliament in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in Parliament shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

CHAPTER III—LEGISLATIVE POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT

123. (1) If at any time, except when both Houses of Parliament are in session, the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, but every such Ordinance—

(*a*) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the re-assembly of Parliament, or, if before the expiration of that period resolutions disapproving it are passed by both Houses, upon the passing of the second of those resolutions; and

(*b*) may be withdrawn at any time by the President.

Explanation.—Where the Houses of Parliament are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks shall be reckoned from the later of those dates for the purposes of this clause.

(3) If and so far as an Ordinance under this article makes any provision which Parliament would not under this Constitution be competent to enact, it shall be void.

CHAPTER IV—THE UNION JUDICIARY

124. (1) There shall be a Supreme Court of India consisting of a Chief Justice of India and, until Parliament by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than seven other Judges.

(2) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts in the States as the President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years:

Provided that in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of India shall always be consulted:

Provided further that—

(*a*) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

(*b*) a Judge may be removed from his office in the manner provided in clause (4).

(3) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(*a*) has been for at least five years a Judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or

(*b*) has been for at least ten years an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession; or

(*c*) is, in the opinion of the President, a distinguished jurist.

Explanation I.—In this clause "High Court" means a High Court which exercises or which at any time before the commencement of this Constitution exercised, jurisdiction in any part of the territory of India.

Explanation II.—In computing for the purpose of this clause the period during which a person has been an advocate, any period during which a person has held judicial office not inferior to that of a district judge after he became an advocate shall be included.

(4) A Judge of the Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting has been presented to the President in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

(5) Parliament may by law regulate the procedure for the presentation of an address and for the investigation and proof of the misbehaviour or incapacity of a Judge under clause (4).

(6) Every person appointed to be a Judge of the Supreme Court shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

(7) No person who has held office as a Judge of the Supreme Court shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

SALARIES, ETC.

125. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court such salaries as are specified in the Second Schedule.

(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such privileges and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and, until so determined, to such privileges, allowances and rights as are specified in the Second Schedule:

Provided that neither the privileges nor the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

126. When the office of Chief Justice of India is vacant or when the Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

127. (1) If at any time there should not be a quorum of the Judges of the Supreme Court available to hold or continue any session of the Court, the Chief Justice of India may, with the previous consent of the President and after consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned, request in writing the attendance at the sittings of the Court, as an *ad hoc* Judge, for such period as may be necessary, of a Judge of a High Court duly qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court to be designated by the Chief Justice of India.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Judge who has been so designated, in priority to other duties of his office, to attend the sittings of the Supreme Court at the time and for the period for which his attendance is required, and while so attending he shall have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges, and shall discharge the duties, of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

128. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Chief Justice of India may at any time, with the previous consent of the President, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court or of the Federal Court to sit and act as a Judge of the Supreme Court, and every such person so requested shall, while so sitting and acting, be entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine and have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be, a Judge of that Court:

Provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to require any such person as aforesaid to sit and act as a Judge of that Court unless he consents so to do.

129. The Supreme Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

130. The Supreme Court shall sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION

131. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute—

(*a*) between the Government of India and one or more States; or

(*b*) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other; or

(*c*) between two or more States,

if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends:

Provided that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to—

(*i*) a dispute to which a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule is a party, if the dispute arises out of any provision of a treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument which was entered into or executed before the commencement of this Constitution and has, or has been, continued in operation after such commencement;

(*ii*) a dispute to which any State is a party, if the dispute arises out of any provision of a treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument which provides that the said jurisdiction shall not extend to such a dispute.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION

132. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order of a High Court in the territory of India, whether in a civil, criminal or other proceeding, if the High Court certifies that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution.

(2) Where the High Court has refused to give such a certificate, the Supreme Court may, if it is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution, grant special leave to appeal from such judgment, decree or final order.

(3) Where such a certificate is given or such leave is granted, any party in the case may appeal to the Supreme Court on the ground that any such question as aforesaid has been wrongly decided and, with the leave of the Supreme Court, on any other ground.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article, the expression "final order" includes an order deciding an issue which, if decided in favour of the appellant, would be sufficient for the final disposal of the case.

133. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, decree or final order in a civil proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India if the High Court certifies—

(*a*) that the amount or value of the subject-matter of the dispute in the court of first instance and still in dispute on appeal was and is not less than twenty thousand rupees or such other sum as may be specified in that behalf by Parliament by law; or

(*b*) that the judgment, decree or final order involves directly or indirectly some claim or question respecting property of the like amount or value; or

(*c*) that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court;

and, where the judgment, decree or final order appealed from affirms the decision of the court immediately below in any case other than a case referred to in sub-clause (*c*), if the High Court further certifies that the appeal involves some substantial question of law.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in article 132, any party appealing to the Supreme Court under clause (1) may urge as one of the grounds in such appeal that a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution has been wrongly decided.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, no appeal shall, unless Parliament by law otherwise provides, lie to the Supreme Court from the judgment, decree or final order of one Judge of a High Court.

134. (1) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India if the High Court—

(*a*) has on appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death; or

(*b*) has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any court subordinate to its authority and has in such trial convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death; or

(*c*) certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court:

Provided that an appeal under sub-clause (*c*) shall lie subject to such provisions as may be made in that behalf under clause (1) of article 145 and to such conditions as the High Court may establish or require.

(2) Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court any further powers to entertain and hear appeals from any judgment, final order or sentence in a criminal proceeding of a High Court in the territory of India subject to such conditions and limitations as may be specified in such law.

OTHER FUNCTIONS

135. Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the Supreme Court shall also have jurisdiction and powers with respect to any matter to which the provisions of article 133 or article 134 do not apply if jurisdiction and powers in relation to that matter were exercisable by the Federal Court immediately before the commencement of this Constitution under any existing law.

136. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgment, decree, determination, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal in the territory of India.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply to any judgment, determination, sentence or order passed or made by any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.

137. Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament or any rules made under article 145, the Supreme Court shall have power to review any judgment pronounced or order made by it.

138. (1) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any of the matters in the Union List as Parliament may by law confer.

(2) The Supreme Court shall have such further jurisdiction and powers with respect to any matter as the Government of India and the Government of any State may by special agreement confer, if Parliament by law provides for the exercise of such jurisdiction and powers by the Supreme Court.

139. Parliament may by law confer on the Supreme Court power to issue directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for any purposes other than those mentioned in clause (2) of article 32.

140. Parliament may by law make provision for conferring upon the Supreme Court such supplemental powers not inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Constitution as may appear to be necessary or desirable for the purpose of enabling the Court more effectively to exercise the jurisdiction conferred upon it by or under this Constitution.

141. The law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India.

ENFORCEMENT OF DECREES

142. (1) The Supreme Court in the exercise of its jurisdiction may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it, and any decree so passed or order so made shall be enforceable throughout the territory of India in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, in such manner as the President may by order prescribe.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made in this behalf by Parliament, the Supreme Court shall, as respects the whole of the territory of India, have all and every power to make any order for the purpose of securing the attendance of any person, the discovery or production of any documents, or the investigation or punishment of any contempt of itself.

143. (1) If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

(2) The President may, notwithstanding anything in clause (*i*) of the proviso to article 131, refer a dispute of the kind mentioned in the said clause to the Supreme Court for opinion and the Supreme Court shall, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.

144. All authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India shall act in aid of the Supreme Court.

RULES OF COURT

145. (1) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the Supreme Court may from time to time, with the approval of the President, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court including—

(*a*) rules as to the persons practising before the Court;

(*b*) rules as to the procedure for hearing appeals and other matters pertaining to appeals including the time within which appeals to the Court are to be entered;

(*c*) rules as to the proceedings in the Court for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III;

(*d*) rules as to the entertainment of appeals under sub-clause (*c*) of clause (1) of article 134;

(*e*) rules as to the conditions subject to which any judgment pronounced or order made by the Court may be reviewed and the procedure for such review including the time within which applications to the Court for such review are to be entered;

(*f*) rules as to the costs of and incidental to any proceedings in the Court and as to the fees to be charged in respect of proceedings therein;

(*g*) rules as to the granting of bail;

(*h*) rules as to stay of proceedings;

(*i*) rules providing for the summary determination of any appeal which appears to the Court to be frivolous or vexatious or brought for the purpose of delay;

(*j*) rules as to the procedure for inquiries referred to in clause (1) of article 317.

(2) Subject to the provisions of clause (3) rules made under this article may fix the minimum number of Judges who are to sit for any purpose, and may provide for the powers of single Judges and Division Courts.

(3) The minimum number of Judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution or for the purpose of hearing any reference under article 143 shall be five:

Provided that, where the Court hearing an appeal under any of the provisions of this Chapter other than article 132 consists of less than five Judges and in the course of the hearing of the appeal the Court is satisfied that the appeal involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the appeal, such Court shall refer the question for opinion to a Court constituted as required by this clause for the purpose of deciding any case involving such a question and shall on receipt of the opinion dispose of the appeal in conformity with such opinion.

(4) No judgment shall be delivered by the Supreme Court save in open Court, and no report shall be made under article 143 save in accordance with an opinion also delivered in open Court.

(5) No judgment and no such opinion shall be delivered by the Supreme Court save with the concurrence of a majority of the Judges present at the hearing of the case, but nothing in this clause shall be deemed to prevent a Judge who does not concur from delivering a dissenting judgment or opinion.

OFFICERS OF COURT

146. (1) Appointments of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of India or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct:

Provided that the President may by rule require that in such cases as may be specified in the rule, no person not already attached to the Court shall be appointed to any office connected with the Court, save after consultation with the Union Public Service Commission.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of officers and servants of the Supreme Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Chief Justice of India or by some other Judge or officer of the Court authorised by the Chief Justice of India to make rules for the purpose:

Provided that the rules made under this clause shall, so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the President.

(3) The administrative expenses of the Supreme Court, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the officers and servants of the Court, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India, and any fees or other moneys taken by the Court shall form part of that Fund.

147. In this Chapter and in Chapter V of Part VI, references to any substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution shall be construed as including references to any substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Government of India Act, 1935 (including any enactment amending or supplementing that Act), or of any Order in Council or order made thereunder, or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, or of any order made thereunder.

COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR-GENERAL OF INDIA

148. (1) There shall be a Comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

(2) Every person appointed to be the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

(3) The salary and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until they are so determined, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule:

Provided that neither the salary of a Comptroller and Auditor-General nor his rights in respect of leave of absence, pension or age of retirement shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

(4) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office.

(5) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the President after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

(6) The administrative expenses of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of persons serving in that office, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

DUTIES AND POWERS

149. (1) The Comptroller and Auditor-General shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States and of any other authority or body as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall perform such duties and exercise such powers in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the States as were conferred on or exercisable by the Auditor-General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in relation to the accounts of the Dominion of India and of the Provinces respectively.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall apply in relation to the accounts for the period beginning on the twenty-sixth day of January 1950 and ending on the thirty-first day of March 1950 of any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule, and the provisions relating to the audit of the accounts of such State in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall continue to have effect in relation to the accounts for the said period of such State.

(3) In its application to the Patiala and East Punjab States Union clause (2) shall have effect as if for the reference therein to the thirty-first day of March 1950, there was substituted a reference to the twelfth day of April 1950. (Clauses (2) & (3) shall remain in force for a period of two years only from the commencement of the Constitution.)

150. The accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India may, with the approval of the President, prescribe.

151. (1) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the President, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(2) The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of a State shall be submitted to the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

PART VI—THE STATES IN PART A OF THE FIRST SCHEDULE

CHAPTER I—GENERAL

152. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "State" means a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule.

CHAPTER II—THE EXECUTIVE

THE GOVERNOR

153. There shall be a Governor for each State.

154. (1) The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.

(2) Nothing in this article shall—

(*a*) be deemed to transfer to the Governor any functions conferred by any existing law on any other authority; or

(*b*) prevent Parliament or the Legislature of the State from conferring by law functions on any authority subordinate to the Governor.

155. The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

156. (1) The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

(2) The Governor may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office.

(3) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this article, a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office:

Provided that a Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

157. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty-five years.

158. (1) The Governor shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State specified in the First Schedule, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any such State be appointed Governor, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Governor.

(2) The Governor shall not hold any other office of profit.

(3) The Governor shall be entitled without payment of rent the use of his official residences and shall be also entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such emoluments, allowances and privileges as are specified in the Second Schedule.

(4) The emoluments and allowances of the Governor shall not be diminished during his term of office.

159. Every Governor and every person discharging the functions of the Governor shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe in the presence of the Chief Justice of the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to the State, or, in his absence, the seniormost Judge of that Court available, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say—

"I, A.B., do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm

that I will faithfully execute the office of Governor (or discharge the functions of the Governor) of ———— (*name of the State*) and will to the best of my ability preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law and that I will devote myself to the service and well-being of the people of ———— (*name of the State*)."

160. The President may make such provision as he thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the Governor of a State in any contingency not provided for in this Chapter.

161. The Governor of a State shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends.

162. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the executive power of a State shall extend to the matters with respect to which the Legislature of the State has power to make laws:

Provided that in any matter with respect to which the Legislature of a State and Parliament have power to make laws, the executive power of the State shall be subject to, and limited by, the executive power expressly conferred by this Constitution or by any law made by Parliament upon the Union or authorities thereof.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

163. (1) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is by or under this Constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.

(2) If any question arises whether any matter is or is not a matter as respects which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion, the decision of the Governor in his discretion shall be final, and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.

(3) The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

164. (1) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister, and the Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor:

Provided that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work.

(2) The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

(3) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the Governor shall administer to him the oaths of office and of secrecy according to the forms set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

(4) A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the State shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.

(5) The salaries and allowances of Ministers shall be such as the Legislature of the State may from time to time by law determine and, until the Legislature of the State so determines, shall be as specified in the Second Schedule.

ADVOCATE-GENERAL

165. (1) The Governor of each State shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate-General for the State.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Advocate-General to give advice to the Government of the State upon such legal matters, and to perform such other duties of a legal character, as may from time to time be referred or assigned to him by the Governor, and to discharge the functions conferred on him by or under this Constitution or any other law for the time being in force.

(3) The Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the Governor, and shall receive such remuneration as the Governor may determine.

CONDUCT OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

166. (1) All executive action of the Government of a State shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Governor.

(2) Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the Governor shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the Governor, and the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the Governor.

(3) The Governor shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of the State, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business in so far as it is not business with respect to which the Governor is by or under this Constitution required to act in his discretion.

167. It shall be the duty of the Chief Minister of each State—

(*a*) to communicate to the Governor of the State all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation;

(*b*) to furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation as the Governor may call for; and

(*c*) if the Governor so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

CHAPTER III—LEGISLATURE

168. (1) For every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor, and

(*a*) in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, the Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, two Houses;

(*b*) in other States, one House.

(2) Where there are two Houses of the Legislature of a State, one shall be known as the Legislative Council and the other as the Legislative Assembly, and where there is only one House, it shall be known as the Legislative Assembly.

169. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

(2) Any law referred to in clause (1) shall contain such provisions for the amendment of this Constitution as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as Parliament may deem necessary.

(3) No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

170. (1) Subject to the provisions of article 333, the Legislative Assembly of each State shall be composed of members chosen by direct election.

(2) The representation of each territorial constituency in the Legislative Assembly of a State shall be on the basis of the population of that constituency as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published and shall, save in the case of the autonomous districts of Assam and the constituency comprising the cantonment and municipality of Shillong, be on a scale of not more than one member for every seventy-five thousand of the population:

Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of a State shall in no case be more than five hundred or less than sixty.

(3) The ratio between the number of members to be allotted to each territorial constituency in a State and the population of that constituency as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the State.

(4) Upon the completion of each census, the representation of the several territorial constituencies in the Legislative Assembly of each State shall be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and with effect from such date as Parliament may by law determine:

Provided that such readjustment shall not affect representation in the Legislative Assembly until the dissolution of the then existing Assembly.

COMPOSITION

171. (1) The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council shall not exceed one-fourth of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State:

Provided that the total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than forty.

(2) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the composition of the Legislative Council of a State shall be as provided in clause (3).

(3) Of the total number of members of the Legislative Council of a State—

(*a*) as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as Parliament may by law specify;

(*b*) as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons residing in the State who have been for at least three years graduates of any university in the territory of India or have been for at least three years in possession of qualifications prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament as equivalent to that of a graduate of any such university;

(c) as nearly as may be, one-twelfth shall be elected by electorates consisting of persons who have been for at least three years engaged in teaching in such educational institutions within the State, not lower in standard than that of a secondary school, as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament;

(d) as nearly as may be, one-third shall be elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of the State from amongst persons who are not members of the Assembly;

(e) the remainder shall be nominated by the Governor in accordance with the provisions of clause (5).

(4) The members to be elected under sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (3) shall be chosen in such territorial constituencies as may be prescribed by or under any law made by Parliament, and the elections under the said sub-clauses and under sub-clause (d) of the said clause shall be held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) The members to be nominated by the Governor under sub-clause (e) of clause (3) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely:—

Literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service.

172. (1) Every Legislative Assembly of every State, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the Assembly:

Provided that the said period may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time and not extending in any case beyond a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate.

(2) The Legislative Council of a State shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members thereof shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by Parliament by law.

173. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislature of a State unless he—

(a) is a citizen of India;

(b) is, in the case of a seat in the Legislative Assembly, not less than twenty-five years of age and, in the case of a seat in the Legislative Council, not less than thirty years of age; and

(c) possesses such other qualifications as may be prescribed in that behalf by or under any law made by Parliament.

SESSIONS

174. (1) The Governor shall from time to time summon the House or each House of the Legislature of the State to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

(2) The Governor may from time to time—

(a) prorogue the House or either House;

(b) dissolve the Legislative Assembly.

175. (1) The Governor may address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, either House of the Legislature of the State, or both Houses assembled together, and may for that purpose require the attendance of members.

(2) The Governor may send messages to the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State, whether with respect to a Bill then pending in the Legislature or otherwise, and a House to which any message is so sent shall with all convenient despatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

176. (1) At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons.

(2) Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of the House or either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address.

177. Every Minister and the Advocate-General for a State shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly of the State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses, and to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, any committee of the Legislature of which he may be named a member, but shall not, by virtue of this article, be entitled to vote.

SPEAKER, DEPUTY SPEAKER

178. Every Legislative Assembly of a State shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Assembly to be respectively Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof and, so often as the office of Speaker or Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall choose another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be.

179. A member holding office as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of an Assembly—

(a) Shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Assembly;

(b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Speaker, to the Deputy Speaker, and if such member is the Deputy Speaker, to the Speaker, resign his office; and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Assembly passed by a majority of all the then members of the Assembly:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution:

Provided further that, whenever the Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after the dissolution.

180. (1) While the office of Speaker is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Speaker or, if the office of Deputy Speaker is also vacant, by such member of the Assembly as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

(2) During the absence of the Speaker from any sitting of the Assembly the Deputy Speaker or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Assembly, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Assembly, shall act as Speaker.

181. (1) At any sitting of the Legislative Assembly, while any resolution for the removal of the Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Speaker, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Speaker from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Speaker, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 180 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Speaker or, as the case may be the Deputy Speaker, is absent.

(2) The Speaker shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Assembly while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the Assembly and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 189, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes.

CHAIRMAN, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

182. The Legislative Council of every State having such Council shall, as soon as may be, choose two members of the Council to be respectively Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof and, so often as the office of Chairman or Deputy Chairman becomes vacant, the Council shall choose another member to be Chairman or Deputy Chairman, as the case may be.

183. A member holding office as Chairman or Deputy Chairman of a Legislative Council—

(a) shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the Council;

(b) may at any time by writing under his hand addressed, if such member is the Chairman, to the Deputy Chairman, and if such member is the Deputy Chairman, to the Chairman, resign his office; and

(c) may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Council passed by a majority of all the then members of the Council:

Provided that no resolution for the purpose of clause (c) shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given of the intention to move the resolution.

184. (1) While the office of Chairman is vacant, the duties of the office shall be performed by the Deputy Chairman or, if the office of Deputy Chairman is also vacant, by such member of the Council as the Governor may appoint for the purpose.

(2) During the absence of the Chairman from any sitting of the Council the Deputy Chairman or, if he is also absent, such person as may be determined by the rules of procedure of the Council, or, if no such person is present, such other person as may be determined by the Council, shall act as Chairman.

185. (1) At any sitting of the Legislative Council, while any resolution for the removal of the Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Chairman, or while any resolution for the removal of the Deputy Chairman from his office is under consideration, the Deputy Chairman, shall not, though he is present, preside, and the provisions of clause (2) of article 184 shall apply in relation to every such sitting as they apply in relation to a sitting from which the Chairman or, as the case may be, the Deputy Chairman is absent.

(2) The Chairman shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, the Legislative Council while any resolution for his removal from office is under consideration in the Council and shall, notwithstanding anything in article 189, be entitled to vote only in the first instance on such resolution or on any other matter during such proceedings but not in the case of an equality of votes.

SALARIES, ETC.

186. There shall be paid to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, and to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, such salaries and allowances as may be respectively fixed by the Legislature of the State by law and, until provision in that behalf is so made, such salaries and allowances as are specified in the Second Schedule.

187. (1) The House or each House of the Legislature of a State shall have a separate secretarial staff.

Provided that nothing in this clause shall, in the case of the Legislature of a State having

gislative Council, be construed as preventing creation of posts common to both Houses ich Legislature.

) The Legislature of a State may by law late the recruitment, and the conditions of ice of persons appointed, to the secretarial of the House or Houses of the Legislature ie State.

) Until provision is made by the Legislature ie State under clause (2), the Governor may, consultation with the Speaker of the slative Assembly or the Chairman of the slative Council, as the case may be, make regulating the recruitment, and the condi- of service of persons appointed, to the tarial staff of the Assembly or the Council, any rules so made shall have effect subject he provisions of any law made under the clause.

CONDUCT OF BUSINESS

8. Every member of the Legislative mbly or the Legislative Council of a State before taking his seat, make and subscribe re the Governor, or some person appointed hat behalf by him, an oath or affirmation rding to the form set out for the purpose ie Third Schedule.

9. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this titution, all questions at any sitting of a se of the Legislature of a State shall be rmined by a majority of votes of the members ent and voting, other than the Speaker or rman, or person acting as such.

ie Speaker or Chairman, or person acting ich, shall not vote in the first instance, but have and exercise a casting vote in the of an equality of votes.

A House of the Legislature of a State have power to act notwithstanding any ncy in the membership thereof, and any eedings in the Legislature of a State shall alid notwithstanding that it is discovered equently that some person who was not led so to do sat or voted or otherwise took in the proceedings.

Until the Legislature of the State by law wise provides, the quorum to constitute eeting of a House of the Legislature of a shall be ten members or one-tenth of the number of members of the House, whichever ater.

If at any time during a meeting of the lative Assembly or the Legislative Council State there is no quorum, it shall be the of the Speaker or Chairman, or person g as such, either to adjourn the House or spend the meeting until there is a quorum.

DISQUALIFICATIONS OF MEMBERS

). (1) No person shall be a member of Houses of the Legislature of a State and sion shall be made by the Legislature of tate by law for the vacation by a person is chosen a member of both Houses of his n one House or the other.

No person shall be a member of the latures of two or more States specified in First Schedule and if a person is chosen a ber of the Legislatures of two or more such s, then, at the expiration of such period ay be specified in rules made by the Presi- that person's seat in the Legislatures of ich States shall become vacant, unless he previously resigned his seat in the Legisla- of all but one of the States.

If a member of a House of the Legislature State—

becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191; or

resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker or the Chairman as the case may be,

eat shall thereupon become vacant.

(4) If for a period of sixty days a member of a House of the Legislature of a State is without permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant:

Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or is adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

191. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the Legislative Assembly or Legislative Council of a State—

(a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule, other than an office declared by the Legislature of the State by law not to disqualify its holder;

(b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;

(c) if he is an undischarged insolvent;

(d) if he is not a citizen of India, or has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of a foreign State, or is under any acknowledgment of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State;

(e) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by Parliament.

(2) For the purposes of this article, a person shall not be deemed to hold an office of profit under the Government of India or the Government of any State specified in the First Schedule by reason only that he is a Minister either for the Union or for such State.

DISPUTES

192. (1) If any question arises as to whether a member of a House of the Legislature of a State has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in clause (1) of article 191, the question shall be referred for the decision of the Governor and his decision shall be final.

(2) Before giving any decision on any such question, the Governor shall obtain the opinion of the Election Commission and shall act according to such opinion.

193. If a person sits or votes as a member of the Legislative Assembly or the Legislative Council of a State before he has complied with the requirements of article 188, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof, or that he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of the State, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a penalty of five hundred rupees to be recovered as a debt due to the State.

POWERS, ETC. OF MEMBERS

194. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of the Legislature, there shall be freedom of speech in the Legislature of every State.

(2) No member of the Legislature of a State shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of a House of such a Legislature of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.

(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution.

(4) The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, a House of the Legislature of a State or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of that Legislature.

195. Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of a State shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by the Legislature of the State by law and, until provision in that respect is so made, salaries and allowances at such rates and upon such conditions as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Legislative Assembly of the corresponding Province.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEDURE

196. (1) Subject to the provisions of articles 198 and 207 with respect to Money Bills and other financial Bills, a Bill may originate in either House of the Legislature of a State which has a Legislative Council.

(2) Subject to the provisions of articles 197 and 198, a Bill shall not be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of the Legislature of a State having a Legislative Council unless it has been agreed to by both Houses, either without amendment or with such amendments only as are agreed to by both Houses.

(3) A Bill pending in the Legislature of a State shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House or Houses thereof.

(4) A Bill pending in the Legislative Council of a State which has not been passed by the Legislative Assembly shall not lapse on a dissolution of the Assembly.

(5) A Bill which is pending in the Legislative Assembly of a State, or which having been passed by the Legislative Assembly is pending in the Legislative Council, shall lapse on a dissolution of the Assembly.

197. (1) If after a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a Legislative Council and transmitted to the Legislative Council—

(a) the Bill is rejected by the Council; or

(b) more than three months elapse from the date on which the Bill is laid before the Council without the Bill being passed by it; or

(c) the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree,

the Legislative Assembly may, subject to the rules regulating its procedure, pass the Bill again in the same or in any subsequent session with or without such amendments, if any, as have been made, suggested or agreed to by the Legislative Council and then transmit the Bill as so passed to the Legislative Council.

(2) If after a Bill has been so passed for the second time by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council—

(a) the Bill is rejected by the Council; or

(b) more than one month elapses from the date on which the Bill is laid before the Council without the Bill being passed by it; or

(c) the Bill is passed by the Council with amendments to which the Legislative Assembly does not agree,

the Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by the Houses of the Legislature of the State in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly for the second time with such amendments, if any, as have been made or suggested by the Legislative Council and agreed to by the Legislative Assembly.

(3) Nothing in this article shall apply to a Money Bill.

MONEY BILLS

198. (1) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council.

(2) After a Money Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a

Legislative Council, it shall be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, and the Legislative Council shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the Legislative Assembly with its recommendations, and the Legislative Assembly may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council.

(3) If the Legislative Assembly accepts any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses with the amendments recommended by the Legislative Council and accepted by the Legislative Assembly.

(4) If the Legislative Assembly does not accept any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council, the Money Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly without any of the amendments recommended by the Legislative Council.

(5) If a Money Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations is not returned to the Legislative Assembly within the said period of fourteen days, it shall be deemed to have been passed by both Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the Legislative Assembly.

DEFINITION

199. (1) For the purposes of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters, namely—

(*a*) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;

(*b*) the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the State, or the amendment of the law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the State;

(*c*) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund of the State, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of moneys from any such Fund;

(*d*) the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(*e*) the declaring of any expenditure to be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, or the increasing of the amount of any such expenditure;

(*f*) the receipt of money on account of the Consolidated Fund of the State or the public account of the State or the custody or issue of such money; or

(*g*) any matter incidental to any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*f*).

(2) A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) If any question arises whether a Bill introduced in the Legislature of a State which has a Legislative Council is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of such State thereon shall be final.

(4) There shall be endorsed on every Money Bill when it is transmitted to the Legislative Council under article 198, and when it is presented to the Governor for assent under article 200, the certificate of the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly signed by him that it is a Money Bill.

ASSENT TO BILLS

200. When a Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, has been passed by both Houses of the Legislature of the State, it shall be presented to the Governor and the Governor shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom or that he reserves the Bill for the consideration of the President:

Provided that the Governor may, as soon as possible after the presentation to him of the Bill for assent, return the Bill if it is not a Money Bill together with a message requesting that the House or Houses will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message and, when a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider the Bill accordingly, and if the Bill is passed again by the House or Houses with or without amendment and presented to the Governor for assent, the Governor shall not withhold assent therefrom:

Provided further that the Governor shall not assent to, but shall reserve for the consideration of the President, any Bill which in the opinion of the Governor would, if it became law, so derogate from the powers of the High Court as to endanger the position which that Court is by this Constitution designed to fill.

201. When a Bill is reserved by a Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare either that he assents to the Bill or that he withholds assent therefrom:

Provided that, where the Bill is not a Money Bill, the President may direct the Governor to return the Bill to the House or, as the case may be, the Houses of the Legislature of the State together with such a message as is mentioned in the first proviso to article 200 and, when a Bill is so returned, the House or Houses shall reconsider it accordingly within a period of six months from the date of receipt of such message and, if it is again passed by the House or Houses with or without amendment, it shall be presented again to the President for his consideration.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT

202. (1) The Governor shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, in this Part referred to as the "annual financial statement."

(2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the annual financial statement shall show separately—

(*a*) the sums required to meet expenditure described by this Constitution as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State; and

(*b*) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of the State;

and shall distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.

(3) The following expenditure shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of each State—

(*a*) the emoluments and allowances of the Governor and other expenditure relating to his office;

(*b*) the salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, also of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council;

(*c*) debt charges for which the State is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges, and other expenditure relating to the raising of loans and the service and redemption of debt;

(*d*) expenditure in respect of the salaries and allowances of Judges of any High Court;

(*e*) any sums required to satisfy any judgment, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunal;

(*f*) any other expenditure declared by this Constitution, or by the Legislature of the State by law, to be so charged.

PROCEDURE

203. (1) So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of a State shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, but nothing in this clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in the Legislature of any of those estimates.

(2) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Assembly shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

(3) No demand for a grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the Governor.

204. (1) As soon as may be after the grants under article 203 have been made by the Assembly, there shall be introduced a Bill to provide for the appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of all moneys required to meet—

(*a*) the grants so made by the Assembly; and

(*b*) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before the House or Houses.

(2) No amendment shall be proposed to any such Bill in the House or either House of the Legislature of the State which will have the effect of varying the amount or altering the destination of any grant so made or of varying the amount of any expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State, and the decision of the person presiding as to whether an amendment is inadmissible under this clause shall be final.

(3) Subject to the provisions of articles 205 and 206, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of this article.

EXCESS GRANTS

205. (1) The Governor shall—

(*a*) if the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of article 204 to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, or

(*b*) if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year,

cause to be laid before the House or the Houses of the Legislature of the State another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State a demand for such excess, as the case may be.

(2) The provisions of articles 202, 203 and 204 shall have effect in relation to any such statement and expenditure or demand and also to any law to be made authorising the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or the grant in respect of such demand as they have effect in relation to the annual financial statement and the expenditure mentioned therein or to a demand for a grant and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure or grant.

EXCEPTIONAL GRANTS

206. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have power—

(*a*) to make any grant in advance in respect of the estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in article 203 for the voting of such grant and the passing of the law in accordance with the provisions of article 204 in relation to that expenditure;

(*b*) to make a grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of the State when on account of the magnitude or the indefinite character of the service the demand cannot be stated with the details ordinarily given in an annual financial statement;

(*c*) to make an exceptional grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year;

and the Legislature of the State shall have power to authorise by law the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the purposes for which the said grants are made.

(2) The provisions of articles 203 and 204 shall have effect in relation to the making of any grant under clause (1) and to any law to be made under that clause as they have effect in relation to the making of a grant with regard to any expenditure mentioned in the annual financial statement and the law to be made for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State to meet such expenditure.

207. (1) A Bill or amendment making provision for any of the matters specified in sub-clauses (*a*) to (*f*) of clause (1) of article 199 shall not be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Governor, and a Bill making such provision shall not be introduced in a Legislative Council:

Provided that no recommendation shall be required under this clause for the moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax.

(2) A Bill or amendment shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters aforesaid by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes.

(3) A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of a State shall not be passed by a House of the Legislature of the State unless the Governor has recommended to that House the consideration of the Bill.

RULES OF PROCEDURE

208. (1) A House of the Legislature of a State may make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and the conduct of its business.

(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature for the corresponding Province shall have effect in relation to the Legislature of the State subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, or the Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be.

(3) In a State having a Legislative Council the Governor, after consultation with the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman of the Legislative Council, may make rules as to the procedure with respect to communications between the two Houses.

209. The Legislature of a State may, for the purpose of the timely completion of financial business, regulate by law the procedure of, and the conduct of business in, the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State in relation to any financial matter or to any Bill for the appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, and, if and so far as any provision of any law so made is inconsistent with any rule made by the House or either House of the Legislature of the State under clause (1) of article 208 or with any rule or standing order having effect in relation to the Legislature of the State under clause (2) of that article, such provision shall prevail.

LANGUAGE

210. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XVII, but subject to the provisions of article 348, business in the Legislature of a State shall be transacted in the official language or languages of the State or in Hindi or in English:

Provided that the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or Chairman of the Legislative Council, or person acting as such, as the case may be, may permit any member who cannot adequately express himself in any of the languages aforesaid to address the House in his mother-tongue.

(2) Unless the Legislature of the State by law otherwise provides, this article shall, after the expiration of a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, have effect as if the words "or in English" were omitted therefrom.

211. No discussion shall take place in the Legislature of a State with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court or of a High Court in the discharge of his duties.

212. (1) The validity of any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

(2) No officer or member of the Legislature of a State in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business, or for maintaining order, in the Legislature shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

CHAPTER IV—LEGISLATIVE POWER OF THE GOVERNOR

213. (1) If at any time, except when the Legislative Assembly of a State is in session, or where there is a Legislative Council in a State, except when both Houses of the Legislature are in session, the Governor is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action, he may promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require:

Provided that the Governor shall not, without instructions from the President, promulgate any such Ordinance if—

(*a*) a Bill containing the same provisions would under this Constitution have required the previous sanction of the President for the introduction thereof into the Legislature; or

(*b*) he would have deemed it necessary to reserve a Bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President; or

(*c*) an Act of the Legislature of the State containing the same provisions would under this Constitution have been invalid unless, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, it had received the assent of the President.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by the Governor, but every such Ordinance—

(*a*) shall be laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State, or where there is a Legislative Council in the State, before both the Houses, and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of the Legislature, or if before the expiration of that period a resolution disapproving it is passed by the Legislative Assembly and agreed to by the Legislative Council, if any, upon the passing of the resolution or, as the case may be, on the resolution being agreed to by the Council and

(*b*) may be withdrawn at any time by the Governor.

Explanation.—Where the Houses of the Legislature of a State having a Legislative Council are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks shall be reckoned from the later of those dates for the purposes of this clause.

(3) If and so far as an Ordinance under this article makes any provision which would not be valid if enacted in an Act of the Legislature of the State assented to by the Governor, it shall be void:

Provided that, for the purposes of the provisions of this Constitution relating to the effect of an Act of the Legislature of a State which is repugnant to an Act of Parliament or an existing law with respect to a matter enumerated in the Concurrent List, an Ordinance promulgated under this article in pursuance of instructions from the President shall be deemed to be an Act of the Legislature of the State which has been reserved for the consideration of the President and assented to by him.

CHAPTER V—THE HIGH COURTS IN THE STATES

214. (1) There shall be a High Court for each State.

(2) For the purposes of this Constitution the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to any Province immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall be deemed to be the High Court for the corresponding State.

(3) The provisions of this Chapter shall apply to every High Court referred to in this article.

215. Every High Court shall be a court of record and shall have all the powers of such a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself.

216. Every High Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and such other Judges as the President may from time to time deem it necessary to appoint:

Provided that the Judges so appointed shall at no time exceed in number such maximum number as the President may, from time to time, by order fix in relation to that Court.

APPOINTMENT, CONDITIONS

217. (1) Every Judge of a High Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State, and, in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice of the High Court, and shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty years:

Provided that—

(*a*) a Judge may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office;

(*b*) a Judge may be removed from his office by the President in the manner provided in clause (4) of article 124 for the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court;

(*c*) the office of a Judge shall be vacated by his being appointed by the President to be a Judge of the Supreme Court or by his being transferred by the President to any other High Court within the territory of India.

(2) A person shall not be qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court unless he is a citizen of India and—

(*a*) has for at least ten years held a judicial office in the territory of India; or

(*b*) has for at least ten years been an advocate of a High Court in any State specified in the First Schedule or of two or more such Courts in succession.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause—

(*a*) in computing the period during which a person has been an advocate of a High Court, there shall be included any period during which the person has held judicial office after he became an advocate;

(*b*) in computing the period during which a person has held judicial office in the territory of India or been an advocate of a High Court, there shall be included any period before the commencement of this Constitution during which he has held judicial office in any area which was comprised before the fifteenth day of August, 1947, within India as defined by the Government of India Act, 1935, or has been an advocate of any High Court in any such area, as the case may be.

218. The provisions of clauses (4) and (5) of article 124 shall apply in relation to a High Court as they apply in relation to the Supreme Court with the substitution of references to the High Court for references to the Supreme Court.

219. Every person appointed to be a Judge of a High Court in a State shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the Governor of the State, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule.

220. No person who has held office as a Judge of a High Court after the commencement of this Constitution shall plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

SALARIES, ETC.

221. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of each High Court such salaries as are specified in the Second Schedule.

(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and, until so determined, to such allowances and rights as are specified in the Second Schedule:

Provided that neither the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

222. (1) The President may, after consultation with the Chief Justice of India, transfer a Judge from one High Court to any other High Court within the territory of India.

(2) When a Judge is so transferred, he shall, during the period he serves as a Judge of the other Court, be entitled to receive in addition to his salary such compensatory allowance as may be determined by Parliament by law and, until so determined, such compensatory allowance as the President may by order fix.

223. When the office of Chief Justice of a High Court is vacant or when any such Chief Justice is, by reason of absence or otherwise, unable to perform the duties of his office, the duties of the office shall be performed by such one of the other Judges of the Court as the President may appoint for the purpose.

224. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, the Chief Justice of a High Court for any State may at any time, with the previous consent of the President, request any person who has held the office of a Judge of that Court or of any other High Court to sit and act as a Judge of the High Court for that State, and every such person so requested shall, while so sitting and acting, be entitled to such allowances as the President may by order determine and have all the jurisdiction, powers and privileges of, but shall not otherwise be deemed to be, a Judge of that High Court:

Provided that nothing in this article shall be deemed to require any such person as aforesaid to sit and act as a Judge of that High Court unless he consents so to do.

JURISDICTION

225. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the provisions of any law of the appropriate Legislature made by virtue of powers conferred on that Legislature by this Constitution, the jurisdiction of, and the law administered in, any existing High Court, and the respective powers of the Judges thereof in relation to the administration of justice in the Court, including any power to make rules of Court and to regulate the sittings of the Court and of members thereof sitting alone or in Division Courts, shall be the same as immediately before the commencement of this Constitution:

Provided that any restriction to which the exercise of original jurisdiction by any of the High Courts with respect to any matter concerning the revenue or concerning any act ordered or done in the collection thereof was subject immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall no longer apply to the exercise of such jurisdiction.

226. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 32, every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, including in appropriate cases any Government, within those territories directions, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition, *quo warranto* and *certiorari*, or any of them, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by Part III and for any other purpose.

(2) The power conferred on a High Court by clause (1) shall not be in derogation of the power conferred on the Supreme Court by clause (2) of article 32.

SUPERINTENDENCE

227. (1) Every High Court shall have superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the High Court may—

(*a*) call for returns from such courts;

(*b*) make and issue general rules and prescribe forms for regulating the practice and proceedings of such courts; and

(*c*) prescribe forms in which books, entries and accounts shall be kept by the officers of any such courts.

(3) The High Court may also settle tables of fees to be allowed to the sheriff and all clerks and officers of such courts and to attorneys, advocates and pleaders practising therein:

Provided that any rules made, forms prescribed or tables settled under clause (2) or clause (3) shall not be inconsistent with the provision of any law for the time being in force, and shall require the previous approval of the Governor.

(4) Nothing in this article shall be deemed to confer on a High Court powers of superintendence over any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed Forces.

228. If the High Court is satisfied that a case pending in a court subordinate to it involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution the determination of which is necessary for the disposal of the case, it shall withdraw the case and may—

(*a*) either dispose of the case itself, or

(*b*) determine the said question of law and return the case to the court from which the case has been so withdrawn together with a copy of its judgment on such question, and the said court shall on receipt thereof proceed to dispose of the case in conformity with such judgment.

229. (1) Appointments of officers and servants of a High Court shall be made by the Chief Justice of the Court or such other Judge or officer of the Court as he may direct:

Provided that the Governor of the State in which the High Court has its principal seat may by rule require that in such cases as may be specified in the rule no person not already attached to the Court shall be appointed to any office connected with the Court save after consultation with the State Public Service Commission.

(2) Subject to the provisions of any law made by the Legislature of the State, the conditions of service of officers and servants of a High Court shall be such as may be prescribed by rules made by the Chief Justice of the Court or by some other Judge or officer of the Court authorised by the Chief Justice to make rules for the purpose:

Provided that the rules made under this clause shall, so far as they relate to salaries, allowances, leave or pensions, require the approval of the Governor of the State in which the High Court has its principal seat.

(3) The administrative expenses of a High Court, including all salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the officers and servants of the Court, shall be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State, and any fees or other moneys taken by the Court shall form part of that Fund.

EXTENSION, RESTRICTION OF POWER

230. Parliament may by law—

(*a*) extend the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or

(*b*) exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court from,

any State specified in the First Schedule other than, or any area not within, the State in which the High Court has its principal seat.

231. Where a High Court exercises jurisdiction in relation to any area outside the State in which it has its principal seat, nothing in this Constitution shall be construed—

(*a*) as empowering the Legislature of the State in which the Court has its principal seat to increase, restrict or abolish that jurisdiction;

(*b*) as empowering the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule in which any such area is situate, to abolish that jurisdiction; or

(*c*) as preventing the Legislature having power to make laws in that behalf for any such area, from passing, subject to the provisions of clause (*b*), such laws with respect to the jurisdiction of the Court in relation to that area as it would be competent to pass if the principal seat of the Court were in that area.

232. Where a High Court exercises jurisdiction in relation to more than one State specified in the First Schedule or in relation to a State and an area not forming part of the State—

(*a*) references in this Chapter to the Governor in relation to the Judges of a High Court shall be construed as references to the Governor of the State in which the Court has its principal seat;

(*b*) the reference to the approval by the Governor of rules, forms and tables for subordinate courts shall be construed as a reference to the approval thereof by the Governor or the Rajpramukh of the State in which the subordinate court is situate, or if it is situate in an area not forming part of any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, by the President; and

(*c*) references to the Consolidated Fund of the State shall be construed as references to the Consolidated Fund of the State in which the Court has its principal seat.

CHAPTER VI—SUBORDINATE COURTS

233. (1) Appointments of persons to be, and the posting and promotion of, district judges in any State shall be made by the Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State.

(2) A person not already in the service of the Union or of the State shall only be eligible to be appointed a district judge if he has been for not less than seven years an advocate or a pleader and is recommended by the High Court for appointment.

234. Appointments of persons other than district judges to the judicial service of a State shall be made by the Governor of the State in accordance with rules made by him in that behalf after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State.

235. The control over district courts and courts subordinate thereto including the posting and promotion of, and the grant of leave to, persons belonging to the judicial service of a State and holding any post inferior to the post of district judge shall be vested in the High Court, but nothing in this article shall be construed as taking away from any such person any right of appeal which he may have under the law regulating the conditions of his service or as authorising the High Court to deal with him otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of his service prescribed under such law.

236. In this Chapter—

(*a*) the expression "district judge" includes judge of a city civil court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief judge of a small cause court, chief presidency magistrate, additional chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, additional sessions judge and assistant sessions judge;

(*b*) the expression "judicial service" means a service consisting exclusively of persons intended to fill the post of district judge and other civil judicial posts inferior to the post of district judge.

237. The Governor may by public notification direct that the foregoing provisions of this Chapter and any rules made thereunder shall with effect from such date as may be fixed by him in that behalf apply in relation to any class or classes of magistrates in the State as they apply in relation to persons appointed to the judicial service of the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be specified in the notification.

PART VII
STATES IN PART B OF FIRST SCHEDULE

238. The provisions of Part VI shall apply in relation to the States specified in Part B of the First Schedule as they apply in relation to the States specified in Part A of that Schedule subject to the following modifications and omissions, namely:—

(1) For the word "Governor" wherever it occurs in the said Part VI, except where it occurs for the second time in clause (*b*) of article 232, the word "Rajpramukh" shall be substituted.

(2) In article 152, for the word and letter "Part A" the word and letter "Part B" shall be substituted.

(3) Articles 155, 156 and 157 shall be omitted.

(4) In article 158,—

(*i*) in clause (1), for the words "be appointed" the word "becomes" shall be substituted;

(*ii*) for clause (3), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(3) The Rajpramukh shall, unless he has his own residence in the principal seat of Government of the State, be entitled without payment of rent to the use of an official residence and shall be also entitled to such allowances and privileges as the President may, by general or special order, determine;"

(*iii*) in clause (4), the words "emoluments and" shall be omitted.

(5) In article 159, after the words "seniormost Judge of that Court available" the words "or in such other manner as may be prescribed in that behalf by the President" shall be inserted.

(6) In article 164, for the proviso to clause (1) the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that in the State of Madhya Bharat there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work."

(7) In article 168, for clause (1) the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) For every State there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Rajpramukh and—

(*a*) in the State of Mysore, two Houses;

(*b*) in other States, one House."

(8) In article 186, for the words "as are specified in the Second Schedule" the words "as the Rajpramukh may determine" shall be substituted.

(9) In article 195, for the words "as were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution applicable in the case of members of the Legislative Assembly of the corresponding Province" the words "as the Rajpramukh may determine" shall be substituted.

(10) In clause (3) of article 202—

(*i*) for sub-clause (*a*), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:

"(*a*) the allowances of the Rajpramukh and other expenditure relating to his office as determined by the President by general or special order;"

(*ii*) for sub-clause (*f*) the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:

"(*f*) in the case of the State of Travancore-Cochin, a sum of fifty-one lakhs of rupees required to be paid annually to the Devaswom fund under the covenant entered into before the commencement of this Constitution by the Rulers of the Indian States of Travancore and Cochin for the formation of the United State of Travancore and Cochin;

(*g*) any other expenditure declared by this Constitution, or by the Legislature of the State by law, to be so charged."

(11) In article 208, for clause (2), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) Until rules are made under clause (1), the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution with respect to the Legislature for the State or, where no House of the Legislature for the State existed, the rules of procedure and standing orders in force immediately before such commencement with respect to the Legislative Assembly of such Province as may be specified in that behalf by the Rajpramukh of the State, shall have effect in relation to the Legislature of the State subject to such modifications and adaptations as may be made therein by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the Chairman of the Legislative Council as the case may be."

(12) In clause (2) of article 214, for the word "Province" the words "Indian State" shall be substituted.

(13) For article 221, the following article shall be substituted, namely:—

"221. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of each High Court such salaries as may be determined by the President after consultation with the Rajpramukh.

(2) Every Judge shall be entitled to such allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as may from time to time be determined by or under law made by Parliament and, until so determined, to such allowances and rights as may be determined by the President after consultation with the Rajpramukh:

Provided that neither the allowances of a Judge nor his rights in respect of leave of absence or pension shall be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment."

PART VIII
STATES IN PART C OF FIRST SCHEDULE

239. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Part, a State specified in Part C of the First Schedule shall be administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner or a Lieutenant-Governor to be appointed by him or through the Government of a neighbouring State:

Provided that the President shall not act through the Government of a neighbouring State save after—

(*a*) consulting the Government concerned; and

(*b*) ascertaining in such manner as the President considers most appropriate the views of the people of the State to be so administered.

(2) In this article, references to a State shall include references to a part of a State.

240. (1) Parliament may by law create or continue for any State specified in Part C of the First Schedule and administered through a Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor—

(*a*) a body, whether nominated, elected or partly nominated and partly elected, to function as a Legislature for the State; or

(*b*) a Council of Advisers or Ministers,

or both with such constitution, powers and functions, in each case, as may be specified in the law.

(2) Any such law as is referred to in clause (1) shall not be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368 notwithstanding that it contains any provision which amends or has the effect of amending the Constitution.

(*The Government of Part C States Act—Act XLIX of* 1951—*makes detailed provisions for the Administration of Part C States.*—Editor).

241. (1) Parliament may by law constitute a High Court for a State specified in Part C of

the First Schedule or declare any court in any such State to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution.

(*By Act No. XV of* 1950 *the courts of Judicial Commissioners in Part C States are declared as High Courts for the purposes of Articles* 132, 133 *and* 134.—Editor.)

(2) The provisions of Chapter V of Part VI shall apply in relation to every High Court referred to in clause (1) as they apply in relation to a High Court referred to in article 214 subject to such modifications or exceptions as Parliament may by law provide.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the provisions of any law of the appropriate Legislature made by virtue of powers conferred on that Legislature by or under this Constitution, every High Court exercising jurisdiction immediately before the commencement of this Constitution in relation to any State specified in Part C of the First Schedule or any area included therein shall continue to exercise such jurisdiction in relation to that State or area after such commencement.

(4) Nothing in this article derogates from the power of Parliament to extend or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court in any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule to, or from, any State specified in Part C of that Schedule or any area included within that State.

242. (1) Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the constitution, powers and functions of the Coorg Legislative Council shall be the same as they were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

(2) The arrangements with respect to revenues collected in Coorg and expenses in respect of Coorg shall, until other provision is made in that behalf by the President by order, continue unchanged.

PART IX

TERRITORIES IN PART D OF FIRST SCHEDULE AND OTHER TERRITORIES NOT SPECIFIED IN THAT SCHEDULE

243. (1) Any territory specified in Part D of the First Schedule and any other territory comprised within the territory of India but not specified in that Schedule shall be administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through a Chief Commissioner or other authority to be appointed by him.

(2) The President may make regulations for the peace and good government of any such territory and any regulation so made may repeal or amend any law made by Parliament or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to such territory and, when promulgated by the President, shall have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament which applies to such territory.

PART X

SCHEDULED AND TRIBAL AREAS

244. (1) The provisions of the Fifth Schedule shall apply to the administration and control of the Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes in any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule other than the State of Assam.

(2) The provisions of the Sixth Schedule shall apply to the administration of the tribal areas in the State of Assam.

PART XI

RELATIONS BETWEEN UNION AND STATES

CHAPTER I.—LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS

DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS

245. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and the Legislature of a State may make laws for the whole or any part of the State.

(2) No law made by Parliament shall be deemed to be invalid on the ground that it would have extra-territorial operation.

246. (1) Notwithstanding anything in clauses (2) and (3), Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List I in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Union List").

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (3), Parliament, and, subject to clause (1), the Legislature of any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule also, have power to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List III in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "Concurrent List").

(3) Subject to clauses (1) and (2), the Legislature of any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule has exclusive power to make laws for such State or any part thereof with respect to any of the matters enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule (in this Constitution referred to as the "State List").

(4) Parliament has power to make laws with respect to any matter for any part of the territory of India not included in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule notwithstanding that such matter is a matter enumerated in the State List.

247. Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament may by law provide for the establishment of any additional courts for the better administration of laws made by Parliament or of any existing law with respect to a matter enumerated in the Union List.

248. (1) Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

(2) Such power shall include the power of making any law imposing a tax not mentioned in either of those Lists.

CENTRE AND STATE LIST

249. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution, it shall be lawful for Parliament to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to that matter while the resolution remains in force.

(2) A resolution passed under clause (1) shall remain in force for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified therein:

Provided that, if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of any such resolution is passed in the manner provided in clause (1), such resolution shall continue in force for a further period of one year from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to be in force.

(3) A law made by Parliament which Parliament would not but for the passing of a resolution under clause (1) have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the resolution has ceased to be in force, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.

250. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Chapter, Parliament shall, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have power to make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.

(2) A law made by Parliament which Parliament would not but for the issue of a Proclamation of Emergency have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of six months after the Proclamation has ceased to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period.

INCONSISTENCIES

251. Nothing in articles 249 and 250 shall restrict the power of the Legislature of a State to make any law which under this Constitution it has power to make, but if any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State is repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament has under either of the said articles power to make, the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of the State, shall prevail, and the law made by the Legislature of the State shall to the extent of the repugnancy but so long only as the law made by Parliament continues to have effect be inoperative.

252. (1) If it appears to the Legislatures of two or more States to be desirable that any of the matters with respect to which Parliament has no power to make laws for the States except as provided in articles 249 and 250 should be regulated in such States by Parliament by law, and if resolutions to that effect are passed by all the Houses of the Legislatures of those States, it shall be lawful for Parliament to pass an Act for regulating that matter accordingly, and any Act so passed shall apply to such States and to any other State by which it is adopted afterwards by resolution passed in that behalf by the House or where there are two Houses, by each of the Houses of the Legislature of that State.

(2) Any Act so passed by Parliament may be amended or repealed by an Act of Parliament passed or adopted in like manner but shall not as respects any State to which it applies, be amended or repealed by an Act of the Legislature of that State.

253. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or countries or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body.

254. (1) If any provision of a law made by the Legislature of a State repugnant to any provision of a law made by Parliament which Parliament is competent to enact, or to any provision of an existing law with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List, then subject to the provisions of clause (2), the law made by Parliament, whether passed before or after the law made by the Legislature of such State, or, as the case may be, the existing law shall prevail and the law made by the Legislature of the State shall, to the extent of the repugnancy, be void.

(2) Where a law made by the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule with respect to one of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List contains any provision repugnant to the provisions of an earlier law made by Parliament or an existing law with respect to that matter, then, the law so made by the Legislature of such State shall, if it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent, prevail in that State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall prevent Parliament from enacting at any time any law with respect to the same matter including a law adding to, amending, varying or repealing the law so made by the Legislature of the State.

255. No Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation or previous sanction required by this Constitution was not given, if assent to that Act was given—

(*a*) where the recommendation required was that of the Governor, either by the Governor or by the President;

(*b*) where the recommendation required was that of the Rajpramukh, either by the Rajpramukh or by the President;

(*c*) where the recommendation or previous sanction required was that of the President, by the President.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS

RIGHT TO ISSUE DIRECTIONS

256. The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by Parliament and any existing laws which apply in that State, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.

257. (1) The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union, and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of such directions to a State as may appear to the Government of India to be necessary for that purpose.

(2) The executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared in the direction to be of national or military importance

Provided that nothing in this clause shall be taken as restricting the power of Parliament to declare highways or waterways to be national highways or national waterways or the power of the Union with respect to the highways or waterways so declared or the power of the Union to construct and maintain means of communication as part of its functions with respect to naval, military and air force works.

(3) The executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the State.

(4) Where in carrying out any direction given to a State under clause (2) as to the construction or maintenance of any means of communication or under clause (3) as to the measures to be taken for the protection of any railway, costs have been incurred in excess of those which would have been incurred in the discharge of the normal duties of the State if such direction had not been given, there shall be paid by the Government of India to the State such sum as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India, in respect of the extra costs so incurred by the State.

CONFERRING POWER ON STATE

258. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may, with the consent of the Government of a State, entrust either conditionally or unconditionally to that Government or to its officers functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.

(2) A law made by Parliament which applies in any State may, notwithstanding that it relates to a matter with respect to which the Legislature of the State has no power to make laws, confer powers and impose duties, or authorise the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the State or officers and authorities thereof.

(3) Where by virtue of this article powers and duties have been conferred or imposed upon a State or officers or authorities thereof, there shall be paid by the Government of India to the State such sum as may be agreed, or, in default of agreement, as may be determined by an arbitrator appointed by the Chief Justice of India, in respect of any extra costs of administration incurred by the State in connection with the exercise of those powers and duties.

259. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule having any Armed Forces immediately before the commencement of this Constitution may, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, continue to maintain the said Forces after such commencement subject to such general or special orders as the President may from time to time issue in that behalf.

(2) Any such Armed Forces as are referred to in clause (1) shall form part of the Armed Forces of the Union.

EXTRA-TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION

260. The Government of India may by agreement with the Government of any territory not being part of the territory of India undertake any executive, legislative or judicial functions vested in the Government of such territory, but every such agreement shall be subject to, and governed by, any law relating to the exercise of foreign jurisdiction for the time being in force.

261. (1) Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Union and of every State.

(2) The manner in which and the conditions under which the acts, records and proceedings referred to in clause (1) shall be proved and the effect thereof determined shall be as provided by law made by Parliament.

(3) Final judgments or orders delivered or passed by civil courts in any part of the territory of India shall be capable of execution anywhere within that territory according to law.

262. (1) Parliament may by law provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament may by law provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint as is referred to in clause (1).

CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN STATES

263. If at any time it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of a Council charged with the duty of—

(*a*) inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between States;

(*b*) investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States, have a common interest; or

(*c*) making recommendations upon any such subject and, in particular, recommendations for the better co-ordination of policy and action with respect to that subject,

it shall be lawful for the President by order to establish such a Council, and to define the nature of the duties to be performed by it and its organisation and procedure.

PART XII.—FINANCE, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, SUITS

CHAPTER I.—FINANCE

264. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) "Finance Commission" means a Finance Commission constituted under article 280;

(*b*) "State" does not include a State specified in Part C of the First Schedule;

(*c*) references to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule shall include references to any territory specified in Part D of the First Schedule and any other territory comprised within the territory of India but not specified in that Schedule.

265. No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.

CONSOLIDATED FUNDS

266. (1) Subject to the provisions of article 267 and to the provisions of this Chapter with respect to the assignment of the whole or part of the net proceeds of certain taxes and duties to States, all revenues received by the Government of India, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled "the Consolidated Fund of India", and all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled "the Consolidated Fund of the State."

(2) All other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State shall be credited to the public account of India or the public account of the State, as the case may be.

(3) No moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in this Constitution.

CONTINGENCY FUNDS

267. (1) Parliament may by law establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled "the Contingency Fund of India", into which shall be paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said Fund shall be placed at the disposal of the President to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law under article 115 or article 116.

(2) The Legislature of a State may by law establish a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest to be entitled "the Contingency Fund of the State" into which shall be paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said Fund shall be placed at the disposal of the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State to enable advances to be made by him out of such Fund for the purposes of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the Legislature of the State by law under article 205 or article 206.

DISTRIBUTION OF REVENUES

268. (1) Such stamp duties and such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List shall be levied by the Government of India but shall be collected—

(*a*) in the case where such duties are leviable within any State specified in Part C of the First Schedule, by the Government of India, and

(*b*) in other cases, by the States within which such duties are respectively leviable.

(2) The proceeds in any financial year of any such duty leviable within any State shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to that State.

UNION TAXES ASSIGNED TO STATES

269. (1) The following duties and taxes shall be levied and collected by the Government of

charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of a State, then, if—

(*a*) in the case of a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India, the court or Commission serves any of the separate needs of a State, or the person has served wholly or in part in connection with the affairs of a State; or

(*b*) in the case of a charge on the Consolidated Fund of a State, the court or Commission serves any of the separate needs of the Union or another State, or the person has served wholly or in part in connection with the affairs of the Union or another State,

there shall be charged on and paid out of the Consolidated Fund of the State or, as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of the other State, such contribution in respect of the expenses or pension as may be agreed, or as may in default of agreement be determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

RULERS' PRIVY PURSES

291. (1) Where under any covenant or agreement entered into by the Ruler of any Indian State before the commencement of this Constitution, the payment of any sums, free of tax, has been guaranteed or assured by the Government of the Dominion of India to any Ruler of such State as privy purse—

(*a*) such sums shall be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund of India; and

(*b*) the sums so paid to any Ruler shall be exempt from all taxes on income.

(2) Where the territories of any such Indian State as aforesaid are comprised within a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, there shall be charged on, and paid out of, the Consolidated Fund of that State such contribution, if any, in respect of the payments made by the Government of India under clause (1) and for such period as may, subject to any agreement entered into in that behalf under clause (1) of article 278, be determined by order of the President.

CHAPTER II—BORROWING

292. The executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by Parliament by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

293. (1) Subject to the provisions of this article, the executive power of a State extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by the Legislature of such State by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed.

(2) The Government of India may, subject to such conditions as may be laid down by or under any law made by Parliament, make loans to any State or, so long as any limits fixed under article 292 are not exceeded, give guarantees in respect of loans raised by any State, and any sums required for the purpose of making such loans shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

(3) A State may not without the consent of the Government of India raise any loan if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government, or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Government of India or by its predecessor Government.

(4) A consent under clause (3) may be granted subject to such conditions, if any, as the Government of India may think fit to impose.

CHAPTER III—PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, RIGHTS, ETC.

294. As from the commencement of this Constitution—

(*a*) all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of the Dominion of India and all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in His Majesty for the purposes of the Government of each Governor's Province shall vest respectively in the Union and the corresponding State, and

(*b*) all rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of the Dominion of India and of the Government of each Governor's Province, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, shall be the rights, liabilities and obligations respectively of the Government of India and the Government of each corresponding State,

subject to any adjustment made or to be made by reason of the creation before the commencement of this Constitution of the Dominion of Pakistan or of the Provinces of West Bengal, East Bengal, West Punjab and East Punjab.

SUCCESSION TO PROPERTY, ETC.

295. (1) As from the commencement of this Constitution—

(*a*) all property and assets which immediately before such commencement were vested in any Indian State corresponding to a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall vest in the Union, if the purposes for which such property and assets were held immediately before such commencement will thereafter be purposes of the Union relating to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List, and

(*b*) all rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of any Indian State corresponding to a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, shall be the rights, liabilities and obligations of the Government of India, if the purposes for which such rights were acquired or liabilities or obligations were incurred before such commencement will thereafter be purposes of the Government of India relating to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List,

subject to any agreement entered into in that behalf by the Government of India with the Government of that State.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, the Government of each State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall, as from the commencement of this Constitution, be the successor of the Government of the corresponding Indian State as regards all property and assets and all rights, liabilities and obligations, whether arising out of any contract or otherwise, other than those referred to in clause (1).

ACCRUAL OF PROPERTY

296. Subject as hereinafter provided, any property in the territory of India which, if this Constitution had not come into operation, would have accrued to His Majesty or, as the case may be, to the Ruler of an Indian State by escheat or lapse, or as *bona vacantia* for want of a rightful owner, shall, if it is properly situate in a State, vest in such State, and shall, in any other case, vest in the Union:

Provided that any property which at the date when it would have so accrued to His Majesty or to the Ruler of an Indian State was in the possession or under the control of the Government of India or the Government of a State shall, according as the purposes for which it was then used or held were purposes of the Union or of a State, vest in the Union or in that State.

Explanation.—In this article, the expressions "Ruler" and "Indian State" have the same meanings as in article 363.

297. All lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters of India shall vest in the Union and be held for the purposes of the Union.

298. (1) The executive power of the Union and of each State shall extend, subject to any law made by the appropriate Legislature, to the grant, sale, disposition or mortgage of any property held for the purposes of the Union or of such State, as the case may be, and to the purchase or acquisition of property for those purposes respectively, and to the making of contracts.

(2) All property acquired for the purposes of the Union or of a State shall vest in the Union or in such State, as the case may be.

CONTRACTS, SUITS

299. (1) All contracts made in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State shall be expressed to be made by the President, or by the Governor or the Rajpramukh of the State, as the case may be, and all such contracts and all assurances of property made in the exercise of that power shall be executed on behalf of the President or the Governor or the Rajpramukh by such persons and in such manner as he may direct or authorise.

(2) Neither the President nor the Governor nor the Rajpramukh shall be personally liable in respect of any contract or assurance made or executed for the purposes of this Constitution, or for the purposes of any enactment relating to the Government of India heretofore in force, nor shall any person making or executing any such contract or assurance on behalf of any of them be personally liable in respect thereof.

300. (1) The Government of India may sue or be sued by the name of the Union of India and the Government of a State may sue or be sued by the name of the State and may, subject to any provisions which may be made by Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of such State enacted by virtue of powers conferred by this Constitution, sue or be sued in relation to their respective affairs in the like cases as the Dominion of India and the corresponding Provinces or the corresponding Indian States might have sued or been sued if this Constitution had not been enacted.

(2) If at the commencement of this Constitution—

(*a*) any legal proceedings are pending to which the Dominion of India is a party, the Union of India shall be deemed to be substituted for the Dominion in those proceedings; and

(*b*) any legal proceedings are pending to which a Province or an Indian State is a Party, the corresponding State shall be deemed to be substituted for the Province or the Indian State in those proceedings.

PART XIII
TRADE, COMMERCE

301. Subject to the other provisions of this Part, trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free.

302. Parliament may by law impose such restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse between one State and another or within any part of the territory of India as may be required in the public interest.

303. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 302, neither Parliament nor the Legislature of a State shall have power to make any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference to one State over another, or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination between one State and another, by virtue of any entry relating to trade and commerce in any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent Parliament from making any law giving, or authorising the giving of, any preference or making, or authorising the making of, any discrimination if it is declared by such law that it is necessary to do so for the purpose of dealing with a situation arising from scarcity of goods in any part of the territory of India.

RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE, ETC.

304. Notwithstanding anything in article 301 or article 303, the Legislature of a State may by law—

(*a*) impose on goods imported from other States any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that State are subject, so, however, as not to discriminate between goods so imported and goods so manufactured or produced; and

(*b*) impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse with or within that State as may be required in the public interest:

Provided that no Bill or amendment for the purposes of clause (*b*) shall be introduced or moved in the Legislature of a State without the previous sanction of the President.

305. Nothing in articles 301 and 303 shall affect the provisions of any existing law except in so far as the President may by order otherwise provide.

306. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part or in any other provisions of this Constitution, any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule which before the commencement of this Constitution was levying any tax or duty on the import of goods into the State from other States or on the export of goods from the State to other States may, if an agreement in that behalf has been entered into between the Government of India and the Government of that State, continue to levy and collect such tax or duty subject to the terms of such agreement and for such period not exceeding ten years from the commencement of this Constitution as may be specified in the agreement:

Provided that the President may at any time after the expiration of five years from such commencement terminate or modify any such agreement if, after consideration of the report of the Finance Commission constituted under article 280, he thinks it necessary to do so.

307. Parliament may by law appoint such authority as it considers appropriate for carrying out the purposes of articles 301, 302, 303 and 304, and confer on the authority so appointed such powers and such duties as it thinks necessary.

PART XIV
THE SERVICES
CHAPTER I

308. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "State" means a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule.

309. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment, and conditions of service of persons appointed, to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of any State:

Provided that it shall be competent for the President or such person as he may direct in the case of services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, and for the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State or such person as he may direct in the case of services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State, to make rules regulating the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to such services and posts until provision in that behalf is made by or under an Act of the appropriate Legislature under this article, and any rules so made shall have effect subject to the provisions of any such Act.

TENURE

310. (1) Except as expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who is a member of a defence service or of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds any post connected with defence or any civil post under the Union holds office during the pleasure of the President, and every person who is a member of a civil service of a State or holds any civil post under a State holds office during the pleasure of the Governor or, as the case may be, the Rajpramukh of the State.

(2) Notwithstanding that a person holding a civil post under the Union or a State holds office during the pleasure of the President or, as the case may be, of the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, any contract under which a person, not being a member of a defence service or of an all-India service or of a civil service of the Union or a State, is appointed under this Constitution to hold such a post may, if the President or the Governor or the Rajpramukh, as the case may be, deems it necessary in order to secure the services of a person having special qualifications, provide for the payment to him of compensation, if before the expiration of an agreed period that post is abolished or he is, for reasons not connected with any misconduct on his part, required to vacate that post.

DISMISSAL, REMOVAL, ETC.

311. (1) No person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State shall be dismissed or removed by an authority subordinate to that by which he was appointed.

(2) No such person as aforesaid shall be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank until he has been given a reasonable opportunity of showing cause against the action proposed to be taken in regard to him:

Provided that this clause shall not apply—

(*a*) where a person is dismissed or removed or reduced in rank on the ground of conduct which has led to his conviction on a criminal charge;

(*b*) where an authority empowered to dismiss or remove a person or to reduce him in rank is satisfied that for some reason, to be recorded by that authority in writing, it is not reasonably practicable to give to that person an opportunity of showing cause; or

(*c*) where the President or Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, is satisfied that in the interest of the security of the State it is not expedient to give to that person such an opportunity.

(3) If any question arises whether it is reasonably practicable to give to any person an opportunity of showing cause under clause (2), the decision thereon of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove such person or to reduce him in rank, as the case may be, shall be final.

ALL-INDIA SERVICES

312. (1) Notwithstanding anything in Part XI, if the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest so to do, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services common to the Union and the States, and, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, regulate the recruitment, and the conditions of service of persons appointed, to any such service.

(2) The services known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service shall be deemed to be services created by Parliament under this article.

313. Until other provision is made in this behalf under this Constitution, all the laws in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and applicable to any public service or any post which continues to exist after the commencement of this Constitution, as an all-India service or as service or post under the Union or a State shall continue in force so far as consistent with the provisions of this Constitution.

314. Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Constitution, every person who having been appointed by the Secretary of State or Secretary of State in Council to a civil service of the Crown in India continues on and after the commencement of this Constitution to serve under the Government of India or of a State shall be entitled to receive from the Government of India and the Government of the State, which he is from time to time serving, the same conditions of service as respects remuneration, leave and pension, and the same rights as respects disciplinary matters or rights as similar thereto as changed circumstances may permit as that person was entitled to immediately before such commencement.

CHAPTER II—PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSIONS

315. (1) Subject to the provisions of this article, there shall be a Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each State.

(2) Two or more States may agree that there shall be one Public Service Commission for that group of States, and if a resolution to that effect is passed by the House or, where there are two Houses, by each House of the Legislature of each of those States, Parliament may by law provide for the appointment of a Joint State Public Service Commission (referred to in this Chapter as Joint Commission) to serve the needs of those States.

(3) Any such law as aforesaid may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as may be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the purposes of the law.

(4) The Public Service Commission for the Union, if requested so to do by the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, may, with the approval of the President, agree to serve all or any of the needs of the State.

(5) References in this Constitution to the Union Public Service Commission or a State Public Service Commission shall, unless the context otherwise requires, be construed as references to the Commission serving the needs of the Union or, as the case may be, the State as respects the particular matter in question.

APPOINTMENT, TERM

316. (1) The Chairman and other members of a Public Service Commission shall be appointed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, by the President, and in the case of a State Commission, by the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State:

Provided that as nearly as may be one-half of the members of every Public Service Commission shall be persons who at the dates of their respective appointments have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State, and in computing the said period of ten years any period before the commencement of this Constitution during which a person has held office under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State shall be included.

(2) A member of a Public Service Commission shall hold office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains, in the case of the Union Commission, the age of sixty-five years, and in the case of a State Commission or a Joint Commission, the age of sixty years, whichever is earlier;

India but shall be assigned to the States in the manner provided in clause (2), namely :—

(*a*) duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land ;

(*b*) estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land ;

(*c*) terminal taxes on goods or passengers carried by railway, sea or air ;

(*d*) taxes on railway fares and freights ;

(*e*) taxes other than stamp duties on transactions in stock-exchanges and futures markets ;

(*f*) taxes on the sale or purchase of newspapers and on advertisements published therein.

(2) The net proceeds in any financial year of any such duty or tax, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule, shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to the States within which that duty or tax is leviable in that year, and shall be distributed among those States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by Parliament by law.

UNION TAXES DISTRIBUTED

270. (1) Taxes on income other than agricultural income shall be levied and collected by the Government of India and distributed between the Union and the States in the manner provided in clause (2).

(2) Such percentage, as may be prescribed, of the net proceeds in any financial year of any such tax, except in so far as those proceeds represent proceeds attributable to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule or to taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments, shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to the States within which that tax is leviable in that year, and shall be distributed among those States in such manner and from such time as may be prescribed.

(3) For the purposes of clause (2), in each financial year such percentage as may be prescribed of so much of the net proceeds of taxes on income as does not represent the net proceeds of taxes payable in respect of Union emoluments shall be deemed to represent proceeds attributable to States specified in Part C of the First Schedule.

(4) In this article—

(*a*) " taxes on income " does not include a corporation tax ;

(*b*) " prescribed " means—

(*i*) until a Finance Commission has been constituted, prescribed by the President by order, and

(*ii*) after a Finance Commission has been constituted, prescribed by the President by order after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission ;

(*c*) " Union emoluments " includes all emoluments and pensions payable out of the Consolidated Fund of India in respect of which income-tax is chargeable.

271. Notwithstanding anything in articles 269 and 270, Parliament may at any time increase any of the duties or taxes referred to in those articles by a surcharge for purposes of the Union and the whole proceeds of any such surcharge shall form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

272. Union duties of excise other than such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List shall be levied and collected by the Government of India, but, if Parliament by law so provides, there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India to the States to which the law imposing the duty extends sums equivalent to the whole or any part of the net proceeds of that duty, and those sums shall be distributed among those States in accordance with such principles of distribution as may be formulated by such law.

GRANTS FROM EXPORT DUTY

273. (1) There shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States of Assam, Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal, in lieu of assignment of any share of the net proceeds in each year of export duty on jute and jute products to those States, such sums as may be prescribed.

(2) The sums so prescribed shall continue to be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India so long as any export duty on jute or jute products continues to be levied by the Government of India or until the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, whichever is earlier.

(3) In this article, the expression " prescribed " has the same meaning as in article 270.

PRIOR RECOMMENDATION OF PRESIDENT

274. (1) No Bill or amendment which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested, or which varies the meaning of the expression " agricultural income " as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax, or which affects the principles on which under any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter moneys are or may be distributable to States, or which imposes any such surcharge for the purposes of the Union as is mentioned in the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament except on the recommendation of the President.

(2) In this article, the expression " tax or duty in which States are interested " means—

(*a*) a tax or duty the whole or part of the net proceeds whereof are assigned to any State ; or

(*b*) a tax or duty by reference to the net proceeds whereof sums are for the time being payable out of the Consolidated Fund of India to any State.

GRANTS TO STATES

275. (1) Such sums as Parliament may by law provide shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India in each year as grants-in-aid of the revenues of such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance, and different sums may be fixed for different States :

Provided that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of a State such capital and recurring sums as may be necessary to enable that State to meet the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of promoting the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in that State or raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas therein to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State :

Provided further that there shall be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India as grants-in-aid of the revenues of the State of Assam sums, capital and recurring, equivalent to—

(*a*) the average excess of expenditure over the revenues during the two years immediately preceding the commencement of this Constitution in respect of the administration of the tribal areas specified in Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule ; and

(*b*) the costs of such schemes of development as may be undertaken by that State with the approval of the Government of India for the purpose of raising the level of administration of the said areas to that of the administration of the rest of the areas of that State.

(2) Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (1), the powers conferred on Parliament under that clause shall be exercisable by the President by order and any order made by the President under this clause shall have effect subject to any provision so made by Parliament :

Provided that after a Finance Commission has been constituted no order shall be made under this clause by the President except after considering the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

TAXES ON PROFESSIONS, ETC.

276. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 246, no law of the Legislature of a State relating to taxes for the benefit of the State or of a municipality, district board, local board or other local authority therein in respect of professions, trades, callings or employments shall be invalid on the ground that it relates to a tax on income.

(2) The total amount payable in respect of any one person to the State or to any one municipality, district board, local board or other local authority in the State by way of taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments shall not exceed two hundred and fifty rupees per annum :

Provided that if in the financial year immediately preceding the commencement of this Constitution there was in force in the case of any State or any such municipality, board or authority a tax on professions, trades, callings or employments the rate, or the maximum rate, of which exceeded two hundred and fifty rupees per annum, such tax may continue to be levied until provision to the contrary is made by Parliament by law, and any law so made by Parliament may be made either generally or in relation to any specified States, municipalities, boards or authorities.

(3) The power of the Legislature of a State to make laws as aforesaid with respect to taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments shall not be construed as limiting in any way the power of Parliament to make laws with respect to taxes on income accruing from or arising out of professions, trades, callings and employments.

277. Any taxes, duties, cesses or fees which, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, were being lawfully levied by the Government of any State or by any municipality or other local authority or body for the purposes of the State, municipality, district or other local area may, notwithstanding that those taxes, duties, cesses or fees are mentioned in the Union List, continue to be levied and to be applied to the same purposes until provision to the contrary is made by Parliament by law.

SPECIAL AGREEMENTS

278. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Government of India may, subject to the provisions of clause (2), enter into an agreement with the Government of a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule with respect to—

(*a*) the levy and collection of any tax or duty leviable by the Government of India in such State and for the distribution of the proceeds thereof otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter ;

(*b*) the grant of any financial assistance by the Government of India to such State in consequence of the loss of any revenue which that State used to derive from any tax or duty leviable under this Constitution by the Government of India or from any other sources ;

(*c*) the contribution by such State in respect of any payment made by the Government of India under clause (1) of article 291,

and, when an agreement is so entered into, the provisions of this Chapter shall in relation to such State have effect subject to the terms of such agreement.

(2) An agreement entered into under clause (1) shall continue in force for a period not exceeding ten years from the commencement of this Constitution :

Provided that the President may at any time after the expiration of five years from such commencement terminate or modify any such agreement if after consideration of the report of the Finance Commission he thinks it necessary to do so.

MEANING OF 'NET PROCEEDS'

279. (1) In the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, " net proceeds " means in relation to any tax or duty the proceeds thereof reduced by the cost of collection, and for the purposes of those provisions the net proceeds of any tax or duty, or of any part of any tax or duty, in or attributable to any area shall be ascertained and certified by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, whose certificate shall be final.

(2) Subject as aforesaid, and to any other express provision of this Chapter, a law made by Parliament or an order of the President may, in any case where under this Part the proceeds of any duty or tax are, or may be, assigned to any State, provide for the manner in which the proceeds are to be calculated, for the time from or at which and the manner in which any payments are to be made, for the making of adjustments between one financial year and another, and for any other incidental or ancillary matters.

FINANCE COMMISSION

280. (1) The President shall, within two years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary, by order constitute a Finance Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President.

(2) Parliament may by law determine the qualifications which shall be requisite for appointment as members of the Commission and the manner in which they shall be selected.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(*a*) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them under this Chapter and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds ;

(*b*) the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India ;

(*c*) the continuance or modification of the terms of any agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Government of any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule under clause (1) of article 278 or under article 306 ; and

(*d*) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President in the interests of sound finance.

(4) The Commission shall determine their procedure and shall have such powers in the performance of their functions as Parliament may by law confer on them.

281. The President shall cause every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of this Constitution together with an explanatory memorandum as to the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

282. The Union or a State may make any grants for any public purpose, notwithstanding that the purpose is not one with respect to which Parliament or the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, may make laws.

(*Act XXXIII of* 1951 *lays down detailed provisions as regards the manner of selection and the powers of the members of the Finance Commission.*—Editor.)

CUSTODY OF FUNDS

283. (1) The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India and the Contingency Fund of India, the payment of moneys into such Funds, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of public moneys other than those credited to such Funds received by or on behalf of the Government of India, their payment into the public account of India and the withdrawal of moneys from such account and all other matters connected with or ancillary to matters aforesaid shall be regulated by law made by Parliament, and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall be regulated by rules made by the President.

(2) The custody of the Consolidated Fund of a State and the Contingency Fund of a State, the payment of moneys into such Funds, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of public moneys other than those credited to such Funds received by or on behalf of the Government of the State, their payment into the public account of the State and the withdrawal of moneys from such account and all other matters connected with or ancillary to matters aforesaid shall be regulated by law made by the Legislature of the State, and, until provision in that behalf is so made, shall be regulated by rules made by the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State.

284. All moneys received by or deposited with—

(*a*) any officer employed in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State in his capacity as such, other than revenues or public moneys raised or received by the Government of India or the Government of the State, as the case may be, or

(*b*) any court within the territory of India to the credit of any cause, matter, account or persons,

shall be paid into the public account of India or the public account of the State, as the case may be.

285. (1) The property of the Union shall, save in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, be exempt from all taxes imposed by a State or by any authority within a State.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall, until Parliament by law otherwise provides, prevent any authority within a State from levying any tax on any property of the Union to which such property was immediately before the commencement of this Constitution liable or treated as liable, so long as that tax continues to be levied in that State.

RESTRICTIONS ON SALES, ETC., TAXES

286. (1) No law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase takes place—

(*a*) outside the State ; or

(*b*) in the course of the import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of, the territory of India.

Explanation.—For the purposes of sub-clause (*a*), a sale or purchase shall be deemed to have taken place in the State in which the goods have actually been delivered as a direct result of such sale or purchase for the purpose of consumption in that State, notwithstanding the fact that under the general law relating to sale of goods the property in the goods has by reason of such sale or purchase passed in another State.

(2) Except in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, no law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of any goods where such sale or purchase takes place in the course of inter-State trade or commerce:

Provided that the President may by order direct that any tax on the sale or purchase of goods which was being lawfully levied by the Government of any State immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, notwithstanding that the imposition of such tax is contrary to the provisions of this clause, continue to be levied until the thirty-first day of March, 1951.

(3) No law made by the Legislature of a State imposing, or authorising the imposition of, a tax on the sale or purchase of any such goods as have been declared by Parliament by law to be essential for the life of the community shall have effect unless it has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent.

EXEMPTION FROM TAXES

287. Save in so far as Parliament may by law otherwise provide, no law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax on the consumption or sale of electricity (whether produced by a Government or other persons) which is—

(*a*) consumed by the Government of India, or sold to the Government of India for consumption by that Government ; or

(*b*) consumed in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway by the Government of India or a railway company operating that railway, or sold to that Government or any such railway company for consumption in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway,

and any such law imposing, or authorising the imposition of, a tax on the sale of electricity shall secure that the price of electricity sold to the Government of India for consumption by that Government, or to any such railway company as aforesaid for consumption in the construction, maintenance or operation of any railway, shall be less by the amount of the tax than the price charged to other consumers of a substantial quantity of electricity.

288. (1) Save in so far as the President may by order otherwise provide, no law of a State in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall impose, or authorise the imposition of, a tax in respect of any water or electricity stored, generated, consumed, distributed or sold by any authority established by any existing law or any law made by Parliament for regulating or developing any inter-State river or river-valley.

Explanation.—The expression " law of a State in force " in this clause shall include a law of a State passed or made before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that it or parts of it may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas.

(2) The Legislature of a State may by law impose, or authorise the imposition of, any such tax as is mentioned in clause (1), but no such law shall have any effect unless it has, after having been reserved for the consideration of the President, received his assent ; and if any such law provides for the fixation of the rates and other incidents of such tax by means of rules or orders to be made under the law by any authority, the law shall provide for the previous consent of the President being obtained to the making of any such rule or order.

289. (1) The property and income of a State shall be exempt from Union taxation.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall prevent the Union from imposing, or authorising the imposition of, any tax to such extent, if any, as Parliament may by law provide in respect of a trade or business of any kind carried on by, or on behalf of, the Government of a State, or any operations connected therewith, or any property used or occupied for the purposes of such trade or business, or any income accruing or arising in connection therewith.

(3) Nothing in clause (2) shall apply to any trade or business, or to any class of trade or business, which Parliament may by law declare to be incidental to the ordinary functions of government.

ADJUSTMENT OF EXPENSES, ETC.

290. Where under the provisions of this Constitution the expenses of any court or Commission, or the pension payable to or in respect of a person who has served before the commencement of this Constitution under the Crown in India or after such commencement in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State, are

Provided that—

(*a*) a member of a Public Service Commission may, by writing under his hand addressed, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, to the President, and in the case of a State Commission, to the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, resign his office;

(*b*) a member of a Public Service Commission may be removed from his office in the manner provided in clause (1) or clause (3) of article 317.

(3) A person who holds office as a member of a Public Service Commission shall, on the expiration of his term of office, be ineligible for re-appointment to that office.

REMOVAL, SUSPENSION

317. (1) Subject to the provisions of clause (3), the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of misbehaviour after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf under article 145, reported that the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.

(2) The President, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, and the Governor or Rajpramukh, in the case of a State Commission, may suspend from office the Chairman or any other member of the Commission in respect of whom a reference has been made to the Supreme Court under clause (1) until the President has passed orders on receipt of the report of the Supreme Court on such reference.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), the President may by order remove from office the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission if the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be—

(*a*) is adjudged an insolvent; or

(*b*) engages during his term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or

(*c*) is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

(4) If the Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission is or becomes in any way concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or the Government of a State or participates in any way in the profit thereof or in any benefit or emolument arising therefrom otherwise than as a member and in common with the other members of an incorporated company, he shall, for the purposes of clause (1), be deemed to be guilty of misbehaviour.

318. In the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, the President and, in the case of a State Commission, the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State may by regulations—

(*a*) determine the number of members of the Commission and their conditions of Service; and

(*b*) make provision with respect to the number of members of the staff of the Commission and their conditions of service:

Provided that the conditions of service of a member of a Public Service Commission shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

HOLDING FUTURE OFFICE

319. On ceasing to hold office—

(*a*) the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission shall be ineligible for further employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State;

(*b*) the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State;

(*c*) a member other than the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State;

(*d*) a member other than the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission shall be eligible for appointment as the Chairman or any other member of the Union Public Service Commission or as the Chairman of that or any other State Public Service Commission, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State.

FUNCTIONS

320. (1) It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively.

(2) It shall also be the duty of the Union Public Service Commission, if requested by any two or more States so to do, to assist those States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

(3) The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted—

(*a*) on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts;

(*b*) on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers;

(*c*) on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India or the Government of a State in a civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters;

(*d*) on any claim by or in respect of a person who is serving or has served under the Government of India or the Government of a State or under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State, in a civil capacity, that any costs incurred by him in defending legal proceedings instituted against him in respect of acts done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duty should be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India, or, as the case may be, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State;

(*e*) on any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries sustained by a person while serving under the Government of India or the Government of a State or under the Crown in India or under the Government of an Indian State, in a civil capacity, and any question as to the amount of any such award,

and it shall be the duty of a Public Service Commission to advise on any matter so referred to them and on any other matter which the President, or, as the case may be, the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, may refer to them:

Provided that the President as respects the all-India services and also as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union, and the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, as respects other services and posts in connection with the affairs of a State, may make regulations specifying the matters in which either generally, or in any particular class of case or in any particular circumstances, it shall not be necessary for a Public Service Commission to be consulted.

(4) Nothing in clause (3) shall require a Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in clause (4) of article 16 may be made or as respects the manner in which effect may be given to the provisions of article 335.

(5) All regulations made under the proviso to clause (3) by the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before each House of Parliament or the House or each House of the Legislature of the State, as the case may be, as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as both Houses of Parliament or the House or both Houses of the Legislature of the State may make during the session in which they are so laid.

321. An Act made by Parliament or, as the case may be, the Legislature of a State may provide for the exercise of additional functions by the Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission as respects the services of the Union or the State and also as respects the services of any local authority or other body corporate constituted by law or of any public institution.

EXPENSES, REPORTS

322. The expenses of the Union or a State Public Service Commission, including any salaries, allowances and pensions payable to or in respect of the members or staff of the Commission, shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or, as the case may be, the Consolidated Fund of the State.

323. (1) It shall be the duty of the Union Commission to present annually to the President a report as to the work done by the Commission and on receipt of such report the President shall cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(2) It shall be the duty of a State Commission to present annually to the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State a report as to the work done by the Commission, and it shall be the duty of a Joint Commission to present annually to the Governor or Rajpramukh of each of the States the needs of which are served by the Joint Commission a report as to the work done by the Commission in relation to that State, and in either case the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, shall, on receipt of such report, cause a copy thereof together with a memorandum explaining, as respects the cases, if any, where the advice of the Commission was not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

PART XV
ELECTIONS

324. (1) The superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of the electoral rolls for, and the conduct, of all elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President held under this Constitution, including the appointment of election tribunals for the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with elections to Parliament and to the Legislatures of States shall be vested in a Commission (referred to in this Constitution as the Election Commission).

(2) The Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix and the appointment of the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners shall, subject to the provisions of any law made in that behalf by Parliament, be made by the President.

(3) When any other Election Commissioner is so appointed the Chief Election Commissioner shall act as the Chairman of the Election Commission.

(4) Before each general election to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of each State, and before the first general election and thereafter before each biennial election to the Legislative Council of each State having such Council, the President may also appoint after consultation with the Election Commission such Regional Commissioners as he may consider necessary to assist the Election Commission in the performance of the functions conferred on the Commission by clause (1).

(5) Subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the conditions of service and tenure of office of the Election Commissioners and the Regional Commissioners shall be such as the President may by rule determine:

Provided that the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court and the conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

Provided further that any other Election Commissioner or a Regional Commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

(6) The President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall, when so requested by the Election Commission, make available to the Election Commission or to a Regional Commissioner such staff as may be necessary for the discharge of the functions conferred on the Election Commission by clause (1).

SINGLE ELECTORAL ROLL

325. There shall be one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency for election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State and no person shall be ineligible for inclusion in any such roll or claim to be included in any special electoral roll for any such constituency on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or any of them.

326. The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; that is to say, every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than twenty-one years of age on such date as may be fixed in that behalf by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature and is not otherwise disqualified under this Constitution or any law made by the appropriate Legislature on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such election.

327. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Parliament may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses.

[*Parliament has passed the following laws for the purposes of election.*:—(*i*) *The Representation of the People Act* (*Act XLIII of* 1950); (*ii*) *The Representation of the People* (*Amendment*) *Act* (*Act LXXIII of* 1950); (*iii*) *The Representation of the People* (*No.* 2) *Act*, 1951 (*Act* XLIII *of* 1951).—Editor.]

328. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and in so far as provision in that behalf is not made by Parliament, the Legislature of a State may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, the elections to the House or either House of the Legislature of the State including the preparation of electoral rolls and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses.

329. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(*a*) the validity of any law relating to the delimitation of constituencies or the allotment of seats to such constituencies, made or purporting to be made under article 327 or article 328, shall not be called in question in any court;

(*b*) no election to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State shall be called in question except by an election petition presented to such authority and in such manner as may be provided for by or under any law made by the appropriate Legislature.

PART XVI
SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CERTAIN CLASSES

330. (1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the People for—

(*a*) the Scheduled Castes;

(*b*) the Scheduled Tribes except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam; and

(*c*) the Scheduled Tribes in the autonomous districts of Assam.

(2) The number of seats reserved in any State for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State in the House of the People as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

331. Notwithstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People.

SCHEDULED CASTES, TRIBES

332. (1) Seats shall be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, except the Scheduled Tribes in the tribal areas of Assam, in the Legislative Assembly of every State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule.

(2) Seats shall be reserved also for the autonomous districts in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam.

(3) The number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of any State under clause (1) shall bear, as nearly as may be, the same proportion to the total number of seats in the Assembly as the population of the Scheduled Castes in the State or of the Scheduled Tribes in the State or part of the State, as the case may be, in respect of which seats are so reserved, bears to the total population of the State.

(4) The number of seats reserved for an autonomous district in the Legislative Assembly of the State of Assam shall bear to the total number of seats in that Assembly a proportion not less than the population of the district bears to the total population of the State.

(5) The constituencies for the seats reserved for any autonomous district of Assam shall not comprise any area outside that district except in the case of the constituency comprising the cantonment and municipality of Shillong.

(6) No person who is not a member of a Scheduled Tribe of any autonomous district of the State of Assam shall be eligible for election to the Legislative Assembly of the State from any constituency of that district except from the constituency comprising the cantonment and municipality of Shillong.

333. Notwithstanding anything in article 170, the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community needs representation in the Legislative Assembly of the State and is not adequately represented therein, nominate such number of members of the community to the Assembly as he considers appropriate.

TEN YEAR PERIOD

334. Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, the provisions of this Constitution relating to—

(*a*) the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States; and

(*b*) the representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination,

shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution:

Provided that nothing in this article shall affect any representation in the House of the People or in the Legislative Assembly of a State until the dissolution of the then existing House or Assembly, as the case may be.

SPECIAL CLAIMS IN SERVICES

335. The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

336. (1) During the first two years after the commencement of this Constitution, appointments of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts in the railway, customs, postal and telegraph services of the Union shall be made on the same basis as immediately before the fifteenth day of August, 1947.

During every succeeding period of two years, the number of posts reserved for the members of the said community in the said services shall as nearly as possible, be less by ten per cent. than the numbers so reserved during the immediately preceding period of two years:

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution all such reservations shall cease.

(2) Nothing in clause (1) shall bar the appointment of members of the Anglo-Indian community to posts other than, or in addition to, those reserved for the community under that clause if such members are found qualified for appointment on merit as compared with the members of other communities.

ANGLO-INDIAN EDUCATION

337. During the first three financial years after the commencement of this Constitution, the same grants, if any, shall be made by the Union and by each State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule for the benefit of the Anglo-Indian community in respect of education as were made in the financial year ending on the thirty-first day of March, 1948.

During every succeeding period of three years the grants may be less by ten per cent. than those for the immediately preceding period of three years:

Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution such grants, to the extent to which they are a special concession to the Anglo-Indian community, shall cease:

Provided further that no educational institution shall be entitled to receive any grant under this article unless at least forty per cent. of the annual admissions therein are made available to members of communities other than the Anglo-Indian community.

SPECIAL OFFICER

338. (1) There shall be a Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to be appointed by the President.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under this Constitution and report to the President upon the working of those safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament.

(3) In this article, references to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be construed as including references to such other backward classes as the President may, on receipt of the report of a Commission appointed under clause (1) of article 340, by order specify and also to the Anglo-Indian community.

UNION CONTROL OVER SCHEDULED AREAS

339. (1) The President may at any time and shall, at the expiration of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution by order appoint a Commission to report on the administration of the Scheduled Areas and the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the States specified in Part A and Part B of the First Schedule.

The order may define the composition, powers and procedure of the Commission and may contain such incidental or ancillary provisions as the President may consider necessary or desirable.

(2) The executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any such State as to the drawing up and execution of schemes specified in the direction to be essential for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes in the State.

340. (1) The President may by order appoint a Commission consisting of such persons as he thinks fit to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes within the territory of India and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps that should be taken by the Union or any State to remove such difficulties and to improve their condition and as to the grants that should be made for the purpose by the Union or any State and the conditions subject to which such grants should be made, and the order appointing such Commission shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

(2) A Commission so appointed shall investigate the matters referred to them and present to the President a report setting out the facts as found by them and making such recommendations as they think proper.

(3) The President shall cause a copy of the report so presented together with a memorandum explaining the action taken thereon to be laid before each House of Parliament.

SPECIFYING SCHEDULED CASTE, TRIBE

341. (1) The President may with respect to any State and where it is a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh thereof, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that State.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Castes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any caste, race or tribe or part of or group within any caste, race or tribe, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

342. (1) The President may with respect to any State, and where it is a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, after consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh thereof, by public notification, specify the tribes of tribal communities or parts of or groups within tribes or tribal communities which shall for the purposes of this Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Tribes in relation to that State.

(2) Parliament may by law include in or exclude from the list of Scheduled Tribes specified in a notification issued under clause (1) any tribe or tribal community or part of or group within any tribe or tribal community, but save as aforesaid a notification issued under the said clause shall not be varied by any subsequent notification.

PART XVII—OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

CHAPTER I—LANGUAGE OF THE UNION

343. (1) The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order authorise the use of the Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—

(*a*) the English language, or

(*b*) the Devanagari form of numerals,

for such purposes as may be specified in the law.

COMMISSION

344. (1) The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule as the President may appoint, and the order shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

(*a*) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union;

(*b*) restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union;

(*c*) the language to be used for all or any of the purposes mentioned in article 348;

(*d*) the form of numerals to be used for any one or more specified purposes of the Union;

(*e*) any other matter referred to the Commission by the President as regards the official language of the Union and the language for communication between the Union and a State or between one State and another and their use.

(3) In making their recommendations under clause (2), the Commission shall have due regard to the industrial, cultural and scientific advancement of India, and the just claims and the interests of persons belonging to the non-Hindi speaking areas in regard to the public services.

(4) There shall be constituted a Committee consisting of thirty members, of whom twenty shall be members of the House of the People and ten shall be members of the Council of States to be elected respectively by the members of the House of the People and the members of the Council of States in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(5) It shall be the duty of the Committee to examine the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) and to report to the President their opinion thereon.

(6) Notwithstanding anything in article 343, the President may, after consideration of the report referred to in clause (5), issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report.

CHAPTER II—REGIONAL LANGUAGES

345. Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State:

Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

346. The language for the time being authorised for use in the Union for official purposes shall be the official language for communication between one State and another State and between a State and the Union:

Provided that if two or more States agree that the Hindi language should be the official language for communication between such States, that language may be used for such communication.

347. On a demand being made in that behalf, the President may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.

CHAPTER III—LANGUAGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, HIGH COURTS, ETC.

348. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this Part, until Parliament by law otherwise provides—

(*a*) all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court,

(*b*) the authoritative texts—

(*i*) of all Bills to be introduced or amendments thereto to be moved in either House of Parliament or in the House or either House of the Legislature of a State,

(*ii*) of all Acts passed by Parliament or the Legislature of a State and of all Ordinances promulgated by the President or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, and

(*iii*) of all orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws issued under this Constitution or under any law made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State,

shall be in the English language.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1), the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State may, with the previous consent of the President, authorise the use of the Hindi language, or any other language used for any official purposes of the State, in proceedings in the High Court having its principal seat in that State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall apply to any judgment, decree or order passed or made by such High Court.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1), where the Legislature of a State has prescribed any language other than the English language for use in Bills introduced in, or Acts passed by, the Legislature of the State or in Ordinances promulgated by the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State or in any order, rule, regulation or bye-law referred to in paragraph (*iii*) of that sub-clause, a translation of the same in the English language published under the authority of the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State in the Official Gazette of that State shall be deemed to be the authoritative text thereof in the English language under this article.

PROVISION FOR CHANGE

349. During the period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, no Bill or amendment making provision for the language to be used for any of the purposes mentioned in clause (1) of article 348 shall be introduced or moved in either House of Parliament without the previous sanction of the President, and the President shall not give his sanction to the introduction of any such Bill or the moving of any such amendment except after he has taken into consideration the recommendations of the Commission constituted under clause (1) of article 344 and the report of the Committee constituted under clause (4) of that article.

CHAPTER IV
SPECIAL DIRECTIVES

350. Every person shall be entitled to submit a representation for the redress of any grievance to any officer or authority of the Union or a State in any of the languages used in the Union or in the State, as the case may be.

351. It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.

PART XVIII
EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

352. (1) If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or internal disturbance, he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect.

(2) A Proclamation issued under clause (1)—

(*a*) may be revoked by a subsequent Proclamation;

(*b*) shall be laid before each House of Parliament;

(*c*) shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament:

Provided that if any such Proclamation is issued at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in sub-clause (*c*), and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

(3) A Proclamation of Emergency declaring that the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened by war or by external aggression or by internal disturbance may be made before the actual occurrence of war or of any such aggression or disturbance if the President is satisfied that there is imminent danger thereof.

EFFECTS OF PROCLAMATION

353. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, then—

(*a*) notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State as to the manner in which the executive power thereof is to be exercised;

(*b*) the power of Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter shall include power to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorising the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities of the Union as respects that matter, notwithstanding that it is one which is not enumerated in the Union List.

354. (1) The President may, while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, by order direct that all or any of the provisions of articles 268 to 279 shall for such period, not extending in any case beyond the expiration of the financial year in which such Proclamation ceases to operate, as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thinks fit.

(2) Every order made under clause (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

355. It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

BREAKDOWN IN STATES

356. (1) If the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State or otherwise, is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation—

(*a*) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State;

(*b*) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament;

(*c*) make such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary or desirable for giving effect to the objects of the Proclamation, including provisions for suspending in whole or in part the operation of any provisions of this Constitution relating to any body or authority in the State:

Provided that nothing in this clause shall authorise the President to assume to himself any of the powers vested in or exercisable by a High Court, or to suspend in whole or in part the operation of any provision of this Constitution relating to High Courts.

(2) Any such Proclamation may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation.

(3) Every Proclamation under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament:

Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People is dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in this clause, and if a resolution approving the Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People before the expiration of that period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

(4) A Proclamation so approved shall, unless revoked, cease to operate on the expiration of a period of six months from the date of the passing of the second of the resolutions approving the Proclamation under clause (3):

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such a Proclamation is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Proclamation shall, unless revoked, continue in force for a further period of six months from the date on which under this clause it would otherwise have ceased to operate, but no such Proclamation shall in any case remain in force for more than three years:

Provided further that if the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during any such period of six months and a resolution approving the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the Council of States, but no resolution with respect to the continuance in force of such Proclamation has been passed by the House of the People during the said period, the Proclamation shall cease to operate at the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the House of the People first sits after its reconstitution unless before the expiration of the said period of thirty days a resolution approving the continuance in force of the Proclamation has been also passed by the House of the People.

POWERS OF PARLIAMENT

357. (1) Where by a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 356, it has been declared that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament, it shall be competent—

(*a*) for Parliament to confer on the President the power of the Legislature of the State to make laws, and to authorise the President to delegate, subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, the power so conferred to any other authority to be specified by him in that behalf;

(*b*) for Parliament, or for the President or other authority in whom such power to make laws is vested under sub-clause (*a*), to make laws conferring powers and imposing duties, or authorising the conferring of powers and the imposition of duties, upon the Union or officers and authorities thereof;

(*c*) for the President to authorise when the House of the People is not in session expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State pending the sanction of such expenditure by Parliament.

(2) Any law made in exercise of the power of the Legislature of the State by Parliament or the President or other authority referred to in sub-clause (*a*) of clause (1) which Parliament or the President or such other authority would not, but for the issue of a Proclamation under article 356, have been competent to make shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of one year after the Proclamation has ceased to operate except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration of the said period, unless the provisions which shall so cease to have effect are sooner repealed or re-enacted with or without modification by Act of the appropriate Legislature.

358. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, nothing in article 19 shall restrict the power of the State as defined in Part III to make any law or to take any executive action which the State would but for the provisions contained in that Part be competent to make or to take, but any law so made shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect as soon as the Proclamation ceases to operate, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the law so ceases to have effect.

359. (1) Where a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President may by order declare that the right to move any court for the enforcement of such of the rights conferred by Part III as may be mentioned in the order and all proceedings pending in any court for the enforcement of the rights so mentioned shall remain suspended for the period during which the Proclamation is in force or for such shorter period as may be specified in the order.

(2) An order made as aforesaid may extend to the whole or any part of the territory of India.

(3) Every order made under clause (1) shall, as soon as may be after it is made, be laid before each House of Parliament.

THREAT TO FINANCIAL STABILITY

360. (1) If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect.

(2) The provisions of clause (2) of article 352 shall apply in relation to a Proclamation issued under this article as they apply in relation to a Proclamation of Emergency issued under article 352.

(3) During the period any such Proclamation as is mentioned in clause (1) is in operation, the executive authority of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions, and to the giving of such other directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.

(4) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(*a*) any such direction may include—

(*i*) a provision requiring the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of a State;

(*ii*) a provision requiring all Money Bills or other Bills to which the provisions of article 207 apply to be reserved for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the Legislature of a State;

(*b*) it shall be competent for the President during the period any Proclamation issued under this article is in operation to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union including the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

PART XIX

MISCELLANEOUS

PROTECTION OF PRESIDENT, ETC.

361. (1) The President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office or for any act done or purporting to be done by him in the exercise and performance of those powers and duties:

Provided that the conduct of the President may be brought under review by any court, tribunal or body appointed or designated by either House of Parliament for the investigation of a charge under article 61:

Provided further that nothing in this clause shall be construed as restricting the right of any person to bring appropriate proceedings against the Government of India or the Government of a State.

(2) No criminal proceedings whatsoever shall be instituted or continued against the President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, in any court during his term of office.

(3) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall issue from any court during his term of office.

(4) No civil proceedings in which relief is claimed against the President, or the Governor or Rajpramukh of a State, shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done or purporting to be done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office as President, or as Governor or Rajpramukh of such State, until the expiration of two months next after notice in writing has been delivered to the President or the Governor or the Rajpramukh as the case may be, or left at his office stating the nature of the proceedings, the cause of action therefor, the name, description and place of residence of the party by whom such proceedings are to be instituted and the relief which he claims.

RIGHTS, ETC. OF RULERS

362. In the exercise of the power of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State to make laws or in the exercise of the executive power of the Union or of a State, due regard shall be had to the guarantee or assurance given under any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in clause (1) of article 291 with respect to the personal rights, privileges and dignities of the Ruler of an Indian State.

363. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution but subject to the provisions of article 143, neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall have jurisdiction in any dispute arising out of any provision of a treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument which was entered into or executed before the commencement of this Constitution by any Ruler of an Indian State and to which the Government of the Dominion of India or any of its predecessor Governments was a party and which has or has been continued in operation after such commencement or in any dispute in respect of any right accruing under or any liability or obligation arising out of any of the provisions of this Constitution relating to any such treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, *sanad* or other similar instrument.

(2) In this article—

(*a*) "Indian State" means any territory recognised before the commencement of this Constitution by His Majesty or the Government of the Dominion of India as being such a State; and

(*b*) "Ruler" includes the Prince, Chief or other person recognised before such commencement by His Majesty or the Government of the Dominion of India as the Ruler of any Indian State.

MAJOR PORTS, AERODROMES

364. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the President may by public notification direct that as from such date as may be specified in the notification—

(*a*) any law made by Parliament or by the Legislature of a State shall not apply to any major port or aerodrome or shall apply thereto subject to such exceptions or modifications as may be specified in the notification, or

(*b*) any existing law shall cease to have effect in any major port or aerodrome except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the said date, or shall in its application to such port or aerodrome have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as may be specified in the notification.

(2) In this article—

(*a*) "major port" means a port declared to be a major port by or under any law made by Parliament or any existing law and includes all areas for the time being included within the limits of such port;

(*b*) "aerodrome" means aerodrome as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to airways, aircraft and air navigation.

365. Where any State has failed to comply with, or to give effect to, any directions given in the exercise of the executive power of the Union under any of the provisions of this Constitution, it shall be lawful for the President to hold that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

DEFINITIONS

366. In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say—

(1) *agricultural income* means agricultural income as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income-tax;

(2) *an Anglo-Indian* means a person whose father or any of whose other male progenitors in the male line is or was of European descent but who is domiciled within the territory of India and is or was born within such territory of parents habitually resident therein and not established there for temporary purposes only;

(3) *article* means an article of this Constitution;

(4) *borrow* includes the raising of money by the grant of annuities, and "loan" shall be construed accordingly;

(5) *clause* means a clause of the article in which the expression occurs;

(6) *corporation tax* means any tax on income, so far as that tax is payable by companies and is a tax in the case of which the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(*a*) that it is not chargeable in respect of agricultural income;

(*b*) that no deduction in respect of the tax paid by companies is, by any enactments which may apply to the tax, authorised to be made from dividends payable by the companies to individuals;

(*c*) that no provision exists for taking the tax so paid into account in computing for the purposes of Indian income-tax the total income of individuals receiving such dividends, or in computing the Indian income-tax payable by, or refundable to, such individuals;

(7) *corresponding Province*, *corresponding Indian State* or *corresponding State* means in cases of doubt such Province, Indian State or State as may be determined by the President to be the corresponding Province, the corresponding Indian State or the corresponding State, as the case may be, for the particular purpose in question;

(8) *debt* includes any liability in respect of any obligation to repay capital sums by way of annuities and any liability under any guarantee, and "debt charges" shall be construed accordingly;

(9) *estate duty* means a duty to be assessed on or by reference to the principal value, ascertained in accordance with such rules as may be prescribed by or under laws made by Parliament or the Legislature of a State relating to the duty, of all property passing upon death or deemed, under the provisions of the said laws, so to pass;

(10) *existing law* means any law, Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation passed or made before the commencement of this Constitution by any Legislature, authority or person having power to make such a law, Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule or regulation;

(11) *Federal Court* means the Federal Court constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935;

(12) *goods* includes all materials, commodities, and articles;

(13) *guarantee* includes any obligation undertaken before the commencement of this Constitution to make payments in the event of the profits of an undertaking falling short of a specified amount;

(14) *High Court* means any court which is deemed for the purposes of this Constitution to be a High Court for any State and includes—

(*a*) any Court in the territory of India constituted or reconstituted under this Constitution as a High Court, and

(*b*) any other Court in the territory of India which may be declared by Parliament by law to be a High Court for all or any of the purposes of this Constitution;

(15) *Indian State* means any territory which the Government of the Dominion of India recognised as such a State;

(16) *Part* means a Part of this Constitution;

(17) *pension* means a pension, whether contributory or not, of any kind whatsoever payable to or in respect of any person, and includes retired pay so payable, a gratuity so payable and any sum or sums so payable by way of the return, with or without interest thereon or any other addition thereto, of subscriptions to a provident fund;

(18) *Proclamation of Emergency* means a Proclamation issued under clause (1) of article 352;

(19) *public notification* means a notification in the Gazette of India, or, as the case may be, the Official Gazette of a State;

(20) *railway* does not include—

(*a*) a tramway wholly within a municipal area, or

(*b*) any other line of communication wholly situate in one State and declared by Parliament by law not to be a railway;

(21) *Rajpramukh* means—

(*a*) in relation to the State of Hyderabad the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Nizam of Hyderabad;

(*b*) in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir or the State of Mysore, the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Maharaja of that State; and

(*c*) in relation to any other State specified in Part B of the First Schedule, the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Rajpramukh of that State,

and includes in relation to any of the said States any person for the time being recognised by the President as competent to exercise the powers of the Rajpramukh in relation to that State;

(22) *Ruler* in relation to an Indian State means the Prince, Chief or other person by whom any such covenant or agreement as is referred to in clause (1) of article 291 was entered into and who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Ruler of the State, and includes any person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the successor of such Ruler;

(23) *Schedule* means a Schedule to this Constitution;

(24) *Scheduled Castes* means such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within such castes, races or tribes as are deemed under article 341 to be Scheduled Castes for the purposes of this Constitution;

(25) *Scheduled Tribes* means such tribes or tribal communities or parts of or groups within such tribes or tribal communities as are deemed under article 342 to be Scheduled Tribes for the purposes of this Constitution;

(26) *securities* includes stock;

(27) *sub-clause* means a sub-clause of the clause in which the expression occurs;

(28) *taxation* includes the imposition of any tax or impost, whether general or local or special, and "tax" shall be construed accordingly;

(29) *tax on income* includes a tax in the nature of an excess profits tax;

(30) *Uparajpramukh* in relation to any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule means the person who for the time being is recognised by the President as the Uparajpramukh of that State.

INTERPRETATION

367. (1) Unless the context otherwise requires, the General Clauses Act, 1897, shall subject to any adaptations and modifications that may be made therein under article 372, apply for the interpretation of this Constitution as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of the Legislature of the Dominion of India.

(2) Any reference in this Constitution to Acts or laws of, or made by, Parliament, or to Acts or laws of, or made by, the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule, shall be construed as including a reference to an Ordinance made by the President or, to an Ordinance made by a Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be.

(3) For the purposes of this Constitution "foreign State" means any State other than India:

Provided that, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament, the President may by order declare any State not to be a foreign State for such purposes as may be specified in the order.

PART XX

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

368. An amendment of this Constitution may be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and when the Bill is passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting, it shall be presented to the President for his assent and upon such assent being given to the Bill, the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the Bill:

Provided that if such amendment seeks to make any change in—

(*a*) article 54, article 55, article 73, article 162 or article 241, or

(*b*) Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI, or Chapter I of Part XI, or

(*c*) any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule, or

(*d*) the representation of States in Parliament, or

(*e*) the provisions of this article,

the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States specified in Parts A and B of the First Schedule by resolutions to that effect passed by those Legislatures before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent.

PART XXI

TEMPORARY AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

369. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, Parliament shall, during a period of five years from the commencement of this Constitution, have power to make laws with respect to the following matters as if they were enumerated in the Concurrent List, namely:—

(*a*) trade and commerce within a State in, and the production, supply and distribution of, cotton and woollen textiles, raw cotton (including ginned cotton and unginned cotton or *kapas*), cotton seed, paper (including newsprint), foodstuffs (including edible oilseeds and oil), cattle fodder (including oil-cakes and other concentrates), coal (including coke and derivatives of coal), iron, steel and mica;

(*b*) offences against laws with respect to any of the matters mentioned in clause (*a*), jurisdiction and powers of all courts except the Supreme Court with respect to any of those matters, and fees in respect of any of those matters but not including fees taken in any court;

but any law made by Parliament, which Parliament would not but for the provisions of this article have been competent to make, shall, to the extent of the incompetency, cease to have effect on the expiration of the said period, except as respects things done or omitted to be done before the expiration thereof.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

370. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution,—

(*a*) the provisions of article 238 shall not apply in relation to the State of Jammu and Kashmir;

(*b*) the power of Parliament to make laws for the said State shall be limited to—

(*i*) those matters in the Union List and the Concurrent List which, in consultation with the Government of the State, are declared by the President to correspond to matters specified in the Instrument of Accession governing the accession of the State to the Dominion of India as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for that State; and

(*ii*) such other matters in the said Lists as, with the concurrence of the Government of the State, the President may by order specify.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this article the Government of the State means the person for the time being recognised by the President as the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir acting on the advice of the Council of Ministers for the time being in office under the Maharaja's Proclamation dated the fifth day of March, 1948;

(*c*) the provisions of article I and of this article shall apply in relation to that State;

(*d*) such of the other provisions of this Constitution shall apply in relation to that State subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order specify:

Provided that no such order which relates to the matters specified in the Instrument of Accession of the State referred to in paragraph (*i*) of sub-clause (*b*) shall be issued except in consultation with the Government of the State:

Provided further that no such order which relates to matters other than those referred to in the last preceding proviso shall be issued except with the concurrence of that Government.

(2) If the concurrence of the Government of the State referred to in paragraph (*ii*) of sub-clause (b) of clause (1) or in the second

proviso to sub-clause (*d*) of that clause be given before the Constituent Assembly for the purpose of framing the Constitution of the State is convened, it shall be placed before such Assembly for such decision as it may take thereon.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify:

Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.

371. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, during a period of ten years from the commencement thereof, or during such longer or shorter period as Parliament may by law provide in respect of any State, the Government of every State specified in Part B of the First Schedule shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given by, the President:

Provided that the President may by order direct that the provisions of this article shall not apply to any State specified in the order.

EXISTING LAWS

372. (1) Notwithstanding the repeal by this Constitution of the enactments referred to in article 395 but subject to the other provisions of this Constitution, all the laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall continue in force therein until altered or repealed or amended by a competent Legislature or other competent authority.

(2) For the purpose of bringing the provisions of any law in force in the territory of India into accord with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by order make such adaptations and modifications of such law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, and provide that the law shall, as from such date as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to the adaptations and modifications so made, and any such adaptation or modification shall not be questioned in any court of law.

(3) Nothing in clause (2) shall be deemed—

(*a*) to empower the President to make any adaptation or modification of any law after the expiration of three years from the commencement of this Constitution; or

(*b*) to prevent any competent Legislature or other competent authority from repealing or amending any law adapted or modified by the President under the said clause.

Explanation I.—The expression "law in force" in this article shall include a law passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India before the commencement of this Constitution and not previously repealed, notwithstanding that it or parts of it may not be then in operation either at all or in particular areas.

Explanation II.—Any law passed or made by a Legislature or other competent authority in the territory of India which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution had extra-territorial effect as well as effect in the territory of India shall, subject to any such adaptations and modifications as aforesaid, continue to have such extra-territorial effect.

Explanation III.—Nothing in this article shall be construed as continuing any temporary law in force beyond the date fixed for its expiration or the date on which it would have expired if this Constitution had not come into force.

Explanation IV.—An Ordinance promulgated by the Governor of a Province under section 88 of the Government of India Act, 1935, and in force immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless withdrawn by the Governor of the corresponding State earlier, cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the first meeting after such commencement of the Legislative Assembly of that State functioning under clause (1) of article 382, and nothing in this article shall be construed as continuing any such Ordinance in force beyond the said period.

373. Until provision is made by Parliament under clause (7) of article 22, or until the expiration of one year from the commencement of this Constitution, whichever is earlier, the said article shall have effect as if for any reference to Parliament in clauses (4) and (7) thereof there were substituted a reference to the President and for any reference to any law made by Parliament in those clauses there were substituted a reference to an order made by the President.

PRIVY COUNCIL APPEALS

374. (1) The Judges of the Federal Court holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Judges of the Supreme Court and shall thereupon be entitled to such salaries and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as are provided for under article 125 in respect of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

(2) All suits, appeals and proceedings, civil or criminal, pending in the Federal Court at the commencement of this Constitution shall stand removed to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction to hear and determine the same, and the judgments and orders of the Federal Court delivered or made before the commencement of this Constitution shall have the same force and effect as if they had been delivered or made by the Supreme Court.

(3) Nothing in this Constitution shall operate to invalidate the exercise of jurisdiction by His Majesty in Council to dispose of appeals and petitions from, or in respect of, any judgment, decree or order of any court within the territory of India in so far as the exercise of such jurisdiction is authorised by law, and any order of His Majesty in Council made on any such appeal or petition after the commencement of this Constitution shall for all purposes have effect as if it were an order or decree made by the Supreme Court in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred on such Court by this Constitution.

(4) On and from the commencement of this Constitution the jurisdiction of the authority functioning as the Privy Council in a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule to entertain and dispose of appeals and petitions from or in respect of any judgment, decree or order of any court within that State shall cease, and all appeals and other proceedings pending before the said authority at such commencement shall be transferred to, and disposed of by, the Supreme Court.

(5) Further provision may be made by Parliament by law to give effect to the provisions of this article.

LAW COURTS

375. All courts of civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction, all authorities and all officers, judicial, executive and ministerial, throughout the territory of India, shall continue to exercise their respective functions subject to the provisions of this Constitution.

376. (1) Notwithstanding anything in clause (2) of article 217, the Judges of a High Court in any Province holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Judges of the High Court in the corresponding State, and shall thereupon be entitled to such salaries and allowances and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as are provided for under article 221 in respect of the Judges of such High Court. Any such Judge shall, notwithstanding that he is not a citizen of India, be eligible for appointment as Chief Justice of such High Court, or as Chief Justice or other Judge of any other High Court.

(2) The Judges of a High Court in any Indian State corresponding to any State specified in Part B of the First Schedule holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Judges of the High Court in the State so specified and shall, notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2) of article 217 but subject to the proviso to clause (1) of that article, continue to hold office until the expiration of such period as the President may by order determine.

(3) In this article, the expression "Judge" does not include an acting Judge or an additional Judge.

AUDITOR-GENERAL

377. The Auditor-General of India holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless he has elected otherwise, become on such commencement the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and shall thereupon be entitled to such salaries and to such rights in respect of leave of absence and pension as are provided for under clause (3) of article 148 in respect of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and be entitled to continue to hold office until the expiration of his term of office as determined under the provisions which were applicable to him immediately before such commencement.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

378. (1) The members of the Public Service Commission for the Dominion of India holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the members of the Public Service Commission for the Union and shall, notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2) of article 316 but subject to the proviso to clause (2) of that article, continue to hold office until the expiration of their term of office as determined under the rules which were applicable immediately before such commencement to such members.

(2) The members of a Public Service Commission of a Province or of a Public Service Commission serving the needs of a group of Provinces holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall, unless they have elected otherwise, become on such commencement the members of the Public Service Commission for the corresponding State or the members of the Joint State Public Service Commission serving the needs of the corresponding States, as the case may be, and shall, notwithstanding anything in clauses (1) and (2) of article 316 but subject to the proviso to clause (2) of that article, continue to hold office until the expiration of their term of office as determined under the rules which were applicable immediately before such commencement to such members.

PARLIAMENT, SPEAKER

379. (1) Until both Houses of Parliament have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the body functioning as the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall be the provisional Parliament and shall exercise all the powers and perform all the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on Parliament.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause, the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India includes—

(*i*) the members chosen to represent any State or other territory for which representation is provided under clause (2), and

(*ii*) the members chosen to fill casual vacancies in the said Assembly.

(2) The President may by rules provide for—

(*a*) the representation in the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1) of any State or other territory which was not represented in the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution,

(*b*) the manner in which the representatives of such States or other territories in the provisional Parliament shall be chosen, and

(*c*) the qualifications to be possessed by such representatives.

(3) If a member of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India was, on the sixth day of October, 1949, or thereafter at any time before the commencement of this Constitution, a member of a House of the Legislature of a Governor's Province or of an Indian State corresponding to any State specified in part B of the First Schedule or a Minister for any such State, then, as from the commencement of this Constitution the seat of such member in the Constituent Assembly shall, unless he has ceased to be a member of that Assembly earlier, become vacant and every such vacancy shall be deemed to be a casual vacancy.

(4) Notwithstanding that any such vacancy in the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India as is mentioned in clause (3) has not occurred under that clause, steps may be taken before the commencement of this Constitution for the filling of such vacancy, but any person chosen before such commencement to fill the vacancy shall not be entitled to take his seat in the said Assembly until after the vacancy has so occurred.

(5) Any person holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Constituent Assembly when functioning as the Dominion Legislative under the Government of India Act, 1935, shall on such commencement be the Speaker or, as the case may be, the Deputy Speaker of the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1).

PRESIDENT, MINISTERS

380. (1) Such person as the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India shall have elected in that behalf shall be the President of India until a President has been elected in accordance with the provisions contained in Chapter I of Part V and has entered upon his office.

(2) In the event of the occurrence of any vacancy in the office of the President so elected by the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India by reason of his death, resignation, or removal, or otherwise, it shall be filled by a person elected in that behalf by the provisional Parliament functioning under article 379, and until a person is so elected, the Chief Justice of India shall act as President.

381. Such persons as the President may appoint in that behalf shall become members of the Council of Ministers of the President under this Constitution, and, until appointments are so made, all persons holding office as Ministers for the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall on such commencement become, and shall continue to hold office as, members of the Council of Ministers of the President under this Constitution.

LEGISLATURES OF STATES

382. (1) Until the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State specified in Part A of the First Schedule has or have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the House or Houses of the Legislature of the corresponding Province functioning immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on the House or Houses of the Legislature of such State.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), where a general election to reconstitute the Legislative Assembly of a Province has been ordered before the commencement of this Constitution, the election may be completed after such commencement as if this Constitution had not come into operation, and the Assembly so reconstituted shall be deemed to be the Legislative Assembly of that Province for the purpose of that clause.

(3) Any person holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or President or Deputy President of the Legislative Council of a Province shall on such commencement be the Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly or the Chairman or Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, as the case may be, of the corresponding State specified in Part A of the First Schedule while such Assembly or Council functions under clause (1):

Provided that where a general election has been ordered for the reconstitution of the Legislative Assembly of a Province before the commencement of this Constitution and the first meeting of the Assembly as so reconstituted is held after such commencement, the provisions of this clause shall not apply and the Assembly as reconstituted shall elect two members of the Assembly to be respectively the Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof.

GOVERNORS, MINISTERS

383. Any person holding office as Governor in any Province immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall on such commencement be the Governor of the corresponding State specified in Part A of the First Schedule until a new Governor has been appointed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter II of Part VI and has entered upon his office.

384. Such persons as the Governor of a State may appoint in that behalf shall become members of the Council of Ministers of the Governor under this Constitution, and, until appointments are so made, all persons holding office as Ministers for the corresponding Province immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall on such commencement become, and shall continue to hold office as, members of the Council of Ministers of the Governor of the State under this Constitution.

INDIAN STATES LEGISLATURES

385. Until the House or Houses of the Legislature of a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule has or have been duly constituted and summoned to meet for the first session under the provisions of this Constitution, the body or authority functioning immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as the Legislature of the corresponding Indian State shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred by the provisions of this Constitution on the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State so specified.

386. Such persons as the Rajpramukh of a State specified in Part B of the First Schedule may appoint in that behalf shall become members of the Council of Ministers of such Rajpramukh under this Constitution, and, until appointments are so made, all persons holding office as Ministers for the corresponding Indian State immediately before the commencement of this Constitution shall on such commencement become, and shall continue to hold office as, members of the Council of Ministers of such Rajpramukh under this Constitution.

387. For the purposes of elections held under any of the provisions of this Constitution during a period of three years from the commencement of this Constitution, the population of India or of any part thereof may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution be determined in such manner as the President may by order direct, and different provisions may be made for different States and for different purposes by such order.

VACANCIES IN LEGISLATURES

388. (1) Casual vacancies in the seats of members of the provisional Parliament functioning under clause (1) of article 379, including vacancies referred to in clauses (3) and (4) of that article, shall be filled, and all matters in connection with the filling of such vacancies (including the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of, or in connection with, elections to fill such vacancies) shall be regulated—

(*a*) in accordance with such rules as may be made in that behalf by the President, and

(*b*) until rules are so made, in accordance with the rules relating to the filling of casual vacancies in the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India and matters connected therewith in force at the time of the filling of such vacancies or immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, as the case may be, subject to such exceptions and modifications as may be made therein before such commencement by the President of that Assembly and thereafter by the President of India:

Provided that where any such seat as is mentioned in this clause was, immediately before it became vacant, held by a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes or to the Muslim or the Sikh community and representing a Province or, as the case may be, a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule, the person to fill such seat shall, unless the President of the Constituent Assembly or the President of India, as the case may be, considers it necessary or expedient to provide otherwise, be of the same community:

Provided further that at an election to fill any such vacancy in the seat of a member representing a Province or a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule, every member of the Legislative Assembly of that Province or of the corresponding State or of that State, as the case may be, shall be entitled to participate and vote.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this clause—

(*a*) all such castes, races or tribes or parts of or groups within castes, races or tribes as are specified in the Government of India (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1936, to be Scheduled Castes in relation to any Province shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to that Province or the corresponding State until a notification has been issued by the President under clause (1) of article 341 specifying the Scheduled Castes in relation to that corresponding State;

(*b*) all the Scheduled Castes in any Province or State shall be deemed to be a single community.

(2) Casual vacancies in the seats of members of a House of the Legislature of a State functioning under article 382 or article 385 shall be filled, and all matters in connection with the filling of such vacancies (including the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of, or in connection with, elections to fill such vacancies) shall be regulated in accordance with such provisions governing the filling of such vacancies and regulating such matters as were in force immediately before the commencement of this

Constitution subject to such exceptions and modifications as the President may by order direct.

BILLS, MONEYS

389. A Bill which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was pending in the Legislature of the Dominion of India or in the Legislature of any Province or Indian State may, subject to any provision to the contrary which may be included in rules made by Parliament or the Legislature of the corresponding State under this Constitution, be continued in Parliament or the Legislature of the corresponding State, as the case may be, as if the proceedings taken with reference to the Bill in the Legislature of the Dominion of India or in the Legislature of the Province or Indian State had been taken in Parliament or in the Legislature of the corresponding State.

390. The provisions of this Constitution relating to the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of any State and the appropriation of moneys out of either of such Funds shall not apply in relation to moneys received or raised or expenditure incurred by the Government of India or the Government of any State between the commencement of this Constitution and the thirty-first day of March, 1950, both days inclusive, and any expenditure incurred during that period shall be deemed to be duly authorised if the expenditure was specified in a schedule of authorised expenditure authenticated in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, by the Governor-General of the Dominion of India or the Governor of the corresponding Province or is authorised by the Rajpramukh of the State in accordance with such rules as were applicable to the authorisation of expenditure from the revenues of the corresponding Indian State immediately before such commencement.

FIRST AND FOURTH SCHEDULES

391. (1) If at any time between the passing of this Constitution and its commencement any action is taken under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, which in the opinion of the President requires any amendment in the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule, the President may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, by order, make such amendments in the said Schedules as may be necessary to give effect to the action so taken, and any such order may contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions as the President may deem necessary.

(2) When the First Schedule or the Fourth Schedule is so amended, any reference to that Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended.

392. (1) The President may, for the purpose of removing any difficulties, particularly in relation to the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, to the provisions of this Constitution, by order direct that this Constitution shall, during such period as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as he may deem to be necessary or expedient:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the first meeting of Parliament duly constituted under Chapter II of Part V.

(2) Every order made under clause (1) shall be laid before Parliament.

(3) The powers conferred on the President by this article, by article 324, by clause (3) of article 367 and by article 391 shall, before the commencement of this Constitution, be exercisable by the Governor-General of the Dominion of India.

PART XXII
REPEALS

393. This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India.

394. This article and articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 shall come into force at once, and the remaining provisions of this Constitution shall come into force on the twenty-sixth day of January, 1950, which day is referred to in this Constitution as the commencement of this Constitution.

395. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 and the Government of India Act, 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, are hereby repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE
(ARTICLES 1, 4 AND 391)
STATES AND TERRITORIES

PART A

Names of States	*Names of corresponding Provinces*
1. Assam	Assam
2. Bihar	Bihar
3. Bombay	Bombay
4. Madhya Pradesh	The Central Provinces and Berar
5. Madras	Madras
6. Orissa	Orissa
7. Punjab	East Punjab
8. Uttar Pradesh	The United Provinces
9. West Bengal	West Bengal

TERRITORIES OF STATES

The territory of the State of Assam shall comprise the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the Province of Assam, the Khasi States and the Assam Tribal Areas but shall not include the territories specified in the Schedule to the Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1951.

The territory of each of the other States in this Part shall comprise the territories which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution were comprised in the corresponding Province and the territories which, by virtue of an order made under section 290A of the Government of India Act, 1935, were immediately before such commencement being administered as if they formed part of that Province.

PART B

Names of States.

1. Hyderabad
2. Jammu and Kashmir
3. Madhya Bharat
4. Mysore
5. Patiala and East Punjab States Union
6. Rajasthan
7. Saurashtra
8. Travancore-Cochin

TERRITORIES OF STATE

The territory of each of the States in this Part shall comprise the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in or administered by the Government of the corresponding Indian State, and in the case of the State of Madhya Bharat, shall also comprise the territory which immediately before such commencement was comprised in the Chief Commissioner's Province of Panth Piploda.

PART C

Names of States.

1. Ajmer
2. Bhopal
3. Bilaspur
4. Coorg
5. Delhi
6. Himachal Pradesh
7. Kutch
8. Manipur
9. Tripura
10. Vindhya Pradesh

TERRITORIES OF STATES

The territory of each of the States of Ajmer, Coorg and Delhi shall comprise the territory which immediately before the commencement of this Constitution was comprised in the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and Delhi, respectively.

The territory of each of the other States in this Part shall comprise the territories which, by virtue of an order made under section 290A of the Government of India Act, 1935, were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution being administered as if they were a Chief Commissioner's Province of the same name.

PART D

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

SECOND SCHEDULE
[ARTICLES 59(3), 65(3), 75(6), 97, 125, 148(3), 158(3), 164(5), 186 AND 221]

PART A

Provisions as to President, Governors of States specified in Part A of First Schedule.

1. There shall be paid to the President and to the Governors of the States specified in Part A of the First Schedule the following emoluments per mensem, that is to say:—

The President	..	..	10,000 rupees
The Governor of a State	..		5,500 rupees

2. There shall also be paid to the President and to the Governors of the States so specified such allowances as were payable respectively to the Governor-General of the Dominion of India and to the Governors of the corresponding Provinces immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

3. The President and the Governors of such States throughout their respective terms of office shall be entitled to the same privileges to which the Governor-General and the Governors of the corresponding Provinces were respectively entitled immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

4. While the Vice-President or any other person is discharging the functions of, or is acting as, President, or any person is discharging the functions of the Governor, he shall be entitled to the same emoluments, allowances and privileges as the President or the Governor whose functions he discharges or for whom he acts, as the case may be.

PART B

Provisions as to the Ministers for Union and States in Part A and Part B of First Schedule.

5. There shall be paid to the Prime Minister and to each of the other Ministers for the Union such salaries and allowances as were payable respectively to the Prime Minister and to each of the other Ministers for the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

6. There shall be paid to the Ministers for any State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule such salaries and allowances as were payable to such Ministers for the corresponding Province or the corresponding Indian State, as the case may be, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.

PART C

Provisions as to Speaker, Deputy Speaker of House of People, Chairman, Deputy Chairman of Council of States, Speaker, Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly of State in Part A of First Schedule, Chairman, Deputy Chairman of Legislative Council of any such State.

7. There shall be paid to the Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman of the Council of States such salaries and allowances as were payable to the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, and there shall be paid to the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and to the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States such salaries and allowances as were payable to the Deputy Speaker of the Constituent Assembly of the Dominion of India immediately before such commencement.

8. There shall be paid to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of a State specified in Part A of the First Schedule and to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of such State such salaries and allowances as were payable respectively to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the President and the Deputy President of the Legislative Council of the corresponding Province immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and, where the corresponding Province had no Legislative Council immediately before such commencement, there shall be paid to the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of the State such salaries and allowances as the Governor of the State may determine.

PART D

Provisions as to Judges of Supreme Court, High Courts in States in Part A of First Schedule.

9. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court, in respect of time spent on actual service, salary at the following rates per mensem, that is to say:—

The Chief Justice	..	..	5,000 rupees
Any other Judge	..	..	4,000 rupees

Provided that if a Judge of the Supreme Court at the time of his appointment is in receipt of a pension (other than a disability or wound pension) in respect of any previous service under the Government of India or any of its predecessor Governments or under the Government of a State or any of its predecessor Governments, his salary in respect of service in the Supreme Court shall be reduced by the amount of that pension.

(2) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be entitled without payment of rent to the use of an official residence.

(3) Nothing in sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph shall apply to a Judge who, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution,—

(*a*) was holding office as the Chief Justice of the Federal Court and has become on such commencement the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court under clause (1) of article 374, or

(*b*) was holding office as any other Judge of the Federal Court and has on such commencement become a Judge (other than the Chief Justice) of the Supreme Court under the said clause,

during the period he holds office as such Chief Justice or other Judge, and every Judge who so becomes the Chief Justice or other Judge of the Supreme Court shall, in respect of time spent on actual service as such Chief Justice or other Judge, as the case may be, be entitled to receive in addition to the salary specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph as special pay an amount equivalent to the difference between the salary so specified and the salary which he was drawing immediately before such commencement.

(4) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall receive such reasonable allowances to reimburse him for expenses incurred in travelling on duty within the territory of India and shall be afforded such reasonable facilities in connection with travelling as the President may from time to time prescribe.

(5) The rights in respect of leave of absence (including leave allowances) and pension of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall be governed by the provisions which, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, were applicable to the Judges of the Federal Court.

10. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of the High Court of each State specified in Part A of the First Schedule, in respect of time spent on actual service, salary at the following rates per mensem, that is to say:—

The Chief Justice	..	..	4,000 rupees
Any other Judge	..	..	3,500 rupees

(2) Every person who immediately before the commencement of this Constitution—

(*a*) was holding office as the Chief Justice of a High Court in any Province and has on such commencement become the Chief Justice of the High Court in the corresponding State under clause (1) of article 376, or

(*b*) was holding office as any other Judge of a High Court in any Province and has on such commencement become a Judge (other than the Chief Justice) of the High Court in the corresponding State under the said clause,

shall, if he was immediately before such commencement drawing a salary at a rate higher than that specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph, be entitled to receive in respect of time spent on actual service as such Chief Justice or other Judge, as the case may be, in addition to the salary specified in the said sub-paragraph as special pay an amount equivalent to the difference between the salary so specified and the salary which he was drawing immediately before such commencement.

(3) Every Judge of a High Court shall receive such reasonable allowances to reimburse him for expenses incurred in travelling on duty within the territory of India and shall be afforded such reasonable facilities in connection with travelling as the President may from time to time prescribe.

(4) The rights in respect of leave of absence (including leave allowances) and pension of the Judges of the High Court of any State shall be governed by the provisions which, immediately before the commencement of this Constitution, were applicable to the Judges of the High Court in the corresponding Province.

11. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) the expression "Chief Justice" includes an acting Chief Justice, and a "Judge" includes an *ad hoc* Judge;

(*b*) "actual service" includes—

(*i*) time spent by a Judge on duty as a Judge or in the performance of such other functions as he may at the request of the President undertake to discharge;

(*ii*) vacations, excluding any time during which the Judge is absent on leave; and

(*iii*) joining time on transfer from a High Court to the Supreme Court or from one High Court to another.

PART E

Provisions as to Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

12. (1) There shall be paid to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India a salary at the rate of four thousand rupees per mensem.

(2) The person who was holding office immediately before the commencement of this Constitution as Auditor-General of India and has become on such commencement the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India under article 377 shall in addition to the salary specified in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph be entitled to receive as special pay an amount equivalent to the difference between the salary so specified and the salary which he was drawing as Auditor-General of India immediately before such commencement.

(3) The rights in respect of leave of absence and pension and the other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall be governed or shall continue to be governed, as the case may be, by the provisions which were applicable to the Auditor-General of India immediately before the commencement of this Constitution and all references in those provisions to the Governor-General shall be construed as references to the President.

THIRD SCHEDULE
[ARTICLES 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 AND 219]

Forms of Oaths or Affirmations

I. Union Minister

Form of oath of office for a Minister for the Union:—

"I, A.B., do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as a Minister for the Union and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law, without fear or favour, affection or ill-will."

II. Oath of Secrecy

Form of oath of secrecy for a Minister for the Union:—

"I, A.B., do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for the Union except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Minister."

III. Member of Parliament

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a member of Parliament:—

"I, A.B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Council of States (or the House of the People) do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

IV. Judges, Comptroller and Auditor-General

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:—

"I, A.B., having been appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the Supreme Court of India (or Comptroller and Auditor-General of India) do $\frac{\text{swear in the name of God}}{\text{solemnly affirm}}$ that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution

of India as by law established, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws."

V. State Minister

Form of oath of office for a Minister for a State :—

"I, A.B., do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will faithfully and conscientiously discharge my duties as a Minister for the State of..... and that I will do right to all manner of people in accordance with the Constitution and the law without fear or favour, affection or ill-will."

VI. Oath of Secrecy

Form of oath of secrecy for a Minister for a State :—

"I, A.B., do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will not directly or indirectly communicate or reveal to any person or persons any matter which shall be brought under my consideration or shall become known to me as a Minister for the State of.....except as may be required for the due discharge of my duties as such Minister."

VII. Member of State Legislature

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a member of the Legislature of a State :—

"I, A.B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Legislative Assembly (or Legislative Council), do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter."

VIII. Judge of High Court

Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Judges of a High Court :—

"I, A.B., having been appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the High Court at (or of)....do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, that I will duly and faithfully and to the best of my ability, knowledge and judgment perform the duties of my office without fear or favour, affection or ill-will and that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws."

FOURTH SCHEDULE
[ARTICLES 4(1), 80(2) AND 391]
THE COUNCIL OF STATES

To each State or group of States specified in the first column of the table of seats appended to this Schedule there shall be allotted the number of seats specified in the second column of the said table opposite to that State or group of States, as the case may be.

Representatives of States specified in Part A of the First Schedule

1	2
States	Total Seats
1. Assam	6
2. Bihar	21
3. Bombay	17
4. Madhya Pradesh	12
5. Madras	27
6. Orissa	9
7. Punjab	8
8. The Uttar Pradesh	31
9. West Bengal	14
TOTAL	145

Representatives of States specified in Part B of the First Schedule

1	2
States	Total Seats
1. Hyderabad	11
2. Jammu and Kashmir ..	4
3. Madhya Bharat	6
4. Mysore	6
5. Patiala and East Punjab States Union	3
6. Rajasthan	9
7. Saurashtra	4
8. Travancore-Cochin	6
TOTAL	49

Representatives of States specified in Part C of the First Schedule

1	2
States and Groups of States	Total Seats
1. Ajmer } 2. Coorg }	1
3. Bhopal	1
4. Bilaspur } 5. Himachal Pradesh }	1
6. Delhi	1
7. Kutch	1
8. Manipur } 9. Tripura }	1
10. Vindhya Pradesh	4
TOTAL	10
TOTAL OF ALL SEATS ..	204

FIFTH SCHEDULE
[ARTICLE 244 (1)]
Scheduled Areas and Tribes

PART A

1. *Interpretation.*—In this Schedule, unless the context otherwise requires, the expression "State" means a State specified in Part A or Part B of the First Schedule but does not include the State of Assam.

2. *Executive power of a State in Scheduled Areas.*—Subject to the provisions of this Schedule the executive power of a State extends to the Scheduled Areas therein.

3. *Report by the Governor or Rajpramukh to the President regarding the administration of Scheduled Areas.*—The Governor or Rajpramukh of each State having Scheduled Areas therein shall annually, or whenever so required by the President, make a report to the President regarding the administration of the Scheduled Areas in that State and the executive power of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to the State as to the administration of the said areas.

PART B

4. *Tribes Advisory Council.*—(1) There shall be established in each State having Scheduled Areas therein and, if the President so directs, also in any State having Scheduled Tribes but not Scheduled Areas therein, a Tribes Advisory Council consisting of not more than twenty members of whom, as nearly as may be, three-fourths shall be the representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State :

Provided that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assembly of the State is less than the number of seats in the Tribes Advisory Council to be filled by such representatives, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Tribes Advisory Council to advise on such matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State as may be referred to them by the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be.

(3) The Governor or Rajpramukh may make rules prescribing or regulating, as the case may be,—

(*a*) the number of members of the Council, the mode of their appointment and the appointment of the Chairman of the Council and of the officers and servants thereof ;

(*b*) the conduct of its meetings and its procedure in general ; and

(*c*) all other incidental matters.

5. *Law applicable to Scheduled Areas.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, may by public notification direct that any particular Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall not apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State or shall apply to a Scheduled Area or any part thereof in the State subject to such exceptions and modifications as he may specify in the notification and any direction given under this sub-paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

(2) The Governor or Rajpramukh, as the case may be, may make regulations for the peace and good government of any area in a State which is for the time being a Scheduled Area.

In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(*a*) prohibit or restrict the transfer of land by or among members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area ;

(*b*) regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area ;

(*c*) regulate the carrying on of business as money-lender by persons who lend money to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such area.

(3) In making any such regulation as is referred to in sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph, the Governor or Rajpramukh may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to the area in question.

(4) All regulations made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the President and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

(5) No regulation shall be made under this paragraph unless the Governor or the Rajpramukh making the regulation has, in the case where there is a Tribes Advisory Council for the State, consulted such Council.

PART C

6. *Scheduled Areas.*—(1) In this Constitution, the expression "Scheduled Areas" means such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas.

(2) The President may at any time by order—

(*a*) direct that the whole or any specified part of a Scheduled Area shall cease to be a Scheduled Area or a part of such an area ;

(*b*) alter, but only by way of rectification of boundaries, any Scheduled Area ;

(*c*) on any alteration of the boundaries of a State or on the admission into the Union or the establishment of a new State, declare any territory not previously included in any State to be, or to form part of, a Scheduled Area ;

and any such order may contain such incidental and consequential provisions as appear to the President to be necessary and proper, but save as aforesaid, the order made under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall not be varied by any subsequent order.

PART D

7. *Amendment of the Schedule.*—(1) Parliament may from time to time by law amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the provisions of this Schedule and, when the Schedule is so amended, any reference to this Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended.

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

SIXTH SCHEDULE
[ARTICLES 244 (2) AND 275 (1)]
TRIBAL AREAS IN ASSAM

1. *Autonomous districts and autonomous regions.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this paragraph, the tribal areas in each item of Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule shall be an autonomous district.

(2) If there are different Scheduled Tribes in an autonomous district, the Governor may, by public notification, divide the area or areas inhabited by them into autonomous regions.

(3) The Governor may, by public notification,—

(*a*) include any area in Part A of the said table,

(*b*) exclude any area from Part A of the said table,

(*c*) create a new autonomous district,

(*d*) increase the area of any autonomous district,

(*e*) diminish the area of any autonomous district,

(*f*) unite two or more autonomous districts or parts thereof so as to form one autonomous district,

(*g*) define the boundaries of any autonomous district :

Provided that no order shall be made by the Governor under clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of this sub-paragraph except after consideration of the report of a Commission appointed under sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 14 of this Schedule.

CONSTITUTION OF COUNCILS

2. *Constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils.*—(1) There shall be a District Council for each autonomous district consisting of not more than twenty-four members, of whom not less than three-fourths shall be elected on the basis of adult sufferage.

(2) There shall be a separate Regional Council for each area constituted an autonomous region under sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 1 of this Schedule.

(3) Each District Council and each Regional Council shall be a body corporate by the name respectively of "the District Council of (*name of district*)" and "the Regional Council of (*name of region*)", shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

(4) Subject to the provisions of this Schedule, the administration of an autonomous district shall, in so far as it is not vested under this Schedule in any Regional Council within such district, be vested in the District Council for such district and the administration of an autonomous region shall be vested in the Regional Council for such region.

(5) In an autonomous district with Regional Councils, the District Council shall have only such powers with respect to the areas under the authority of the Regional Council as may be delegated to it by the Regional Council in addition to the powers conferred on it by this Schedule with respect to such areas.

(6) The Governor shall make rules for the first constitution of District Councils and Regional Councils in consultation with the existing tribal Councils or other representative tribal organisations within the autonomous districts or regions concerned, and such rules shall provide for—

(*a*) the composition of the District Councils and Regional Councils and the allocation of seats therein ;

(*b*) the delimitation of territorial constituencies for the purpose of elections to those Councils ;

(*c*) the qualifications for voting at such elections and the preparation of electoral rolls therefor ;

(*d*) the qualifications for being elected at such elections as members of such Councils ;

(*e*) the term of office of members of such Councils ;

(*f*) any other matter relating to or connected with elections or nominations to such Councils ;

(*g*) the procedure and the conduct of business in the District and Regional Councils ;

(*h*) the appointment of officers and staff of the District and Regional Councils.

(7) The District or the Regional Council may after its first constitution make rules with regard to the matters specified in sub-paragraph (6) of this paragraph and may also make rules regulating—

(*a*) the formation of subordinate local Councils or Boards and their procedure and the conduct of their business ; and

(*b*) generally all matters relating to the transaction of business pertaining to the administration of the district or region, as the case may be :

Provided that until rules are made by the District or the Regional Council under this sub-paragraph the rules made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (6) of this paragraph shall have effect in respect of elections to the officers and staff of, and the procedure and the conduct of business in each such Council :

Provided further that the Deputy Commissioner or the Sub-Divisional Officer, as the case may be, of the North Cachar and Mikir Hills shall be the Chairman *ex-officio* of the District Council in respect of the territories included in items 5 and 6 respectively of Part A of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule and shall have power for a period of six years after the first constitution of the District Council, subject to the control of the Governor, to annul or modify any resolution or decision of the District Council or to issue such instructions to the District Council, as he may consider appropriate, and the District Council shall comply with every such instruction issued.

POWERS OF COUNCILS

3. *Powers of the District Councils and Regional Councils to make laws.*—(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of all areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas within the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district shall have power to make laws with respect to—

(*a*) the allotment, occupation or use, or the setting apart, of land, other than any land which is a reserved forest, for the purposes of agriculture or grazing or for residential or other non-agricultural purposes or for any other purpose likely to promote the interests of the inhabitants of any village or town :

Provided that nothing in such laws shall prevent the compulsory acquisition of any land, whether occupied or unoccupied, for public purposes by the Government of Assam in accordance with the law for the time being in force authorising such acquisition ;

(*b*) the management of any forest not being a reserved forest ;

(*c*) the use of any canal or water-course for the purpose of agriculture ;

(*d*) the regulation of the practice of *jhum* or other forms of shifting cultivation ;

(*e*) the establishment of village or town committees or councils and their powers ;

(*f*) any other matter relating to village or town administration, including village or town police and public health and sanitation ;

(*g*) the appointment or succession of Chiefs or Headmen ;

(*h*) the inheritance of property ;

(*i*) marriage ;

(*j*) social customs.

(2) In this paragraph, a "reserved forest" means any area which is a reserved forest under the Assam Forest Regulation, 1891, or under any other law for the time being in force in the area in question.

(3) All laws made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

4. *Administration of justice in autonomous districts and autonomous regions.*—(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of areas within the district other than those which are under the authority of the Regional Councils, if any, within the district may constitute village councils or courts for the trial of suits and cases between the parties all of whom belong to Scheduled Tribes within such areas, other than suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of this Schedule apply, to the exclusion of any court in the State, and may appoint suitable persons to be members of such village Councils or presiding officers of such courts, and may also appoint such officers as may be necessary for the administration of the laws made under paragraph 3 of this Schedule.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, the Regional Council for an autonomous region or any court constituted in that behalf by the Regional Council or, if in respect of any area within an autonomous district there is no Regional Council, the District Council for such district, or any court constituted in that behalf by the District Council, shall exercise the powers of a court of appeal in respect of all suits and cases triable by a village council or court constituted under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph within such region or area, as the case may be, other than those to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 5 of this Schedule apply, and no other court except the High Court and the Supreme Court shall have jurisdiction over such suits or cases.

(3) The High Court of Assam shall have and exercise such jurisdiction over the suits and cases to which the provisions of sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph apply as the Governor may from time to time by order specify.

(4) A Regional Council or District Council, as the case may be, may with the previous approval of the Governor make rules regulating—

(*a*) the constitution of village councils and courts and the powers to be exercised by them under this paragraph ;

(*b*) the procedure to be followed by village councils or courts in the trial of suits and cases under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph ;

(*c*) the procedure to be followed by the Regional or District Council or any court constituted by such Council in appeals and other proceedings under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph ;

(*d*) the enforcement of decisions and orders of such Councils and courts ;

(*e*) all other ancillary matters for the carrying out of the provisions of sub-paragraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph.

CONFERMENT OF POWERS

5. *Conferment of powers under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, on the Regional and District Councils and on certain courts and officers for the trial of certain suits, cases and offences.*—(1) The Governor may, for the trial of suits or cases arising out of any law in force in any autonomous district or region being a law specified in that behalf by the Governor, or for the trial of offences punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for a term of not less than five years under the Indian Penal Code or under any other law for the time being applicable to such district or region, confer on the District Council or the Regional Council having authority over such district or region or on courts constituted by such District Council or on any officer appointed in that behalf by the Governor, such powers under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or, as the case may be the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as he deems appropriate, and thereupon the said Council, court or officer shall try the suits, cases or offences in exercise of the powers so conferred.

(2) The Governor may withdraw or modify any of the powers conferred on a District Council, Regional Council, court or officer under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph.

(3) Save as expressly provided in this paragraph, the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall not apply to the trial of any suits, cases or offences in an autonomous district or in any autonomous region to which the provisions of this paragraph apply.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS

6. *Powers of the District Council to establish primary schools, etc.*—The District Council for an autonomous district may establish, construct, or manage primary schools, dispensaries, markets, cattle pounds, ferries, fisheries, roads and waterways in the district and, in particular, may prescribe the language and the manner in which primary education shall be imparted in the primary schools in the district.

FUNDS

7. *District and Regional Funds.*—(1) There shall be constituted for each autonomous district, a District Fund and for each autonomous region, a Regional Fund to which shall be credited all moneys received respectively by the District Council for that district and the Regional Council for that region in the course of the administration of such district or region, as the case may be, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

(2) Subject to the approval of the Governor, rules may be made by the District Council and by the Regional Council for the management of the District Fund or, as the case may be, the Regional Fund, and the rules so made may prescribe the procedure to be followed in respect of payment of money into the said Fund, the withdrawal of moneys therefrom, the custody of moneys therein and any other matter connected with or ancillary to the matters aforesaid.

LAND REVENUE, TAXES

8. *Powers to assess and collect land revenue and to impose taxes.*—(1) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of all lands within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all lands within the district except those which are in the areas under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district, shall have the power to assess and collect revenue in respect of such lands in accordance with the principles for the time being followed by the Government of Assam in assessing lands for the purpose of land revenue in the State of Assam generally.

(2) The Regional Council for an autonomous region in respect of areas within such region and the District Council for an autonomous district in respect of all areas in the district except those which are under the authority of Regional Councils, if any, within the district, shall have power to levy and collect taxes on lands and buildings, and tolls on persons resident within such areas.

(3) The District Council for an autonomous district shall have the power to levy and collect all or any of the following taxes within such district, that is to say—

(*a*) taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments;

(*b*) taxes on animals, vehicles and boats;

(*c*) taxes on the entry of goods into a market for sale therein, and tolls on passengers and goods carried in ferries; and

(*d*) taxes for the maintenance of schools, dispensaries or roads.

(4) A Regional Council or District Council, as the case may be, may make regulations to provide for the levy and collection of any of the taxes specified in sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) of this paragraph.

EXTRACTION OF MINERALS

9. *Licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or extraction of, minerals.*—(1) Such share of the royalties accruing each year from licences or leases for the purpose of prospecting for, or the extraction of, minerals granted by the Government of Assam in respect of any area within an autonomous district as may be agreed upon between the Government of Assam and the District Council of such district shall be made over to that District Council.

(2) If any dispute arises as to the share of such royalties to be made over to a District Council, it shall be referred to the Governor for determination and the amount determined by the Governor in his discretion shall be deemed to be the amount payable under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph to the District Council and the decision of the Governor shall be final.

TRADING BY NON-TRIBALS

10. *Power of District Council to make regulations for the control of money-lending and trading by non-tribals.*—(1) The District Council of an autonomous district may make regulations for the regulation and control of money-lending or trading within the district by persons other than Scheduled Tribes resident in the district.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such regulations may—

(*a*) prescribe that no one except the holder of a licence issued in that behalf shall carry on the business of money-lending;

(*b*) prescribe the maximum rate of interest which may be charged or be recovered by a money-lender;

(*c*) provide for the maintenance of accounts by money-lenders and for the inspection of such accounts by officers appointed in that behalf by the District Council;

(*d*) prescribe that no person who is not a member of the Scheduled Tribes resident in the district shall carry on wholesale or retail business in any commodity except under a licence issued in that behalf by the District Council:

Provided that no regulations may be made under this paragraph unless they are passed by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the total membership of the District Council:

Provided further that it shall not be competent under any such regulations to refuse the grant of a licence to a money-lender or a trader who has been carrying on business within the district since before the time of the making of such regulations.

(3) All regulations made under this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the Governor and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

11. *Publication of laws, rules and regulations made under the Schedule.*—All laws, rules and regulations made under this Schedule by a District Council or a Regional Council shall be published forthwith in the Official Gazette of the State and shall on such publication have the force of law.

APPLICATION OF ACTS

12. *Application of Acts of Parliament and of the Legislature of the State to autonomous districts and autonomous regions.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution—

(*a*) no Act of the Legislature of the State in respect of any of the matters specified in paragraph 3 of this Schedule as matters with respect to which a District Council or a Regional Council may make laws, and no Act of the Legislature of the State prohibiting or restricting the consumption of any non-distilled alcoholic liquor shall apply to any autonomous district or autonomous region unless in either case the District Council for such district or having jurisdiction over such region by public notification so directs, and the District Council in giving such direction with respect to any Act may direct that the Act shall in its application to such district or region or any part thereof have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as it thinks fit;

(*b*) the Governor may, by public notification, direct that any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State to which the provisions of clause (*a*) of this sub-paragraph do not apply shall not apply to an autonomous district or an autonomous region, or shall apply to such district or region or any part thereof subject to such exceptions or modifications as he may specify in the notification.

(2) Any direction given under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

13. *Estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to autonomous districts to be shown separately in the annual financial statement.*—The estimated receipts and expenditure pertaining to an autonomous district which are to be credited to, or is to be made from, the Consolidated Fund of the State of Assam shall be first placed before the District Council for discussion and then after such discussion be shown separately in the annual financial statement of the State to be laid before the Legislature of the State under article 202.

14. *Appointment of Commission to inquire into and report on the administration of autonomous districts and autonomous regions.*—(1) The Governor may at any time appoint a Commission to examine and report on any matter specified by him relating to the administration of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State, including matters specified in clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 1 of his Schedule, or may appoint a Commission to inquire into and report from time to time on the administration of autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State generally and in particular on—

(*a*) the provision of educational and medical facilities and communications in such districts and regions;

(*b*) the need for any new or special legislation in respect of such districts and regions; and

(*c*) the administration of the laws, rules and regulations made by the District and Regional Councils;

and define the procedure to be followed by such Commission.

(2) The report of every such Commission with the recommendations of the Governor with respect thereto shall be laid before the Legislature of the State by the Minister concerned together with an explanatory memorandum regarding the action proposed to be taken thereon by the Government of Assam.

(3) In allocating the business of the Government of the State among his Ministers the Governor may place one of his Ministers specially in charge of the welfare of the autonomous districts and autonomous regions in the State.

ANNULMENT, ETC. OF REGIONAL ACTS

15. *Annulment or suspension of acts and resolutions of District and Regional Councils.*—(1) If at any time the Governor is satisfied that an act or resolution of a District or a Regional Council is likely to endanger the safety of India, he may annul or suspend such act or resolution and take such steps as he may consider necessary (including the suspension of the Council and the assumption to himself of all or any of the powers vested in or exercisable by the Council) to prevent the commission or continuance of such act, or the giving of effect to such resolution.

(2) Any order made by the Governor under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph together with the reasons therefor shall be laid before the Legislature of the State as soon as possible and the order shall, unless revoked by the Legislature of the State, continue in force for a period of twelve months from the date on which it was so made:

Provided that if and so often as a resolution approving the continuance in force of such order is passed by the Legislature of the State, the order shall unless cancelled by the Governor continue in force for a further period of twelve months from the date on which under this paragraph it would otherwise have ceased to operate.

DISSOLUTION OF COUNCIL

16. *Dissolution of a District or a Regional Council.*—The Governor may on the recommendation of a Commission appointed under paragraph 14 of this Schedule by public notification order the dissolution of a District or a Regional Council and—

(*a*) direct that a fresh general election shall be held immediately for the reconstitution of the Council, or

(*b*) subject to the previous approval of the Legislature of the State assume the administration of the area under the authority of such Council himself or place the administration of such area under the Commission appointed under the said paragraph or any other body considered suitable by him for a period not exceeding twelve months:

Provided that when an order under clause (*a*) of this paragraph has been made, the Governor may take the action referred to in clause (*b*) of this paragraph with regard to the administration of the area in question pending the reconstitution of the Council on fresh general election:

Provided further that no action shall be taken under clause (*b*) of this paragraph without giving the District or the Regional Council, as the case may be, an opportunity of placing its views before the Legislature of the State.

17. *Exclusion of areas from autonomous districts in forming constituencies in such districts.*—For the purposes of elections to the Legislative Assembly of Assam, the Governor may by order declare that any area within an autonomous district shall not form part of any constituency to fill a seat or seats in the Assembly reserved for any such district but shall form part of a constituency to fill a seat or seats in the Assembly not so reserved to be specified in the order.

18. *Application of the provisions of this Schedule to areas specified in Part B of the table appended to paragraph* 20.—(1) The Governor may—

(*a*) subject to the previous approval of the President, by public notification, apply all or any of the foregoing provisions of this Schedule to any tribal area specified in Part B of the table appended to paragraph 20 of this Schedule or any part of such area and thereupon such area or part shall be administered in accordance with such provisions, and

(*b*) with like approval, by public notification, exclude from the said table any tribal area specified in Part B of that table or any part of such area.

(2) Until a notification is issued under sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph in respect of any tribal area specified in Part B of the said table or any part of such area, the administration of such area or part thereof, as the case may be, shall be carried on by the President through the Governor of Assam as his agent and the provisions of Part IX shall apply thereto as if such area or part thereof were a territory specified in Part D of the First Schedule.

(3) In the discharge of his functions under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph as the agent of the President the Governor shall act in his discretion.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

19. (1) As soon as possible after the commencement of this Constitution the Governor shall take steps for the constitution of a District Council for each autonomous district in the State under this Schedule and, until a District Council is so constituted for an autonomous district, the administration of such district shall be vested in the Governor and the following provisions shall apply to the administration of the areas within such district instead of the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, namely:—

(*a*) no Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State shall apply to any such area unless the Governor by public notification so directs; and the Governor in giving such a direction with respect to any act may direct that the Act shall, in its application to the area or to any specified part thereof, have effect subject to such exceptions or modifications as he thinks fit;

(*b*) the Governor may make regulations for the peace and good government of any such area and any regulations so made may repeal or amend any Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of the State or any existing law which is for the time being applicable to such area.

(2) Any direction given by the Governor under clause (*a*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph may be given so as to have retrospective effect.

(3) All regulations made under clause (*b*) of sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be submitted forthwith to the President and, until assented to by him, shall have no effect.

TRIBAL AREAS

20. (1) The areas specified in Parts A and B of the table below shall be the tribal areas within the State of Assam.

(2) The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District shall comprise the territories which before the commencement of this Constitution were known as the Khasi States and the Khasi and Jaintia Hills District, excluding any areas for the time being comprised within the cantonment and municipality of Shillong, but including so much of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong as formed part of the Khasi State of Mylliem:

Provided that for the purposes of clauses (*e*) and (*f*) of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3, paragraph 4, paragraph 5, paragraph 6, sub-paragraph (2), clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) of sub-paragraph (3) and sub-paragraph (4) of paragraph 8, and clause (*d*) of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 10 of this Schedule, no part of the area comprised within the municipality of Shillong shall be deemed to be within the District.

(3) Any reference in the table below to any district (other than the United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District) or administrative area shall be construed as a reference to that district or area at the commencement of this Constitution:

Provided that the tribal areas specified in Part B of the table below shall not include any such areas in the plains as may, with the previous approval of the President, be notified by the Governor of Assam in that behalf.

TABLE

Part A

1. The United Khasi-Jaintia Hills District.
2. The Garo Hills District.
3. The Lushai Hills District.
4. The Naga Hills District.
5. The North Cachar Hills.
6. The Mikir Hills.

Part B

1. North East Frontier Tract including Balipara Frontier Tract, Tirap Frontier Tract, Abor Hills District and Misimi Hills District.
2. The Naga Tribal Area.

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE

21. (1) Parliament may from time to time by law amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any of the provisions of this Schedule and, when the Schedule is so amended, any reference to this Schedule in this Constitution shall be construed as a reference to such Schedule as so amended.

(2) No such law as is mentioned in sub-paragraph (1) of this paragraph shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

SEVENTH SCHEDULE

[ARTICLE 246]

LIST I—UNION LIST

1. Defence of India and every part thereof including preparation for defence and all such acts as may be conducive in times of war to its prosecution and after its termination to effective demobilisation.

2. Naval, military and air forces; any other armed forces of the Union.

3. Delimitation of cantonment areas, local self-government in such areas, the constitution and powers within such areas of cantonment authorities and the regulation of house accommodation (including the control of rents) in such areas.

4. Naval, military and air force works.

5. Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives.

6. Atomic energy and mineral resources necessary for its production.

7. Industries declared by Parliament by law to be necessary for the purpose of defence or for the prosecution of war.

8. Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation.

9. Preventive detention for reasons connected with Defence, Foreign Affairs, or the security of India; persons subjected to such detention.

10. Foreign Affairs; all matters which bring the Union into relation with any foreign country.

11. Diplomatic, Consular and trade representation.

12. United Nations Organisation.

13. Participation in international conferences, associations and other bodies and implementing of decisions made thereat.

14. Entering into treaties and agreements with foreign countries and implementing of treaties, agreements and conventions with foreign countries.

15. War and peace.

16. Foreign jurisdiction.

17. Citizenship, naturalisation and aliens.

18. Extradition.

19. Admission into, and emigration and pulsion from India; passports and visas.

20. Pilgrimages to places outside India.

21. Piracies and crimes committed on the gh seas or in the air; offences against the law nations committed on land or the high seas in the air.

22. Railways.

23. Highways declared by or under law made Parliament to be national highways.

24. Shipping and navigation on inland aterways, declared by Parliament by law to national waterways, as regards mechanically opelled vessels; the rule of the road on such aterways.

25. Maritime shipping and navigation, cluding shipping and navigation on tidal aters; provision of education and training r the mercantile marine and regulation of such lucation and training provided by States and her agencies.

26. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons id other provision for the safety of shipping id aircraft.

27. Ports declared by or under law made Parliament or existing law to be major ports, cluding their delimitation, and the constitution id powers of port authorities therein.

28. Port quarantine, including hospitals nnected therewith; seamen's and marine spitals.

29. Airways; aircraft and air navigation; rovision of aerodromes; regulation and or- anisation of air traffic and of aerodromes; rovision for aeronautical education and train- g and regulation of such education and training rovided by States and other agencies.

30. Carriage of passengers and goods by ilway, sea or air, or by national waterways mechanically propelled vessels.

31. Posts and telegraphs; telephones, wire- ss, broadcasting and other like forms of com- unication.

32. Property of the Union and the revenue herefrom, but as regards property situated in State specified in Part A or Part B of the First chedule subject to legislation by the State, ave in so far as Parliament by law otherwise rovides.

33. Acquisition or requisitioning of property or the purposes of the Union.

34. Courts of wards for the estates of Rulers f Indian States.

35. Public debt of the Union.

36. Currency, coinage and legal tender; oreign exchange.

37. Foreign loans.

38. Reserve Bank of India.

39. Post Office Savings Bank.

40. Lotteries organised by the Government f India or the Government of a State.

41. Trade and commerce with foreign ountries; import and export across customs rontiers; definition of customs frontiers.

42. Inter-State trade and commerce.

43. Incorporation, regulation and winding p of trading corporations, including banking, nsurance and financial corporations but not ncluding co-operative societies.

44. Incorporation, regulation and winding p of corporations, whether trading or not, with bjects not confined to one State, but not ncluding universities.

45. Banking.

46. Bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes and other like instruments.

47. Insurance.

48. Stock exchanges and futures markets.

49. Patents, inventions and designs; copy- right; trade-marks and merchandise marks.

50. Establishment of standards of weight and measure.

51. Establishment of standards of quality for goods to be exported out of India or trans- ported from one State to another.

52. Industries, the control of which by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

53. Regulation and development of oilfields and mineral oil resources; petroleum and petroleum products; other liquids and sub- stances declared by Parliament by law to be dangerously inflammable.

54. Regulation of mines and mineral develop- ment to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

55. Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields.

56. Regulation and development of inter- State rivers and river valleys to the extent to which such regulation and development under the control of the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

57. Fishing and fisheries beyond territorial waters.

58. Manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by Union agencies; regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt by other agencies.

59. Cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export, of opium.

60. Sanctioning of cinematograph films for exhibition.

61. Industrial disputes concerning Union employees.

62. The institutions known at the commence- ment of this Constitution as the National Library, the Indian Museum, the Imperial War Museum, the Victoria Memorial and the Indian War Memorial, and any other like institution financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be an institution of national importance.

63. The institutions known at the commence- ment of this Constitution as the Benares Hindu University, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Delhi University, and any other institution declared by Parliament by law to be an institu- tion of national importance.

64. Institutions for scientific or technical education financed by the Government of India wholly or in part and declared by Parliament by law to be institutions of national importance.

65. Union agencies and institutions for—

(*a*) professional, vocational or technical training, including the training of police officers; or

(*b*) the promotion of special studies or research; or

(*c*) scientific or technical assistance in the investigation or detection of crime.

66. Co-ordination and determination of standards in institutions for higher education or research and scientific and technical institu- tions.

67. Ancient and historical monuments and records, and archæological sites and remains, declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance.

68. The Survey of India, the Geological, Botanical, Zoological and Anthropological Surveys of India; Meteorological organisations.

69. Census.

70. Union public services; all-India services Union Public Service Commission.

71. Union pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the Government of India or out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

72. Elections to Parliament, to the Legisla- tures of States and to the offices of President and Vice-President; the Election Commission.

73. Salaries and allowances of members of Parliament, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the People.

74. Powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the members and the committees of each House; enforcement of attendance of persons for giving evidence or producing documents before committees of Parliament or commissions appointed by Parliament.

75. Emoluments, allowances, privileges and rights in respect of leave of absence, of the President and Governors; salaries and allow- ances of the Ministers for the Union; the salaries, allowances, and rights in respect of leave of absence and other conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.

76. Audit of the accounts of the Union and of the States.

77. Constitution, organisation, jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court (including contempt of such Court), and the fees taken therein; persons entitled to practise before the Supreme Court.

78. Constitution and organisation of the High Courts except provisions as to officers and servants of High Courts; persons entitled to practise before the High Courts.

79. Extension of the jurisdiction of a High Court having its principal seat in any State to, and exclusion of the jurisdiction of any such High Court from, any area outside that State.

80. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to any area outside that State, but not so as to enable the police of one State to exercise powers and jurisdiction in any area outside that State without the consent of the Government of the State in which such area is situated; extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of a police force belonging to any State to railway areas outside that State.

81. Inter-State migration; inter-State quar- antine.

82. Taxes on income other than agricultural income.

83. Duties of customs including export duties.

84. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except—

(*a*) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(*b*) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics,

but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance included in sub-paragraph (*b*) of this entry.

85. Corporation tax.

86. Taxes on the capital value of the assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies; taxes on the capital of com- panies.

87. Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land.

88. Duties in respect of succession to property other than agricultural land.

89. Terminal taxes on goods or passengers, carried by railway, sea or air; taxes on railway fares and freights.

90. Taxes other than stamp duties on transac- tions in stock exchanges and futures markets.

91. Rates of stamp duty in respect of bills of exchange, cheques, promissory notes, bills of lading, letters of credit, policies of insurance, transfer of shares, debentures, proxies and receipts.

92. Taxes on the sale or purchase of news- papers and on advertisements published therein.

93. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List.

94. Inquiries, surveys and statistics for the purpose of any of the matters in this List.

95. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List; admiralty jurisdiction.

96. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

97. Any other matter not enumerated in List II or List III including any tax not men- tioned in either of those Lists.

LIST II—STATE LIST

1. Public order (but not including the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power).

2. Police, including railway and village police.

3. Administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts, except the Su- preme Court and the High Court; officers and servants of the High Court; procedure in rent and revenue courts; fees taken in all courts except the Supreme Court.

4. Prisons, reformatories, Borstal institutions and other institutions of a like nature, and persons detained therein; arrangements with other States for the use of prisons and other institutions.

5. Local government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corpora- tions, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-govern- ment or village administration.

6. Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries.

7. Pilgrimages, other than pilgrimages to places outside India.

8. Intoxicating liquors, that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors.

9. Relief of the disabled and unemployable.

10. Burials and burial grounds; cremations and cremation grounds.

11. Education including universities, subject to the provisions of entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I and entry 25 of List III.

12. Libraries, museums and other similar institutions controlled or financed by the State; ancient and historical monuments and records other than those declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance.

13. Communications, that is to say, roads, bridges, ferries, and other means of communica- tion not specified in List I; municipal tram- ways; ropeways; inland waterways and traffic thereon subject to the provisions of List I and List III with regard to such waterways; vehicles other than mechanically propelled vehicles.

14. Agriculture, including agricultural educa- tion and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases.

15. Preservation, protection and improve- ment of stock and prevention of animal diseases; veterinary training and practice.

16. Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass.

17. Water, that is to say, water supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embank- ments, water storage and water power subject to the provisions of entry 56 of List I.

*18. Land, that is to say, rights in or over land, land tenures including the relation of landlord and tenant, and the collection of rents; transfer and alienation of agricultural land; land improvement and agricultural loans; colonization.

19. Forests.

20. Protection of wild animals and birds.

21. Fisheries.

22. Courts of wards subject to the provisions of entry 34 of List I; encumbered and attached estates.

23. Regulation of mines and mineral develop- ment subject to the provisions of List I with respect to regulation and development under the control of the Union.

24. Industries subject to the provisions of entry 52 of List I.

25. Gas and gas-works.

26. Trade and commerce within the State subject to the provisions of entry 33 of List III.

27. Production, supply and distribution of goods subject to the provisions of entry 33 of List III.

28. Markets and fairs.

29. Weights and measures except establish- ment of standards.

*30. Money-lending and money-lenders; relief of agricultural indebtedness.

31. Inns and inn-keepers.

32. Incorporation, regulation and winding up of corporations, other than those specified in List I, and universities; unincorporated trading, literary, scientific, religious and other societies and associations; co-operative societies.

33. Theatres and dramatic performances; cinemas subject to the provisions of entry 60 of List I; sports, entertainments and amusements.

34. Betting and gambling.

35. Works, lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the State.

36. Acquisition or requisitioning of property, except for the purposes of the Union, subject to the provisions of entry 42 of List III.

37. Elections to the Legislature of the State subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament.

38. Salaries and allowances of members of the Legislature of the State, of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and, if there is a Legislative Council, of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman thereof.

39. Powers, privileges and immunites of the Legislative Assembly and of the members and the committees thereof, and, if there is a Legisla- tive Council, of that Council and of the members and the committees thereof; enforcement of attendance of persons for giving evidence or producing documents before committees of the Legislature of the State.

40. Salaries and allowances of Ministers for the State.

41. State public services; State Public Service Commission.

42. State pensions, that is to say, pensions payable by the State or out of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

43. Public debt of the State.

44. Treasure trove.

45. Land revenue, including the assessment and collection of revenue, the maintenance of land records, survey for revenue purposes and records of rights, and alienation of revenues.

46. Taxes on agricultural income.

47. Duties in respect of succession to agri- cultural land.

48. Estate duty in respect of agricultural land.

49. Taxes on lands and buildings.

50. Taxes on mineral rights subject to any limitations imposed by Parliament by law relating to mineral development.

51. Duties of excise on the following goods manufactured or produced in the State and countervailing duties at the same or lower rates on similar goods manufactured or produced elsewhere in India:—

(*a*) alcoholic liquors for human consumption;

(*b*) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics;

but not including medicinal and toilet prepara- tions containing alcohol or any substance in- cluded in sub-paragraph (*b*) of this entry.

52. Taxes on the entry of goods into a local area for consumption, use or sale therein.

53. Taxes on the consumption or sale of electricity.

54. Taxes on the sale or purchase of goods other than newspapers.

55. Taxes on advertisements other than advertisements published in the newspapers.

56. Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways.

57. Taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads including tramcars subject to the provisions of entry 35 of List III.

58. Taxes on animals and boats.

59. Tolls.

60. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.

61. Capitation taxes.

62. Taxes on luxuries, including taxes on entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling.

63. Rates of stamp duty in respect of documents other than those specified in the provisions of List I with regard to rates of stamp duty.

64. Offences against laws with respect to any of the matters in this List.

65. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List.

66. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

*A resolution empowering the Centre to legislate on certain items in the State List with a view to separating the admixture of non-evacuee interest in evacuee property has been passed by Parliament.

These rights relate to Entries 18 and 30 in the State List and comprise rights in or over land, transfer and alienation of agricultural land, money-lending, and money-lenders and relief of agricultural indebtedness.

Such separation of non-evacuee interest in evacuee property, would allow more accurate definition of the "dimensions" of evacuee property. Admixture existed in cases where evacuee property was mortgaged to a non-evacuee and *vice versa* and where only a part-share of a number of co-sharers was declared evacuee property.

Since evacuee property was scattered all over the country, individual investments by States under Entries 18 and 30 would result in a lack of uniformity.

LIST III—CONCURRENT LIST

1. Criminal law, including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power.

2. Criminal procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Criminal Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution.

3. Preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a State, the maintenance of public order, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community; persons subjected to such detention.

4. Removal from one State to another State of prisoners, accused persons and persons subjected to preventive detention for reasons specified in entry 3 of this List.

5. Marriage and divorce; infants and minors; adoption; wills, intestacy and succession; joint family and partition; all matters in respect of which parties in judicial proceedings were immediately before the commencement of this Constitution subject to their personal law.

6. Transfer of property other than agricultural land; registration of deeds and documents.

7. Contracts, including partnership, agency, contracts of carriage, and other special forms of contracts, but not including contracts relating to agricultural land.

8. Actionable wrongs.

9. Bankruptcy and Insolvency.

10. Trust and Trustees.

11. Administrators-general and official trustees.

12. Evidence and oaths; recognition of laws, public acts and records, and judicial proceedings.

13. Civil procedure, including all matters included in the Code of Civil Procedure at the commencement of this Constitution, limitation and arbitration.

14. Contempt of court, but not including contempt of the Supreme Court.

15. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes.

16. Lunacy and mental deficiency, including places for the reception or treatment of lunatics and mental deficients.

17. Prevention of cruelty to animals.

18. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods.

19. Drugs and poisons, subject to the provisions of entry 59 of List I with respect to opium.

20. Economic and social planning.

21. Commercial and industrial monopolies, combines and trusts.

22. Trade Unions; industrial and labour disputes.

23. Social security and social insurance; employment and unemployment.

24. Welfare of labour including conditions of work, provident funds, employers' liability, workmen's compensation, invalidity and old age pensions and maternity benefits.

25. Vocational and technical training of labour.

26. Legal, medical and other professions.

27. Relief and rehabilitation of persons displaced from their original place of residence by reason of the setting up of the Dominions of India and Pakistan.

28. Charities and charitable institutions, charitable and religious endowments and religious institutions.

29. Prevention of the extension from one State to another of infectious or contagious diseases or pests affecting men, animals or plants.

30. Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.

31. Ports other than those declared by or under law made by Parliament or existing law to be major ports.

32. Shipping and navigation on inland waterways as regards mechanically propelled vessels, and the rule of the road on such waterways, and the carriage of passengers and goods on inland waterways subject to the provisions of List I with respect to national waterways.

33. Trade and commerce in, and the production, supply and distribution of, the products of industries where the control of such industries by the Union is declared by Parliament by law to be expedient in the public interest.

34. Price control.

35. Mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied.

36. Factories.

37. Boilers.

38. Electricity.

39. Newspapers, books and printing presses.

40. Archæological sites and remains other than those declared by Parliament by law to be of national importance.

41. Custody, management and disposal of property (including agricultural land) declared by law to be evacuee property.

42. Principles on which compensation for property acquired or requisitioned for the purposes of the Union or of a State or for any other public purpose is to be determined, and the form and the manner in which such compensation is to be given.

43. Recovery in a State of claims in respect of taxes and other public demands, including arrears of land-revenue and sums recoverable as such arrears, arising outside that State.

44. Stamp duties other than duties or fees collected by means of judicial stamps, but not including rates of stamp duty.

45. Inquiries and statistics for the purposes of any of the matters specified in List II or List III.

46. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts, except the Supreme Court, with respect to any of the matters in this List.

47. Fees in respect of any of the matters in this List, but not including fees taken in any court.

EIGHTH SCHEDULE

[ARTICLES 344 (1) AND 351]

LANGUAGES

1. Assamese.
2. Bengali.
3. Gujarati.
4. Hindi.
5. Kannada.
6. Kashmiri.
7. Malayalam.
8. Marathi.
9. Oriya.
10. Punjabi.
11. Sanskrit.
12. Tamil.
13. Telugu.
14. Urdu.

NINTH SCHEDULE

[Article 31 B]

1. The Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Bihar Act XXX of 1950).
2. The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (Bombay Act LXVII of 1948).
3. The Bombay Maleki Tenure Abolition Act 1949 (Bombay Act LXI of 1949).
4. The Bombay Talukdari Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay Act LXII of 1949).
5. The Panch Mahals Mehwassi Tenure Abolition Act, 1949 (Bombay Act LXIII of 1949).
6. The Bombay Khoti Abolition Act, 1950 (Bombay Act VI of 1950).
7. The Bombay Paragana and Kulkarni Watan Abolition Act, 1950 (Bombay Act LX of 1950).
8. The Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietory Rights (Estates, Mahals, Alienated Lands) Act, 1950 (Madhya Pradesh Act I of 1951).
9. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948).
10. The Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1950 (Madras Act I of 1950).
11. The Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act, 1950 (Uttar Pradesh Act I of 1951).
12. The Hyderabad (Abolition of Jagirs) Regulation 1358 F. (No. LXIX of 1358, Fasli).
13. The Hyderabad Jagirs (Commutation) Regulation, 1359 F. (No. XXV of 1359, Fasli).

ASSAM STATE

THE State of Assam is composed of eleven districts—Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Nowgong, Darrang, Kamrup, Goalpara, K. & J. Hills, Naga Hills, Cachar, Lushai Hills and Garo Hills.

Population—The total population of the State according to the 1951 census is 9,129,442. In 1941 the population was a little over 10 millions, of which nearly 4½ millions were Hindus, over 3½ millions Muslims; 2½ millions belonged to tribal groups.

With the partition, the whole of the District of Sylhet except four thanas became part of East Bengal. Hence the area as well as the population have been correspondingly reduced. The following is the 1951 census estimate of the present position: area in square miles 54,084 (Frontier Agency excluded which is 31,697); total population 9,129,442 out of which 4,869,878 are males and 4,259,564 are females. The number of Hindus is estimated at 2,947,989, of Muslims 1,710,423, of Sikhs 3,742, of Christians 35,724. The density of the population is 149.53.

40 per cent of the population are recorded as speaking Assamese and about 24 per cent Bengali. Other languages spoken in the State are Hindi, Uriya, Mundari, Nepali and a great variety of languages classified under the general heading of the Tibeto-Burman languages. (See detailed note on population at the end of the article.)

Agricultural Products—The river basins are naturally fertile and present in the main few difficulties to the cultivator. Rice is the staple food crop, nearly 4,003,543 acres in 1947-48 being devoted to this crop. Rainfall being high, the problem in general is to dispose of the surplus water and to control the action of floods rather than irrigation in the usual sense. Tea and jute are the most important crops grown for export. The area under tea and jute in 1949-50 was 400,000 and 231,310 acres respectively. About 60,042 acres are devoted to sugarcane. Besides, potatoes are also cultivated in Assam. The area under this crop was in the neighbourhood of 60,824 acres during 1949-50. A good deal of short staple cotton is grown in the hills.

During the year 1950-51 the area under the main crops was as follows: Rice, 4,048,378 acres; Tea, 382,199; Jute, 248,969; Pulses, 221,280; All kinds of oil seeds, 346,446; Potato, 59,382.

Meteorological Conditions—Rainfall is everywhere abundant, and ranges from 50 to 258 inches a year leaving aside the highest recorded rainfall in this part of India with the maximum reached at Cherrapunji in the Khasi Hills (569·50); this is one of the wettest places in the world. Temperatures are moderate.

Earthquakes of considerable severity have taken place. By far the worst was that which occurred in 1950 August, one of the world's five biggest recorded tremors. Lakhimpur district and North-East Frontier Agency were the worst hit by the earthquake. In all, 112,000 persons were badly affected in Lakhimpur district and 350,000 in the North-East Frontier Agency.

In the whole of Assam, about 1,000 persons were killed, 100,000 houses destroyed or partially damaged or washed away, 50 lakhs of people rendered homeless and thousands of cattle destroyed.

Areas were sunk, rivers changed courses and thousands of acres of land were inundated. The Central Brahmaputra valley sunk in level between eight and twelve feet. Mountain chains vanished. Fortunately only about six tea gardens out of 900 have been damaged and thus only one per cent of crop was written off.

The loss to both the State and Central Governments as a result of destruction of Government properties might exceed five crores of rupees while the whole State had suffered a loss of about ten crores of rupees in damage to immovable property and cattle according to unofficial estimates.

Mines and Minerals—The only minerals in Assam worked on a commercial scale are coal, limestone and petroleum oil. Petroleum output during 1946-47 was 6,48,77,535 gallons; coal output 3,22,942 tons; and limestone output 9,84,677 tons. The most extensive coal measures hitherto worked are in the Naga Hills and the Lakhimpur district. Important deposits also exist in the Garo Hills. Limestone is quarried in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. Petroleum is worked only in Lakhimpur and Cachar, and refined only in Lakhimpur.

Accounts of the occurrence of petroleum in Assam have been published in the memoirs of the Geological Survey of India. The petroleum localities in this State are confined to a curved belt of country along the basins of the Brahmaputra and the Surma. This belt is traceable over a distance of some 800 miles from N.-E. Assam through Cachar and Chittagong to the Arakan coast, where it has a S. S. E. trend.

MANUFACTURES AND TRADE

Silk is manufactured in the Assam valley; also cotton weaving prevails as a cottage industry, women playing a predominant part. In this valley there are no caste weavers. In the Surma Valley weavers carry on a brisk manufacture on a commercial scale. These handloom products find a ready market on account of the great scarcity of mill made goods. Tea is of course the main industry, but there is a large petroleum mining concern and also some coal-mines. There is a big match manufacturing concern at Dhubri. Boat-building, brass and metal and earthenwares, and limestone burning, cane and bamboo work, furniture making, sola hat, smithy, brick making, mustard oil pressing, rice and saw mills are other industries but agriculture employs about 80 per cent of the population. Assam carries on a considerable trade with the adjoining hill tribes and countries.

Communications—Much of the trade of Assam is carried by river. The extensive system of river communications makes the State less dependent upon roads than other parts of India but there has been much advance in recent years in road communication. A fleet of steamers maintained by the India General Navigation Company and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company plies on the rivers in both Valleys. There is a day service of passenger-boats between Tezpur and Neamati.

The open mileage of railway has also shown a steady improvement and several branch lines to the railway system in Assam have been added in recent years including the new Railway joining Assam directly with the rest of India. A branch of the line runs from Badarpur to Silchar at the eastern end of the Surma Valley and another runs west down the Assam Valley from Lumding to Pandu.

The first direct link by air between Calcutta and Gauhati was established on December 14, 1947. This air service was originally on a non-scheduled basis but very soon it became a daily service which has since been extended to Dibrugarh.

The Assam Government have undertaken an experiment in transport organization with the nationalisation of motor transport on a 75-mile long road connecting Gauhati and Nowgong.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT

Post-war road improvement programme envisages an expenditure of Rs. 5 crores over a period of 5 years. It covers not only construction of new roads but also includes improvement of existing roads to a better standard. The scheme also embraces a large bridging programme.

Approximately 919 miles of roads classified as village roads and 210 miles of District roads were taken up for improvement upto 1948-49. A stretch of 230 miles of road classified as strategic, connecting Shillong with Silchar without touching Pakistan territory had been taken up and this work has been almost completed during the year 1951. Another motorable road from Medhipara to Phulbari and Phulbari to Tura has been constructed to connect them to the headquarter station of the Garo Hills, and the road is now motorable. A motorable road is also being constructed from Silchar to Aijal in the Lushai Hills. In the beginning of 1948 the construction of a new road from the Assam boundary to Agartala (Tripura) was also undertaken at the instance of the Government of India. The total length of this road is about 125 miles. It was planned to be jeepable by the end of 1949 thus giving direct access to Agartala from Assam. Yet another achievement of the Government of Assam is the construction of a very important road connecting Assam with the rest of India through Cooch Behar, without going through Pakistan.

The curtailment of post-war grant by the Government of India has rendered the completion of a large portion of new roads impossible on the part of the State Government due to their unsatisfactory financial position. A length of 607 miles of roads which could not be completed due to the said curtailment of post-war grant are being completed from the State Petrol Tax Fund at a rough cost of Rs. 56,00,000. The construction of many other new roads and improvement of old ones has been taken up from State Revenue Fund, Motor Vehicles Fund and Cess Procurement Fund.

The road programme has its special significance in that it is being designed with a view to making Assam self-sufficient in the matter of having its export and import to and from other parts of the Indian Republic transported quickly without having to pass through the Pakistan Dominion. At the same time communications within the State have also been improved by provision of necessary feeder roads from and to the arterial road system of the State with a view to securing good market for the surplus produce of certain localities.

ADMINISTRATION

The State of Assam was originally formed in 1874 in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal of part of the administration of the huge territory then under him. In 1905, as a result of further deliberations, it was decided to add to the small Province of Assam the eastern portion of its unwieldy neighbour and to consolidate those territories under a Lieutenant-Governor. The Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam as then constituted was again broken up on the 1st of April, 1912; the Eastern Bengal Districts were united with the Bengal Commissionerships of Burdwan and the Presidency to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor-in-Council. Bihar, Chota-Nagpur and Orissa were formed into a separate province, while the old Province of Assam was reconstituted under a Chief Commissioner.

Under the Indian Reforms Act of 1919 the State was raised in status to that of administration by a Governor-in-Council and was thereby ranked with the older major States of India.

After Independence the State was administered according to the Government of India Act of 1935 as modified by subsequent Governors' ordinances under the Indian Independence Act and now under the Constitution of India.

The capital of Assam is Shillong, which has for a number of years been growing rapidly and is now in parts overcrowded. The town has grown up on somewhat rustic lines in very beautiful country, on the slopes of the Shillong Range which rises to a height of 6,450 feet above the sea. It was destroyed in the earthquake of 1897 and was rebuilt with methods of construction more fitted to withstand the shocks of earthquake.

THE BUDGET OF ASSAM

The financial position for 1952-53 is set out in the following table:—

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates for 1952-53. (*In thousands of Rupees.*)
A—Principal heads of Revenue—	
I—Customs	..
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,22,53
VII—Land Revenue	1,65,47
VIII—State Excise	76,45
IX—Stamps	25,55
X—Forests	40,18
XI—Registration	4,29
XII—Receipts under the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act	29,67
XIII—Other taxes and duties	87,86
Total—A	6,52,00
B—Railway Revenue Account—	
C—Irrigation—	
XVIIIB—Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	3
E—Debt Services—	
XX—Interest	5,14
F—Civil Administration—	
XXI—Administration of Justice	2,77
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	26
XXIII—Police	78
XXIV Ports and Pilotage	..
XXVI—Education	6,13
XXVII—Medical	3,37
XXVIII—Public Health	4,51
XXIX—Agriculture	39,27
XXX—Veterinary	68
XXXI—Co-operation—Co-operative Societies	64
XXXIA—Co-operation—Rural Development	4
XXXII—Industries and Supplies — Sericulture and Weaving	94
XXXIIA—Industries and Supplies—Cottage Industries	30
XXXIIB—Industries and Supplies—Fisheries	..
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	2,23
Total—F	61,92
H—Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements—	
XXXIX—Civil Works	71,18
J—Miscellaneous—	
XLIV—Receipts in aid of superannuation	39
XLV—Stationery and Printing	96
XLVI—Miscellaneous	5,94
XLVIA—Receipts from Road Transport Scheme	18,06
Total—J	25,35
L—Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Governments—	
LIX—Grants-in-aid from the Central Government	6,45,40
XL—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Governments	51
LI—Extraordinary Receipts	43,90
LIIB—Civil Defence	..
LIIC—Pre-Partition Receipts	..
Total—L	1,89,81
Total—Receipts from Revenue Heads	10,05,43

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates for 1952-53. (*In thousands* Voted.)	Budget Estimates for 1952-53. (*In thousands of Rupees.*) Charged.
A—Direct Demands on Revenue—		
4. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	87	..
7. Land Revenue	36,89	10
8. State Excise	8,07	3
9. Stamps	82	..
10. Forest	43,78	..
11. Registration	1,41	..
12. Charges on account of the Motor Vehicles Acts	6,78	..
13. Other Taxes and Duties	3,19	..
B—Railway Revenue Account—		
BB—Railway capital outlay charged to Revenue—		
C—Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—		
18B. Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	16,10	..
E—Debt Services—		
22. Interest on debt and other obligations	..	10,22
23. Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	..	..
F—Civil Administration—		
25. General Administration	62,87	6,11
27. Administration of Justice	10,35	3,78
28. Jails and Convict Settlements	21,41	..
29. Police	1,05,44	..
30. Ports and Pilotage	..	..
36. Scientific Departments	16	..
37. Education	1,84,91	..
38. Medical	51,16	..
39. Public Health	29,58	..
40. Agriculture	54,09	..
41. Veterinary	5,82	..
42. Co-operation — I — Co-operative Societies	7,50	..
42A. Co-operation— II— Rural Development	22,86	..
43. Industries & Supplies—I—Sericulture and Weaving	8,77	..
43A. Industries & Supplies—II—Cottage Industries	2,04	..
43B. Industries and Supplies—III—Fisheries	1,11	..
47. Miscellaneous Depts.	4,55	..
H—Public Works and Public Improvements—		
50. Civil Works	3,52,02	49
J—Miscellaneous—		
52A. Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Scheme	43	..
53. Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	18,62	..
54A. Famine Relief and 54B—Transfer to Famine Relief Fund	2,45	..
55. Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	32,10	7
56. Stationery and Printing	9,23	1
57. Miscellaneous	81,19	18,01
59B—Capital outlay on Road Transport Scheme	12,27	..
M—Extraordinary Items—		
63. Extraordinary charges	21,02	..
64A. Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund—Contingency Fund	..	..
64C. Pre-Partition Payments	50	..
Total—Expenditure from Revenue	12,21,26	38,82

THE BUDGET OF ASSAM—*contd.*

Heads of Revenue.	Budget Estimates for 1952-53. (*In thousands of Rupees.*)
Debt raised in India—	
Permanent debt	97,22
Loan from the Central Govt. for Development Schemes	
Loan from Central Govt. for Grow More Food Campaign	
Floating debt—	
Treasury Bills	2,00,00
Other floating loans	20,00
Miscellaneous	23,62
Total	3,40,84
Loans and advances by the State Government	13,08
Total—Capital Revenues	3,53,92
Total—Receipts in the Consolidated Fund	13,59,35
Grand Total	13,59,35
Excess of Revenue over Expenditure from Revenues	..

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates for 1952-53. (*In thousands of Rupees.*) Voted.	Budget Estimates for 1952-53. Charged.
Total expenditure from revenues	12,21,26	38,82
68B—Navigation, Embankments and Drainage Works	4,21	..
71—Capital Outlay on Schemes on Agricultural Improvement and Research	4,30	..
72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	78	..
81—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	..	..
82—Capital Account on other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account.	11,04	..
82B—Capital Outlay on Nationalisation of Road Transport	..	..
83—Payment of commuted value of pensions not charged to revenue	60	..
85—Payment to Retrenched personnel	..	..
85A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading	—21,80	..
Total	—87	..
Debt raised in India—		
Permanent debt—	..	23,62
Floating debt—	..	..
Treasury Bills	..	2,00,00
Other floating loans	..	20,00
Loan from Imperial Bank	..	..
Loan from Central Govt.	..	19,98
Total	..	2,63,60
Loans & advances by State Government	96,05	..
Total—Capital Expenditure	95,18	2,63,60
Total—Expenditure from the Consolidated Fund	13,16,44	3,02,42
Closing balance	..	..
Grand Total	13,16,44	3,02,42
Excess of Expenditure from Revenue over Revenue	2,54,65	

Heads of Receipt.	Budget Estimates for 1952-53. (*In thousands of Rupees.*)
Amount appropriated from Consolidated Fund	..
Repayment to the Contingency Fund	..
Opening Balance	..
Grand Total	..
Unfunded Debt—	
State Provident Funds	31,96
Deposits not bearing interest—	
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	..
Sinking Fund investment Account	18,69
Reserve Fund	2,80
Famine Relief Fund	1,00
Total—Deposits not bearing interest	22,49
Deposits of Local Funds—	
District Fund	60,00
Other Funds	1,03,80
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	4,86,02
Other Accounts	33,96
Advances	32,33
Suspense	18,00,50
Miscellaneous	..
Total	25,16,61
Remittances—	
Remittances within India	4,82,00
Total—Receipts in the Public Account	30,53,06
Opening Balance	..
Grand Total	30,53,06
Total—Receipts (Statements A, C & E)	44,12,41
Opening Balance	2,88,19
Grand Total	47,00,60

Heads of Expenditure.	Budget Estimates for 1952-53. (*In thousands of Rupees.*)
Advances from the Contingency Fund	..
Closing Balance	..
Grand Total	..
Unfunded Debt—	
State Provident Funds	16,85
Deposits not bearing interest—	
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt	23,62
Sinking Fund Investment Account	..
Reserve Fund	77
Famine Relief Fund	..
Total	24,39
Deposits of Local Funds—	
District Funds	60,00
Other Funds	1,03,80
Departmental and Judicial Deposits	4,85,92
Other Accounts	33,96
Advances	32,31
Suspense	18,00,50
Miscellaneous	..
Total	25,16,49
Remittances—	
Remittances within India	4,82,00
Reserve Bank Deposits	..
Total Expenditure from Public Account	30,39,73
Closing Balance	..
Grand Total	30,39,73
Total—Expenditure (Statements B, D & F)	46,58,59
Closing Balance	42,01
Grand Total	47,00,60

SCHEDULE OF DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR EXPENDITURE OF THE ASSAM GOVERNMENT FOR THE YEAR 1952-53 AS PRESENTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

No. of grant.	Description.	Grant Voted.	No. of grant.	Description.	Grant Voted.
1	2	3	1	2	3
		Rs.			Rs.
1	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	86,600	22B	Industries and Supplies—III—Fisheries ..	1,10,600
2	Land Revenue	36,89,200	23	Miscellaneous Departments	4,55,000
3	Excise	8,07,100	24	Civil Works (excluding Tools and Plants and Establishment)	3,15,08,000
4	Stamps	82,400	25	Tools and Plant and Establishment Charges ..	36,94,400
5	Forests	43,78,300	26	Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Scheme	43,000
6	Registration	1,40,600	26A	Capital outlay on Electricity Schemes	18,61,600
7	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Taxation Acts	6,78,300	27	Famine Relief	2,45,000
8	Other taxes and duties	3,18,700	28	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions ..	32,70,000
9	Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works	20,30,900	29	Stationery and Printing	9,23,000
10	General Administration	62,87,300	30	Miscellaneous	81,19,200
11	Administration of Justice	10,34,900	30A	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues	12,27,300
12	Jails and Convict Settlements	21,41,300	31	Extraordinary Charges	21,92,300
13	Police	1,05,43,600	33B	Prepartition Payments	50,000
14	Ports and Pilotage	..	33C	Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.	44,88,600
15	Scientific Departments	16,000	34	Capital Outlay on Scheme of Agricultural Improvement and Research	4,29,800
16	Education	1,84,90,700	35	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development ..	78,000
17	Medical	51,15,500	35A	Capital Account of other Provincial Works outside the Revenue Account	11,04,400
18	Public Health	29,58,000	36	Capital Outlay on Nationalization of Road Transport	..
19	Agriculture	54,09,500	37	Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading ..	100
20	Veterinary	5,82,400	38	Loans and Advances	98,05,000
21	Co-operation—I—Co-operative Societies ..	7,50,100		Total	13,85,14,300
21A	Co-operation—II—Rural Development ..	22,85,800			
22	Industries and Supplies—I—Sericulture & Weaving	8,77,000			
22A	Industries and Supplies—II—Cottage Industries	2,04,500			

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Shri Jairamdas Doulatram.

PERSONAL STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Adviser to the Governor for Tribal and Excluded Areas and States, N. K. Rustomji, I.C.S..

Assistant to the Advisers for Excluded Areas and States, M. C. Bhorali, B.A.

Secretary to the Adviser for Tribal Areas, H. Dutta, M.A.

Private Secretary, T. S. Krishnamurti.

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. N. D. Rajan.

CABINET

Chief Minister and Minister-in-Charge of Appointment, Home, Co-ordination, Departments relating to Autonomous Districts, Welfare and Development of Tribes, The Hon'ble Shri Bishnuram Medhi, M.Sc., B.L.

Minister-in-Charge of Finance and Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation Departments, Chairman, Minority Commission, The Hon'ble Shri Motiram Bora, M.A., B.L.

Minister-in-Charge of Public Works Department, Transport and its Nationalisation, The Hon'ble Shri Siddhinath Sarma, B.Sc., B.L.

Minister-in-Charge of Labour and Labour Welfare, Education, Development of Backward areas and Welfare of Backward classes and Tribes, The Hon'ble Shri Omeo Kumar Das, B.A.

Minister-in-Charge of Food, Pisciculture, Agriculture, Co-operative, Rural Development, Cottage Industries and Publicity Departments, The Hon'ble Shri Mohendra Mohan Chaudhury, B.L.

Minister-in-Charge of Supply, Procurement, Textile, Development of Trade and Commerce, Development of Major Industries and Planning Departments, The Hon'ble Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee, B.A.

Minister-in-Charge of Medical, Public Health and Judicial Departments, The Hon'ble Shri Rupnath Brahma, B.L.

Minister-in-Charge of Forests, Legislative, Electricity and General Departments, The Hon'ble Shri Ramnath Das, B.L.

Minister-in-Charge of Excise, Jail, Registration and Stamps, The Hon'ble Rev. J. J. M. Nichols-Roy, B.A.

Minister-in-Charge of Local Self-Government, Veterinary and Livestock Departments, The Hon'ble Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar, M.A., B.L.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Purnananda Chetia, B.A. (*Lab. and Educ.*)

Hareswar Das, B.L.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, S. L. Mehta, I.C.S.

Addl. Chief Secy., S. K. Datta, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Dr. M. N. Goswami, I.A.S.

Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue Department, G. P. Jarman, I.A.S.

Secretary to Government, Education and Local Self-Government Departments, A. N. Kidwai, I.C.S.

Secretary to Government in the Legislative and Judicial Departments, S. K. Datta, Bar-at-Law.

Secretary to Government in the Department of Supply, A. M. Dam, I.A.S.

Secretary to Government in the Rural Development, Cottage Industries, Co-operative and Sericulture and Weaving Departments, I. Majid, I.C.S.

Secy. to Govt., Labour, Transport, etc. Deptts., S. K Mallick, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretary to Government, Finance Department, Ganesh Ch. Phookan, M.A., B.L.

Deputy Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, Ashutosh Dutta, B.L.

Secretary to the Legislative Assembly, Rabindra Nath Barua, M.Sc., B.L.

Under-Secy. to Government, Finance Dept., I. K. Das, A.C.S.

Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, R. L. Varma, I.S.E.

Additional Secretary, P.W.D., G. N. Dutt, A.E.S.

Joint Secretary to Government in the Home Department, K. R. Chaudhuri, M.A., M.B.E., I.P.

Secretary to Government in the Tribal Areas Department, R. V. Subrahmanian, I.A.S.

Deputy-Secretary to Government in the Department, under the Chief Secretary, D. Das, I.A.S.

Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue Dept., U. K. Sarma, A.C.S.

Under-Secretary to Government in the Supply Dept., K. K. Padmabati, A.C.S.

Under-Secretary to Government in the Education and Local Self-Government Departments, S. M. Rahman, A.C.S.

Under-Secretary to Government in the P.W.D., D. C. Datta, A.E.S.

Additional Under-Secretary, S. P. Chaudhuri, A.E.S.

Dy. Secretary to Government in the Textile Dept., M. E. St. John Perry.

Commissioner, Relief & Rehabilitation, K. P. Balachandran, I.C.S.

Assistant Secretary to Government in the Labour Department, B. B. Ghosh.

Assistant Secretary to Government in the Textile Department, Sj. Gopikanta Barua.

Assistant Secretary to Government in the Supply Department, D. K. Sen.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (Civil), K. R. Kar.

Registrar, Assam Secretariat (P.W.D.), S. Sen.

Advocate-General, S. M. Lahiri, M.A., B.L.

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Srijut Kameswar Das, M.Sc., B.L.

Member, Josingh Rynjah, B.A.

Secretary, O. Rowie.

Superintendent, P. N. Deb Goswami, B.A.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Director of Land Records & Surveys, I. G. Registration, etc., A. N. Bhattacharjee, I.A.S.

Director of Rural Development, Cottage Industries, Sericulture and Weaving and Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Village Authorities, I. Majid, I.C.S.

Director of Agriculture, L. K. Handique.

Director, Veterinary Department, G. K. Mehra, M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.

Conservator of Forests (Senior) Assam, P. D. Stracey, M.A.

Conservator of Forests (Junior), Assam, M. C. Jacob, B.A.

Commissioner of Excise, Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, Assam, A. N. M. Saleh.

Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs and Administrator-General, S. K. Datta, Bar-at-Law.

Inspector-General of Police, K. R. Chaudhuri, M.A., M.B.E., I.P.

Director of Public Instruction, Uma Kanta Goswami, M.A., B.L.

Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Col. A. N. Chopra, O.B.E., M.B.B.S., D.T.M. (Liv.), D.P.H. (Eng.), I.M.S.

Director of Public Health, Dr. S. C. Dutt, B.Sc., M.B. (Cal.), D.P.H. (Cal.).

Chief Engineer, R. L. Varma, I.S.E.

Additional Chief Engineer, G. N. Datta, B.E. M.I.E. (Ind.).

Comptroller (Govt. of India), K. K. Iyengar, I.A. & A.S.

Commissioner of Labour, H. P. Dowerah.

Director of Statistics, S. C. Sarma.

GOVERNORS

Sir Nicholas Dodd-Beatson Bell, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1921.

Sir William Sinclair Marris, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1922.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1925.

Sir William James Reid, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1925.

Sir John Henry Kerr, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1927.

Sir Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, K.C.S.I., C.B.E., 1927.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1932.

Sir Abraham James Laine, K.C.I.E., 1935.

Sir Michael Keane, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1935.

Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., 1937.

Sir Gilbert Pitcairn Hogg, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., 1938.

Henry Joseph Twynam, C.S.I., C.I.E., 1939.

Sir Robert Niel Reid, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S., 1939.

Sir Andrew Gourlay Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., 1942.

Mr. Frederick Chalmers Bourne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., 1946 (Offg.).

Sir Henry F. Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., 1946 (Offg.).

Sir Muhammad Saleh Akbar Hydari, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., 1947.

Sir Ronald Francis Lodge, I.C.S., 1948 (Offg.).

Shri Sri Prakasa, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, 1949.

Shri Jairamdas Doulatram, 1950.

1951 CENSUS

The provisional population figures for Assam, as revealed by the 1951 census, show an increase of 20·2 per cent over that of 1941. The population increased by 1,536,405 persons in these 10 years and now stands at 9,129,442.

The above total includes 276,824 displaced persons. If this figure be deducted from the total, the population of Assam will be only 8,852,618 the increase over that of 1941 being only 16·6 per cent.

The total increase naturally leads to the increase in density figure, which is now 169 persons per square mile. The density in 1941 was 141.

An interesting phenomenon in the present provisional census figures is that Assam shows a definite decline in the number of females per thousand males. The ratio was 888·8 females per thousand males in 1941; now it has come down to 874·9.

The following are explanatory notes on the provisional population figures for Assam.

The population of the state of Assam now stands at 9,129,442: males 4,869,878; females 4,259,564. This total includes 276,824 displaced persons (males 151,531, females 125,293) that is, those who came away from East Pakistan on or after the 15th October, 1946, and West Pakistan on or after the 1st March, 1947. Excepting the vast unadministered areas of the North-East Frontier Agency, the area of the State comes to 54,084 square miles.

The population of the State shows an overall increase of 1,536,405 persons, that is, an increase of 20·2 per cent over the 1941 population. Every district has shared in this increase.

Excepting the Balipara Frontier Tract involving very small populations, Nowgong has registered the largest increase, namely, 34·1 per cent. Then comes Lushai Hills with 27·4 per cent and Cachar 23·9 per cent, closely followed by Darrang and Kamrup, each showing 23·7 per cent and 23 per cent increase respectively.

Among the plains districts of Assam, Goalpara and Sibsagar have registered the least increases, 9·1 per cent and 15·9 per cent respectively.

REFUGEES

The population increase of various districts in this census should be considered with special reference to the influx of refugees. The largest number of displaced persons—93,349—are found in Cachar, with Nowgong a distant second—44,096, closely followed by Goalpara—43,019 and Kamrup—42,390.

The population of Assam minus displaced persons will, therefore, be only 8,852,618, showing a net increase of 16·6 per cent over the 1941 figure.

The density of Assam is 169 persons per square mile, whereas the density in 1941 was 141, showing an increase of 28 persons per square mile.

The density per square mile varies from 404·6 in Kamrup, 324 in Darrang, 278 in Goalpara and 253 in Cachar, as against 24 in Lushai Hills, 48 in Naga Hills, 63 in United Khasi and Jaintia Hills and 78 in Garo Hills.

If North Cachar Hills sub-division is taken out of consideration, the density of Cachar plains is the greatest, with 416 persons per square mile.

Assam shows along with its neighbour State of West Bengal a definite, although small, decline in the number of females per thousand males. The ratio was 888·8 females per thousand males in 1941; we have now only 874·9 females per thousand males. It means a decrease of 14 females for every thousand males in Assam.

In the provisional population figures for Assam are already given the figures for those areas of Mishmi Hills, Abor Hills, Tirap Frontier Tract and Balipara Frontier Tract, which are under regular administration and which were regularly enumerated. Apart from these, there are other vast unadministered areas of the North-East Frontier Agency, which cover an additional area of 31,697 square miles. No census could be taken in this area, but its total population as estimated by the Political Officers in charge is 561,000 at a rough approximation, giving a density as low as 19 persons per square mile.

	Area (in sq. mile).	Unadministered Population.
Balipara	11,496	238,000
Abor Hills	7,957	184,000
Mishmi Hills	7,432	60,000
Tirap Frontier Tract	1,997	6,000
Naga Hills Tribal Area	2,815	73,000
Total ..	31,697	561,000

Tables

District.	Population.	Displaced Persons.	Population, minus D.Ps.	Population 1941	Percentage Variation (+ or —)	Percentage Variation minus D.Ps. (+ or —)
Cachar	1,155,735	39,349	1,062,386	932,501	+ 23·9	+ 13·9
United K. and J. Hills	385,339	5,774	379,565	332,251	+ 16·0	+ 14·2
Naga Hills	204,740	329	204,411	189,641	+ 7·9	+ 7·7
Lushai Hills ..	194,622	791	193,831	152,786	+ 27·4	+ 26·2
Goalpara	1,106,171	43,019	1,063,152	1,014,285	+ 9·1	+ 4·8
Kamrup	1,555,580	42,390	1,513,190	1,264,200	+ 23·0	+ 19·6
Darrang	911,210	19,210	892,000	736,791	+ 23·7	+ 21·0
Nowgong	952,500	44,096	909,404	710,800	+ 34·1	+ 27·9
Sibsagar	1,245,840	7,768	1,238,072	1,074,741	+ 15·9	+ 15·2
Lakhimpur ..	1,080,867	13,725	1,067,142	891,932	+ 21·2	+ 19·6
Garo Hills	244,431	6,009	238,422	223,569	+ 9·3	+ 6·6
Mishmi Hills ..	31,842	305	31,537	31,770	+ 0·2	0
Abor Hills	21,169	18	21,151	17,646	+ 19·1	+ 19·0
Tirap F. T. ..	*28,700	40	28,660	13,612	+110·8	+118·0
Balipara F. T. ..	9,696	1	9,695	6,512	+ 48·9	
Total ..	9,120,442	276,824	8,852,618	7,593,037	+ 20·2	16·6
Manipur State ..	579,058	1,200	577,858	512,069	+ 13·1	+ 12·8
Tripura State ..	649,930	100,251	549,679	513,010	+ 26·7	+ 7·1

*Includes 12,289 Namsang control area; hence real increase is only 20·5.

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of Members of Assembly see under article General Elections.)

Chota Nagpur Circle with their headquarters at Muzaffarpur, Patna and Ranchi. The Assistant Directors of Public Health act as reporting and inspecting officers of Government on matters pertaining to the health and sanitation of their respective circles. They also inspect and supervise the working of the public health administration under the local bodies.

There are sixteen districts in the State; each one of them is provided with a Health Officer, who is in direct charge of the Health Administration of the District. Local bodies are responsible for health administration in their own areas. Out of fifty-four Municipalities, eight are provided with Health Officers.

A senior officer of this department known as Senior Executive Medical Officer is placed in charge of the flood affected areas of the Kosi where a special scheme of medical and public health relief has been introduced.

The other public health services, maintained by the department are the offices of the Chemical Analyst, Nutrition Department, Bacterio-phage and that of Excise Chemist, which are all located in the Public Health Laboratory.

All supplies of vaccine lymph are manufactured at the Vaccine Institute, Namkum. The department hitherto maintained two depots, main one at Patna and the sub-depot at Ranchi where anti-malarial drugs, vaccines, disinfectants and equipment were stocked for supply to local bodies in the State. Government abolished the sub-depot at Ranchi with effect from March 1, 1950. The department takes special measures for control of epidemics and malaria and kala-azar.

For the medical inspection of schools, four School Medical Officers, one in charge of each of the four divisions of the State are maintained. A lady School Medical Officer for the inspection of girls schools is also employed.

The Department carry out Public Health Propaganda by means of leaflets, pamphlets, posters, health exhibitions, slides and films.

The budget of the Public Health Department is about Rs. 40 lakhs every year.

1952-53 Budget

The budgetary position for 1952-53 is indicated as follows :—

	(Rupees in Crores)
Opening balances	2
Revenue	28
Revenue expenditure	30
Revenue deficit	2
Capital expenditure (including loans)	9
Loans from Government of India	4
Deficit in Capital expenditure	5
Total deficit	7
Transfer from P.W.R. Fund	3
Uncovered deficit	2

The budget contains no fresh taxation.

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Sri R. R. Diwakar.

PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary to Governor, Pushkar Thakur, I.A.S.
Military Secretary to Governor, Major R. D. Chandavarkar.
Aide-de-Camp, Captain N. G. Kulkarni.
Honorary A. D. Cs., Risaldar Major and Hony. Capt. Abdul Latif, Khan Bahadur, O.B.I., I.D.S.M., late 2nd Royal Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

CABINET MINISTERS.

Chief Minister and Minister for Political and Appointment, Sri Krishna Sinha.
Finance, Agriculture, Labour, Anugraha Narain Sinha.
Irrigation and Electricity, Ram Charitra Singh.
Education, Acharya Badrinath Varma.
Land Revenue, Forests, Excise, Krishna Ballabh Sahai.
Co-operative and Veterinary, Dip Narayan Sinha.
Industries, Transport, Information, Mahesh Prasad Sinha.
Public Works, Muhammad Shafi.
Jails, Relief and Rehabilitation, Shah Md. Ozair Munemi.
Judicial and Legislative, Shivanandan Mandal.
Medical and Public Health, Devasharan Singh.
Local Self-Govt. and Welfare (Harijan, Aboriginal etc.), Bhola Paswan.
Civil Supplies, Harinath Mishra.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary to Government, Political and Appointment Departments, L. P. Singh, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Finance Department, B. D. Pande, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Supply & Price Control Dept., S. K. Aikat.
Secy. to Govt., Rev. Dept., K. N. Singh, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government, Judicial Department, Kanhaiya Singh.
Secretary to Govt., P.W.D., S. V. Sohoni, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Labour Department, S. C. Mukherjee.
Secretary to Government, Education Department, J. C. Mathur, I.C.S.
Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, P. K. J. Menon, I.A.S.
Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Khalilur Rahman.
Secy. to Govt., Development Dept., Qamrul Hudai, I.A.S.
Secy. to Govt., Welfare Dept., Jamuna Prasad, I.A.S.
Secy. to Govt., Relief & Rehabilitation Dept., Shiva Prasad Singh, I.A.S.
Member, Board of Revenue, N. Baksi, I.C.S.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION (FOR BIHAR)

Chairman, Rajandhari Singh, C.I.E.
Members, Bihundeo Narayan Singh, Anant Narayan Prasad.
Secretary, R. K. Chaudhuri.

GOVERNORS OF BIHAR

Lord Sinha of Raipur, P.C., K.C.	1920
Sir Henry Wheeler, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1921
Sir Hugh Lansdown Stephenson, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1927
Sir James David Sifton, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1932
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1937
Sir Thomas Alexander Stewart, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1939
Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1943
Sir Robert Francis Mudie, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.	1943
Sir Thomas George Rutherford, K. C. S. I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1944
Sir Hugh Dow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	1946
Shri Jairamdas Daulatram	1947
Shri M. S. Aney	1948

1951 CENSUS

The total population of the State increased from 36,545,575 in 1941 to 40,218,916 in 1951. There has, thus, been a net increase of 3,673,341 in 10 years.

District-wise, Darbhanga has the largest population with a total of 3,767,791 and Muzaffarpur with 3,516,595 is next. Saran and Gaya districts are also now in the over three millions group. Monghyr has 28½ lakhs, and Shahabad, Purnea, Patna, Champaran and the Santal Parganas are all in the over two millions category. Purulia, Singhbhum, Bhagalpur and Saharsa come in the one million to 1½ million group. Only two units, namely, the Palamau district and the Dhanbad sub-district have less than one million each.

The population of the State as a whole has increased by 10.05 per cent since 1941. District-wise, Dhanbad's increase of 25.51 per cent is the highest. This is no doubt due more to immigration than to natural increase. Patna with 16.57 per cent increase comes next. Here also the increase is largely attributable to the influx of persons from other places into the Patna urban area. The highest natural increase has been achieved by the Saharsa sub-district which shows 15 per cent increase over the 1941 total. Seven districts, namely, Bhagalpur (South), Ranchi, Shahabad, Monghyr, Gaya, Hazaribagh and Saran show more than 10 per cent increase. Singhbhum's rate of increase is about 10 per cent. Darbhanga has recorded 9 per cent increase. Muzaffarpur and Palamau have shown about 8 per cent increase. The rate of increase in Purnea, Champaran and the Santal Parganas varies from 6.71 per cent to 4.20 per cent. Besides Supaul, there are five sub-divisions namely, the Kishanganj and Araria sub-divisions of the Purnea district, the Rajmahal and Pakaur sub-divisions of the Santal Parganas district, and the Chatra sub-division of the Hazaribagh district, in which actual decrease has been recorded.

Patna remains the most populous city in the State with a total of 282,057. Of the total population 248,684 live in the area under the Patna City Municipality and 33,373 in the Patna Administration Committee. In 1941, the population of the Patna City Municipal area was 175,706 plus 17,456—193,162 and the population of the Patna Administration Committee was 20,709. There has been a net increase in the population of the Patna City Municipality and the Patna Administration Committee by 55,522 and 12,664 respectively. The net increase in the population of the two together is 68,186. The percentage increase is a little below 32. Jamshedpur (including Jugsalai) the second largest city in Bihar has now a population of 219,377 as compared with 184,395 in 1941 which means a net increase of 54,982. The rate of increase here is slightly below 34 per cent. Gaya comes next with a population of 134,120 now against 105,223 in 1941. The population of Ranchi town including Doranda has increased from 62,562 in 1941 to 105,500 which means a net increase of 42,938. The rate of increase comes to more than 68 per cent.

Literates now form 12.83 per cent of the population which means, that roughly 87 persons per hundred are illiterate at present. The ratio has improved somewhat as compared with 1941 when it was only 9.27 per cent but the total number of illiterate persons now is 350 lakhs as compared with 330 lakhs in 1941. It may be mentioned, that the literacy test (ability to read and write a simple letter in any language) is itself rather low as compared with Western countries. As between the sexes literacy among females is still very low being only 4.14 per cent. District-wise, Patna with a ratio of 22.06 per cent is the most advanced in literacy. Dhanbad with 17.08, Singhbhum with 16.33 and Shahabad with 15.85 are second, third and fourth respectively. Purulia, Bhagalpur, Gaya and Monghyr are also above the State average. Saran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi, more or less, approximate to the average. The remaining districts are below the average, Champaran, Santal Parganas and Palamau being at the bottom of the list with 8.43 per cent, 8.23 per cent and 7.84 per cent, respectively. Literacy among males is most advanced in Patna, Shahabad, Purulia, Dhanbad, Singhbhum, Bhagalpur, Monghyr and Saran. In female literacy, Patna, is first with 7.64 per cent. Singhbhum comes next with 6.87 per cent, Dhanbad is third with 6.86 per cent, Bhagalpur fourth with 5.09 per cent, Ranchi fifth with 4.95 per cent, Monghyr sixth with 4.12 per per cent and Muzaffarpur seventh with 4.06 per cent. The remaining districts are below the State average; Champaran, Saharsa and Palamau being at the bottom of the list with less than 2 per cent literate females in each case.

The total number of displaced persons in the State is 78,641. Purnea has the largest number 18,075. Patna comes next with 11,932. Chaibassa, Ranchi and Dhanbad have each more than 7,000 displaced persons.

District Population Totals

Name of District	Area in sq. miles	Provisional population total			Percentage variation 1941-51	Density per sq. mile 1951	No. of females per thousand males 1951
		Total	Males	Females			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Patna	2,068	2,520,263	1,289,968	1,230,295	16·57	1218·71	954
Gaya	4,714	3,070,241	1,536,964	1,533,277	10·62	651·75	998
Shahabad	4,372	2,693,530	1,358,698	1,334,832	11·37	610·08	982
Saran	2,692	3,153,760	1,497,492	1,656,268	10·25	1171·53	1,106
Champaran	3,531	2,515,879	1,265,574	1,250,305	4·93	712·51	988
Muzaffarpur	3,036	5,516,575	1,728,496	1,788,079	8·38	1168·29	1,034
Darbhanga	3,348	3,767,798	1,832,036	1,935,762	8·98	1125·39	1,057
Monghyr	3,927	2,850,856	1,434,274	1,420,582	11·16	725·96	923
Bhagalpur	2,173	1,429,190	129,499	699,691	12·26	657·7	959
Saharsa	2,110	1,305,289	666,323	638,966	14·92	618·62	984
Purnea	4,926	2,531,093	1,317,944	1,213,149	5·89	513·82	920
Santal Parganas	5,447	2,328,406	1,175,258	1,153,148	4·20	427·47	981
Hazaribagh	7,021	1,934,797	973,386	961,411	10·47	275·57	996
Ranchi	7,102	1,855,090	936,567	918,523	10·72	261·29	981
Purulia	3,308	1,546,622	779,299	767,323	6·71	467·54	985
Dhanbad	787	731,628	410,766	320,862	25·51	929·58	781
Palamau	4,916	986,228	495,938	490,290	8·05	192·48	989
Singhbhum	4,500	1,481,671	748,085	738,586	9·74	329·26	981
Grand Total	69,978	40,218,916	20,172,567	20,046,349	10·05	574·74	993

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(For list of members see under General Elections).

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of members see under General Elections).

BIHAR STATE

BIHAR lies between 20°30′ and 27°30′ N. latitude and between 82°31′ and 88°26′ E. longitude and includes the former States of Seraikella and Kharsawan. It is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling District of West Bengal; on the east by West Bengal and East Pakistan; on the south by the State of Orissa; and on the west by Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

The area of the territories which constitute the Governorship of Bihar is 70,368 square miles. The State comprises the plateau-land of Chota Nagpur and the valley of the Ganges from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Governor of Uttar Pradesh till it enters West Bengal near Rajmahal. Following the main geographical lines, there are four Civil Divisions with headquarters at Patna, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur and Ranchi. The headquarters of Government are at Patna. The new capital which lies between the Military Cantonment of Dinapore and the old civil station of Bankipore is known as "Patna," the old town being called "Patna City."

THE PEOPLE

The State has a population of 40,218,916 (provisional total according to 1951 census) persons. Even so with 574 persons per square mile, Bihar is more thickly populated than Germany. There are only five towns, which can be classed as cities, namely, Patna, Gaya, Jamshedpur, Bhagalpur and Ranchi. During the last ten years the population of Patna has been steadily increasing. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. Though Muslims form about one-tenth of the total population they constitute more than one-fifth of urban population of the State. Animists account for 6·7 per cent. These are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur plateau and the Santal Parganas, the latter district being a continuation of the plateau in a north-easterly direction.

AGRICULTURE

Although there is a great deal of mineral wealth in Chota Nagpur and important industries are developing in connection with it, still for the bulk of the population of the State agriculture continues to be the basic occupation. Over 80 per cent. of the population depends wholly on agriculture, while only 7·8 depends on industries.

The soil throughout the whole of that portion of the Indo-Gangetic plain lying within the State boundaries is extremely fertile, particularly in North Bihar, in parts of which the density of the population is more than 900 people to the square mile. The State occupies a transitional position between Ganges delta with its damp climate so suitable for the paddy crop and the States to the north and west where large irrigation schemes have had to be provided to enable the soil to produce its bounty. As in the delta of the Ganges, rice is by far the most important crop as it occupies normally an area of approximately 12 million acres or about 52 per cent. of the net cropped area of the State. As canal irrigation is available only in the Sone valley and to a moderate extent in Champaran District, the importance of the south-west monsoon to the State of Bihar cannot be over-estimated.

In addition to the rice crop, however, other grain crops are grown on a tolerably large scale. Of the monsoon cereals, maize is grown in a normal area of about 18 lakhs of acres while in the cold weather wheat and barley are extensively grown and occupy approximately 26 lakhs of acres. The cultivation of oilseeds like castor, mustard and linseed forms a large and important part of the agriculture of Bihar, the normal area under spring oilseeds being estimated at more than 17 lakhs of acres. The areas under maize, wheat, barley and spring oilseeds are about 18 lakh acres, 16 lakh acres, 10 lakh acres and 1,504,300 acres respectively.

After Uttar Pradesh, Bihar is the most important white sugar area in India, some 23 per cent. of the total production of white sugar in the country being turned out in Bihar factories. The number of factories in the State has risen from 12 in 1931-32 to 30 at the present time.

Jute is also an important crop and is confined almost entirely to the Purnea District on the West Bengal border where about 95 per cent. of the total crop in the State is produced. The total area under jute crop is about 3 lakh acres but little of the produce is manufactured within the State.

Tobacco is a crop of increasing importance in the State and one which is likely to expand in importance. The area under the crop is about 55,000 acres. There are two factories at present in the State.

MANUFACTURES

At Monghyr the Peninsular Tobacco Company have erected one of the largest cigarette factories in the world and as a result tobacco is being grown much more extensively. The Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur in Singhbhum District are also one of the largest in the world and numerous subsidiary industries are springing up in their vicinity. The population of Jamshedpur has increased to 219,377 and it consumes over 1½ million tons of coal annually. This part of the State has also some of the richest and most extensive iron mines in the world and supplies the iron and steel works in both West Bengal and Bihar with raw materials, but the raising of coal is still the most important of the mineral industries in the State The coalfields in the Manbhum District have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years, while valuable new fields are being developed at Ramgarh, Rokaro and Karanpura in Hazaribagh. This same District is the most important mica mining centre in the world both on account of the quality as well as the size of its output. Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi, the Santal Parganas and Gaya are also the chief centres for the production of lac and the manufacture of shellac, the latter of which is exported from India to the value of ten crores annually. Cement is the other important industry of the State which is produced from the limestones available in Palamau and Shahabad.

ADMINISTRATION

The State on first constitution was administered by a Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, thus being unique in India as the only Lieutenant Governorship with a Council. It was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers under the Reform Act of 1919. Further constitutional progress was marked by the enforcement in 1937 of the Govt. of India Act, 1935, and the Constitution of India which commenced on the 26th January 1950, has given birth to the 'State' of Bihar under the Union of Sovereign Democratic Republic of India. The principles of the State administration are fully explained elsewhere.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department and Irrigation Department are now separate Departments of Government. There are five Chief Engineers, viz. Chief Engineer (Roads & Buildings), Chief Engineer (Irrigation), Chief Engineer (Gandak Valley), Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department) and Chief Electrical Engineer & Chief Electric Inspector, Bihar.

Chief Engineer (Buildings & Roads), is in charge of the Buildings and Roads; Chief Engineer (Irrigation), is in charge of the Irrigation and Lift Irrigation; Chief Engineer, Gandak Valley is in charge of North Bihar Tube-well Schemes and Gandak Valley Schemes. Chief Engineer (Public Health Engineering Department) is in charge of the Public Health Engineering Department. This post was created on a temporary basis for 3 years from 1949. A new post of Chief Electrical Engineer and Chief Electric Inspector, Bihar, was also created and the Chief Electrical Engineer is in charge of the Electrical Department. In addition to the Chief Engineers who are now heads of Departments, the following officers are attached to the offices of the Chief Engineers Irrigation and Buildings and Roads:—

Roads and Buildings.—Special Officer (Communications); Special Officer & Inspector of Local Works; Government Architect & Town Planner, Bridge Designing Officer.

A personal Assistant to each of the Chief Engineers (Buildings and Roads) and Chief Engineer (Irrigation) of Executive Engineer's rank has also been sanctioned.

The whole organisation of the Public Works Department and Irrigation Department is now under a non-technical Secretary to Government who is assisted by a Deputy Secretary (Non-technical), Under-Secretary (Technical) and Additional Under-Secretary (Non-technical) in his Secretariat work.

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Patna. In the administration of civil justice below the High Court are the District Judges as Courts of Appeal, the Subordinate Judges and the Munsiffs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Causes Court, unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsiff extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject matter in dispute does not exceed Rs. 1,000 though the limit may be extended to Rs. 4,000. On the criminal side the Sessions Judge hears appeals from Magistrates exercising first class powers while the District Magistrate is the appellate authority for Magistrates exercising second and third class powers. The District Magistrate can also be, though in point of fact he very rarely is, a court of first instance. It is usual in most districts for a Joint Magistrate or a Deputy Magistrate to receive complaints and police reports, more important or complicated cases being referred to the District Magistrate who is responsible for the peace of the District. In the Santal Parganas and in the Chota Nagpur Division the Deputy Commissioners and their subordinates hear rent suits. In the Santal Parganas the Deputy Commissioner and his subordinates also exercise civil powers. During 1950, an experiment towards separation of executive and judiciary was tried in the Patna, Gaya and Shahabad districts and during 1951 it was extended to Monghyr and Saran districts.

LAND TENURE

The Bihar Abolition of Zamindaris Bill, 1948 which was passed by both Houses of the Provincial Legislature subsequently received the assent of the Governor-General in 1949 and was published as an Act. It was however later on decided to replace this Act by more comprehensive legislation embodying certain principles of land reform. This Act was accordingly repealed and replaced by the Bihar Land Reforms Act, 1950 which received the assent of the President on September 11, 1950, and was subsequently brought into force. This legislation not only lays down the procedure for abolition of zamindaris and assessment of compensation but also contains provisions for collection of rent and management of forests, waste lands, etc., through the agency of village panchayats, and the appointment of a Land Commission for advising Government on the agrarian policy to be pursued by them. The Act provides for the payment of compensation in the shape of bonds also which shall be either negotiable or non-negotiable and non-transferable. The whole of

the land tenure system will be completely changed by this enactment. The Act seeks to provide for the transference to the crown of interests of proprietors and tenure holders in land including their interests in trees, forests, fisheries, 'Jalkars', ferries, 'hats' and 'Bazars'.

Certain estates with gross annual income exceeding Rs. 50,000 were notified under the Act but the actual possession of the estate could not be taken over due to injunctions issued by the Patna High Court. Subsequently the High Court declared the Act to be invalid by reason of Contravention of Part III of the Constitution. The Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1951 however provides that notwithstanding any judgment, decree or order of any Court or tribunal to the contrary, the Act or any of its provisions will not be deemed to be void or to have ever become void on the ground that it is inconsistent with or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by any provisions of Part III of the Constitution. Thereafter the matter was taken up by the landlords to the Supreme Court. As the validity of the Act has been upheld by the Supreme Court, the State Government propose to take over at the first instance all estates and tenures having gross annual income exceeding Rs. 50,000 and thereafter the other estates will be taken over as quickly as possible, subject to administrative convenience.

A number of estates are held direct by Government, having come into the direct management of Government in various ways. Other estates are managed temporarily by the Board of Revenue under the Court of Wards Act, while in Chota Nagpur a number of estates are managed by Managers appointed under the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act. There are two Tenancy Acts in force in the State. In Bihar the Bihar Tenancy Act is in force. This is the same as the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, with a number of important differences consequent on recent amendments of the Act. In Chota Nagpur, which is largely inhabitated by aboriginal peoples, the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, an Act specially adapted to their requirements, is in force. It has also recently undergone several important amendments beneficial to the people of Chota Nagpur. There is a third tenancy system in the Santal Parganas where the tenancy law is contained in Regulation III of 1872 and II of 1886 and the record-of-rights prepared in the settlement. A new tenancy law known as the Santal Parganas Tenancy (Supplementary Provisions) Act, 1949 has now been enacted for the District of Santal Parganas. Finally in a small part of South Bihar where there is a large aboriginal population a special chapter of the Bihar Tenancy Act designed to prevent alienation of land by aborigines is in force.

Throughout the State a system of periodic settlements is in vogue. In these settlements the maps and cadastral ledgers are revised and fair rents settled. In many districts the settlement records are now out of date and in one or two it is nearly 40 years since the last settlement was undertaken.

In the greater part of the Santal Parganas and in many parts of Chota Nagpur the headman system prevails. The usual practice is that the headmen are responsible for the collection of the rents and their payment to landlords after deduction of a percentage as their remuneration. Special steps have been taken in the settlements to record the rights and duties of the headmen, and the special rights and privileges of certain privileged classes of tenants among the aboriginals.

POLICE

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each under the general direction of Government, supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a staff of assistants. The Commissioner of Excise is also Inspector-General of Registration.

Under the Inspector-General of Police are six Deputy Inspectors-General and 29 Superintendents. There are also 16 Assistant Superintendents of Police and 50 Deputy Superintendents. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. There is a college for the training of officers and one school for the training of recruit constables. Both the institutions have selected police officers on their staff. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious action when its assistance may be invoked. Under this department three Bureaux are working, *i.e.*, Finger Print Bureau, Photo Bureau and the Handwriting Bureau. There are six battalions of Unmounted Military Police and seven troops of Mounted Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organised disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. The battalions of Unmounted Military Police are under the charge of commandants who hold the rank of Superintendents of Police.

EDUCATION

The total expenditure on general education (excluding technical education) from Government funds is up from Rs. 88,15,348 in 1945-46 to Rs. 3,85,23,611 bringing the expenditure per student to Rs. 22-8-11 as against Rs. 7-1-10 of 1945-46. There has also been a remarkable increase in the number of institutions and pupils; the State has now two Universities, four research institutions, 44 Colleges, 643 High Schools, 26,000 Middle and Primary (including Basic Schools) Schools and 72 training institutions. 16 Girls' High Schools and 33 Girls' Middle Schools are being run entirely at State expense and two new training schools for women have also been opened. Since April 1949, Government has been bearing the cost of increasing the salaries of the teachers of all categories throughout the State, which amounts to a total of Rs. one crore per annum, apart from the cost of living allowance. Grants-in-aid are also being given to all the Schools that stood recognised in April 1949, for such items as contingencies, libraries, repairs of building, etc. Fees have been abolished for all school children in the Primary stage.

The State has made striking progress in Basic education, there being now 570 Basic institutions of all categories as against 28 in 1945-46. Some of these institutions are meeting part of their cost out of the production and as much as five thousand acres of land have been donated free to Government by the people for the use of the Basic institutions.

In backward districts, 840 new Primary Schools were opened, 21 High Schools were subsidised and several hostels and training centres were also opened by the Government.

On January 2, 1952, the old Patna University was replaced by a purely teaching University comprising the Colleges within the limits of Patna City and the Patna Administration Committee, and another University of Bihar, a teaching-cum-affiliating body comprising the rest of the Colleges in the State. Substantial grants have been guaranteed to the two Universities under the Acts and with their establishment a new chapter has been opened in the history of higher education in Bihar.

Two institutions for higher research and post-graduate studies have been started, one at Nalanda for Pali and another at Darbhanga for Sanskrit, their foundation stones having been laid by the President of India in November 1951. The K. P. Jaiswal Research Institute has been started for advanced research in History and the Bihar Rashtra Bhasha Parishad has also been set up at State cost as the State Academy of letters.

In the sphere of social education, a new scheme at an annual cost of nearly Rs. 7 lakhs has been in progress. Substantial grants are also given to libraries in the form of books. In order to foster and develop music, dance and drama and other stage arts, the State Government has sponsored the Bihar Academy of music, dance and drama, which was inaugurated on 27th January 1952. A cultural grants committee has also been set up.

The first rural College in India has been established at Turki in Muzaffarpur District and promises to be a successful experiment. A Women's Training College for graduates has also been started from 1951 at Patna.

A College of Physical Education and Health was established in 1950-51.

MEDICAL

The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals. Under him there are 16 Civil Surgeons and one Senior Executive Medical officer of the rank of Civil Surgeon at Saharsa Sub-District who are responsible for the medical work of the districts at the headquarters of which they are stationed. Sixty-two hospitals and dispensaries are maintained by Government in addition to 694 hospitals and dispensaries maintained by Local Bodies, Railways, private persons, etc. About 5,500,000 patients including 115,000 in-patients are treated in all the dispensaries every year. The total expenditure on the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by Government and Local Bodies including that of the private aided institutions amounts to about Rs. 1,00,50,390.

There is a large mental hospital named Hospital for Mental Diseases at Ranchi receiving patients from Assam, Bihar, W. Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, etc., who are prepared to pay for their maintenance charges and another similar institution known as Indian Mental Hospital for the treatment of mental patients from Bihar, Orissa and West and East Bengal. A sanatorium has been established at Itki in the District of Ranchi for the treatment of tuberculosis. Another T.B. Sanatorium has been started by the R.K. Mission at Dungri in the District of Ranchi in which 10 beds—five free and five paying—have been reserved for the nominees of the State Government who has sanctioned suitable R. and N.R. grants for the sanatorium. An Anti-T.B. Demonstration centre has also been established at Patna. The question of the transfer of patients belonging to Pakistan undergoing treatment at the two Mental Hospitals at Ranchi was taken up by the Government of India and the exchange of mental patients between India and Pakistan took place at the Wagah border (Amritsar) on December 6, 1950. Still several non-Muslim patients belonging to Pakistan have been left at the Indian Mental Hospital, Ranchi. There is a Medical College at Patna with a large and well equipped hospital attached to it including an institute for radium treatment. There is a Medical College at Darbhanga which also has a large hospital attached to it. Centres for anti-rabic treatment have been opened at Patna and other suitable places in the State.

The State has a laboratory for the preparation of cholera-phage and bacterio-phage which are supplied to other State Governments for use in the prevention of epidemics.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health Department aims at the promotion of the well being and the health of the people by the prevention of epidemic diseases, improvement in sanitation, and the nutritional state of the people. All factors that have a bearing on health come within the purview of this department. The department is under the control of the Director of Public Health, Bihar. For purposes of efficient public health administration the State has been divided into three circles, known as North Bihar, South Bihar and

BOMBAY STATE

BOMBAY State stretches along the west coast of India, from Gujarat in the north to Kanara in the south. It has an area of 115,570 square miles and a population of 35,956,150* according to the census of 1951. These figures are inclusive of the area and population of the former Deccan States, the Gujarat States and Kolhapur and Baroda which have all merged with Bombay State. The density is 323.

The State embraces a wide diversity of soil, climate and people. In the State there are the rich plains of Gujarat, watered by the Narmada and the Tapti, whose fertility is so marked that it has long been known as the Garden of India. South of Bombay City the State is divided into two sections by the Western Ghats, a range of hills running parallel to the coast. Beyond the Ghats are the Deccan Districts; south of these come the Karnatak districts. On the sea side of the Ghats is the Konkan, a rice-growing tract, intercepted by creeks which make communication difficult.

The rainfall of the State is derived chiefly from the south-west monsoon between June and October. The amount of rainfall varies widely in different areas from 20" to about 250".

THE PEOPLE

The population varies as markedly as soil and climate. The people of Gujarat although softened by prosperity, are among the keenest trading races in the world. The Deccan peasant has been seasoned by adversity; the saying goes that the Deccan expects a famine one year in every three, and gets it. The population of the Deccan is much more homogeneous than that of Gujarat, thirty per cent. being Mahrattas. The Karnatak is the land of the Lingayets, a Hindu reforming sect of the twelfth century, and in the Konkan there is a large proportion of Christians. Three main languages are spoken. Gujarati, Marathi and Kannada with Hindi a rough *lingua franca*. Hindi in the Devanagari script is recognized by the Government as one of the regional languages of the State.

AGRICULTURE

The principal occupation is agriculture, which supports sixty-four per cent. of the population. In Gujarat the soils are of two classes, the black cotton soil, which yields the famous Broach cottons, the finest in India, and alluvial, which under careful cultivation in Ahmedabad and Kaira makes, splendid garden land. The dominant soil characteristic of the Deccan is black soil, which produces cotton, wheat, gram and millet, and in certain tracts rich crops of sugar-cane. The Konkan is a rice land, where the crop is grown under the abundant rains of the submontane regions, and in the south the Dharwar cotton vies with Broach as the best in India. There are no great perennial rivers suitable for irrigation, and the harvest is largely dependent upon the seasonal rainfall; supplemented by well irrigation. A chain of irrigation works, consisting of canals fed from great reservoirs in the region of unfailing rainfall in the Ghats, is gradually nearing completion, and this will ultimately make the Deccan immune to serious drought.

More than any other part of India, Bombay State is scourged by famine. The evils have not been unmixed, for tribulation has made the people more self-reliant, and the rise in the values of all produce, synchronising with a certain development of industry, has induced a considerable rise in the standard of living. The land is held on what is known as the ryotwari tenure, that is to say, each cultivator holds his land direct from the Government under a moderate assessment, and as long as he pays this assessment he cannot be dispossessed.

The area actually under cultivation is about 41 million acres of which 1 million acres bear more than one crop.

Details of the acreage under different crops for the total cropped area for 1948-49 are as shown below :—

Food Crops.	*Acreage* (Figures in thousands).
Jowari	8,447
Bajri	4,310
Rice	1,950
Wheat	1,434
Gram	663
Ragi	522
Maize	215
Other food-grains including pulses	3,170
Fruits and vegetables	236
Sugar-cane and other sugars	145
Miscellaneous	6

Non-Food Crops.	*Acreage* (Figures in thousands).
Cotton	1,631
Groundnut	1,807
Condiments and Spices	218
Tobacco	125
Sesame	140
Linseed	67
Coconut	25
Castor seed	41
Rape and Mustard	2
Other oilseeds	558
Fibres other than cotton	61
Drugs and Narcotics, other than tobacco	28
Miscellaneous	64
Fodder	912

FISHING

Bulk of the fish caught in the Bombay State is obtained from an area in the immediate proximity to the coastline. The frail, deckless fishing craft are, however, being gradually mechanised by installation of marine diesel engines. So far 20 such craft have been mechanised. Use of powered craft have enabled fishermen to range as far as 35 miles from the coast and to land larger catches, which have averaged twice, at times thrice, as much as those of sailing craft.

Pomfrets, mackerel, ghol, dara and Bombay ducks provide the greatest and most remunerative turnover to the fishermen of this State.

(For more details see under 'Fisheries').

LIVESTOCK

Information as available with regard to the number and classification of livestock in Bombay State for 1948-49 is as under :—

Bulls and Bullocks	4,361,604
Cows	2,825,604
Calves (young stock)	2,587,716
Male buffaloes	285,837
Cow buffaloes	1,819,605
Buffalo calves (young stock)	1,237,765
Sheep	2,598,817
Goats	3,486,548
Horses and Ponies	not available
Mules, Donkeys, Camels, etc.	do.

Per head of bulls and bullocks in the State there are 8.6 acres of net cultivated land and per head of cow buffaloes and cows in the State there are 7.1 persons.

The main burden of milk supplies falls on the buffalo.

Bombay is now an important forest State being next only to Madhya Pradesh and Madras. The total area under forest is 18,469 sq. miles or about 11.8 million acres.

BOMBAY MILK SCHEME

The problem of ensuring a cheap and adequate supply of milk to Bombay City has been tackled by formulating the "Bombay Milk Plan" and the Milk Commissioner is in charge of the establishment of the Model Milk Colony at Aarey, near Goregaon, about 22 miles to the north of the city. The first batch of cattle from the city was taken to the Colony in March 1949 and now there are 13,000 milch cattle there; all removed from the Bombay City stables.

The Milk Scheme is one of the important schemes launched by the Government for the benefit of a large section of the middle class and poor people and can rank among some of the largest undertakings in any part of the world. Under this Scheme good quality pasteurised milk is supplied in sealed bottles at reasonable cost, to over 6 lakh persons daily.

Large quantity of milk is also brought from Anand, which helps to supplement the supply at Bombay.

INDUSTRY

The State of Bombay is not only the leading State in commerce and trade but is industrially perhaps the most advanced State in India. Bombay State claims to have in all over 7,000 factories registered under the Factory Act, 1948. The textile, food and engineering industries form respectively 34, 22 and 17 per cent. of the above number.

Large scale industry is concentrated in large cities such as Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur. Several important industries are carried on, on a cottage scale, all over the State. Chief among them are (1) Cotton, silk and woollen and handloom industry, (2) Industries connected with processing of hides and skins and manufacture of leather goods, (3) Industries connected with brass and copper and other metal ware, (4) Bamboo, rope and cordage, and (5) Artistic Products, etc.

The major items are textiles, soap, toilet and dress, wood, building, ceramics, metals, chemical products, food industries, hides and skins, furniture industries, edible oils, glass and glassware, leather goods, heavy and light engineering, industries connected with building materials, production and transmission of mechanical force, and construction of means of transport.

The State is also richly supplied with resources of hydro-electric power. There is considerable scope for developing production of electric energy in the State.

Besides electricity, gas, steam and oil are also used for generating power. The use of gas is confined to Bombay City. In the mofussil, oil and steam engines are generally used.

With the exception of building stones, salt, china clay and manganese ore, this State does not possess any minerals of commercial importance. There are three mines of bauxite which is important in the manufacture of aluminium.

The major port is Bombay; other ports of major and minor importance are Marmugoa (Portuguese territory), Broach, Surat, Bulsar on the Gujarat coast and Ratnagiri, Dabhol, Malwan, Vengurla and Honavar on the Konkan coast.

The following form the important items of export through and import to, the Bombay port.—

Export.	
Cotton.	Glass and Glassware.
Hides and Skins.	Instruments—Apparatus.
Twist and Yarn.	Spirits.
Oils, seeds.	Iron and Steel (including ore).
Myrabolans.	Kerosene.
Import.	
Chemicals and Chemical preparations.	Cotton (raw).
Drugs and Medicines.	Motor cars, motor cycles and motor wagons.
Aniline.	Hardware.
	Machinery.

* There is a slight variation in the figure under All-India census.

The total mileage of railway in the State is over 2,500 miles, which is a little less than 6 per cent. of the total mileage in India.

All over the State motor transport has made very rapid progress. The State Transport Corporation covers 24,500 miles.

Textile Industry

The textile industry is the most important industry of the State. Nearly 60 per cent of the total number of cotton textile mills in the Indian Union are situated in this State. The number of looms in 1949 in Greater Bombay was over 67,000 and in the rest of the State 66,000. The woollen mills in Bombay State generally produce woollen worsted piece-goods, woollen worsted yarn, knitting yarn and hosiery. The handlooms in the State generally produce coarse blankets, i.e., Kambalis.

All textile matters are dealt with by Government in the Civil Supplies Department and the State Textile Controller is the head of the department entrusted with the administration of textile control in the State.

The S.T.C. has his head office in Bombay and sub-offices at the other manufacturing centres of Ahmedabad and Sholapur.

Engineering Industries

Amongst the important Engineering and Metal Industries in the State are factories which produce ordinary and special steel. Production of special steel and mild steel can be taken up on a large scale only with the availability of hydro-electric power at reasonable rates.

There are few re-rolling mills, the capacity of which is estimated at about 60,000 tons a year. Several foundries have been established in the State and a few organised concerns in Bombay City specialise in structural engineering. A number of factories produce sheet and wrought scrap. Some of the factories making semi-finished and finished products such as utensils have a fairly large capacity.

Considerable progress has been made by two well organised concerns in Satara District in the manufacture of Diesel-oil engines, machine tools and agricultural implements. One big unit has been set up in Thana District for the manufacture of textile machine parts. Bombay has also made good progress in the manufacture of batteries, incandescent lamps, bicycles, steel safes, cabinets and other steel furniture. Large units have already been put up for assembling motor cars.

Chemical Industries

The Chemical Industries are fairly well developed in this State, there being variety in production ranging from commercial chemicals to fine chemicals. In fact so far as commercial chemicals are concerned Bombay State is perhaps the only State engaged in their manufacture. This is so possibly because the consuming industries mainly the Textile Industry which requires a variety of chemicals for dyeing, bleaching and printing is located in this State.

Bombay has an up-to-date plant for producing sulphuric acid, a heavy chemical most essential for the manufacture of various other commercial chemicals. The production is of the order of ten to twelve thousand tons per year.

Bombay and Ahmedabad being the main industrial centres for the textile industry a number of chemical concerns are concentrated at these places. In other places too the industry has been developed on modern lines mainly for supplying the local requirements.

Fine Chemicals such as are required in industries are made only on a moderate scale mainly at Bombay, Baroda and Barajadi near Ahmedabad.

Manufacture of salt from sea water by solar evaporation is another industry which exists at a number of centres in this State.

Industries depending upon the use of salt such as caustic soda, chlorine, soda ash, etc., have also been established.

Tanning and Leather

The State has a fairly large number of tanneries mostly located in the City of Bombay. The production is mostly half-tanned leather from goat and sheep skins and cow hides. Except 8 large tanneries where the chrome tanning process is used, the other tanneries adopt the vegetable tanning method.

The tanning and leather working industries are mostly carried on a cottage scale in the State. There is a large scope for the production of pit tanned leather, chromeuppers, glaze-kid and mock chamois. Production of hides is not sufficient to meet the demands of the tanners and cottage workers. Therefore, hides have to be imported from other States.

The quality of hides and skins tanned by village tanners is fast improving. A good number of Co-operative Tanners' Societies, organised and managed by village tanners have been started and the number is slowly increasing. This will ultimately increase the production and improve the quality of leather produced. The important tanning centres in this State are: Bombay City, Ahmedabad, Godhra, Sholapur, Ahmednagar and Hubli.

The following types of leather goods are manufactured :—Footwear; Travelling requisites and fancy leather goods; Leather goods requirements for Services, viz., Posts, Police, Railway and Defence, and Industrial leather goods for textile mills. There are no large-scale factories for the manufacture of footwear and other goods but the industry is carried on everywhere in the State on a cottage scale. There are also about 32 factories in the cities of Bombay and Ahmedabad manufacturing industrial leather goods such as pickers and buffers for textile and jute mills, leather belting, picking bands, washers, leather gloves for industrial purposes and various other mill and gin store items.

Other Industries

The glass industry has made considerable progress in this State during the last five or six years. Most of the requirements of other industries for glass containers have been met from indigenous production. In fact during the war some of the factories were engaged in supplying the requirements of the Defence Department, Railways, etc. They have supplied glass bottles in thousands to the pharmaceutical industry which is now fast becoming one of the leading industries of the State.

The production capacity of the hollow-ware is so large that the State may soon be in a position to export bottles, and other hollow-ware to other States.

There are a few firms of repute which have been manufacturing toilet and washing soaps the quality of which compares favourably with soap of foreign origin.

From the inedible oils paints have been manufactured in large quantities in the Bombay factories. The Industry has grown quickly during war-time and has supplied the requirements of P.W.D. and the Railways. Good quality varnishes have also been manufactured in fairly large quantities by utilising mainly the linseed oil available in the State.

Edible oils are also manufactured in Bombay State on a large scale. The industry received an impetus during war-time. Bombay is a surplus State in respect of vanaspati. The combined production of nearly a dozen units is over 60,000 tons per annum.

During war-time owing to the shortage of supply of pharmaceutical preparations a number of concerns undertook to produce a variety of medical preparations including vaccines, sulpha drugs, liver extracts, injections, etc.

The Rayon Industry has also been established in Bombay State. A large unit has recently been set up in Thana District for the manufacture of rayon, which has already started production.

A large factory in Bombay City manufactures rubber tyres and tubes of various kinds, the production being large enough to meet not only the requirements of the State but also of the country to a considerable extent. Several concerns manufacture rubber, rubber sole shoes, sole rubber products and latex articles.

There are 15 sugar mills in the State and a few more units are likely to be set up shortly. Most of the sugar factories are located in Ahmednagar District.

There are about ten important organised biscuit factories and an equal number of confectionery factories.

There are ten match factories in the State. The paper industry although established in the State over 50 years ago has not made sufficient progress. There are nearly a dozen factories and their production is confined mainly to paper and board.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

A post of the Joint Registrar of Industries, Co-operatives and Village Industries created to deal with the whole subject of cottage industries is continuing.

The important cottage industries which are carried on practically in every District of the State are, cotton textiles, tanning and leather working, mechanical engineering, metal work, carpentry, wood-work, bamboo and cane work, vegetable oils and pottery, etc.

Schemes for the development of sericulture and sericulture industries have been undertaken as there is scope for their development.

Eighteen cotton weaving peripatetic schools are maintained by the Department for the development of the handloom industry.

Eight institutions, viz., one wool weaving institute and 7 peripatetic wool weaving schools are maintained for the development of the cottage wool industry.

At the end of June 1950, there were 35 weavers' societies including societies of wool weavers with a membership of 47,704. The working capital of these societies was Rs. 61,64,823.

Eight Dyeing and Printing Demonstration (seven peripatetic and one stationary) are conducted by this Department to impart training in modern methods of dyeing and printing of yarn, silk and cloth.

The Dyeing and Printing Laboratory at Poona sanctioned by Government is in the process of organisation.

The number of co-operative societies so far organised for dyeing and printing is 6. Several weavers' societies and district industrial co-operative associations have also established their own dye houses.

Next in importance to the weaving industry is the tanning and leather working industry in this State.

14 tanning peripatetic schools and 8 leather working peripatetic schools are maintained by this Department.

The number of tanners and leather workers societies at the end of June 1950 was 143. Their membership was 3,800 and their working capital Rs. 9,08,891.

As a result of research an improved type of ghani called Nutan Ghani was designed. The cost of this ghani is less than that of the old Haskell ghani. A training class in Nutan Ghani covering a period of one month is conducted at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona.

The number of oilmen's societies was 39 at the end of June 1950. Their membership was 1,603 and their working capital was Rs. 3,35,462. The societies supplied their members with oil seeds valued at Rs. 11,19,629 during the year and assisted them in selling their oil. The value of the oil sold by the societies amounted to Rs. 4,84,448.

With a view to utilising the available coconut husk and develop the coir industry in Kanara District, one coir factory and 3 coir extraction and spinning institutions have been sanctioned out of which 3 coir extraction and spinning institutions have already started functioning in this district. In addition to this, 19 production centres in fibre, manufacture of agricultural and other household implements, flaying industry, etc. have been sanctioned by Government. Out of this, one centre in sann hemp industry has been organised in Ratnagiri District. The remaining centres are in the process of organisation.

Efforts are being made to organise workers in cottage industries such as bee-keeping, cane and bamboo work, carpentry and smithy, metal work, pottery, sandalwood carving, etc. on co-operative lines. The total number of industrial co-operatives other than weavers' societies at the end of June 1950 was 529 with a total membership of 30,528. The working capital of these societies was Rs. 65,04,875 and their turnover amounted to Rs. 98,29,107.

Industrial primaries have affiliated themselves with district industrial associations which supply them with raw materials, tools, etc. and which help them in the marketing of their finished products. District Industrial Co-operative Associations in their turn have joined the Provincial Industrial Co-operative Association which is the apex organisation of industrial co-operatives in the State.

At the end of 1950 there were 58 forest labourers' societies with a total membership of 6,920. 80 forest coupes were allotted to these societies, the upset price of the coupes being Rs. 9,63,821. The value of forest produce sold by these societies amounted to Rs. 17,93,583. The labour and transport charges paid by the societies during 1950 were Rs. 6,85,271 and Rs. 4,01,124 respectively. These societies are sponsored by social service organisations in the State.

Government has sanctioned organisation of 9 Rehabilitation Production Centres at 3 relief camps, *viz.*, Kalyan, Pimpri and Valivade for the purpose of providing training and work in various cottage industries to the displaced persons in the camps as an aid to their eventual rehabilitation.

Government of Bombay has appointed a Village Industries Committee a non-official body which prepares and executes schemes pertaining to cottage industries in the State. The schemes prepared and executed by the Committee aimed at making the village people self-sufficient in regard to their needs for food and clothing. The food schemes include bee-keeping, palm gur making, oil pressing, manufacture of salt, etc., while the schemes for clothing consist of khadi self-sufficiency work, carding, spinning and weaving of wool, etc.

The problem of ensuring a cheap and adequate supply of milk to Bombay City has been tackled by formulating the "Bombay Milk Plan" and the Milk Commissioner is in charge of the establishment of the Model Milk Colony at Aarey, near Goregaon, about 22 miles to the north of the city. The idea is to reorganise the milk supply of the city.

The Government have also launched allied schemes for adequate supply of milk, namely, (1) Cattle Colonisation Scheme at the Aarey village, (2) Anand-Bombay Milk Scheme and (3) the Government Toned Milk Dairy at Worli.

ADMINISTRATION

The State is divided into three Divisions (each comprising a group of Districts), *viz.*, the Northern, Central and the Southern. The way the Districts are grouped into Divisions is shown below:

Northern Division:—Ahmedabad; Kaira; Panch Mahals; Broach; Surat; Thana; Greater Bombay District; Banas Kantha; Sabar Kantha; Dangs; Baroda; Mehsana; Amreli.

Central Division:—East Khandesh; West Khandesh; Nasik; Ahmednagar; Poona; Satara North; Sholapur; Kolaba.

Southern Division:—Belgaum; Bijapur; Dharwar; Kanara; Ratnagiri; Kolhapur; Satara South.

In the legislative sphere Bombay has a bicameral legislature. One house is known as the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the other as the Bombay Legislative Council.

The headquarters of the Government are at Bombay. However, the Ministers with a skeleton staff move to Poona for the Poona session of the Legislature. The Secretariat always remains in Bombay.

Each District is under a Collector who has under him one or more Assistant Collectors, and or Deputy Collectors. A collectorate contains on an average from ten to twelve talukas, each consisting of from one to two hundred villages whose revenue belongs to the State. The village officers are the patil, who is the head of the village; the talati or kulkarni, clerk and accountant; the messenger and the watchman. Over each taluka or group of villages is the mamlatdar, who is also a subordinate magistrate. The charge for the Assistant or Deputy Collector contains three or four talukas. The Collector and Magistrate has jurisdiction over the whole District.

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court sitting in Bombay, and comprising a Chief Justice, who is a barrister, and ten puisne judges, either Civilians, Barristers or Lawyers. The administrative side of the High Court is managed by the Registrar on the Appellate side and by the Prothonotary and Senior Master on the Original side. Of the lower civil courts, the court of the first instance is that of the Civil Judge recruited from the ranks of local lawyers. The Court of first appeal is that of the District or Assistant Judge, or of a civil judge (Senior Division) with special powers. District and Assistant Judges are Indian Civilians or members of the State Service or the Bar. The District Judge supervises the courts of the Assistant Judges and Civil Judges of both the Divisions. In cases exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value an appeal from the decision of the Civil or Assistant Judge and from the decision of the District Judge in all original suits lies to the High Court. District and Assistant Judges exercise criminal jurisdiction throughout the State but original criminal work is chiefly disposed of by the Executive District Officers and Resident and City Magistrates. Capital sentences are subject to confirmation by the High Court.

The Small Causes Courts are located at Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda. The Judges presiding over these Courts are invested with powers to try only civil suits the value of which does not exceed Rs. 2,000 in Bombay City and Rs. 1,000 in Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda.

In some of the principal cities a group of 22 Special Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction. In Greater Bombay, there are 23 Presidency Magistrates who try all criminal cases within the limits of Greater Bombay. The Chief Presidency Magistrate controls these courts and is assisted in his administrative duties by a Registrar who himself is an ex-officio Presidency Magistrate.

In the Greater Bombay area two new courts have been established from 16th August 1948, *viz.* the Bombay City Civil Court and the Sessions Court for Greater Bombay. The City Civil Court tries civil suits from the Greater Bombay area of value not exceeding Rs. 25,000 while the Sessions Court for Greater Bombay area cases arising from that area which were formerly tried by the High Court. Appeals from the decisions of those courts lie to the Bombay High Court.

The Criminal Courts in the District are, the Court of the District Magistrate, the Courts of the Sub-Divisional Magistrates, the Courts of the Resident and City Magistrates, and the Courts of First, Second and Third Class Magistrates. The District Magistrate supervises all the other Courts and is the highest Magisterial authority in a District. He also enjoys certain appellate powers. The other Magistrates are, except in the case of the Resident and City Magistrates, Revenue Officers and do the double role of a Revenue Officer and a Magistrate. They are invested with I, II or III Class powers according to standing and necessity.

The Honorary Presidency Magistrates, Honorary Magistrates and Justices of the Peace are Honorary officers who do mere attestation work. They have ceased to exercise their Magisterial powers now and do not try any cases.

The Inspector-General of Prisons is the head of the Jail Department. He is stationed at Poona.

There are five Central Prisons located at Yeravda (Poona), Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Nasik Road and Baroda and five District prisons at Dhulia, Thana, Bijapur, Kolhapur and Sangli.

The Arthur Road Prison, Bombay, the House of Correction, Bombay, and the Female Jail, Yeravda, are Special Prisons and are used more or less as District Prisons.

Every Taluka and Mahal headquarter town has a sub-jail.

There are Civil Jails for Civil prisoners and one Borstal School at Dharwar for adolescents detained under the Bombay Borstal Schools Act.

The Committee appointed to consider Jail reforms has submitted its report to Government and the recommendations have been accepted by Government and are being implemented.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local control over certain branches of the administration is secured by the constitution of local boards and municipalities, the former exercising authority over a district and the latter over a city or town. These bodies are composed of members elected by the people, who are empowered to expend the funds at their disposal on education, sanitation, the construction of roads and tanks, and general improvement. Their funds are derived from cesses on the land revenue, the toll, ferry funds, local taxes and Government grants. Larger and larger grants are made from the general revenues for water-supply and drainage.

Grants are also paid by Government to Municipalities on account of dearness allowance and grants equal to 75 per cent of non-agricultural assessment and 15 per cent. of land revenue excluding non-agricultural assessment are also paid.

Municipalities in this State are governed by two Acts, *viz.*, the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 which governs about 33 of the larger Municipalities and the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 which governs about 205 smaller municipalities including the municipalities in the merged States areas.

The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act of 1925 made a great advance in the matter of local Self-Government in the State. The larger municipalities are now styled as Municipal Boroughs. The executives of these Borough Municipalities are invested with larger powers than before. The basis of franchise for voting and electing councillors to local bodies has now been liberalised by passing the Bombay Local Authorities Adult Franchise and Removal of Reservation of Seats Act, 1950. The practice of reserving seats in the local bodies for Anglo-Indians, Muslims and Christians has also been abolished by the above-mentioned Act.

Cities like Ahmedabad and Poona have grown enormously during the last few years.

A Corporation for the city of Poona was established from 15th February 1950, in accordance with the Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation Bill. To start with, the area of the Corporation was limited to the Poona City and the Poona Suburban Municipal boroughs. The Ahmedabad Borough Municipality was converted into a Corporation with effect from 1st July 1950.

In 1945, the Greater Bombay area comprising the city of Bombay and some surrounding suburbs was brought under uniform judicial and police administration by the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Acceleration of Limits) Act, 1945.

District Local Boards in this State are governed by the Bombay District Local Boards Act, 1923 which governs the twenty-six District Local Boards. The Village Panchayats, which are the smallest unit of Local Self-Government in this State, are governed by the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 which governs about 4,000 village panchayats existing upto now.

Mention must be made here of the amendment of the Bombay Village Panchayat Act, 1938 by which each village panchayat is now entitled to a grant equal to 15 per cent. of the land revenue, or 25 per cent. of the local Fund cess whichever is greater provided the panchayat levies one or other of a list of special taxes. The power of the Nyaya Panchayats which dispense justice to villages have also recently been widened. It is hoped that in the next few years 5,000 self-sufficient and self-reliant village panchayats would come into being to play their proper role in the life of the nation.

The Government of Bombay with a view to nationalising passenger bus service in rural areas in this State by stages, started services in the Poona-Ahmednagar sector from 1st June 1948. The administration of the nationalised road transport services has been taken over by the State Government pending the revival of the stationary corporation by fresh legislation. The State has been divided into 14 Divisions for administrative convenience consistent with the homogeneity of traffic flow.

POLICE

The Police Force is divided into 3 categories, *viz.*, District Police, Railway Police and the Bombay City Police. The District and Railway Police in the State proper are for the purpose of control under the Inspector-General of Police who is assisted by three Deputy Inspectors-General, of whom two are in charge of Ranges and the third is in charge of the Criminal Investigation Department and the Finger Print Bureau. Each District has at least one District Superintendent of Police, who is in charge of the District and there are two Superintendents for Police forces on the Railways.

For purposes of effective supervision over the investigation and prevention of crime some of the larger districts are divided into one or more sub-divisions each under a Sub-Divisional Officer who is either an Assistant Superintendent of Police, or an Inspector of Police, or a Deputy Superintendent of Police. Sub-Inspectors are the officers in charge of Police Stations and are primarily responsible under the law, for the investigation of offences reported at the Police Stations. Officers appointed directly to the posts of Assistant Superintendents of Police, Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors undergo a course of training at the Central Police Training School at Nasik before being posted to Districts for executive duty. The Office of the District Superintendent of Police is at the Headquarters of the District which is governed through the various Police Stations and Outposts. The Bombay City Police is a separate force under the Commissioner of Police who is administratively under the control of the Inspector-General of Police.

The Post-War Reconstruction Programme of the Police Department consisting of the construction of buildings for quarters for police officers and men, police stations and other buildings, is being given top priority by the Government.

The Criminal Investigation Department consists of two sections—Criminal and Intelligence. The former deals with detection of crime while the latter is concerned with Political and Labour questions, etc.

The Anti-Corruption Branch forms a part of the Criminal Investigation Department but works independently under the direct supervision of Honourable Minister but is generally under the control of the Inspector-General of Police. An Additional Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police is in charge of the Anti-Corruption Branch.

In order to make the State of Bombay as self-sufficient as possible in the matter of internal security during times of emergency, a special force known as State Reserve Constabulary is recruited. The strength of this force is 2,000 for Bombay City and 3,000 for the districts.

The Greater Bombay Police Force has got its own Anti-Corruption Branch and it is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police for functions similar to those of the mofussil Anti-Corruption Branches. The Criminal Investigation Department of the Greater Bombay Police Force is in charge of a Deputy Commissioner of Police. As in the mofussil, this Department is also split up into branches dealing with investigation of crime and with political and labour surveillance, etc.

HOME GUARDS

A sort of voluntary auxiliary police force to help in the maintenance of law and order during difficult times has been formed in several places in Bombay State, particularly in the City of Bombay and in Ahmedabad. This force is popularly known as Home Guards. During the communal disturbances towards the end of 1946 and the early months of 1947 it was found that the normal strength of the police was not sufficient to cope with the situation, and to permanently enlarge the force would mean placing a heavy burden on the revenues of the province. The answer to the situation appeared to be the formation of a voluntary body who can be called upon to help the police in moments of grave disorder. Thus the Home or Civic Guards organization was formally constituted in November 1947 in Bombay with headquarters at Churchgate Reclamation, 'E' Road.

The Home Guards Ordinance was later on replaced by the Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947. The organisation was next extended to all the Districts of the State. The strength of the Home Guards in Greater Bombay is about 2,500.

The organisation consists of a Commandant-General in charge of the whole force in the State, a commandant, for each district and such other staff officers as the Commandant-General may consider necessary. The appointment of the Commandants is made by Government from among suitable public men and the posts are purely honorary carrying no remuneration. The Home Guards is a non-political and non-communal organisation. All members have, on enrolment, to sign a pledge to the effect that 'they will, well and truly, serve the Government without favour or affection, malice or ill-will or communal or political bias, and will assist to the best of their abilities in the maintenance of peace and prevention of crime against persons and property.'

Any person who is between the ages of 20 and 50 and who has studied upto the IV Standard in any of the regional languages is eligible for recruitment to the organisation.

Home Guards are trained in squad drill, lathi drill, use of arms, control of traffic, elementary law, mob fighting, unarmed combat and guard and escort drill. In addition to these, Home Guards are also trained in First-Aid and Fire Fighting. The Guards are encouraged to take up social work and lectures are arranged for those who show an aptitude for such type of work.

The Home Guards when called out on duty under Section 4 of the Bombay Home Guards Act, have the same powers, privileges and protection as an officer of police appointed under any Act for the time being in force. The functions of Home Guards mainly consist of guarding public buildings, patrolling for the prevention of crime and assisting the Police in their ordinary duties. Home Guards are issued with uniforms consisting of two khaki shirts, two trousers, two caps, one pair of shorts, ankle boots, anklets, etc. A women's section of Home Guards has been formed in various parts of the State, and a different type of uniform is prescribed for Women Home Guards.

Although the Home Guards Organisation is a purely voluntary body the members of it are paid a duty allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per diem whenever they are called on duty under Section 4 of the Act. They are also given a conveyance allowance upto Rs. 5 p.m. for attending parades, etc. in big cities like Bombay, Ahmedabad and Poona, and return bus and rail fare in other places. Arrangements are made for washing of uniforms at Government cost.

The present strength of Home Guards in the State is about 16,230. Half of these have received training in foot and arms drill and in the use of all kinds of weapons such as rifles, sten guns, etc. More attention is paid to the quality of the men recruited and to thorough and efficient training than to the numerical strength of the organisation. A large number of men have been trained in the regulation of traffic, First-Aid and Fire Fighting.

The work hitherto done by the Prohibition Guards is now transferred to the Home Guards.

EDUCATION

Education is imparted partly through direct Government agency, and partly through the medium of grants-in-aid. Government maintain Arts Colleges at Bombay, Andheri, Ahmedabad, Kolhapur, Dharwar and Visnagar. Other Colleges and Institutions maintained by Government are the Institute of Science, Bombay, the Grant Medical College, Bombay, the Medical Colleges at Poona, Ahmedabad and Baroda, the Poona and Ahmedabad Colleges of Engineering, the Agriculture Colleges at Poona and Dharwar, Secondary Training Colleges at Bombay, Kolhapur and Belgaum, Veterinary College, J. J. School of Arts, Law College and Sydenham College of Commerce all in Bombay. Most of the secondary schools are in private hands. There are 92 Primary Training Colleges including Basic Training Colleges. The primary schools are maintained by Local Authorities, with a grant-in-aid. The Bombay Municipality is responsible for primary education in Bombay City.

The total number of institutions at the end of the year 1950-51 was 40,110. The total number of pupils in recognised intitutions was 4,160,162. The recognised institutions consisted of 66 Arts and Science Colleges including Departments of Universities and other Research Institutions, 49 Professional Colleges, 1,206 Secondary Schools, 28,554 Primary Schools and 9,746 Special Schools.

There is an Agricultural College at Anand which receives a grant-in-aid of Rs. 2,40,000 from Government. The College imparts training in the theory of Agriculture to about 200 students annually.

A Forestry College is being run at Dharwar for the training of Forest Rangers. A Foresters' Class is also being run at Bordi for training Foresters.

There are 35,733 towns and villages in this State of which 20,720 possessed Primary Schools; of the remaining villages, the requirements of 2,896 villages were served by schools in the neighbouring villages. The area served by a town or village with a primary school was 4.0 square miles.

Altogether there were 4,177,723 pupils under instruction at the end of the year 1950-51. The percentage of pupils in recognised institutions to the total population of the State was 11·6.

The total expenditure on public institutions in 1950-51 was Rs. 21,63 lakhs. Out of this amount 58 per cent was met from State Revenues, 8.7 per cent from Local Funds, 22.5 per cent from fees and 10.8 per cent from other sources.

The Education Department is administered by a Director, with an Inspector and two assistant Inspectors in each of the 6 Divisions and a Deputy Inspector in each district. Technical education is administered by a Director of Technical Education with Inspectors to assist him.

Higher education in the State is controlled by the Bombay University which was established in 1857 and by other Regional Universities, *viz.*, Poona University ; Gujarat University, Ahmedabad ; Karnatak University, Dharwar ; M.S. University, Baroda and the S. N. D. T. Women's University, Bombay.

MEDICAL

The Surgeon-General is the head of the Medical organization which is essentially a hospital organization designed to render medical relief to the general population with ancillary specialist sections providing for medical relief, medical education, laboratory assistance and research. The medical organization which is the framework of the scheme is based on the district, as the primary unit excluding Bombay City and Suburbs. There is at every district headquarters a hospital styled the 'Civil Hospital' which is owned, staffed, financed and controlled by Government. The Civil Hospital is in charge of a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer and is the centre of the official organization of medical relief and caters to the needs of the population of the whole district. Subsidiary to it, are some Government cottage hospitals and State-aided dispensaries which are scattered throughout the districts. The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in Bombay State is 467 rural and 317 urban.

Government is particularly anxious to promote medical relief in rural areas. In all 372 centres of Subsidised Medical Practitioners have been opened and more and more centres are started as and when the requisite medical personnel becomes available.

Government has opened a T.B. Hospital at Aundh which is provided with about 125 beds.

Formerly there was only one Government Medical College in this State. With the up-grading of the two Government Medical Schools at Ahmedabad and Poona which formerly prepared students for a Licentiate Diploma into full-fledged colleges, preparing students for the M.B.B.S. and post-graduate medical degrees of the University, and with the addition of the Medical College at Baroda, there are now four Government medical colleges—admitting in all 260 students every year. There are six Government Mental Hospitals and six Government Leprosy Hospitals in Bombay State.

Provision also exists for the training of nurses. There are Schools for the training of nurses at most of the Government Hospitals.

Under the Medical Department is also the Haffkine Institute which is the main centre for medical research and of essential biological products in this State. The Institute has very well equipped departments for anti-toxins, sera and chemotherapy and also well-organised sections for the manufacture of vitamin tablets and solutions for intravenous use, such as Casein Hydrolysate and glucose saline. It also provides for anti-rabic treatment, and clinical pathological service, and serves as the principal laboratory for testing drugs.

The Government of Bombay issued the Bombay Drugs Control Order in 1949 under which the maximum retail selling prices of essential drugs have been fixed. Amendments to the Schedule to the Order containing the names of the essential drugs and their maximum retail selling prices have been issued from time to time by Government. The Bombay Penicillin Control Order was issued in May 1950 and Government has under the provisions of the Order taken over the distribution and sale of Penicillin. This has resulted in Penicillin being freely available and at cheap rates.

The provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940 and the Rules framed thereunder are also enforced in this State with the help of a separate organization sanctioned by Government.

PUBLIC HEALTH, WORKS

The Public Health Department is under the Director of Public Health. For purposes of administration, the State is divided into 3 Registration Districts, comprised of 9 to 10 revenue districts. Each Registration District is under the charge of an Assistant Director of Public Health. In addition to the three regional Assistant Directors of Public Health, there are four functional Assistant Directors of Public Health, *viz.*, one each for Malaria, Plague, Public Health, Laboratory and Vaccine Institute. There are District Health Officers and subordinate staff under them for most of the revenue districts.

The Public Health Department is mainly concerned with taking adequate measures for safeguarding the health of the people of this State. To achieve this object, Subsidised Medical Practitioners are trained in sanitary and public health work ; facilities have been provided for training more Sanitary Inspectors. Mobile Hospital Units and Hygiene Units are maintained for facilitating measures needed to fight epidemics like Cholera, Plague, Smallpox, etc. ; combined Medical and Public Health Units have been opened in selected talukas to serve the needs of rural areas for providing maternity services and medical aid. Public Health Propaganda is also carried out by the P.H.D. staff through the medium of silent and talkie films, publicity vans, etc.

Scheme for malaria control has been sanctioned for the districts of West Khandesh, Panch Mahals, Dangs, Bijapur and Kaira. The scheme has also been extended to Sawantwadi town as well as to rural areas in Sawantwadi talukas and Kudal Mahal in Ratnagiri District.

The anti-malaria measures which were in operation in the District and Municipal areas in the former Baroda State before its merger have been continued by paying grants to local bodies concerned on the same basis.

The malaria control scheme by means of D.D.T. residual spraying, sanctioned for Kanara District, covered villages with a population of 100 and over. Though the scheme covered 70 per cent of the population which live in larger villages, about 30 per cent of the population staying in about 570 smaller villages with a total population of 50,000 in them were not receiving the benefit of the scheme. The scheme has, therefore, been extended to the smaller villages by combining the public health and malaria measures in the District for the purpose of serving all the villages in the district.

The P.W.D. is under the control of an I.C.S. Secretary to Government who is assisted by a Chief Engineer, a Deputy Chief Engineer and a Chief Engineer for Electric Grid. Under them there are Superintending Engineers and Executive Engineers who are in charge of Circles and Divisions respectively. The Secretary to Government, the Chief Engineer and the Deputy Chief Engineer have also the following officers under them : the Electrical Engineer to Government, the Public Health Engineer to Government and the Architect to Government.

There is a chain of protective irrigation works originating in reservoirs in the Ghat regions. The principal works are the Nira Canals fed by Lake Whiting impounded by the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar, the Pravara Canals fed by Lake Arthur Hill, impounded by Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the Mutha canals fed by Lake Fife at Khadakvasla, the Godavari Canals fed by Lake Beale at Darna, the Girna Canal fed by Chankapur and the Gokak Canal fed by the Dupdhal Lake.

The Mutha Canals and the Gokak Canal were completed in 1896-97, the Nira Left Bank Canal in 1905-06, the Godavari Canals in 1915-16, and the Pravara Canals in 1926-27. The Nira Right Bank Canal was completed in 1937-38 and the Girna Canal in 1909-10. The Wilson Dam at Bhandardara, the second highest yet constructed by engineers the world over, was opened in 1926. The Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar which is 5,333 feet in length, 190 feet in height and 124 feet in width was opened in 1928. It cost Rs. 172 lakhs. It is remarkable as being the largest Dam in volume hitherto constructed and contains 21½ million cubic feet of masonry. The Assuan Dam in Egypt is popularly supposed to be the largest Dam in existence but it contains only 19 million cubic feet. It cost also nearly 50 per cent. more than the Lloyd Dam. An idea of the magnitude of the Lloyd Dam can be gathered from the fact that if a wall 6 feet high and 15 inches thick were constructed from the masonry in the Dam it would stretch to a distance of 520 miles, say from Bombay to Nagpur. These projects irrigate certain tracts most liable to famine.

A number of major irrigation projects are at different stages of construction, investigation and preparation. The projects that have been taken up for execution are mentioned below :—

The Meshwa Canal Project estimated to cost Rs. 50 lakhs and irrigate 18,000 acres in Kaira District has been completed. It is likely to produce an amount of 3,600 tons of additional food grains.

The Gangapur Storage Project on the Godavari River estimated to cost Rs. 470 lakhs will store 5,500 million cubic feet of water and will irrigate nearly 50,000 acres of land in Nasik District. The Project is expected to produce 6,000 tons of food grains.

The Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal Scheme (Stage I) is estimated to cost Rs. 545 lakhs and irrigate 1,25,000 acres in Belgaum and Bijapur Districts. It is expected to produce about 25,000 tons of food.

The Mahi Canal Project (Stage I) is estimated to cost Rs. 425 lakhs and will irrigate an area of 1,05,000 acres in Kaira District including parts of former Baroda and Cambay States. Preliminary work such as land acquisition, construction of staff quarters and approach roads and alignment of canals has been started. The work when completed, is likely to produce about 21,000 tons of food crops.

The most important of all these works is the Kakrapar Project (Stage I of the Tapi Valley Project) which is undertaken by the Government of India on behalf of the Bombay Government. Work has been started on the project which is estimated to cost Rs. 626 lakhs and will irrigate nearly 600,000 acres of land in Surat District. Full development of the project will be reached in 1957 when the additional food grains that will be produced is likely to be 120,000 tons.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOOD

The Bombay State had an obligation assigned to it by the Government of India in the matter of making the country self-sufficient in food by the end of 1951-52 crop year. The Central plan of achieving self-sufficiency in food did not envisage the making of each individual State self-sufficient, but it allocated the overall deficit between the various States and the share allocated to Bombay was 3 lakh tons. The attempt to fulfil this obligation may be summarised as follows : the additional production in 1947-48 was one lakh tons. It rose to 1,10,000 tons in 1948-49. Though results for 1950-51 had not yet been assessed, it is estimated that the additional production would be 1,81,000 tons. The target for 1951-52 is 3 lakh tons. However, it has now been reduced to 2·55 lakh tons as a result of failure to achieve the target of production under the scheme for the multiplication of Akola bajri due to adverse seasonal condition and the discontinuance of subsidy for distribution of manure mixture.

A large number of schemes have been put into operation under the Grow More Food campaign. They could be classified roughly into four groups. The first group consists of schemes for increasing the area under cultivation, improving natural fertility and moisture-conserving capacity of the soil by soil conservation measures and eradication of deep-rooted weeds, which reduce productivity by deep ploughing with tractors. The total result of the implementation of the schemes in this group could be estimated at 37,000 tons of additional food grains.

In the second group fall the various schemes for increasing the area under irrigation. The irrigation schemes would add another 37,000 tons to the food production by 1951-52.

The third group consists of schemes designed to increase the use of manures. The estimates for extra food obtainable in this way are 68,000 tons. The last and most important group consists of schemes for the multiplication and distribution of seeds of improved varieties of crops. Improved seed gives, on an average, 10 per cent. more yield and the net result of the implementation of these schemes would be 1,13,000 tons of additional food grains by 1951-52.

In some areas, the cultivable waste land is covered with jungles and is not habited. Such areas have to be colonised. The Government has undertaken such colonisation schemes in Kanara, Ratnagiri, Banas Kantha, and Baroda districts covering a total area of 18,000 acres.

So far, about 5,93,000 acres of waste land have been brought under cultivation out of which about 50,000 acres have been disposed of permanently, about 5,40,000 acres disposed of temporarily, *i.e.*, on eksali basis and about 3,000 acres of private waste lands taken over under the B.T. and A.L. Act and leased out to cultivators.

Soil conservation measures consist of bunding, trenching, gully plugging, strip cropping, etc. So far, over 7,50,000 acres have been usefully bunded by the Department of Agriculture. Eight lakh acres have been surveyed for undertaking new bunding works. Under the scheme for survey and classification of cultivable waste lands, an area of about 5,94,276 acres was inspected, out of which 2,24,562 acres were found to be fit for cultivation.

At present, the Government has 256 tractors as ancillary equipment. In 1947-48, 44,325 acres were ploughed, 3,136 acres were harrowed and grading work was done for 986 hours. In 1948-49, 66,770 acres were ploughed, 6,341 acres were harrowed and grading was done for 3,184 hours. In 1949-50, 70,383 acres were ploughed, 10,933 acres were harrowed and grading was done for 17,644 hours. Up to February 1950, 25,100 acres were ploughed, 3,272 acres were harrowed and grading work was done for 14,794 hours.

In regard to irrigation so far about 13,160 wells have been newly constructed and 7,055 wells have been repaired. These 20,215 wells are estimated to have brought at least 67,000 acres under irrigation.

At present about 2,100 katcha bandharas are built every year irrigating about 23,000 acres of land. During the last three years, 42 pucca bandharas and tanks have been undertaken at a cost of about rupees one crore ; they are nearly complete and will bring under irrigation about 44,000 acres. A loan of a crore of rupees has been taken from the Government of India for repairing and constructing minor irrigation works during the next two years. In addition to this, the Government has undertaken the construction of 16 pumping stations on rivers. Fifteen of these works have been completed. About 26,000 acres have already been brought under command.

The Government is operating 54 boring machines in the State. So far they have bored 700 wells. To sum up, about 1,64,000 acres have already been brought under irrigation.

In the field of manures the digging of compost pits is encouraged. So far, cultivators have dug about 4,85,000 pits with the aid of Government subsidy. 1,53,000 tons of groundnut cake and 85,000 tons of mixed manure have been distributed at subsidised prices. In 1950-51 over 29,000 tons of sulphate of ammonia was distributed.

As regards improved seeds, in 1950-51 about two lakh maunds of seed were distributed to cover an area of about 43 lakh acres.

In 1948, the State started observing the Tree Planting Days and Weeks. In that year eight lakh trees were planted. In 1949-50 and 1950-51, 18 lakh trees and 34 lakh trees respectively were planted.

The policy of full fledged controls which was reintroduced in 1948-49 was continued during the year 1951-52.

LABOUR WELFARE

Apart from legislation and other State activities to improve the lot of workers, the Government of Bombay has been alive to the importance of workers' welfare both inside and outside the factory premises. A number of schemes for the improvement of living conditions, educational opportunities, etc. have been drawn up.

A network of 54 labour welfare centres with recreational and instructional facilities for workers and their families spread over the whole State providing among others, entertainment by visual aid, exhibitions, dramas, music, indoor and outdoor games, and instruction on accident prevention, first aid and hygiene and anti-drink propaganda.

On the educational side, the programme drawn up is a comprehensive one including (1) general education, (2) special education and (3) technical education. 25,000 workers have been made literate so far under the Scheme of Literacy among workers. For giving training in weaving, chemicals and leather goods manufacturing a workshop is being started soon at Ahmedabad. A similar workshop providing facilities for training in smithy, fitting, carpentry, spray-painting is being set up in Bombay.

Between 1947 and the end of March 1951 Government have constructed about 1,547 tenements at a total cost of about Rs. 117 lakhs to provide accommodation to purely industrial workers and 5,313 tenements for other low-income group people at a cost of Rs. 251 lakhs in the industrial centres of this State, *viz.*, Bombay, Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Hubli.

In addition to providing housing facilities to industrial workers and low-income groups, Government has also encouraged co-operative Housing Societies to undertake building activity for the middle classes, by grant of aid in the matter of lands and for loans.

RELIEF & REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Government had to solve the problem of rehabilitating about two lakhs of displaced persons from Pakistan, who sought shelter and were reaccommodated in 23 Relief Camps opened by Government in various parts of the State. Shelter is the primary need of the displaced and Government have naturally given it the first priority in their scheme of rehabilitation. The housing problem is being handled in two ways, *viz.*, by the construction of new townships and colonies, etc., and by the grant of financial assistance for the construction of private buildings. Townships and colonies are in process of being set up at Kalyan (Ulhasnagar Township), Ahmedabad (Sardarnagar Township), Chembur and Mulund near Bombay, Pimpri near Poona, Valivade near Kolhapur and Waroshia near Baroda. The total expenditure envisaged so far on the entire construction programme is about Rs. 15 crores.

The agricultural colonisation schemes sanctioned so far envisage settlement of over 1,500 displaced families on land. Other forms of rehabilitation assistance are the grant of business and industrial loans, provision of shops, stalls and hawking facilities, reservation of posts in Government and semi-Government service, promotion of co-operative enterprise, assistance for secondary and college education, and the opening of special Homes for unattached destitutes.

From the number of persons who have received loans or secured employment and the large number who live outside on their own, it can be assumed that nearly 50 per cent. of the displaced persons in this State have secured economic security in some form or other.

BUDGET 1952-53*

Estimated Revenue for 1952-53—(in thousands of Rupees).

	PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.	Rs.
IV	Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax	10,60,08
VII	Land Revenue.. ..	6,30,49
VIII	State Excise	1,07,19
IX	Stamps	4,36,22
X	Forest	3,51,90
XI	Registration	31,91
XII	Receipts under Motor Vehicles Acts ..	1,48,85
XIII	Other Taxes and Duties	19,03,30
	Total ..	46,69,94
	Civil Administration.	Rs.
XXI	Administration of Justice	91,78
XXII	Jails and Convict Settlements	13,67
XXIII	Police	46,93
XXIV	Ports and pilotage ..	5
XXV-A.	Dangs District ..	33,35
XXVI	Education	92,67
XXVII	Medical	57,54
XXVIII	Public Health	41,35
XXIX	Agriculture	81,85
XXX	Veterinary	2,32
XXXI	Co-operation	11,02
XXXII	Industries	22,21
XXXVI	Miscellaneous Departments	61,20
	Total ..	5,55,94

	Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment, and Drainage Works.	Rs.
XVII	Works for which Capital Accounts are kept ..	53,64
XVIII	Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	17,44
	Debt Service.	
XX	Interest	1,16,56
	Miscellaneous.	Rs.
XLIII	Transfers from Famine Relief Fund ..	5,03
XLIV	Receipts in aid of Superannuation ..	9,94
XLV	Stationery and Printing	12,30
XLVI	Miscellaneous	91,52
XLVI-A.	Receipts from Road Transport Scheme ..	....
	Total ..	1,18,79
L	Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	30
LI	Extraordinary Receipts	1,96,74
LII-A.	Transfers from Revenue Reserve	2,50,00
LII-B.	Civil Defence	1
	Total ..	4,46,75
	Grand Total ..	61,54,49

(*Contd. next page Col.* 1)

(*Contd. next page Col.* 2)

* See for final estimates under Miscellaneous.

Estimated Revenue for 1952-53—(in thousands of Rupees).—*contd.*

	Civil Works.	Rs.
XXXIX	Civil Works	1,40,91
XL	Bombay Development Scheme	21,00
XLI	Receipts from Electricity Schemes	13,22
	Total ..	1,75,13

	Miscellaneous—contd.	Rs.
	Excess of expenditure on revenue account	1,63,13
	Debts heads :—	
	Debt, Deposits and advances	3,39,33,44
	Total Receipts .	4,00,87,93
	Add:—	
	Opening Balance	—5,04,90
	Grand Total ..	3,95,83,03

Estimated Expenditure for 1952-53—(in thousands of Rupees).

	DIRECT DEMANDS ON THE REVENUE.	Rs.
7.	Land Revenue	1,76,01
9.	State Excise	46,46
9.	Stamps	5,60
10.	Forest	1,73,29
11.	Registration	15,51
12.	Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Act	1,17,13
13.	Other Taxes and Duties ..	82,66
	Total ..	5,67,16
	Irrigation, Revenue Account.	Rs.
17.	Interest on works for which Capital Accounts are kept—Irrigation Works	72,64
18.	Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	99,96
19.	Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage works ..	....
	Total ..	1,72,60
	Civil Administration.	Rs.
25.	General Administration ..	3,88,56
27.	Administration of Justice ..	2,08,52
28.	Jails and Convict Settlements	78,24
29.	Police	2,22,33
30.	Ports and Pilotage	2,70
33-A.	Dangs District	33,35
36.	Scientific Departments ..	8,73
37.	Education	12,80,37
38.	Medical	2,69,64
39.	Public Health	1,92,75
40.	Agriculture	1,64,81
41.	Veterinary	46,71
42.	Co-operation	88,00
43.	Industries	76,47
43-A.	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	1,98
47.	Miscellaneous Departments..	3,26,24
	Total ..	40,89,40
	Civil Works.	Rs.
50.	Civil Works	4,03,29
51.	Bombay Development Scheme.	16,55
52-A.	Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	3
53.	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes met out of Revenue.	2,50,25
	Total ..	6,70,12
	Miscellaneous.	Rs.
54.	Famine Relief	61,00
54-A.	Territorial and Political Pension	18
54-B.	Privy purses and allowances of Indian Rulers	15,57
55.	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	2,38,23
56.	Stationery and Printing ..	88,44
57.	Miscellaneous	2,47,90
57-B.	Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes financed from Ordinary Revenues	....
	Total ..	6,51,32

	Debt Services.	Rs.
22.	Interest on Debt and other obligations	61,84
23.	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt ..	1,05,12
	Total ..	1,66,96
		Rs.
63.	Extraordinary items ..	3
64-A.	Transfer to the Revenue Reserve (Post-war Reconstruction) Fund ..	....
64-B.	Civil Defence	3
	Total ..	6
	Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	63,17,62
68.	Construction of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works ..	3,08,43
70.	Capital Outlay on Improvement of Public Health	62,36
71.	Capital Outlay on schemes of agricultural improvement and research	1,50,00
72.	Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	12,50
80.	Bombay Development Scheme	—2,61
81.	Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	1,09,92
81-A.	Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	1,23,67
82.	Capital Account of other State works outside the Revenue account	3,00,44
82-B.	Capital outlay on Road Transport Schemes outside the Revenue Account	....
88.	Payments of commuted value of Pensions	55
85-A.	Capital Outlay on State Schemes on State Trading..	4,20,21
	Total ..	14,90,47
	Debts, Deposits and Advances (Total of debt heads) ..	3,20,84,67
	Total Disbursements..	3,98,92,76
	Closing balance ..	—3,09,73
	Grand Total ..	3,95,83,03

* Was due to take charge as Commissioner of the Bombay Corporation in September.

It may be mentioned here that a second five-year post-war Development Plan for Bombay State at an estimated cost of Rs. 150 crores and drawn up by Government has been approved by the National Planning Commission. The programme was a continuation and consolidation of a Rs. 75 crores first five-year plan launched in 1946-47. The new plan would be for the period of 1951-52 to 1956-57.

The total outlay on the second five-year plan was twice that of the first because of the merger of the areas of the old Princely States and the adoption of several essential schemes like the expansion of the Chola Power House and the Tapi Irrigation Works. About 15 to 20 per cent. of the total cost on the plan would be utilised for the development of merged territories.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Governor

His Excellency Girja Shankar Bajpai.

Personal Staff.

Secretary to H.E. the Governor—S. B. Kulkarni.
Comptroller of the Household of H.E. the Governor—Major C. Mohan Lal, A.S.C.
Hon. Surgeon—Dr. S. B. Cooper, F.R.C.S. (England).
Aides-de-Camp—Capt. K. Srinivasan; P. K. Chaubal.

Council of Ministers

Chief Minister, Home, Political and Services, Morarji Desai.
Revenue, Agriculture, Forests, B. S. Hiray.
Education, Law, Dinkarrao Desai.
Finance, Prohibition, Industries, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta.
Local Self-Govt. and Co-operation, M. P. Patil.
Public Works, M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar.
Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes, G. D. Tapase.
Labour, Public Health, Shantilal Shah.
Civil Supplies, Y. B. Chavan.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Education, Indumati Chimanlal.
Public Works, Babubhai J. Patel.
Backward Classes, D. N. Wandrekar.
Agriculture, Forests, K. F. Patil.
Public Health, B. D. Jatti.
Local Self-Govt., Co-operation, B. D. Deshmukh.
Prohibition, Dr. T. R. Naravane.
Revenue, M. G. Fakhi.
Civil Supplies, V. K. Sathe.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, Political and Services Department.—M. D. Bhansali, I.C.S.
Home Department.—D. S. Joshi, I.C.S. (Act.)
Revenue Department.—D. S. Bakhale, I.C.S.
Public Health & Local Self-Govt. Dept.—B. A. Bambavale, I.C.S.
Education Department.—P. R. Nayak, I.C.S.*
Finance Department.—V. T. Dehejia, I.C.S.
Legal Department.—P. M. Lad, I.C.S.
Public Works Department.—G. V. Bedekar, I.C.S.
Labour and Housing Department.—N. K. Dravid, I.C.S.
Civil Supplies Department.—A. L. Dias, I.C.S.
Development Department.—K. L. Punjabi, I.C.S.
Agriculture and Forests Department.—D. N. Mahta.
Rehabilitation Department.—U. M. Mirchandani.
Legislature Deptt. Secretary.—S. K. Sheode.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION FOR THE STATE OF BOMBAY.

Chairman.—Dr. K. B. Bharucha.
Members.—M. S. Patil, R. N. Welinkar, R. B. Ghorpade.
Secretary.—B. J. Israel.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner of Income-Tax.—V. V. Chari.
Director of Veterinary Services.—L. Sahai.
Advocate-General.—M. P. Amin.
Inspector-General of Police.—N. M. Kamte.
Director of Education.—D. C. Pavate.
Surgeon-General.—Dr. R. B. Dixit, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (Cal.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), PH.D. (Edin.).
Oriental Translator.—J. H. Dave, M.A.
Chief Conservator of Forests.—G. S. Singh, M.A. (Oxon.).
Inspector-General of Registration and Director of Land Records and Settlement Commissioner.—V. A. Athani.
Director of Agricultural Engineering.—D. A. Gadkary.
Director of Civil Supplies.—R. N. Samarth.
Director of Agriculture.—Dr. B. N. Uppol.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.—P. J. Chinmulgund, I.C.S.
Municipal Commissioner, Greater Bombay.—B. K. Patel, I.C.S.
Municipal Commissioner, Poona.—L. M. Nadkarni, I.C.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University.—N. J. Wadia.
Vice-Chancellor, Poona University.—Rt. Hon. Dr. M. R. Jaykar.
Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University.—C. C. Hulkoti.
Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University.—H. V. Diwatia.
Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University.—Shrimati Hansaben Mehta.
Vice-Chancellor, S.N.D.T. U.W. University.—K. M. Zaveri.
Registrar, Bombay University.—S. R. Dongerkery.
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.—M. M. Chudasama, I.P.
Director of Public Health.—E. Benjamin, M.B., B.S.
Accountant-General.—V. N. Adavi.
Inspector-General of Prisons.—T. S. Vyas, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.
Director of Excise and Prohibition.—V. L. Gidwani, I.C.S.
Consulting Surgeon to Government.—G. J. Desai, B.E., F.R.I.C.S., M.T.P.I. (London).
Director of Publicity.—M. H. Shah.
Commissioner of Labour.—P. N. Damry, I.A.S.
Sheriff.—R. A. Podar.

GOVERNORS OF BOMBAY

Baron Northcote, C.B.		1900
Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..		1903
Baron Lamington, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. ..		1903
J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I. (*Acting*).		1907
Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (*a*).		1907
Baron Willingdon, G.C.I.E.		1913
Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. (*b*).		1918
Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.		1923
Sir Henry Staveley Lawrence, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., acted for two months and twenty-two days for Sir Leslie Wilson.		
Sir Frederick Hugh Sykes, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G.		1928
Sir Ernest Hotson, K.C.S.I., O.B.E., I.C.S., acted for six months for Sir F. H. Sykes.		
The Rt. Hon. Michael Herbert Rudolf Knatchbull, Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C.		1933
(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Sydenham.		
(*b*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Lloyd.		
Sir Robert Bell, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted for four months for Lord Brabourne.		
Sir Lawrence Roger Lumley, G.C.I.E., T.D.		1937
Sir John Colville, G.C.I.E., T.D.		1943
Sir Andrew Clow, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., acted for 3 months for Sir John Colville.		
Sir Vepa Ramamurthi acted for Sir John Colville, 19th May 1947—2nd June ..		1947
Raja Maharaj Singh		1947

1951 CENSUS

The population totals compiled as a result of the 1951 Census operations show that the population of Bombay State is now 35,956,150. This means an average density of 323 persons per square mile and represents an increase of 23·23 per cent over the population in 1941.

The population of the City of Greater Bombay is 2,839,270. The 1941 figure for Bombay City was 1,489,883, while the population of Bombay Suburban district in 1941 was 205,285. The population of these two areas which today comprise the limits of Greater Bombay has risen in 1951 to 2,329,020 and 510,250 respectively, making a total population of 2,839,270. This means an increase of 67·49 per cent in the past ten years.

The total number of displaced persons in Greater Bombay is 83,964 comprising 44,947 males and 39,017 females. The total number of displaced persons in the State of Bombay is 338,096, comprising 179,770 males and 158,326 females.

Practically every district in Bombay State has recorded a population increase. The boundaries of most districts have changed since 1941, due to the merger of State areas, and territorial changes made for administrative convenience. The 1951 population figures are shown below by districts:

District	Males	Females	Total
Greater Bombay	1,779,259	1,060,011	2,839,270
Banaskantha	384,082	364,714	748,796
Sabarkantha	346,774	337,243	684,017
Mehsana	738,528	733,134	1,471,662
Ahmedabad	911,869	773,761	1,685,630
Kaira	843,250	769,176	1,612,426
Panch Mahals	593,521	554,911	1,148,432
Baroda	624,359	570,387	1,194,746
Broach	363,145	342,890	706,035
Surat	918,277	909,565	1,827,842
Amreli	160,974	156,229	317,203
West Khandesh	581,140	564,884	1,146,024
East Khandesh	746,452	724,899	1,471,351
Dangs	25,196	22,086	47,282
Nasik	730,927	698,989	1,429,916
Ahmednagar	715,763	695,110	1,410,873
Poona	1,006,201	944,775	1,950,976
Satara North	572,967	602,342	1,175,309
Satara South	508,240	491,901	1,000,141
Kolhapur	623,421	604,126	1,227,547
Sholapur	773,809	731,507	1,505,316
Belgaum	882,278	844,030	1,726,908
Bijapur	705,526	690,659	1,396,185
Dharwar	804,476	770,910	1,575,386
Thana	796,007	722,043	1,518,050
Kolaba	445,580	463,503	909,083
Ratnagiri	769,635	942,329	1,711,964
Kanara	263,206	254,574	517,780
Total	18,614,862	17,341,288	35,956,150

The population of the areas which today form the State of Bombay was about 29,178,512 in 1941. The population would appear to have increased by 23·23 per cent in the past ten years. Excluding displaced persons the population has increased by 22·07 per cent. While increase of population has characterised almost every decade in Bombay State since 1900, the increase has varied from dfeade to decade. The influenza epidemic after the first world war took a heavy toll. The percentage increase or decrease of population in Bombay State was +5·23 per cent from 1901 to 1911, +0·12 per cent from 1911-1921, +12·93 per cent from 1921 to 1931 and +15·60 per cent from 1931-1941.

In Bombay State as a whole there are 932 females for every 1,000 males. In 1941 the proportion was 935 females to every 1,000 males. The difference is accentuated in the big population centres. In Greater Bombay for instance, there are 1,779,259 males but only 1,060,011 females. This is primarily due to migration of male workers to Bombay City without their families.

This phenomenon finds its counterpart in the excess of females found in certain districts of the State. These districts are Ratnagiri, Satara North and Kolaba, where emigration of a section of the male population has left a preponderance of females in the districts. The same phenomenon was found in 1941 in the same districts.

The major cities of Bombay State are Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur, Surat, Baroda and Hubli. All these cities have recorded increases of population. The 1941 and 1951 figures of population are given for comparison below:

City	Population		Percentage increase
	1941	1951	
Greater Bombay	1,695,168	2,839,270	67·49
Ahmedabad	591,267	788,333	33·33
Poona	278,165	480,982	72·91
Sholapur	212,620	277,087	30·32
Surat	171,443	223,182	30·18
Baroda	153,301	211,407	37·90
Kolhapur	93,032	136,835	47·08
Hubli	95,512	129,609	35·70

Here are a few more particulars:

Urban, 11,170,340, *i.e.* 31.07 per cent, an increase of 39.86 per cent since 1941; Agricultural classes 61.46 per cent, non-Agricultural 38.54 per cent; Of the non-Agricultural production other than cultivation 13.76 per cent, commerce 7.61 per cent, transport 2.23 per cent and other services 14.94 per cent; Of the total population self-supporting 27.24 per cent, non-earning dependents 57.19 per cent, earning dependents 15.57 per cent; Hindus form 88.40 per cent of the total, Muslims 8.09, Jains 1.59, Christians 1.46, Zoroastrians 0.27, Sikhs 0.10, Jews 0.06, Others 0.03; Scheduled Castes form 8.35 per cent of the total, Scheduled Tribes 9.34 per cent, backward classes 12.49 per cent; Marathi speaking 44.07 per cent, Gujarati 31.74, Kannada 12.11, Urdu 5.33, Konkani 0.87; For Greater Bombay the percentages are Marathi 43.56, Gujarati 18.42, Urdu 9.93, Hindi 7.44, Konkani 4.58, Telugu 2.75, Sindhi 2.35, Tamil 2.09, Kannada 1.83, Kachchi 1.51, English 1.25, Punjabi 1.11, Malayalam 1.11, Rajasthani 0.56; Literacy 24.56 per cent, among males 34.86, among females 12.56; Percentage of literacy among population above the age of 10 is 30.32; Literacy in the urban area 40.61, in the rural area 16.86.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(For list of members see under General Elections).

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of members see under General Elections)

MADHYA PRADESH

THE Madhya Pradesh composes a great triangle of country midway between Bombay and Bengal. Its area is 130,323 sq. miles. The total population is 21,327,898.

With the taking over of the Makrai State (Hoshangabad) and the 14 Chhattisgarh States the area of the State increased by 31,698 sq. miles, the population by about 4 million and the revenue by about 1½ crores.

THE COUNTRY

The State may roughly be divided into three tracts of upland, with two intervening ones of plain country. In the north-west, the Vindhya plateau is broken country, covered with poor and stunted forest. Below its precipitous southern slopes stretches the rich wheat growing country of the Nerbudda valley. Then comes the high Satpura plateau, characterised by forest-covered hills and deep water-cut ravines. Its hills decline into the Nagpur plain, whose broad stretches of "deep" black cotton soil make it one of the most important cotton tracts of India and the wealthiest part of the State proper. The Eastern half of the plain lies in the valley of the Wainganga and is mainly a rice growing country. Its numerous irrigation tanks have given it the name of the "lake country" of Nagpur. Farther east is the far-reaching rice country of Chhattisgarh, in the Mahanadi basin. The south-east of the State is again mountainous, containing 24,000 square miles of forest and precipitous ravines, and mostly inhabited by jungle tribes. Berar lies in the south-west of the State and its chief characteristic is its rich black cotton-soil plains.

THE PEOPLE

The population of the State is a comparatively new community. Before the advent of the Aryans, the whole of it was peopled by Gonds and other primitive tribes and these aboriginal inhabitants fared better from the Aryans than their like in most parts of India because of the rugged nature of their home. But successive waves of immigration flowed into the State from all sides. The early inhabitants were driven into the inaccessible forests and hills, where they form nearly a quarter of the whole population of Madhya Pradesh being found in large numbers in all parts of the State particularly in the south-east. The main divisions of the new-comers are indicated by the language divisions of the State. Hindi brought in by the Hindustani-speaking peoples of the North, prevails in the north and east, Marathi in Berar and the west and centre of Madhya Pradesh. Hindi is spoken by 56 per cent. of the population and is the *lingua franca*. Marathi by 31 per cent. and Gondi 7 per cent.

The effects of invasion are curiously illustrated in Berar, where numbers of Muslims have Hindu names, being descendants of former Hindu officials who on the Muslim invasion adopted Islam rather than lose their positions. The last census shows that a gradual Brahmanising of the aboriginal tribes is going on. The tribes are not regarded as impure by the Hindus and the process of absorption is more or less civilising.

INDUSTRIES

When Sir Richard Temple became first Chief Commissioner of the C. P., the only road was that leading in from Jabalpur to Nagpur. The British administration constructed roads in all directions. The two trunk railways between Bombay and Calcutta run across the State and in the last few years a great impetus has been given to the construction of subsidiary lines. These developments have caused a steady growth of trade and have led to vigorous progress in every department of life.

The prime industry is, of course, agriculture, which is assisted by an agricultural department which is now receiving additional strength by a phenomenal growth in the co-operative credit movement. The malguzari or landlord system has been abolished. The ex-landlords have become plot-proprietors of the lands under their personal cultivation and their tenants have become tenants of the State. Berar is settled on the Bombay ryotwari system. Fixity of tenure and protection against rack-renting has been given to lessees of land in Berar. Land revenue exemptions given to holders of muafis and inams have been revoked by legislation.

36,393 square miles of the Madhya Pradesh is Government Reserved forest; in Berar the forest area is about 3,339 square miles, the total forest area being two-sevenths of the whole State. The rugged nature of the greater part of the country makes forest conservation difficult and costly. Excluding forest and waste, 67·7 per cent. of the total land is under cultivation; for the two most advanced districts in Madhya Pradesh the proportion averages 81·6 per cent., while the average figure for the Berar District is 78·4 per cent. The cultivated area has extended almost continuously except for the temporary checks caused by bad seasons. Rice is the most extensive single crop of Madhya Pradesh, covering nearly 34·6 per cent. of the cropped area. Juar comes next with about 10·4 per cent. and then wheat with over 6·3 per cent. Pulses and other cereals used for food and oil-seeds cover nearly 42·1 per cent. and cotton nearly 2·8 per cent. In Berar cotton is 33.6 per cent. and juar 37.1 per cent., respectively. And then come pulses and other cereals and oil-seeds of the cropped area. More than half the working population engaged in agriculture is female.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES

Madhya Pradesh is rich in several raw materials and articles of commerce such as cotton, oil seeds, minerals, food grains and pulses, forest produces, oranges, etc. In spite of these and the favourable central position of the State, the industrial development is still in the initial stages. Among the industries already taken up mention may be made of Cotton, Jute and Vegetable Oil Mills, Mining of minerals such as Coal, Manganese, Limestone, etc., Cement and Asbestos, Glass and Ceramics, Cotton ginning and pressing factories, Beedi factories, and Handloom weaving.

The largest numbers engaged in any of the modern industrial concerns are employed in the textile industry which in 1948 employed 32,633 persons. Then follows the cotton ginning and pressing industry which employed 22,612 persons in 1948. Among the mining industries coal mining comes first which in 1947 employed 19,663 persons and raised 1,489,762 tons. Then comes manganese mining with an output of 274,432 tons and 13,795 persons employed, the Jabalpur marble quarries and allied works, the lime stone quarries and the mines for pottery clay, soap stones, etc.

The total number of factories of all kinds legally so described was 1,261 and 1,313 in 1947 and 1948 respectively, the latest period for which returns are available and the number of people employed in them 97,219 and 101,646 respectively. The same economic influences which are operative in every progressive country during its transition stage are at work in Madhya Pradesh, gradually sapping the strength of the old village industries; as communications improve, village industries fade away, and a large development of trade takes place.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration of Madhya Pradesh is conducted by a Governor who is appointed by the President of India. He is assisted by 18 Secretaries (including Deputy Secretaries) and 16 Under-Secretaries. Under the provisions of the Constitution of India, the administration is conducted by the Governor with a Council of Ministers, chosen and summoned by him and sworn as members of the council.

This State, which has a unicameral Legislature, consists of 233 members inclusive of one nominated by the Governor under Article 333 of the Constitution of India. Of these, seats 32 are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 27 for the Scheduled Tribes.

Till the 15th of August 1947 the Legislative Assembly of the State consisted of 112 elected members but from the 15th of August the strength was reduced to 111 members, the European constituency having been abolished as a result of constitutional changes. With the complete merger of the Chhattisgarh and Makrai States the number of members rose to 128 until the General Elections in 1951-52.

Madhya Pradesh is divided for administrative purposes into twenty-two districts, each of which is controlled by a Deputy Commissioner. The principal heads of State departments are the Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, the Chief Conservator of Forests, the Director of Health Services, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Director of Public Instruction, the Excise Commissioner and Superintendent of Stamps and Inspector-General of Registration and Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, the Director of Agriculture, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies,

the Director of Industries, the Director of Veterinary Services and a Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, Director of Food and Civil Supplies.

The Deputy Commissioners of districts are the chief revenue authorities and District Magistrates and they exercise the usual powers and functions of a district officer. The district forests are managed by a forest officer, over whom the Deputy Commissioner has certain powers of supervision, particularly in matters affecting the welfare of the people. Each district has a Civil Surgeon (except Mandla, and Balaghat where there are Assistant Surgeons), who is generally also Superintendent of the District Jail except at Central Jails at Nagpur and Jabalpur and District Jails at Raipur, Narsimhapur, Amravati and Akola where there are whole time Superintendents and whose work is also in various respects supervised by the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner is also the Marriage Registrar provided he is of the Christian faith and manages the estates of his district which are under the Court of Wards. In his revenue and criminal work the Deputy Commissioner is assisted by (*a*) one or more Assistant Commissioners, or members of the Indian Administrative Service; (*b*) one or more Extra Assistant Commissioners, or members of the State Civil Service and (*c*) by Tahsildars and Naib Tahsildars, or members of the Subordinate service.

The district is divided for administrative purposes into tahsils, the average area of which is 1,500 square miles. In each village a lambardar or representative of the proprietary body is executive headman and the patwari is the village accountant who maintains the land records papers of the village on behalf of Government.

The High Court of Judicature at Nagpur, which was established in January 1936, is the highest court of appeal in civil cases, and also the highest court of criminal appeal and revision for Madhya Pradesh including proceedings against European British subjects and persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (11 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in a Civil and Sessions district comprising one or more Revenue districts. The civil staff below the District and Sessions Judge consists of civil Judges of the first and second class.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Municipal Administration was first introduced under the Punjab Municipal Act and the Municipality of Nagpur dates from 1864. Several revising Acts extended its scope and the C. P. Municipalities Act passed towards the end of the year 1922 considerably increased the powers of the Municipal Committees. The C. P. Municipalities Act was also extended to Berar. Viewed generally, municipal self-government is considered to have taken root successfully. The larger towns have municipalities, there being 110 such bodies in the State including 12 Municipal Committees in the merged States. Corporations have been established at Jabalpur and Nagpur from 1st June 1950 and 2nd March 1951 respectively.

The Central Provinces and Berar Village Panchayats Act, 1920 has now been repealed and its place is taken by the Central Provinces and Berar Panchayats Act, 1946 (I of 1947). Under this Act the Village Panchayat is designed to be made a centre of all social, economic and development activities. 5,436 Gram Panchayats and 1,234 Nyaya Panchayats have been established in the State. In the place of Village Panchayat Officer a Director of Panchayats, Madhya Pradesh has been appointed with effect from the 10th October 1947. A Deputy Director of Panchayats, has also been appointed with effect from 1st May 1951.

Under the Central Provinces and Berar Local Self-Government Act of 1920 the units of Local Self-Government administration in the rural areas were District Councils; generally one District Council for one district and a local Board for each tahsil. With the passing of the Central Provinces and Berar Local Government Act of 1948 in the middle of 1948 the District Councils and Local Boards have been abolished and they have been replaced by Janapada Sabhas—one Janapada Sabha for each tahsil or taluq which is now the administrative unit called Janapada under the new Janapada scheme of Local Self-Government. 14 Janapada Sabhas under the new Act were constituted in the integrated Madhya Pradesh States from 1st July 1948 and 82 in the remaining State areas from the 15th August 1948.

A brief description of the constitution and functions of Janapada Sabhas is given below:—

The jurisdiction of a Janapada Sabha will be confined to a tahsil or taluq—roughly an area of 1,500 to 2,000 square miles and a population of about 2 to 3 lakhs. Big tahsils may be divided into smaller units. A Janapada Sabha will consist of 20 to 40 councillors roughly on the basis of one councillor for 10,000 people. The councillors will be elected both from rural and urban areas of the Janapada on the basis of adult franchise. The Act also provides for securing representation for Harijans, and aboriginals. The first constituted Janapada Sabhas are however nominated bodies. The Sabha will be only a deliberative body and concern itself with important matters. There will be six small standing committees formed out of the councillors of the Sabha. These committees will deal with administrative matters. There will be a Chief Executive Officer for each Sabha through whom the actual execution of the Janapada work or measures will be carried out. He will be a Government servant and will be paid by Government. He will be the Chief Revenue Officer and Chief Magistrate of the Janapada area. He has been invested with the powers of the Additional District Magistrate and Additional Deputy Commissioner. He will have under him a Deputy Chief Executive Officer in the person of the local Tahsildar—also a Government servant paid by Government. The Chief Executive Officer will have the advice and assistance of other Government officers under various departments of Government serving in the Janapada area as far as possible.

The former District Councils had certain compulsory and optional functions to perform. These functions have been considerably enlarged in the new Janapada set up. In addition the State Government would gradually entrust to the Sabhas most of the varied governmental functions pertaining to the local area except matters of law and order, police and revenues of Government. In respect of entrusted Governmental subjects the Sabhas will act as the agents of Government and will be bound to carfy out Government policy and instructions.

Janapada Sabhas will have close association with other local authorities in the Janapada area namely the Gram Panchayats, Municipal Committees, regulated Market Committees. These will work independently in their own spheres but the Sabhas will have certain supervisory functions in relation to these. The village Panchayats are actually an integral part of the Janapada scheme and the Sabha will have general powers of inspection, supervision and control over them.

PUBLIC WORKS

The Public Works Department, which comprises Buildings and Roads and Irrigation Branches, is under the control of the Chief Engineer. There are three permanent and two temporary Superintending Engineers who between them supervise the work of both branches. The State is fairly well served by a network of roads, but in a number of cases they are not fully bridged and are therefore impassable to traffic at times during the rains.

State irrigation was introduced early in the present century mainly as a result of the recommendations of the Irrigation Commission (1901-03). During the last forty-six years a sum of Rs. 7·38 crores has been expended on the construction of irrigation works, of which the more important are the Wainganga, Tandula, Mahanadi, Kharung and Manlari canals and also Murram Nalla tank, Arec and Chinchbund projects. The last two are nearing completion.

Three works, *viz.*, the Mahanadi and Wainganga Canals and the Asola Mendha tank, were sanctioned originally as productive works and the remainders were all sanctioned as unproductive works. The three works sanctioned as productive all failed to justify their classification in that category and were transferred to the unproductive list. The conditions in the State are such that irrigation works cannot be expected to be productive and their construction is justified only on account of their value as a protection against famine. The normal area of annual irrigation is at present about 782,741 acres, mainly rice and the income from these works covers more than the expenditure incurred on their maintenance and management.

POLICE

The police force was constituted on its present basis on the formation of the State, the whole of which including the Cantonments and the Municipalities, is under one force. The strength is equal to one man per 5·8 square miles of area. The superior officers comprise an Inspector-General, four Deputy Inspectors-General, for assistance in the administrative control and supervision of the Police force, including the Criminal Investigation Department, and the usual cadre of District Superintendents of Police, Assistant and Deputy Superintendent and subordinate officers.

On railways, special Railway Police are employed under the control of two Superintendents of Railway Police with headquarters at Raipur and Hoshangabad. There is a Police College under the control of a Superintendent of Police at Sagar and Constables' Schools under the control of Deputy Superintendents at Nagpur and Jabalpur. A special Armed Force of 3,595 men is distributed over the headquarters of eight districts, for use in dealing with armed disturbers of the peace in whatever quarter they may appear. There is a small force of Mounted Police consisting of 1 Head Constable and 7 Constables for the escort of His Excellency the Governor.

Madhya Pradesh has no rural police as the term is understood in other parts of India. The village watchman is the subordinate of the village headman and not a police official and it is considered very desirable to maintain his position in this respect.

During the war there was an expansion of the District Police and the special Armed Force and the formation of a battalion of special armed constabulary.

EDUCATION

The Education Department of Madhya Pradesh is administered by a Director of Public Instruction assisted at headquarters by 4 Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, an Accounts Officer, a Personal Assistant, a Radio Engineer, an Educational Publicity Officer, 4 Field Workers, a Librarian, a Radio Assistant and 2 Artists.

In the Divisions, he is assisted by 8 Divisional Superintendents of Education, 3 Inspectresses of Schools, 22 District Inspectors, 22 Additional District Inspectors of Schools, 7 District Inspectresses of Schools, 8 Radio Assistants, 150 Assistant District Inspectors of Schools, and 22 Assistant District Inspectresses of Schools.

The Secretary to Government and the Under-Secretary to Government in the Education Department are officers of the Madhya Pradesh Educational Service.

Schools.—The main division of schools for general education is into Primary and Secondary. In the Primary Schools teaching is conducted wholly in recognised Indian languages of the State. The Secondary Schools are divided into Middle and High Schools. The former may be either Middle Schools in which instruction is given (*a*) mainly in a recognised Indian language or (*b*) mainly in a recognised Indian language with the option of English as an additional language, or Indian English Middle Schools in which instruction is given in a recognised Indian language but English is a compulsory subject. In the High School classes instruction has been and is being given through the recognised Indian languages since 1922 but for the convenience of pupils whose mother tongue is not the regional language as also for those who otherwise desire to learn through English, a few English medium sections are still maintained in non-Government High Schools.

Primary Education is mostly under the control of Janapadas, Municipal Committees and Notified Area Committees. The Primary Education Act empowers local authorities to introduce compulsion and this is in force in several areas.

Technical Education.—Among the schools for Technical education are the Government Engineering School, Nagpur; Kalaniketan, Jabalpur; and five Government Schools of Handicraft and five aided Industrial Schools and one Reformatory School. The Engineering School teaches upto the diploma standard in Civil, Automobile and Mechanical Engineering, Electrical Engineering, Art and Architecture and is affiliated to the Nagpur University. The Schools of Handicrafts and Industrial Schools, teach carpentry, blacksmithy, tailoring, shoe-making, cotton-weaving, carpet and durrie making, toy making and lacquer work, cane and basket manufacturing. All these institutions (except the Government Engineering School, Nagpur) are under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction, who is assisted by a Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Technical). There is also a Government Engineering College at Jabalpur which is under the direct administrative control of the Secretary to Government, Madhya Pradesh Education Department.

The College teaches civil, mechanical and electrical engineering.

There are also two special industrial schools Leather Tanning School, Nagpur and Deaf, Dumb and Blind Industrial School.

The Kala Niketan Technical High School was started in July 1947 at Jabalpur. The present enrolment in the school is 350. It has been planned with the intention, of providing three separate courses of instruction *viz.*, technical high school, trade school, pre-engineering course. A three storeyed building at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs has been constructed for the purpose of housing the school.

Government have taken over the Berar Victoria Memorial Technical Institute at Amravati.

Higher Education is under the control of the Nagpur University, Nagpur, and the University of Sagar, Sagar. The following are the constituent colleges of the Nagpur University:—at Nagpur: Morris College (Nagpur Mahavidyalaya), National College, College of Science, Hislop College, Laxmi Narayan Technological Institute, S. B. City College, University College of Law, Central College for Women and University Training College (for teachers), G. S. College of Economics and Commerce, Shikshan Prasarak Mandal, College of Science, Agriculture College, Medical College, King Edward College, now known as Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amravati; Shri Shivaji Arts College, Amravati; S. E. Law College, Amravati; S. S. Commerce College, Amravati; Rajasthan Aryan College, Washim; Sitabai Arts College, Akola; G. S. College of Science, Khamgaon; G. S. College of Commerce, Wardha.

The following Colleges are affiliated to the Sagar University: Robertson College, now known as Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur; Hitkarni City College, Jabalpur; Hitkarni Law College, Jabalpur; Shri Nilkantheshwar Arts College, Khandwa; S. B. R. Arts College, Bilaspur; Law College, Bilaspur; Govt. College of Science, Raipur; Chhattisgarh College, Raipur; Law College, Raipur; Spence Training College now known as Prantiya Shikshan Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur; Training Institute for Women, Jabalpur; Veterinary College, Jabalpur; G. S. College of Economics and Commerce, Jabalpur; Government Engineering College, Jabalpur; D. N. Jain Arts College, Jabalpur and Dip. T. Institute for Men, Khandwa.

Three courses in social education known as Summer Course at camps, Monsoon Course and Winter Course are run each year in which the full syllabus is taught to adults. For the end of Monsoon Course which ended on November 30, 1951, 16,22,922 adults were enrolled and 7,01,445 succeeded in passing the A.E.C. Examination conducted at the end of each course. To prevent the relapse of the adults who had taken the course into illiteracy and ignorance and to further educate them, each of these courses is followed up by various reconstruction activities.

MEDICAL

The Medical and Public Health Services which were previously controlled by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals and Director of Public Health are now combined into one post designated 'Director of Health Services.' A medical college was opened at Nagpur in July 1947. The L.M,P. Course at the Robertson Medical School has been abolished. In order to provide medical relief in rural areas, a three years' Medical Course was started in November, 1948 in the Robertson Medical School for Matriculates. The principal medical institutions are the Medical College Hospital at Nagpur (opened in 1874) with accommodation for 222 in-patients; of these 126 beds have been transferred to the Medical College (100 for surgical and 26 for midwifery) for teaching purposes; the Victoria Hospital at Jabalpur (opened in 1886) with accommodation for 177 in-patients; the Daga Memorial (Dufferin) Hospital and the Mure Memorial Hospital at Nagpur and the Lady Elgin Hospital and the Crump Children's Hospital at Jabalpur; these last four are for women and children and can together accommodate 341 in-patients. In addition to these, hospitals for women exist at Chhindwara, Gondia, Sagar, Khandwa, Amravati, Murtizapur, Shegaon and Khamgaon; and at all district headquarters where no separate women's hospitals exist, sections have been opened at the main hospitals for the treatment of women by women doctors.

The women medical officers attached to six Dufferin Fund Hospitals at Nagpur, Jabalpur, Chhindwara, Akola, Amravati and Khamgaon have been taken on the State cadre.

The Medical College Hospital with accommodation for 250 temporary beds was opened on 2nd October 1949.

The Mayo Hospital at Nagpur was provincialised in 1923, the Irwin Hospital at Amravati in 1925, the Victoria Hospital at Jabalpur in 1926 and the Silver Jubilee Hospital at Raipur in 1928. In accordance with recent policy 182 out of 278 local fund dispensaries have been transferred to the administrative and executive control of local bodies or Janapada Sabhas concerned. With the object of bringing medical relief within easy reach of the rural population, Government have sanctioned (*i*) subsidising 22 medical practitioners (allopathic) one in each district (4); (*ii*) subsidising 83 vaidyas and hakims, one in each tahsil (14); (*iii*) establishment of 83 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries in each tahsil (62). (The figures in brackets indicate the number in actual operation at present.) In addition to the above Government have sanctioned four mobile dispensaries for the newly integrated State districts. The State has one Mental Hospital at Nagpur. Four tuberculosis clinics at Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur and Amravati exist, and 40 beds have been reserved at the Pendra Road Sanatorium for the treatment of patients sent by Government.

There is a great deal of eye disease in the State and the problem is receiving special attention. An eye mobile dispensary has been started in Nagpur. The Madhya Pradesh Blind Relief Association is doing propaganda work and helping the blind. So far, 25 Assistant Medical Officers have been given training in eye work for six months at the Mayo Hospital, Nagpur. These specially trained officers are posted to eye centres in the State. Anti-rabic treatment is now available at 15 centres in the State, *viz.*, Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur, Akola, Wardha, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Chanda, Chhindwara, Khandwa, Yeotmal, Amravati, Mungeli, Bilaspur and Burhanpur. Nurses' training schools exist in all hospitals in the State and these will be enlarged and improved when staff increases.

An ayurvedic school was started at Raipur in August, 1950.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Public Health services of the State are controlled by the Director of Health Services. The principal institutions working under the Department are:—

1. The Madhya Pradesh Vaccine Institute which was founded in the year 1913. Here, small-pox vaccine lymph is manufactured for the whole State. Vaccinators are also trained at the Institute.

2. Public Health Institute established in the year 1928 undertakes the examination both chemical and bacteriological, of samples of water and food stuffs under the Food Adulteration Act. Facilities also exist for the examination of pathological specimens and clinical material of indigent cases of infectious diseases free of charge.

3. There is a Health School at Nagpur, where Health Visitors are trained.

4. The problem of leprosy is being energetically tackled in the State and the department has a leprosy specialist who is in charge of treatment, propaganda and survey work. There are 27 leprosy Assistant Health Officers who are running 22 leprosy centres. There are in addition 76 Leprosy Clinics attached to various hospitals and dispensaries, 5 Assistant Health Officers for survey work. The Leprosy Home and Hospital, Raipur which is taken over by the State Government from the Mission authorities has been re-equipped. It has accommodation for 250 patients. The State Government have constructed a Leprosy Sanatorium for Berar near Amravati and handed over the building to Maha Rogi Sewa Mandal, Wardha for management. The institution started functioning in July, 1950. It has accommodation for 120 patients.

5. A Nutrition Officer has been appointed. The first task of this Officer is to carry out diet surveys on standard lines, gauge the extent of malnutrition and to tackle other problems concerning nutrition. In addition he has been appointed temporarily as medical supervisor to carry out industrial surveys with a view to improving the health of men employed in the industrial concerns in the State.

6. The following sections have been opened under the Post-War Development Scheme:—

   Malaria Section to reduce the incidence of malaria in the State by carrying out malaria surveys and control measures. Eleven anti-malaria units are now operating in highly malarious parts in the State.

B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign as a preventive against tuberculosis was started in the State in February, 1951 under the auspices of the International Tuberculosis Campaign. Three B.C.G. Teams have so far been formed in the State. Each team consists of one Assistant Surgeon, one Health Visitor, one clerk and a peon.

Government have a scheme for training multi-purpose Government servants for work in rural areas.

The Public Health and Engineering Department looks after water supply and drainage of important towns, rural water supply and sinking wells, and water supply at fairs.

BUDGET 1952-53

The details of the budget are set out below, but some points of special interest may be mentioned here. The allotment for development and grow more food is Rs. 457.91 lakhs: displaced persons Rs. 5.35 lakhs: compensation to landlords on account of abolition of malguzari Rs. 196 lakhs; loans and advances ordinary *taccavi* Rs. 73 lakhs, to Electricity Board Rs. 166.79 lakhs, to Nepa Mills Rs. 82 lakhs, to displaced persons Rs. 37.75 lakhs, to Housing Board Rs. 10 lakhs, for colonization of Pandos Rs. 2.70 lakhs, for financing marketing of improved cotton Rs. 7.30 lakhs.

1952-53 Budget

	Estimated Revenue for 1952-53.
	Rs.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,02,88,000
Land Revenue	4,55,93,000
State Excise	2,23,25,000
Stamps	1,06,57,000
Forest	3,19,71,000
Registration	25,56,000
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	37,33,000
Other Taxes and Duties	2,44,16,000
Total	17,15,39,000
Irrigation.	
Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	20,97,000
Debt Services.	
Interest	31,99,000
Civil Administration.	
Administration of Justice	18,28,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	1,91,000
Police	6,29,000
Education	18,64,000
Medical	4,04,000
Public Health	2,45,000
Agriculture	65,93,000
Veterinary	7,57,000
Co-operation	1,75,000
Industries and Supplies	5,77,000
Miscellaneous Departments	3,33,000
Total	1,35,96,000
Civil Works.	
Civil Works	25,41,000
Electricity Schemes.	
Receipts from Electricity Schemes	....
Miscellaneous.	
Transfers from Famine Relief Fund	43,000
Receipts in aid of Superannuation	70,000
Stationery and Printing	92,000
Miscellaneous	39,85,000
Total	41,90,000
Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	13,000
Extraordinary Receipts	44,34,000
Transfers from the revenue reserve (Development) Fund	57,87,000
Total State Revenue	20,73,96,000
Debt Heads.	
Debts, Deposits and Advances—	
Floating Debt	2,00,00,000
Loans from the Development Fund	2,57,64,000
Loans from Central Govt.	43,00,000
Loans and Advances by State Governments	2,82,04,000
Contingency Fund	50,00,000
State Provident Fund	45,00,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	53,30,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account	3,30,000
Famine Relief Fund	1,64,000

1952-53 Budget—*contd.*

	Estimated Revenue for 1952-53.
	Rs.
Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Government Presses	39,000
Zamindari Abolition Fund	5,00,000
Irrigation Fund	3,50,00,000
Deposits of Local Funds	3,57,00,000
Civil Deposits	9,09,000
Other Accounts	1,23,77,000
Advances Repayable	10,000
Permanent Advances	5,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	5,000
Accounts with the Government of Burma	40,000
Accounts with the Govt. of Pakistan	60,000
Accounts with the Part 'B' States	1,37,96,000
Suspense Accounts	3,14,00,000
Cheques and Bills	9,00,00,000
Cash Balance Investment Account	6,00,000
Departmental and similar Accounts	19,55,000
Miscellaneous Government Account	28,00,00,000
Remittances within India—	
Other local remittances	48,06,26,000
Total Debt Heads	80,33,84,000
Total Revenue and Receipts	88,14,000
Opening Balance	81,21,98,000
Grand Total	

	Estimated Expenditure for 1952-53.
	Rs.
Direct Demands on the Revenue.	
Land Revenue	83,08,000
State Excise	11,27,000
Stamps	3,38,000
Forest	1,23,33,000
Registration	4,11,000
Charges on Account of Motor Vehicles Act	2,83,000
Other Taxes and Duties	9,20,000
Total	2,37,20,000
Irrigation.	
Revenue Account of Irrigation, Navigation, Embankment and Drainage Works—	
Other Revenue Expenditure financed from Ordinary Revenues	41,27,000
Debt Services.	
Interest on Debt and other obligations	58,01,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	50,47,000
Total	1,08,48,000
Civil Administration.	
General Administration	1,71,57,000
Administration of Justice	47,99,000
Jails and Convict Settlements	26,05,000
Police	2,49,56,000
Scientific Departments	1,27,000
Education	3,13,49,000
Medical	72,34,000
Public Health	27,50,000
Agriculture	1,10,32,000
Veterinary	29,42,000
Co-operation	25,72,000
Industries and Supplies	8,96,000
Aviation	84,000
Miscellaneous Departments	3,94,000
Total	10,88,97,000
Civil Works.	
Civil Works	3,19,35,000
Electricity Schemes.	
Interest on Capital outlay on Electricity Scheme	.. ..
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity	.. ..

1952-53 Budget—*contd.*

	Estimated Expenditure for 1952-53.
	Rs.
Miscellaneous.	
Famine—A.—Famine Relief	43,000
Privy Purse and Allowances of Indian Rulers	3,43,000
Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	71,27,000
Stationery and Printing	17,49,000
Miscellaneous	90,08,000
Transfers to the Revenue Reserve Fund	5,00,000
Total Expenditure on Revenue Account	19,83,02,000
Capital Expenditure.	
Payment of Compensation to Landholders on abolition of Malguzari	2,57,64,000
Capital outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and research	2,00,000
Capital outlay on Industrial development	56,000
Capital Account of Civil Works outside the Revenue Account	4,71,000
Payments of Commuted Value of Pensions	—1,49,000
Capital outlay on Schemes of State Trading	—67,19,000
Total	1,96,23,000
Debt Heads.	
Debt, Deposits and Advances—	
Permanent Debt	47,16,000
Floating Debt	2,12,00,000
Loans from the Central Government	99,44,000
Loans and Advances by State Governments	6,87,00,000
Contingency Fund	50,00,000
State Provident Funds	35,00,000
Unfunded Debt	30,25,000
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	88,40,000
Sinking Fund Investment Account	15,31,000
Famine Relief Fund	43,000
Depreciation Fund—Government Presses	10,000
Post-War Reconstruction and Development Fund	3,15,51,000
Deposits of Local Funds	3,61,00,000
Civil Deposits	3,51,00,000
Other Accounts	9,35,000
Advances Repayable	1,18,39,000
Permanent Advances	29,000
Accounts with the Reserve Bank	5,000
Accounts with the Government of Burma	5,000
Accounts with the Govt. of Pakistan	40,000
Accounts with the Part 'B' States	60,000
Suspense Accounts	90,05,000
Cash Balance Investment Account	28,99,75,000
Cheques and Bills	3,14,00,000
Departmental and Similar Accounts	6,00,000
Miscellaneous Government Accounts	1,25,00,000
Remittances within India—	
Other local remittances	28,00,00,000
Total Capital & Debt Heads	47,09,64,000
Total Expenditure and Disbursements	77,80,64,000
Closing Balance	3,41,34,000
Grand Total	81,21,98,000
Revenue Surplus	90,94,000

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

MINISTERS

Hon'ble Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla, *Chief Minister.*

Hon'ble Shri Durga Shankar Kripa Shankar Mehta, *Minister of Industries.*

Hon'ble Shri Brijlal Nandlal Biyani, *Minister of Finance.*

Hon'ble Shri Bhagwantrao Mandloi, *Minister of Revenue.*

Hon'ble Shri Shankerlal Tiwari, *Minister of Agriculture.*

Hon'ble Shri M. S. Kannamwar, *Minister of Public Health.*

Hon'ble Shri Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh, *Minister of Education.*

Hon'ble Raja Nareshchandra Singh, *Minister of Tribal Welfare.*

Hon'ble Shri Dindayal Gupta, *Minister of Food.*

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Hon'ble Shri Prem Shankar Laxmishankar Dhagat.

Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh.

Hon'ble Shrimati Prabhavatibai Jakatdar.

Hon'ble Shri A. Q. Siddiqi.

Hon'ble Shri Ganeshram Anant.

Hon'ble Shri Vasantrao Phulsing Naik.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, K. B. L. Seth, M.A., B.SC., LL.B., I.C.S.

Forests & Public Works, and Secretary and Military Secretary to H.E. the Governor, S. W. G. Olpherts-Forrester, I.C.S.

Commerce and Industry, R. P. Naik, I.C.S.

Revenue & Law Reforms, B. L. Pandey, I.A.S.

Separate Revenue, Registration and Rehabilitation, R. R. Singh, I.A.S.

Survey & Settlement and Land Records, S. M. Seth, M.SC., I.A.S.

Finance, K. Radhakrishnan, I.C.S.

Food and Civil Supplies, P. S. Lawale, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S.

Agriculture, Co-operation and Rural Development, R. C. Mural, M.A., LL.B.

Development & Resettlement, Labour and Additional Secretary to Government, Police, General Administration and Political & Military, B. N. Kunte, B.SC., LL.B., I.A.S.

Law, P. D. Deshmukh B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Education, V. S. Jha, B.A., PH.D.

Rehabilitation, Thakur Raghoraj Singh, M.A., LL.B., I.A.S.

Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, R. B. Agarwal, I.A.S.

DEPUTY SECRETARIES

Law, T. C. Shrivastava.

Appointments, Jail, Police, A. Carneiro.

Finance, V. Krishnamurti.

Food, P. N. Bhatt, B.A.

Publicity, V. S. Krishnan, M.A. (Mad.), M.A. (Oxon.).

UNDER-SECRETARIES

General Administration, Political, Military and Jail, K. Krishnan, B.A.

Local Self-Government, D. H. Deshmukh, B.A., LL.B.

Appointments and Police, L. B. Sarje, M.SC.

Electricity, Commerce and Industry, B. V. Deo.

Survey, Settlement, Land Records, Separate Revenue & Registration, M. P. Pande.

Agriculture, S. H. Aole, M.A.

Revenue, K. B. Mandlekar, M.SC.

Food, D. L. Dubey.

Forests, S. N. Kunzru.
Law Department, H. C. Daga, M.A.
Public Health, Labour and Co-operation, J. H. Thacker, M.A.
Education, M. S. Modak, M.A., Ph.D. (London).
Public Works, M. P. Mishra.
Finance, P. Sivaraman; D. C. Roybardhan.
Under-Secretary to Government, Legislative and Assembly Department, K. K. Rangole.
Rehabilitation, E. B. Reinboth, M.A., LL.B.

OTHER OFFICERS

Registrar, Madhya Pradesh Civil Secretariat, M. V. Mudholkar.
Establishment Officer, Madhya Pradesh Civil Secretariat, G. R. Hosangadi, B.Sc., LL.B.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Accountant-General, Madhya Pradesh, C. S. Rao.
Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madhya Pradesh, D. N. Mishra.
Postmaster-General, Central Circle, T. G. Mukherjee.
Inspector-General of Police, P. C. Saksena, I.P.
Director of Health Services and Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. T. D. Shahani.
Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, R. K. Batra.
Chief Engineer and General Manager, Electricity Department, Lt.-Col. E. G. Mackie, M.A., I.H.E., M.I.M.E., A.I.E.E.
General Officer Commanding, Home Guards, M. Ghose.
Chief Conservator of Forests, Lakhpat Rai, M.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc.
Excise Commissioner, Commissioner of Sales Tax, Superintendent of Stamps, Inspector-General of Registration and Director-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages, Thakur Raghoraj Singh, I.A.S.
Commissioner of Settlements & Director of Land Records, S. M. Seth, M.Sc., I.A.S.
Development Commissioner, B. N. Kunte, B.Sc., LL.B.
Director of Transport Services and Director of Industries, P. T. Koman Nayar, B.A., B.Sc. (Tech.).
Director of Veterinary Services, M. Y. Mangrulkar, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.V.M.
Director of Public Instruction, E. W. Franklin, M.A., B.T., T.D. (Lond.).
Labour Commissioner, P. K. Sen, B.Sc. (Edin.).
Director of Agriculture, Dr. R. J. Kalamkar.
Director of Geology & Mining, S. K. Barooah.
Director of Information and Publicity, I. S. Parihar.
Deputy Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, F. B. Robey.
Textile & Yarn Commissioner, S. B. Pendharkar, B.A., LL.B.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Chief Customs Authority and Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, G. C. Mukhtyar.

GOVERNORS.

H. E. Sir Frank Sly, K.C.S.I., I.C.S. ..	1920
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.	1925
H. E. Mr. J. T. Marten, C.S.I., I.C.S. (*Officiating*)	1927
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.	1927
H. E. Sir A. E. Nelson, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S. (*Officiating*)	1932
H. E. Sir Montagu Butler, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E., I.C.S.	1932
H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S.	1933
H. E. Mr. E. Raghavendra Rao, Bar-at-Law (*Officiating*)	1936
H. E. Sir Hyde Gowan, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D., I.C.S.	1936
H. E. Sir Hugh Bomford, C.I.E., I.C.S. ..	1936
H. E. Sir F. V. Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	1938
H. E. Sir H. J. Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	1940
H. E. Mr. F. C. Bourne, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Officiating*)	1945
H. E. Sir H. J. Twynam, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	1945
H. E. Sir Frederick Chalmers Bourne, K.C.S.I., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S.	1946
H. E. Shri Mangaldas Mancharam Pakvasa	1947

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of members see under General Elections)

MADRAS STATE

MADRAS State occupies the whole southern portion of the Peninsula, and with the merger of Banganapalle, Pudukottai, and Sandur has an area of 127,768 square miles. It has on the east, on the Bay of Bengal, a coast line of about 1,250 miles; on the south, on the Arabian Sea, a coast line of about 450 miles. In all this extent of coast, however, there is not a single natural harbour of any importance; the ports, with the exception of Madras, and perhaps of Cochin and Vizagapatam are merely open roadsteads. A plateau, varying in height above sea-level from about 1,000 to about 3,000 feet and stretching northwards from the Nilgiri Hills, occupies the central area of the State; on either side are the Eastern and the Western Ghats, which meet in the Nilgiris. The height of the western mountain-chain has an important effect on the rainfall. Where the chain is high, the intercepted rain-clouds give a heavy fall, which may amount to 150 inches on the seaward side, but comparatively little rain falls on the landward side of the range. Where the chain is low, rainclouds are not checked in their westward course. In the central tableland on the east coast the rainfall is small and the heat in summer excessive. The rivers, which flow from west to east, in their earlier course drain rather than irrigate the country; but the deltas of the Godavari, Krishna and Cavery are productive of fair crops even in time of drought and are the only portions of the east coast where agriculture is not dependent on a rainfall rarely exceeding 40 inches and apt to be untimely.

POPULATION

The population of Madras State according to the 1951 census is 56,952,332.

According to an estimate made in 1947 the urban population of the State was 8·53 millions and the rural 43·84 millions. On the 1941 census basis the Hindus accounted for 86·77 per cent of the population, Muslims 7·88 per cent, Christians 4·15 per cent and others 1·20 per cent. The vast majority of the people is of the Dravidian race, and the population on the linguistic basis is Tamil 19·96 millions, Telugu 18·78 millions, Malayalam 3·94 millions, Kanarese 1·78 millions and others 5·39 millions. Tamil and Telugu are spoken by 40 and 37·68 per cent respectively of the population.

The State's population of 56.9 millions represents an increase of 12 per cent. over the 1941 census figures.

The annual revenue of the State has risen from Rs. 16·13 crores in the pre-war year of 1938-39 to Rs. 63.48 crores in 1951-52. The annual expenditure for the same years were Rs. 16·09 crores and Rs. 63·57 crores respectively.

There are 25 districts in the State excluding Madras City. The addition of one more district is the result of bifurcation in 1950 of the Vizagapatam District into Vizagapatam and Srikakulam. For purposes of revenue each district is generally divided into three or more divisions; each division into one or more taluks. There is a Board of Revenue which is a statutory body normally consisting of three members, designated the Commissioner of Land Revenue, Commissioner of Excise, Separate Revenue and Commercial Taxes, and Commissioner of Land Revenue and Irrigation. The posts have usually been held by members of the Indian Civil Service.

Under the new Constitution the administration of Madras State is vested in the Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head. The two Houses of the Legislature have been elected on the basis of the new Constitution. The Legislative Assembly has a membership of 375 and Legislative Council 72.

LAND

The net area sown and its percentage to the total area are 31,307,676 acres and 38·8 per cent respectively; Fallow 9,886,045 acres and 12·3 per cent; Other uncultivated lands 9,171,115 acres and 11·9 per cent; Land not available for cultivation being roads, rivers, etc. 14,347,108 acres and 18·3 per cent. The forests constitute 13,814,304 acres or 17·1 per cent of the total area of the land.

The distribution of agricultural population according to different categories is roughly as follows:

	Population	Percentage to total Population
Estimated agricultural population cultivating their own lands ..	20,601,120	57
Estimated agricultural population which has leased out lands ..	5,059,928	14
Estimated population of tenants who having no lands of their own cultivate lands of others	5,059,926	14
Estimated agricultural population of small holders who cultivate lands of others	5,421,349	15
Total estimated agricultural population of Madras State	36,142,332	100

The figures, which are from *Wealth and Welfare in Madras*, issued by Dr. B. Natarajan, Economic Adviser to the Madras Government, are based on the results of a survey of about 20 villages in each taluk.

The livestock census of December 1944 revealed the following position:—

Cattle 16,354,914; buffaloes 6,289,325; sheep 10,569,189; goats 6,087,650; horses and ponies 50,016; mules 259.

FOOD POSITION

The main food of the population is rice and millets. Madras has been a deficit State in regard to food for over 150 years. The loss of rice imports from Burma, Siam, and the Far East during the Second World War seriously affected the food position of the State. The urban population was put on statutory ration* which was gradually reduced from 16 ounces in 1943-44 to 10 ounces in 1948. By the middle of 1946, the entire population was brought under rationing in one form or other because of the deteriorating food situation. The quantum of ration in March 1951 for rice eaters was six ounces of rice plus six ounces of millets, wheat and or semolina, making a total of twelve ounces. For mixed diet eaters three ounces of rice plus six ounces of millets, wheat and or semolina; for millet eaters one ounce of rice plus eight ounces of millets, wheat or semolina.

Heavy manual labourers were to get extra four ounces.

In 1950, a total of 586,139 tons food grains were imported into the State; of these 266,139 tons were rice, 200,000 tons wheat and its products, and 120,000 tons millets. The quantities procured within the State were rice 1,023,599 tons and millets 90,877 tons.

The following statement shows the area under certain food crops and the yield in 1949-50:— Rice 10,598,646 acres, 6,045,080 tons; Millets 11,802,193 acres, 2,867,010 tons; Pulses 2,968,586 acres, 242,310 tons; Sugar-cane 181,386 acres, 500,260 tons in terms of gur; Potatoes 18,981 acres, 47,830 tons; Sweet potatoes 40,978 acres, 136,800 tons and Tapioca 51,947 acres, 94,410 tons.

The principal commercial crops of the State, in order of the acreage under cultivation in 1948-49, were as follows:—

	Area in acres	Yield in tons
Groundnut ..	3,767,123	1,567,040
Cotton	1,691,001	447,780
Gingelly (til) ..	759,359	89,390
Coconut	633,043	156,592
Tobacco	345,344	118,850
Pepper	98,568	7,960
Coffee	85,644	9,670

Bananas, mangoes and citrus are the most important fruits of the State. The average area for the three years ended 1948-49 under bananas was 159,790 acres with an yield of 1,150,490 tons; under mangoes 254,866 acres yielding 6,110,500 tons; under citrus fruits 55,703 acres yielding 72,400 tons.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The Medical and Public Health departments have been allotted Rs. 100 lakhs and Rs. 55 lakhs respectively for the year 1952-53. Medical relief, medical education and research are dealt with by the Medical Department. In regard to medical relief the department's responsibility is limited to the maintenance of the important hospitals in Madras City and at the headquarters of the districts, and special institutions such as mental hospitals, institutions in divisional centres, etc. Medical relief in the mofussil not covered by the above-mentioned institutions devolves on local bodies which are aided by Government. Rural medical practitioners are given a subsidy. Government maintain five medical colleges, two at Madras and one each at Vizagapatam, Guntur and Madura. Financial aid is given to the Christian Medical College for Women at Vellore.

A school of Indian Medicine, opened in Madras City in 1925 with a hospital attached to it, has been expanded into a college. Its strength in 1950 was 566.

There were 1,231 medical relief institutions of all classes in 1949—931 in rural and 300 in urban areas. Of these State (Public) institutions numbered 229, State (special) institutions 32, local fund institutions 507, private aided 55, private non-aided 67, maintained by railways 57 and subsidised rural dispensaries 284. They employed 2,004 doctors, 1,634 nurses, 1,063 midwives and 1,458 compounders. The total number of beds for both sexes was 19,618. The total numbers of in-patients and out-patients treated were 777,061 and 10,946,689 respectively. The number of labour cases conducted in all hospitals was 189,089.

Two well-known scourges are Tuberculosis and Leprosy. There were ten hospitals and sanatoria, both Government-owned and private, for the treatment of tuberculosis at the beginning of 1950. (Four new institutions were opened during 1949.) It is estimated that there are 1,21,174 T.B. patients in the State, and Madras city, Madura and Malabar Districts account for the largest number of patients. In Madras city alone, there are 27,818 T.B. patients representing over 20 per cent of the total in the State. The following are the deaths from T.B. for three years: 1947, 6,946; 1948, 6,995; 1949, 7,146. The Government Tuberculosis Institute at Madras which is well-equipped with X-ray and laboratory facilities, examines about 12,000 patients annually.

The entire work regarding the control of leprosy is entrusted to the Madras Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Association, which gets an annual grant of Rs. 21,000. The biggest institution for the treatment of leprosy, the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Tirumani, Chingleput District, which was managed by the Church of Scotland Mission,

* Rationing has now been abolished.

has been taken over by Government. On the whole in 1949 there were 17 institutions for the treatment of leprosy, the total number of beds available being 3,225. The number of patients treated was 65,757. There are three mental hospitals at Madras, Waltair, and Calicut, the total number of patients being 3,787.

The mortality figures for 1949 for various diseases were Cholera 13,422; Smallpox 5,918; Plague 150; fevers 2,11,443; dysentery and diarrhœa 55,521; respiratory diseases 88,194; child birth 9,979 and other causes 536,746. The total number of deaths from diseases was 921,373. The number of births and birth rates in urban areas were 244,666 and 44.84 per thousand respectively. The respective figures for rural areas were 1,355,604 and 30.05 per thousand.

Deaths and death rates for urban areas were 130,754 and 23.97 per thousand respectively. The respective figures for rural areas were 739,824 and 16.40 per thousand. The infant mortality rate was 119.81 per thousand live births.

EDUCATION

The estimated expenditure on education (excluding that on buildings and specialised institutions under the control of departments other than education) for the 1952-53 budget is Rs. 1,139.5 lakhs. Of this primary education is allotted Rs. 695.3 lakhs; secondary education Rs. 138·7 lakhs; university Rs. 97.8 lakhs and special institutions like teachers' training, deaf and dumb, and lepers' institutions Rs. 71.2 lakhs. The allotment for scholarships was Rs. 4.17 lakhs, direction Rs. 5.0 lakhs and inspection Rs. 40.5 lakhs.

The following figures for 1950 give the number of institutions under the various categories:

	Number of Institutions		Total
	For Men	For Women	
Arts colleges (including Science and Oriental colleges).	78	13	91
Professional colleges	21	5	26
High schools	815	182	997
Middle schools	352	68	420
Primary schools	37,812	23	37,835
Special schools	945	22	967
Professional education schools	106	....	106
Unrecognised schools	106	....	106
Total ..	40,549	426	40,975

The expenditure on education from various sources in 1949-50 was as follows: (In thousands of rupees).

Source	Expenditure on Men	Expenditure on Women	Total	Percentage to total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Government Funds	1,00,337	5,187	1,05,524	54·35
District Board	25,404	136	25,540	13·15
Municipal Funds	8,597	175	8,772	4·51
Fees	29,422	2,770	32,192	16·58
Endowments, etc.	18,705	3,416	22,121	11·39
Total ...	1,82,465	11,684	1,94,149	100·00

The number of pupils and students in the various educational institutions in 1950 were:

Institutions	Men	Women	Total
Annamalai University	2,439	182	2,621
Arts colleges	35,758	1,664	37,422
Professional colleges	5,626	444	6,070
Special Education, Music, Oriental studies, etc. ..	1,142	56	1,198
High schools	447,342	33,403	480,745
Middle schools	47,142	10,135	57,277
Primary schools	2,522,379	1,467,443	3,989,822
Professional Education	34,039	810	34,849
Special schools	29,796	1,404	30,800
Total ..	3,124,963	1,515,541	4,640,504

In 1951 there were 348 basic elementary schools, 48 basic training schools and 1,678 adult literacy schools. There were rural colleges for imparting higher education to those in rural areas who were already literate. The opening of a Central College of Carnatic Music in Madras City was a notable event in 1949. There are three universities, Madras, Andhra and Annamalai, the last being residential.

LAW AND ORDER

An important change in the administration of justice was introduced in 1949-50 when the Judiciary was separated from the Executive in some selected districts by a scheme based on executive instructions only. It is now in force in 16 districts, and the extension of the scheme to the remaining districts will be enforced in due course. Under the scheme, for discharging purely judicial work there is a separate hierarchy of magistrates, all qualified in law and under the administrative control of the High Court. The Collector of the District and his executive subordinates will have magisterial functions to the limited extent of the preservation of public order and the prevention of crime.

The superior court for civil and criminal judicial work is the High Court at Madras, which consists of a Chief Justice and 15 Puisne Judges. For the administration of criminal justice there are 31 sessions judges in the mofussil (including six for Agency Tracts), additional and assistant sessions judges being provided to assist courts in which there is heavy work. The administration of civil justice is carried on by 26 district judges, 39 subordinate judges and 141 district munsiffs. In Madras City there is a City Civil Court consisting of two judges and a Small Cause Court consisting of a Chief Judge and two other judges.

Madras is a litigious State, and the records for 1948 show one suit for every 208 persons.

The Police Department is under an Inspector-General who has six deputies, four in charge of ranges of the State, one in charge of the Railway Police and the Criminal Investigation Department and one in charge of the Madras City Police as Commissioner of Police. A Superintendent is stationed at each district. The sanctioned strength of the permanent Police force is 36,815 excluding the Malabar Special Police and the special armed police units.

CO-OPERATION

The number of all co-operative societies increased from 21,271 to 22,784, their membership from 28·81 lakhs to 31·22 lakhs, the working capital from Rs. 7,103·55 lakhs to Rs. 71·11 lakhs and the divisible profits from Rs. 38·88 lakhs to 168·31 lakhs (1949-50). The collections by Central Banks were satisfactory, and there was a reduction in the percentage of overdues in central banks, from 5·27 per cent. to 5 per cent. under principal—the lowest on record in the history of these banks. There was a reduction in the loan business of Land Mortgage Banks but an increase in that of the agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies.

The activities of the Co-operative Stores continued to expand. The sales turnover of both the primaries and the wholesales amounted to Rs. 48·9 crores. There were 1,746 primary stores with 1,843 branches or depots. Their purchases and sales amounted to Rs. 2,360·25 lakhs and Rs. 2,550.16 lakhs as against Rs. 2,198·70 lakhs and Rs. 2,307.37 lakhs, respectively in the previous year. The trade of the wholesale stores recorded a decrease, the purchases and sales amounting to Rs. 1,842·36 lakhs and Rs. 233·12 lakhs against Rs. 2,528·90 lakhs and Rs. 2,513·09 lakhs respectively in 1948-49. Some of the important features of the working of the stores were their participation in schemes of statutory rationing and procurement, their sales to non-members, formation of stores societies for the benefit of industrial labourers and extension of the consumers' movement in rural areas.

The total deposits and borrowings of the Madras Provincial Co-op. Bank decreased from Rs. 736·32 lakhs to 608·68 lakhs. There was an increase in its loan business (from Rs. 784·34 lakhs to Rs. 851·4 lakhs). By virtue of its position as the apex bank, the Provincial Bank continued to guide, supervise and control the financial policy of central banks. The working capital of central banks decreased from Rs. 1,744·56 to Rs. 1,737·66 lakhs. Their total profits increased from Rs. 16·70 lakhs to Rs. 18·49 lakhs.

Land Mortgage Bank—Loans issued by the Central Land Mortgage Bank during 1949-50 amounted to Rs. 72·24 lakhs which is less than last year by about Rs. 5·50 lakhs. The bank floated debentures to the value of Rs. 27 lakhs at 3 per cent. interest, the issue price being Rs. 99-8-0 per cent. Government guarantee for these debentures stood at Rs. 550 lakhs. The value of debentures in circulation was Rs. 439·32 lakhs. The total amount of loans outstanding at the end of the year was Rs. 388·32 lakhs as against Rs. 338·32 lakhs at the end of the previous year.

Co-operation played an increasingly useful part in the equal distribution of controlled commodities, in raising food production and the manufacture of handloom goods and cottage industrial products. Co-operative milk supply received an impetus where prohibition was introduced as a means of relieving unemployment among ex-toddy tappers. On 30th June 1950, there were 36 milk supply unions and 535 milk supply societies. The unions had 403 feeder societies and 3,126 individuals as members with a paid-up share capital of Rs. 2·77 lakhs. The milk supply societies had a membership of 49,952 individuals and a paid-up capital of Rs. 7·27 lakhs. The societies sold milk to the value of Rs. 83·68 lakhs. The total value of milk and milk products that reached the consumer through milk co-operatives amounted to Rs. 108·49 lakhs.

IRRIGATION, ELECTRIC POWER

In 1949, out of 31·035 million acres of cultivated land 9·850 million acres were under irrigation, the main sources being Government canals, private channels, tanks, wells, and spring channels. The irrigated area, which is widely distributed over the entire State, forms 31·73 per cent of the total cultivated area. The State has inherited from very ancient times about 35,000 irrigation tanks some of which were constructed nearly two thousand years ago by the Tamil kings, Chera, Chola and Pandya which was followed up by the Pallavas, Chalukyas and others. The P.W.D. of the Madras Government lays much store by these ancient tanks which by gradual silting through the ages have lost much of their original capacity. Under the Grow-More-Food drive it is proposed to renovate them. Twenty-one middle-sized irrigation schemes that would be completed by 1956 at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,739 lakhs are expected to bring under irrigation 488,000 acres. Besides, Government have a major irrigation programme consisting of four schemes. These are the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani, Krishna-Pennar and Rampadasagar. The first two are well under way and their completion is expected in 1952. Investigation on Ramapadasagar project however has been temporarily suspended.

The Madras Government are by far the largest operators in the field of electricity distribution, controlling about 60 to 70 per cent of distribution. The Government electricity system consists of the three hydro-electric plants of Pykara, Mettur and Papanasam and the ten thermal plants of Madras, Madurai, Sandur, Nellore, Kakinada, Vijayawada, Vishakapatnam, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Anantapur with a total installed capacity of 212,868·8 K.V.A. Besides there are seven licensees with generating plants with a total installed capacity of 2,841·85 K.V.A. In mileage the transmission lines aggregate more than 9,110 miles. And in 1950-51, 686·237 million units of energy were generated and distributed to 275,697 consumers.

In November 1949 the Legislature enacted a measure providing for Government acquisition of all undertakings supplying electricity. It has been decided to take over the concerns in five batches, the less efficient ones taking precedence. In 1950-51, seven licensees undertakings vested in the Government. The net revenue to Government from the electricity system has been steadily rising. In 1950-51 the net revenue realised from the Hydro-Electric Systems was Rs. 119·24 lakhs and the return on the capital out-lay was about 8 per cent. The budget allotment for 1951-52 for electricity was Rs. 385 lakhs on revenue account and Rs. 937 lakhs for capital out-lay. Among the major projects which have made progress are the Machkund and Moyar hydro-electric schemes.

INDUSTRIES, MINERALS

The State has a variety of mineral deposits and makes a good contribution to India's export trade in minerals. The mineral output is distributed as follows:—Mica 1,654 tons; limestone 356,258 tons; barytes 5,137 tons; China clay 4,424 tons; gypsum 23,251 tons; magnesite 51,673 tons and bauxite 1,368 tons.

Textiles, engineering, sugar, tobacco, matches, oil milling, bricks and tile manufacture are the chief industries. 166 cotton spinning mills were at work in 1949. In one centre alone Coimbatore there are 38 cotton mills. The other textile centres are Mathurai with 15 mills, Ramnad six mills and Tirunelveli 6 mills. The only mill in Madras City is one of the biggest in the country employing 15,981 workers. The textile industry is still the largest employer of labour in the State with 103,358 people working in it. The number of jute mills at work in 1951 was four. In 1947-48 jute manufactures to the value of Rs. 9·15 lakhs and raw jute to the value of Rs. 26·41 lakhs were exported to foreign countries. There are a number of match factories run on a cottage industry basis in the districts of Ramnad and Tirunelveli. Madras together with these two districts employs about 7,088 workers. There are 267 tanneries employing 9,417 workers, the annual value of the exports of tanned hides and skins to overseas markets being about Rs. 11 crores. Twelve cement factories in the State have a total output of 460,000 tons per year. There are four perennial and eight seasonal sugar factories employing 4,309 workers.

At the end of 1949 there were 593 trade unions. There were 56 strikes in 1949; of these 17 related to Textile Mills. Conciliation by the Labour Department proved successful in four cases, in which, they intervened.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are five classes of roads in the State totalling 38,047 miles. Of these national highways total 1,975 miles maintained entirely out of Union funds, provincial highways 3,114 miles, major district roads 10,312 miles, other district and village roads 22,646 miles. The State has 4,626 miles of railways.

The bus transport in Madras City is Government-owned. The transfer to public ownership was carried out in stages starting in October 1947 and ending in June 1948. Under private ownership there were only 17 bus routes, but by April 1950 Government were running buses on 45 routes with a daily mileage of 32,000. Government also own and operate eight suburban services and four moffusil services from Madras to Nellore and Tirupati. The fleet of buses continued to be 328, and the services during the year 1950 covered 121 lakh vehicle miles.

The main ports in the State are Madras, Vishakapatnam and Tuticorin, the first two being under the administrative control of the Government of India. The aggregate value of the seaborne trade of the State in 1947-48 amounted to Rs. 200.25 crores against the previous year's Rs. 170.65 crores. Of this imports accounted for Rs. 71.33 crores, exports Rs. 64.51 crores and coastal trade Rs. 64.41 crores. The value of foreign imports on private account was as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Grains, pulses and flour	2,039·59
Machinery and mill work ..	850·35
Cotton—raw	316·25
Mineral oils	697·72
Drugs and medicines	106·68
Instruments, apparatus, etc. ..	273·69
Manures	200·39
Provisions and oilman stores ..	203·94
Spices	68·56
Tobacco	92·13
Dyeing and Tanning substances	74·42
Paper and pasteboard	172·51

The value of private merchandise exported was as follows:—

	Rs. in lakhs.
Tea (black)	717·29
Groundnuts	179·69
Pepper	292·06
Cotton—raw	113·09
Groundnut oil	287·78
Leather	1,258·22
Coir, mats and mattings	171·01
Cashewnut kernels	406·93
Fish	132·30
Tobacco—raw	455·27

BUDGET FOR 1952-53

It was estimated that the year 1951-52 would close with a deficit of Rs. 9·62 lakhs. In 1952-53 there will be a deficit of Rs. 85·97 lakhs. The deficit has been left uncovered by resort to new taxation.

Total prohibition has been in full force in the State since October 2, 1948 involving a loss of excise revenue of Rs. 16·5 crores.

A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made in the 1952-53 budget for the payment of advance compensation to zamindars whose estates were taken over on September 7, 1949 under the Zamindari Abolition Act 1948. The estates are being taken over in batches.

Government have decided to replace the present pension system for government servants by a new scheme of combined pension, provident fund and insurance. The aim is to provide for benefits to be paid to the family of an employee who dies while in service.

The following table shows the budget position at a glance:—

A. REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

(Figures in thousands of rupees.)

	Accounts, 1950-51.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.	Revised Estimate, 1951-52.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue—				
Normal (*i.e.*, excluding transfer from the Revenue Reserve Fund) ..	58,16,34	59,62,50	63,48,02	63,90,21
Expenditure—				
Normal (*i.e.*, excluding transfer to the Revenue Reserve Fund) ..	59,45,21	60,29,78	63,57,64	64,76,18
Surplus (+) or Deficit (—)	— 1,28,87	— 67,28	— 9,62	— 85,97

B. TRANSACTIONS OUTSIDE THE REVENUE ACCOUNT.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Receipts—				
(a) Open market loans ..	4,39,75	..	3,01,49	..
(b) Loans from the Government of India	1,46,33	..	9,59,00	7,50,00
Total Receipts ..	5,86,08	..	12,60,49	7,50,00
(NOTE.—Minus figures below represent excess of receipts over disbursements).				
(2) Disbursements—				
(a) Capital expenditure	15,55,91	22,58,07	17,30,53	20,15,51
(b) Loans to local bodies, etc. (Net)	2,87,84	1,99,99	3,13,07	97,68
(c) Deposit transactions, etc. (Net)	— 11,57,60	— 25,32,67	— 13,42,09	— 14,30,12
Total Disbursements ..	6,86,15	— 74,61	7,01,51	6,82,87
(3) Excess of Receipts over Disbursements	— 1,00,07	+ 74,61	+ 5,58,98	+ 67,13

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS

The following is a Comparative Statement of demands for grants for 1951-52 and 1952-53 (only a part of the year).

Service or Administration to which the demand relates.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.		Budget Estimate, 1952-53. (Part of the year)	
	Charged.	Voted.	Charged.	Voted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Land Revenue	....	67,26,900	....	29,00,000
State Excise	....	81,31,800	....	25,00,000
Stamps	....	22,50,000	....	8,00,000
Forests	....	79,37,200	....	27,00,000
Registration	....	54,18,300	....	18,00,000
Motor Vehicles Act	90,25,400	8,38,900	30,00,000	3,00,000
Other Taxes and Duties	....	1,44,55,000	....	52,00,000
Irrigation	1,75,10,800	2,22,20,900	....	75,00,000
Debt Charges	—1,03,87,000	....	—50,00,000	....
Heads of Provinces, Ministers and Headquarters Staff	10,48,200	66,65,500	4,00,000	34,00,000
Legislative Bodies	48,200	23,48,800	20,000	8,00,000
District Administration and Miscellaneous	....	5,99,71,800	....	2,10,00,000
Administration of Justice	19,61,300	1,43,93,200	7,00,000	50,00,000
Jails	....	1,17,30,600	....	40,00,000
Police	....	7,03,17,700	....	2,40,00,000
Education	....	11,53,60,100	....	3,60,00,000
Medical	....	3,12,13,900	....	1,00,00,000
Public Health	....	1,31,46,700	....	55,00,000
Agriculture	....	2,89,02,400	....	1,25,00,000
Veterinary	....	57,10,000	....	20,00,000
Co-operation	....	75,74,000	....	25,00,000
Industries	1,15,800	1,52,43,600	....	85,00,000
Cinchona and Fisheries	5,04,600	56,53,500	....	21,00,000
Labour including Factories and Harijan Uplift	....	90,42,400	....	45,00,000
Civil Works—Works	3,85,000	5,15,78,000	1,50,000	2,50,00,000
Civil Works—Establishment, Tools and Plant	....	2,01,94,100	....	54,00,000
Civil Works—Grants-in-aid ..	....	69,79,300	....	40,00,000
Electricity	1,51,94,300	2,33,17,800	....	1,50,00,000
Famine	....	4,22,000	....	7,00,000
Pensions	3,93,300	1,77,72,700	2,60,000	70,00,000
Stationery and Printing	5,41,500	60,88,000	2,00,000	25,00,000
Miscellaneous	94,700	1,19,02,400	....	66,00,000
Road Transport Schemes	2,21,000	90,58,300	....	50,00,000
Total—A. ..	3,66,57,100	62,25,66,400	2,70,000	23,57,00,000

(Continued on next page)

ADMINISTRATION

THE GOVERNOR

H. E. Shr Sri Prakasa.

THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary, H. Sambamurthi, State Civil Service.
Military Secretary, Major Cattamanchi Sivananda Reddy, Mahratta Light Infantry.
Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor, Dr. Pakiam Samuel Dorai Raja, M.B.B.S.
Aides-de-Camp, Captain Rajkumar Dasu Bhagvandas, Engineers, and Captain O. K. Karunakaran, R.I.A.S.C.
Honorary Aide-de-Camp, Hony. Captain Madaswamy Govindaswamy, late of Army Service Corps.

THE MINISTRY

Chief Minister and Minister-in-Charge of Public and Police in Home Dept., The Hon'ble Shri C. Rajagopalachari.
Minister, Medical and Public Health, The Hon'ble Shri A. B. Shetty.
Minister, Finance, Food and Elections, The Hon'ble Shri C. Subramaniam.
Minister, Religious Endowments and Registration, The Hon'ble Shri K. Venkataswami Naidu.
Minister, Public Works, The Hon'ble Shri N. Ranga Reddi.
Minister, Education, Harijan Uplift and Information, The Hon'ble Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao.
Minister, Prohibition, The Hon'ble Shri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder.
Minister, Industries and Labour, Motor Transport, Settlement of Ex-Servicemen, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Civil Aviation, The Hon'ble Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
Minister, Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary and Fisheries, The Hon'ble Dr. R. Naganna Gouda.
Minister, Local Administration, The Hon'ble Shri N. Sankara Reddi.
Minister, Courts and Prisons and Legal Departments, The Hon'ble Shri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
Minister, Land Revenue, The Hon'ble Shri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
Minister, House Rent Control, The Hon'ble Raja Sir Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi.
Minister, Rural Welfare and Commercial Taxes, The Hon'ble S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.
Minister, Co-operation and Housing, The Hon'ble Shri D. Sanjeevaya.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary to Government, K. Ramunni Menon, I.C.S.
Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, H. Sambamurthi.
Secretary, Home Department, O. Pulla Reddy, I.C.S.
Secretary, Finance Department, T. A. Varghese, I.C.S.
Secretary, Revenue Department, S. K. Chettur, I.C.S.
Secretary, Local Administration Department, J. Sivanandam.
Secretary, Department of Public Health, S. R. Kaiwar, I.C.S.
Secretary, Education Department, K. M. Unnithan, I.C.S.
Secretary, Public Works Department, T. M. S. Mani, I.C.S.
Secretary, Development Department, J. M. Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S.
Secretary, Food and Agriculture Department, R. M. Sundaram, I.C.S.
Secretary, Legal Department, K. V. Rajagopalan.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
Members, P. K. Gnanasundara Mudaliyar, P. V. Narasimha Raju.
Secretary, C. Krishnaswami Chetti.

BOARD OF REVENUE

First Member and Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, V. N. Kudva, I.C.S.
Second Member and Commissioner of Civil Supplies and Food Production, V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S.
Third Member and Commissioner of Land Revenue, W. R. S. Satthianathan.
Fourth Member, T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S.
Secretary, N. S. Mani, I.C.S.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Economic Adviser to Government, Dr. B. Natarajan.
Director of Agriculture, Kantiraj (*Acting*).
Director of Controlled Commodities, V. V. Subrahmanyan, I.C.S.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, J. C. Ryan.
Director of Public Instruction, D. Sadasiva Reddi.
Chief Engineer for Electricity, G. Sundaram.
Commissioner of Labour, C. G. Reddi.
Director of Fisheries, K. N. Anantaraman, I.C.S.
Chief Engineer, P.W.D., A. R. Venkata Acharya.
Chief Engineer, Highways, K. K. Nambiar.
Director of Industries, M. T. Raju, I.C.S.
Advocate-General, V. K. Tiruvenkatachari.
Director of Medical Services, Dr. P. Arunachalam.
Accountant-General, A. Balakrishnan.
Transport Commissioner, V. Hanumantha Rao Nayudu.
Inspector-General of Police, T. G. Sanjivi.
Commissioner of Police, Madras, J. Devasahayam.
Director of Public Health, K. S. Viswanathan.
Superintendent of Census Operations, S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S.
Collector of Central Excise, O. Krishnan.
Commissioner of Income-Tax, K. C. Khanna.
Postmaster-General, C. V. Rajan.
Sheriff of Madras, S. Anantaramakrishnan.
Vice-Chancellor, Madras University, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar.
Registrar, R. Ravi Varma.

(Continued from first two columns of previous page.)

Service or Administration to which the demand relates.	Budget Estimate, 1951-52.		Budget Estimate, 1952-53 (Part of the year.)	
	Charged.	Voted.	Charged.	Voted.
	B. Capital Accounts outside the Revenue Account.			
Payments of compensations to landholders, etc., on the abolition of the Zamindari system	....	1,20,00,000	....	50,00,000
Capital Outlay on Irrigation ..	....	9,30,63,100	....	3,00,00,000
Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	....	47,14,700	....	13,00,000
Capital Outlay on Civil Works ..	....	1,82,39,500	....	50,00,000
Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	....	9,37,31,200	....	2,50,00,000
Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes	....	10,54,900	....	1,00,000
Commuted Value of Pensions ..	....	17,000	....	5,00,000
Capital Outlay on Provincial Schemes of State Trading	....	17,000	....	2,00,00,000
Total—B. ..	....	22,28,37,400	....	8,69,00,000
	C. Disbursement of Loans and Advances.			
Loans and Advances by the State Government	....	5,43,19,400	....	1,20,00,000
Public Debt—Repayment	18,00,00,000	....	5,00,00,000	....
Total—C. ..	18,00,00,000	5,43,19,400	5,00,00,000	1,20,00,000
Grand Total	21,66,57,100	89,97,23,200	4,97,30,000	33,46,00,000

Note: A includes B also.

Governors of Fort St. George in Madras 1900—1952

Baron Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (Acting Viceroy and Governor-General, 1904).	1900
Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I., C.S.I. (*Acting*)	1904
Sir Gabriel Stokes, K.C.S.I., C.S.I. (*Acting*)	1906
Hon. Sir Arthur Lawley, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1906
Sir Thomas David Gibson-Carmichael, Bart., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (*a*). Became Governor of Bengal, 1 April.	1911
Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Acting*).	1912
Baron Pentland, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. ..	1912
Sir A. G. Cardew, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1912
Baron Willingdon, G.C.S.I., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.B.E. (*b*).	1919
Sir Charles Todhunter, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*) ..	1924
Viscount Goschen, P.C. and G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.B.E. (*Acting* Viceroy and Governor-General, 1929).	1924
Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*Acting*).	1929
Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon'ble Sir George Frederick Stanley, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. (*Acting* Viceroy and Governor-General, 1934).	1929
Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammad Usman, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.I.E. (*Acting*).	1934
Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.	1934
Rai Bahadur Sir Kurma Venkata Reddi Nayudu, K.C.S.I. (*Acting*).	1936
Lord Erskine, G.C.I.E.	1940
Sir Arthur Hope, G.C.I.E., M.C.	1940
Sir Henry Foley Knight, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*Acting*).	1946
Lt.-Genl. Sir Archibald Edward Nye, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.	1946
Commodore Maharaja Raol Shri Sir Krishna Kumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I., Maharaja of Bhavnagar.	1948
Shri Sri Prakasa	1952

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(*For list of Members of the Council see under article General Elections.*)

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(*For list of Members of the Assembly see under article General Elections.*)

(*a*) Afterwards (by creation) Baron Carmichael of Skirling.

(*b*) Afterwards Earl of Willingdon.

ORISSA STATE

ORISSA was constituted a separate State on April 1, 1936, by the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936. The new State of Orissa is the result of partial amalgamation of various Oriya-speaking peoples who had till then belonged to three separate States, *viz.*, Madras, Bihar and Orissa, and Madhya Pradesh.

The area of the State is 59,869 sq. miles and total population 14,644,293, of which 7,240,008 are males, and 7,404,285 females. This excludes the number of displaced persons in Orissa which comes to 20,926.

The State of Orissa consists of 13 districts namely Cuttack, Puri, Balasore, Ganjam, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Phulbani, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Kalahandi, Keonjhar and Bolangirpatna.

The Rulers of 24 States handed over their powers, jurisdiction and authority over their respective areas to the Government of India who in turn delegated the powers to administer these States to the State Government on 1st January, 1948. Later the States of Seraikella and Kharswan which were originally integrated with Orissa were transferred to Bihar. Before the integration of these States, Orissa was a small unit with scattered areas and limited resources. Now 6 more districts with 41 subdivisions have been added and the scattered bits of the State consolidated.

On the 1st August 1949 the ex-States areas were completely merged with the old districts thus becoming regular parts of Orissa. A new district, Kalahandi was created.

The Orissa High Court was inaugurated on 26th July 1948. It consist of 3 Puisne Judges besides a Chief Justice.

On the 1st April 1949 a separate Public Service Commission for Orissa with two members and a Chairman was also established.

ELECTIONS

Orissa has an unicameral legislature consisting of 140 members. The State has been divided into 74 single member and 33 double member Assembly Constituencies and 12 single member and 4 double member Parliamentary Constituencies. 21 seats for the scheduled castes and 28 for the scheduled tribes are reserved in respect of the State Legislative Assembly and 3 for scheduled castes and 4 for scheduled tribes in respect of the House of the People. The first general elections both to the State Assembly and Parliament took place about the middle of February 1952. 522 candidates from different parties including independents contested membership for the State Assembly and 57 for the House of People. The total number of votes polled is 3,661,777 out of the total number of voters 7,684,828.

ADMINISTRATION

The Indian Civil Service and the Indian Administrative Service have now been combined into one, the Indian Civil Administrative Service. The strength of cadre of the combined service for Orissa has been fixed at 71. Besides this there are 5 different categories of officers in the State—Orissa Administrative Service, Orissa Finance Service (Senior Branch), Orissa Police Service, Orissa Subordinate Administrative Service and Orissa Finance Service (Junior Branch). Common Recruitment Rules have been framed for appointment to these services. Government have thrown open all appointments to women as well. Two ladies have been appointed to the Subordinate Administrative Service.

Consequent on the decision of the Government of India not to include Judicial Posts in the Indian Administrative Service cadre, Government have created a "Superior Judicial Service" to fill up posts of District and Sessions Judges and other similar superior Judicial posts. The total strength of the Superior Judicial Service has been fixed at 12 and the members of this service draw the same scales of pay as senior I.A.S. officers. Recruitment to this service is made directly from the bar and by promotion of officers of the Orissa Judicial Service.

There is no uniform Land Revenue System in Orissa on account of diverse Land Revenue and Tenancy Laws in force in different places of the State. Prior to integration it had got three kinds of Revenue Laws, for South Orissa districts namely Ganjam and Koraput; North Orissa and Sambalpur District. With the integration of 24 Orissa States, 24 different Revenue Laws have been added as each State had separate revenue laws. The Government have felt the necessity of unifying the land laws, both for efficiency of administration and creating an urge among the peasants to devote their labour and capital to the land with a sense of security. Pending that, Government have taken different measures for immediate land reforms. The most important of them is the abolition of intermediaries that cropped up between the Government and the people. The legislation for the abolition of Orissa Estates was undertaken and having been passed by the last legislature has recently received the assent of the President of the Republic and is now on the Statute book. It is a measure of far reaching import and will revolutionise the entire agrarian economy of the State and bring the tiller of the soil and the Government into direct relationship. Estates in Ganjam and Koraput were to be taken over on July 1.

After the inception of the province of Orissa in April 1936 a Revenue Commissioner was appointed and he was charged with the functions of the Board of Revenue. Subsequent to the integration of the ex-States the province was divided into two divisions each under a commissioner who functioned as the highest revenue authority and the Board of Revenue within their respective jurisdictions. But the functioning of the said two independent officers as Board of Revenue did not work very satisfactorily. So a Board of Revenue with three members having Shri N. Senapati, I.C.S. as President and Shri B. Sivaraman, I.C.S. and Shri V. Ramanathan, I.C.S. as members was constituted which has started functioning from the 1st August 1951.

POLICE

During the year 1950-51 the Police had to control 387 riots of which 14 had a political background, 9 were results of religious dissensions, while 2 were due to communal trouble.

By the vigilance of the Railway Protection Police an attempt to derail the Bombay Mail was averted and preventive action was taken against the suspects.

Crime remained generally under control. The crimes reported during the year 1950 were as follows :—Murder 205, Dacoity 52, Robbery 176, Burglary 4,200, Theft 8,847.

Out of 205 murders 17 were due to intrigues, 19 to land disputes, 43 to revenge, 21 to suspected witch-craft and 88 to domestic and other quarrels while 4 were infanticides and 13 for grain.

Demands for augmentation of the police force continue to come in from several Districts, particularly from the industrial areas and the towns of Cuttack and Sambalpur. The establishment of several Refugee Camps in the State needed extra police for the different camps.

EDUCATION

The total number of literate persons in the State of Orissa as per census figures of 1951 is 2,311,832 including 329,938 women.

The number of colleges increased from 16 in 1947-48 to 19, in 1948-49 of which 14 were arts colleges, 3 oriental colleges and 2 professional colleges (medical and education). Of the 14 arts colleges 10 are first grade colleges and the remaining four second grade. Government maintain 9 arts colleges, 2 professional colleges and 2 oriental colleges. The remaining colleges are maintained by private agencies. The total number of students in all the colleges at present is 6,676 including 380 women students.

There are at present 11,366 recognised schools in the State, out of which 10,796 are for general education and the rest are special schools. The schools for general education include 153 High Schools (146 for boys and 7 for girls), 488 Middle English Schools (452 for boys and 36 for girls), and 10,155 Primary Schools (9,932 for boys and 223 for girls).

The schools for special education include 30 Training schools, one Engineering school, 30 Technical and Industrial schools, three Commercial schools, one Reformatory school, one Deaf and Dumb school, 328 schools for adults and four Madrasas, 131 Tols, one Gymnasium and 22 Ashram schools. Stress is laid on practical Basic Education. In so far as Secondary and University education are concerned, the recommendation of the University Commission to coordinate Secondary and University education is being implemented.

Hitherto the Utkal University was only an affiliating and examining body. With effect from 1949-50, it has taken over direct charge of teaching Law and foreign languages.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The Health Organisation under local bodies has been provincialised temporarily and its permanent retention with expansion of staff is under consideration of Government. Since the integration of the Orissa States an Assistant Director of Public Health has been appointed exclusively to be in charge of Public Health administration of States area. Besides this, there is one more Assistant Director of Public Health. All are attached to the office of the Director of Health and Inspector-General of Prisons, Orissa.

Malaria :—The problem of Malaria in this State is great, like that of other epidemic diseases like cholera and small pox. The Provincial Malaria Organisation and the Malaria Control Unit, Cuttack were allowed to continue. Due to present financial stringency the D.D.T. spray which was being carried out by Government in municipal areas has been suspended and the local authorities have been urged to carry out operation at their own cost.

To avail of the assistance of the World Health Organisation in the field of malaria, the State Government have sanctioned the establishment of a parallel team who were carrying on anti-malaria demonstration work in the hill tracts in Jeypore of the Koraput District in an area of about 700 sq. miles under the supervision of malaria experts deputed by the World Health Organisation. Besides this, sufficient quantity of paludrine tablets were obtained and distributed free of cost among deserving patients of flood-affected areas.

The 5 Mobile Field Hygiene Units, two for the district of Mayurbhanj and one for each of the districts of Cuttack, Ganjam and Sambalpur continued to operate. But due to present financial stringency 3 Mobile Field Hygiene Units have been abolished.

Filaria :—The Filaria Research Unit at Cuttack for conducting experiments to ascertain the efficacy of Hetrazan in the treatment of filaria under the auspices of the Indian Council of Medical Research, has continued investigation in selected areas of Cuttack and Sakhigopal under the personal direction of the Assistant Research Officer deputed by the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi. The estimated cost of the scheme is Rs. 40,800, half of it being met from the State revenue and the other half by the I.C.M.R.

Tuberculosis :—B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme which forms an important part in the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign was in operation in Cuttack Town. A T.B. Hospital was opened at Uditnarayanpur on 9th June, 1949 in the district of Kalahandi with 25 beds. It has been provided with an X-ray plant and accessories. Introduction of Mass Miniature Radiography in the district of Mayurbhanj is under the consideration of Government. The T.B. clinic building at Sambalpur with six observation beds is now complete and arrangements are being made to equip it.

Leprosy :—Leprosy treatment is being carried on on a wide scale through a network of clinics managed by Leprosy Assistants under the supervision of the District Leprosy Officer. Financial assistance is being given to the State Hind Kustha Nirbana Sangha. A senior member of the Public Health Department has been appointed to supervise and co-ordinate the anti-leprosy work. There are at present 188 leprosy clinics, 7 leprosy colonies besides 3 leprosy asylums at Baripada, Cuttack and Puri.

Water Supply :—In order to ensure good drinking water supply in rural areas, State Government have made grants to the District Development Committees for sinking tube and deep masonry wells throughout the State.

Medical Relief :—The total number of hospitals and dispensaries in the State by the end of 1951 was 361. Taking into consideration the area and population of the State, one medical institution caters for an area of 141 sq. miles and a population of 33,718 on the average. In order to meet the growing needs of the State, a target has been fixed under the Post-War Scheme to have at least one institution for every 100 sq. miles or 20,000 population.

With a view to revive indigenous system of medicine Government have sanctioned the establishment of subsidised Ayurvedic Dispensaries throughout the State. The total number of such institutions are now 47 regular ones and 12 subsidised ones. Besides two Ayurvedic Hospitals one at Bolangir and the other attached to the Gopabandhu Ayurvedic Institute, Puri, are now functioning in the State.

Arrangement has also been made for distribution of some common medicines for treatment of minor ailments through the agency of the Rural Welfare staff in the areas predominantly inhabited by Adibasis.

Sriram Chandra Bhanj Medical College.—There was a Medical School at Cuttack started in 1885 which was preparing students for the L.M.P. Diploma. In 1944 the Medical School was converted into a Medical College with a 5 years degree (M.B.B.S.) course. The College is affiliated to the Utkal University. Recently a condensed M.B.B.S. course was introduced in the college for affording facilities to the licentiates to qualify themselves for the M.B.B.S. degree; so far 56 licentiates have taken the Degree.

A Midwifery Training School at Berhampur has been established. It is now proposed to expand it. The question of establishing a Health School is also under consideration. Four students are undergoing Senior Midwifery course at the Dufferin Hospital, Kanpur with a view to their being subsequently trained in the Health Visitors' Course at Delhi. Two more students are undergoing health visitors' course at the same hospital.

There are Maternity and Child Welfare Centres at Cuttack, Berhampur, Bargarh and Russelkonda managed by local committees with Government aid. The centre at Sambalpur and Puri have been provincialised. Two health visitors were posted to the centres at Puri and Berhampur. A nurse midwife was appointed to work as Health visitor at the Maternity and Child Welfare centre at Cuttack.

An infectious diseases hospital has been established at Puri.

A tuberculosis hospital with 25 beds has been opened at Uditnarayanpur in the district of Kalahandi, with the ultimate object of increasing the bed strength to 150 or 200.

Orissa has no separate mental hospital of its own but shares the one at Kanke with Bihar and W. Bengal. Government have since agreed to the reservation of a set of four beds in the Inter-Provincial Mental Hospital for the better class patient.

Forests :—The income from forests in Orissa was Rs. 70,24,000 in 1951-52.

Fisheries :—The production of fingerlings has increased from 2 lakhs to 40 lakhs. 450 acres of swamp lands have been brought under fish production, and it is estimated that by the end of 1952-53 the haul of fish from swamps will amount to 2,000 maunds per annum. From Chilka and Sar Lakes more than one hundred thousand maunds of fish are now being exported annually.

Veterinary Services :—There are 5 cattle-breeding farms, 79 Veterinary Dispensaries, 222 Stockmen Centres and 127 Bull Centres. Besides other items of improvement 1,372,150 cattle were protected from diseases in 1950-51.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The unification of laws governing the Local Bodies in the State has been achieved by the Orissa Local Government Act, 1950. In addition to the District Boards existing in the six old districts of the State, the Government are taking steps to establish District Boards in six other districts of the integrated area. The number of Municipalities in the State had increased from 8 in 1947 to 17 in 1951 and 3 more Municipalities are proposed to be established shortly. In addition to the existing two Notified Area Committees, Government have taken steps to form eight such Committees. 538 Grama Panchayats and 173 Adalti Panchayats have also been established since 1949.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANISATIONS

The strength of Co-operative Societies in Orissa has now come to 5,508, Co-operative Banks to 72, Non-Credit Societies 844, Urban Banks 15, Petty Traders Societies to four, Multipurpose Co-operative Societies to 76 and Grain Banks to 273. The membership of the Co-operative Organisations had also increased from 175,932 to 3 lakhs in 1951 and the total working capital from Rs. 240 lakhs to Rs. 450 lakhs.

IRRIGATION AND PUBLIC WORKS

More than half of the Orissa coastal plains is formed by the combined deltas of the rivers Mahanadi, Brahmini and Baitarani, with their numerous branches and this area is partly exposed to damage through floods which are frequent. A flood protection policy has been carefully worked out by Government and is being gradually implemented. Orissa inherited a canal system, constructed in the latter half of the nineteenth century by a private company for combined navigation and irrigation purposes. The demand for water for cultivation is not so great as was anticipated at the time and the canal system has a very slight margin of profit now that the capital debt has been taken over by the Government of India. From the point of view of national food resources and famine insurance, however, it is most important.

Under the Grow More Food scheme many small irrigation projects have been put through in the State with partial financial assistance from the Centre.

In the post-war five-year plan an ambitious scheme has been prepared for a multi-purpose reservoir on the Mahanadi river at Hirakud near Sambalpur. This reservoir will control excess flooding in the Mahanadi delta, provide electric power and also be used for the irrigation of a considerable area. Further projects on the control and utilization of the Mahanadi river on the model of the Tennessee Valley Authority are the two multi-purpose reservoirs further downstream.

Hirakud Dam Project :—The project was originally approved by the Government of India at an estimated cost of Rs. 47.81 crores. The estimate is under revision. Expenditure upto the end of 1950-51 was Rs. 8.27 crores, and in the current year the expenditure is estimated to be Rs. 9 crores. The provision for the year 1952-53 is being made at Rs. 14 crores. All this money and so also the interest on it is being provided by the Government of India as loan to the State Government.

Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme :—The scheme is a joint venture of the Governments of Orissa and Madras with equal rights to both Governments, but under the agreement this Government has to transfer 20 per cent of its right to the Government of Madras for a period of 99 years for which she gets compensation. On the expiry of this period this Government can resume its right to the extent transferred on payment of proportionate cost less depreciation. Thus in the initial stage the Government of Madras meets 70 per cent of the cost of the scheme and the Orissa Government 30 per cent. The total expenditure on the scheme upto the end of 1950-51 on account of Orissa's share has been Rs. 79.22 lakhs. The expenditure in the year 1951-52 is Rs. 52.63 lakhs and the provision for 1952-53 stands at Rs. 30.16 lakhs. Orissa's share of the total expenditure which initially computed at Rs. 232 lakhs is likely to rise upto Rs. 279 lakhs in ten years.

The new capital of Orissa is being constructed near the historic town of Bhubaneswar at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.4 crores. Dr. C. H. Koenigsberger, a well-known architect and town-planner, has prepared a master plan and the erection of buildings, the construction of roads, etc., is well in hand.

The new capital has been connected to Cuttack by means of bridges over Kathjuri and Kuakhai rivers.

The total mileage of the roads in the State maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,383-5-67 : metalled 2,200-0-411, and unmetalled 1,183-4-316. The open mileage of railways in the State is 818.24 miles, broad gauge (5'-5") 714.25 miles, and narrow gauge (2'-6") 103.99 miles.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. The Director of Agriculture and Food Production is the head of the Department. He is assisted on the Food Production side by three Agricultural Engineers including one Drilling Engineer, one Biochemist, an Assistant Director of Agriculture for multiplication of improved seeds, a Fruit Development Officer, and a Fruit Technologist attached to the Headquarters office and District Food Production officers in the Districts. These officers attend to the subsidised distribution of seeds and manure, including hiring out of improved agricultural machines and implements to cultivators and sinking of tube-wells and also to general propaganda work. A staff of one Overseer or Sub-overseer and two fieldmen is maintained at every Police Station.

Schemes for the Grow More Food Drive have been taken up with the approval of the Government of India, who meet two-thirds of the expenditure and provide most of the loans required for financing schemes of a capital nature. Intensive cultivation schemes have been taken up over an extent of 630,000 acres located in compact blocks. The principal schemes are :—reclamation of waste lands, hiring out of tractors, extension of double and triple crop areas by the use of lift irrigation distribution of improved seeds, manures, agricultural implements, etc., extermination of monkeys and jackals to prevent damage to crops, plant protection schemes and minor and major irrigation. During the current year an additional area of 233,431 acres has been brought under cultivation which will add 25,688 tons to food production. During 1952-53 provision has been made to benefit an additional area of 392,940 acres which will add 48,594 tons to production.

During 1951-52, Rs. 48,75,000 were allotted for construction of minor irrigation works through the agency of the Revenue Department. The total acreage irrigated by these works up to June 1951 is estimated at 56,600 acres and the expected additional yield of foodgrains is 11,000 tons. In the Budget for 1952-53 the provision for minor irrigation works stands at Rs. 8.45 lakhs.

Major irrigation works are executed through the P.W.D. For the current year an expenditure of Rs. 3,58,533 has been sanctioned for this purpose and for the next year a provision of Rs. 25 lakhs has been made in the Budget. For these schemes, the Government of India contribute two-thirds of the unremunerative portion of the expenditure. The remunerative portion of the expenditure is treated as capital expenditure for which the Government of India provide a loan.

INDUSTRIES

The State Government aim at the development of large-scale industries by the promotion of Joint Stock Companies, and the development of small-scale cottage industries through encouragement of co-operative societies.

There are today 18 Technical and Industrial Schools in the State as against 8 in 1947. Expenditure on higher technical training rose from Rs. 88,200 in 1946-47 to Rs. 2,39,064 in 1951-52 and that on Industrial and Craft Schools from Rs. 1,79,611 to Rs. 3,35,112.

Among the main industrial concerns opened and established in the State are the Orissa Textile Mills at Choudwar, the Cement Factory at Rajgangpur, the Refrigerator Factory at Cuttack, a Vegetable Ghee Factory at Chhatrapur, and a Cold Storage Plant at Cuttack. The Orient Paper Mills at Brajarajnagar, a Glass Factory at Barrang and a Sugar Factory at Rayaghada have expanded their output. Two more Spinning and Weaving Mills are in the process of construction. The establishment of several other industrial units, for which there is ample scope in this State, has received the Government's most active and anxious consideration and their promotion is being pursued. Among them are a jute mill, a paper mill, a pipe-making plant, a sugar factory, an aluminium factory, a refractory plant and two ferro-manganese plants; also an iron and steel plant unit, the location of which in Orissa is under negotiation with the Central Government. Negotiations for the establishment of an aluminium plant have fairly far advanced.

Development of cottage industries has also received the attention of the Government. Production of hides has increased from 19,000 lbs. in 1949 to 58,000 lbs. in 1950-51. In the tile Factory taken over by Government in 1948 a new kiln has been constructed to improve the quality of tiles. Development of hand spinning and weaving has made satisfactory progress since 1948 under a regular scheme. Salt production has increased by about 7 lakh maunds since 1946.

The Government have done their best to subsidise cottage industries and also have given advances and loans and have taken shares in medium and large-scale industrial enterprises to the extent of Rs. 146 lakhs.

Mining :—Against 2 mining leases for coal and 7 for other minerals in 1947, there are at present 28 leases for manganese, 5 for iron, 4 for both manganese and iron, 1 for chromite, 5 for coal and 23 for other minerals. The annual income from mining leases now amounts to Rs. 7 lakhs.

TRIBAL AND RURAL WELFARE

A Tribes Advisory Council was set up on the 1st August 1950 in accordance with the provision in the Constitution. There are now 28 Ashram Schools, 490 Seveshrams, 57 Village Welfare Centres, 3 Training Centres and 24 Multipurpose Co-operative Societies for the welfare of the Adivasis.

In accordance with the instructions from the Government of India the State Government have further decided that as far as possible and without diluting the efficiency in administration 20 per cent of the vacancies in all services should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and 15 per cent for Scheduled Tribes. The maximum age limit for candidates of these classes has been raised to 28 and the fees payable for examination for selection reduced to one-fourth.

1952-53 BUDGET

REVENUE RECEIPTS :—The principal sources of revenue are income-tax, land revenue, excise, stamps, forests, registration, motor vehicle taxation, sales-tax and other taxes. The total revenue for 1952-53 has been estimated at Rs. 11,78,07,000 against the revised estimate of Rs. 11,38,76,000 of 1951-52 thus showing an improvement of Rs. 93,31,000. The revenue estimated under different heads are shown below :—

(Budget estimate in thousands of Rupees)

Income-tax	1,66,44
Land Revenue, Excise, Stamps, Forest, Registration, Motor Vehicle taxation and other taxes and duties	5,81,91
Subvention from the Government of India	91,00
Extraordinary receipts	1,83,75
Other Items	1,54,97
Total	11,78,07

EXPENDITURE CHARGED TO REVENUE :—The total revenue expenditure for the year 1952-53 has been estimated at Rs. 12,06,91,000 against the revised estimate of 1951-52 of Rs. 11,48,33,000 thus showing an increase of expenditure by Rs. 58,58,000. The increase under the various heads are shown below :—

(Figures are in thousands of Rupees)

Land Revenue	6,16
Forest	7,83
Police	5,82
Education	12,47
Medical	3,32
Veterinary	3,57
Capital outlay on Industrial Development	3,50
Miscellaneous Deptts.	8,51
Civil Works	8,62

On the basis of the estimated revenue and expenditure the year 1952-53 will end with a revenue deficit of Rs. 28,84,000. Receipts under the capital head are estimated at Rs. 49,22,73,000 and expenditure under these heads at Rs. 48,85,95,000 thus disclosing a surplus of Rs. 36,83,000. The overall balance position at the close of the year 1952-53 will be as shown below :—

(Figures are in thousands of Rupees)

Opening balance 1952-53	+42,46
Deficit in Revenue Account	—28,84
Surplus in Capital Account	+36,83
Total	+50,45

CAPITAL ACCOUNT :—From 1943-44 upto 1951-52 the Government of India have sanctioned loans to the State Governments upto the extent of Rs. 1,39.09 lakhs for financing Grow More Food schemes. Of this amount Rs. 81.70 lakhs has been repaid upto the end of last year and the outstanding dues on the 1st April stood at Rs. 47.39 lakhs. For Development Schemes the Government of India have sanctioned upto the end of 1950-51 Rs. 10,29 lakhs that is 8,27 lakhs for Hirakud, Rs. 1,29 lakhs for electrical schemes, Rs. 23 lakhs for loans for displaced persons, Rs. 25 lakhs to the Orissa Textile Mills, Rs. 15 lakhs for State Transport Services and Rs. 10 lakhs for the Industrial Housing Scheme. Thus a total outstanding loan against the State Government on the 1st April 1951 stood at Rs. 10,86.39 lakhs. In the year 1951-52 the State Government have received or will be getting from the Centre as loans 900 lakhs for Hirakud, 68 lakhs for electrical schemes, 16 lakhs for Grow More Food Schemes, and 10 lakhs for Industrial Housing.

For the year 1952-53, the Government of India may sanction a loan of Rs. 1,400 lakhs for Hirakud, Rs. 71.6 lakhs for electrical schemes, Rs. 25 lakhs for Grow More Food Schemes and Rs. 17.83 lakhs for loans to displaced persons.

GRANTS IN ADVANCE :—The new legislature was under provisions of Art. 206 of the Constitution called upon to make grant in advance the money required by Government to meet the unavoidable expenditure during the three months following the 31st March 1952. The Assembly have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 2,49.87,000 to meet expenditure on revenue account and a sum of Rs. 2,01,59,000 to meet other expenditure for the said three months.

ADMINISTRATION

Governor.—His Excellency Sir Sayid Fazl Ali.

Chief Minister and Minister for Cabinet, Finance, Home, River Valley Development, Works, Public Relations and Relief and Rehabilitation.—Hon'ble Sri Nabakrishna Chaudhury.

Minister for Revenue, Supply, and Excise.—Hon'ble Sri Sadasiva Tripathi.

Minister for Law, Development, Education and Health.—Hon'ble Sri Dinabandhu Sahu, M.A., B.L.

Minister for Industry and Transport.—Hon'ble Sri Kishore Chandra Deo Dhanj.

Minister for Tribal and Rural Welfare, Labour and Commerce.—Hon'ble Sri Sonaram Soren, B.A., B.L.

Deputy Ministers.—Hon'ble Srimati Basanta Manjari Devi; Hon'ble Sri Bhairab Charan Mahanti, B.A.; Hon'ble Sri Nilamani Routray, B.A., LL.B.; Hon'ble Sri Anup Singh Deo; Hon'ble Sri Santanu Kumar Das; Hon'ble Sri Tirthabasi Pradhan; Hon'ble Sri Krupanjdhi Naik; Hon'ble Shri Radhanath Rath.

SECRETARIES.

Chief Secretary and Secretary, Cabinet, Finance and Relief and Rehabilitation.—B. Mukherji, I.C.S.

Secretary, Home Department.—S. N. Mahapatra, I.A.S.

Secretary, Supply Department.—P. K. Kapila, I.A.S.

Secretary, Education and Health Departments.—R. Sarangi, I.A.S.

Secretary, Law Department.—J. Mahanti, M.A., B.L.

Secretary, Industries, Commerce, Labour and River Valley Development Departments.—Dr. H. B. Mahanti, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Secretary, Development Department.—B. S. Mahanti, I.A.S.

Secretary, Works and Transport Department.—G. C. L. Jonaja, I.A.S.

Secretary, Tribal and Rural Welfare and Public Relations.—C. Misra, B.A.

Secretary to H.E. the Govenor.—B. Misra, I.A.S.

Secretary to H.C.M.—J. A. Dave, I.A.S.

1951 CENSUS

District	Total	Males	Females
Cuttack	2,528,932	1,249,488	1,279,444
Balasore	1,105,648	555,751	549,897
Puri	1,570,476	773,494	796,982
Sambalpur	1,301,839	647,403	654,436
Ganjam	1,625,880	769,306	856,574
Koraput	1,269,450	637,754	631,696
Dhenkanal	839,172	416,173	422,999
Keonjhar	588,271	294,546	293,725
Phulbani	456,490	225,861	230,629
Bolangir	917,880	456,342	461,538
Sundergarh	552,275	274,459	277,816
Kalahandi	859,069	425,339	433,750
Mayurbhanj	1,028,911	514,092	504,819
Total—Orissa State	14,644,293	7,240,008	7,404,285

Literacy

District	Number of Literates in 1951			Displaced Persons		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
uttack	589,920	490,035	99,885	4,465	2,517	1,948
alasore	261,549	223,378	38,171	2,578	1,355	1,223
uri	339,265	285,278	53,987	2,316	1,154	1,162
ambalpur	212,487	184,522	27,965	2,558	1,613	945
anjam	263,423	223,014	40,409	204	121	83
oraput	67,833	58,558	9,275	160	104	56
henkanal	154,591	137,019	17,572	229	129	100
eonjhar	70,298	62,998	7,300	662	359	303
hulbani	45,121	42,155	2,966	145	74	71
olangir	93,667	85,162	8,505	214	119	95
undergarh	57,247	49,190	8,057	719	384	335
alahandi	56,124	51,073	5,051	529	281	248
ayurbhanj	100,377	89,583	10,794	6,147	3,128	3,019
otal—Orissa State	2,311,902	1,981,965	329,937	20,928	11,338	9,588

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of Members of the Assembly see under article on General Election).

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimates, 1952-53.
Revenue Receipts	*(In thousands of Rupees.)*
Principal Heads of Revenue	
IV—Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,77,64
VII—Land Revenue (gross)	2,06,64
Deduct—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	—11,67
Net Land Revenue	1,94,97
VIII—Provincial Excise	2,15,51
IX—Stamps	67,13
X—Forests	56,68
XI—Registration	10,09
XII—Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act	16,50
XIII—Other Taxes and Duties	2,33,74
Total	10,72,26
Irrigation	
XVII—Irrigation—Works for which Capital Accounts are kept—	
Direct Receipts	3,00,53
Indirect credit (Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	11,67
Gross amount	3,12,20
Deduct—Working Expenses	—1,67,08
Net XVII—Irrigation Receipts	1,45,12
XVIII—Irrigation Works for which no Capital Accounts are kept	26,67
Total	1,71,79
Debt Services	
XX—Interest	18,54
Total	18,54
Civil Administration	
XXI—Administration of Justice	23,06
XXII—Jails and Convict Settlements	1,72
XXIII—Police	7,76
XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments	4,27
Total	36,81
Beneficent Departments	
XXVI—Education	22,85
XXVII—Medical	12,76
XXVIII—Public Health	1,97
XXIX—Agriculture	33,72
XXX—Veterinary	6,37
XXXI—Co-operation	21
XXXII—Industries	4,75
Total	82,63

(*Continued on next page.*)

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimates, 1952-53.
Expenditure Charged to Revenue	*(In thousands of Rupees.)*
Direct demands on the Revenue	
7—Land Revenue	89,29
8—Provincial Excise	9,19
9—Stamps	1,44
10—Forests	47,62
11—Registration	20
12—Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts	3,97
13—Other Taxes and Duties	11,79
Total	1,63,50
Irrigation Revenue Accounts	
17—Interest on Irrigation Works for which Capital Accounts are kept	50,63
18—Other Irrigation Expenditure financed from ordinary revenues	38,46
Total	89,09
Debt Services	
22—Interest on Debt and other Obligations	—29,06
23—Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	26,18
Total	—2,88
Civil Administration	
25—General Administration	1,60,56
27—Administration of Justice	42,63
28—Jails and Convict Settlements	43,12
29—Police	2,69,75
47—Miscellaneous Departments	8,92
Total	5,24,98
Beneficent Departments	
36—Scientific Departments	64
37—Education	1,94,03
38—Medical	71,14
39—Public Health	23,44
40—Agriculture	56,33
41—Veterinary	24,52
42—Co-operation	16,58
43—Industries	31,36
Total	4,18,04
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	
50—Civil Works	1,77,40
52—Interest on Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	33,64
52A—Other Revenue Expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes	
Total	2,11,04
Miscellaneous	
54—Famine	3,00
54-A—Territorial and Political Pensions	
55—Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	50,92
56—Stationery and Printing	31,52
57—Miscellaneous—	
(*a*) Miscellaneous	1,80,49
54B—Privy Purses and allowances of Rulers	71
Total	2,66,04

(*Continued on next page.*)

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB—*contd.*

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	*(In thousands of Rupees).*
XXXIX—Civil Works	59,17
XL-A—Receipts from Multipurpose River Schemes (Gross)	856
Deduct—Working Expenses	— 413
Net—XLA—Receipts from Multipurpose River Schemes	443
Deduct—Amount of Net Receipts transferred to Write-off Capitalised Interest Charges	— 443
Net XLA—Receipts from Multipurpose River Schemes	..
XLI—Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross)	1,40,84
Deduct—(1) Working Expenses (Other than Establishment)	— 28,23
(2) Depreciation Fund Deposit	— 17,70
(3) Establishment Charges and Other Miscellaneous Expenditure	— 22,68
Net XLI—Electricity Schemes	72,23
Total	1,31,40
Debt Services	
Miscellaneous	
XLIII—Transfer from Famine Relief Fund	..
XLIV—Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,88
XLV—Stationery and Printing	2,98
XLVI—Miscellaneous	1,52,96
Total	1,57,82
Contributions and Miscellaneous Adjustments between Central and State Governments	
XLIX—Grant-in-aid from Central Government	..
L—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Governments	42
Total	42
Total Revenue Receipts	16,71,67
Extraordinary Items	
LI—Extraordinary Receipts	20,12
Total Revenue	16,91,79

Heads of Account.	Budget Estimate, 1952-53.
Contributions and Miscellaneous adjustments between Central and State Governments	*(In thousands of Rupees).*
62—Miscellaneous adjustments between the Central and State Governments	..
Total Revenue Expenditure charged to Revenue	16,70,41
Extraordinary Items	
63—Extraordinary charges	4,19
63-A—Expenditure on Post-War Reconstruction and Planning	..
63-B—Expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes	..
64-C—Proportion Payments	20,00
Total	24,19
Beneficent Departments	
Capital Accounts Charged to Revenue, *i.e.*, met from Extraordinary Receipts	
19—Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works	..
43-A—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	..
50-A—Capital Outlay on Civil Works	..
53—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	..
55-A—Commutation of Pensions	..
Total Capital Accounts charged to Revenue, *i.e.*, met from Extraordinary Receipts	..
Total Expenditure charged to Revenue	16,94,60
Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue	
65—Capital Outlay on Forests	..
68—Construction of Irrigation Works	3,85,17
71—Capital Outlay on Schemes of Agricultural Improvement and Research	9,50
72—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development	24,49
80-A—Capital Outlay on Multipurpose River Schemes (Gross)	20,64,00
Deduct—Amount of Net Receipts transferred to Write-off capitalised interest charges	— 4,43
81—Civil Works outside the Revenue Account—New Capital	1,85,26
Other than New Capital	1,94,75
81-A—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes	1,13,27
82—Capital Account of other State Works outside the Revenue Account	14,56
83—Payments of Commuted value of Pensions	5,40
85-A—Capital Outlay on State Schemes of State Trading	34,94
Total Capital Accounts not charged to Revenue	30,31,91

Public Debt			
Permanent Debt	..	Permanent Debt (Discharged)	..
Floating Debt	..	Floating Debt	..
Loans from the Central Government	27,91,32	Loans from the Central Government—Repayments	1,04,14
Total	27,91,32	Total Public Debt	1,04,14

Unfunded Debt			
State Provident Funds	58,44	Provident Funds	37,22
Total Unfunded Debt	58,44	Total Unfunded Debt	37,22

PUNJAB STATE

THE Punjab is situated in the north-west of the Indian Union. It is in fact the Union's frontier State. Created in the middle of August 1947, it came into being as a result of the partition of the Punjab. The old Punjab was the land of the five rivers. Punjab (India) is the land of the two rivers, Sutlej and Beas.

The Punjab State is bounded on the north by the State of Kashmir. In the east it extends as far as the river Jamna. In the south it is bounded by Rajasthan.

Punjab now includes Jullundur and Ambala Divisions and the Amritsar District of Lahore Division and part of Gurdaspur and Lahore Districts. Altogether it contains 13 districts as compared with 29 in the old undivided Punjab. The names of the Districts are (in the Ambala Division) as follows: Hissar, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Karnal, Ambala and Simla, and in the Jullundur Division, Kangra, Hoshiarpur, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Ferozepur, Amritsar, Gurdaspur (excluding Shakargarh Tehsil) and certain portions of Kasur Tehsil which have also been allotted to Punjab (I).

The territory is not homogeneous. In the north-east lie the hill ranges of Shivalak and the Kangra Valley. The Jullundur Division contains rich alluvial soil while parts of Ambala Division or Hariana Prant are dry and waterless tracts. Linguistically too the State is not homogeneous. Punjabi, Western Hindi, Pahari and Rajasthani are all spoken in the different parts of the State.

The total area of Punjab is about 37,430 sq. miles and the total population according to the 1951 census figures is 12,638,611.

The main languages of the State are, as already mentioned, Punjabi and Western Hindi, that is to say, Hindustani with an accent. Punjabi is spoken in the whole of the Jullundur Division and part of Ambala District while Western Hindi is the chief language in the Ambala Division. Two minor languages are 'Eastern Pahari' spoken in the hill tracts of Gurdaspur, Kangra and Simla and Rajasthani spoken in the western parts of Hissar District bordering on Rajputana. All States in Punjab (India) have acceded to the Indian Union, and have merged together to form the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. Some States have merged into the Punjab State.

The thirteen districts of Punjab offer tremendous possibilities of development. It has been estimated that in the field of agriculture the famine-stricken areas of Rohtak, Hissar and Gurgaon will be turned into thriving and flourishing canal colonies with the construction of the Bhakra Dam at Bhakra on the Sutlej in Bilaspur (now a Chief Commissioner's State). In addition to irrigation, the project will also generate electric power. The Bhakra and Nangal schemes will open up the south-east parts of the State and provide scope for new industries.

A word about the capital of the new State will not be out of place here. The provisional capital is, of course, Jullundur. The permanent capital, however, it has been decided, will be located in the sub-mountainous area between Rupar and Chandigarh.

The selected site is about 20 miles from Ambala Cantonment on the south of the road which connects Panchkoola with Kharar a tehsil headquarters.

The nearest railway station is Chandigarh, at a distance of three miles on the Ambala-Kalka section of the Eastern Punjab railway.

According to an expert engineer, the completion of the capital will take about three years.

The climate of Punjab is one of extremes. The rainfall in most districts ranges from 15 inches to 25 inches and it is usually sufficient for cultivation without recourse to artificial irrigation. But in the greater part of Ambala Division the margin is so small that except where artificial means exist any material reduction in rainfall means famine.

AGRICULTURE

With the exchange of population, it is not possible to state what percentage of the population depends on agriculture. Similarly the position regarding the ownership, etc., of the land cannot be indicated unless definite decision is arrived at about the lands vacated by Muslims. The area preserved as forest land in the hills and elsewhere has been reduced to a large extent, being about 7.5 lakh acres.

Despite many changes due to partition, agriculture continues to be the staple industry of the State, affording the main means of subsistence to a large proportion of the population. Of the crops grown, wheat is the most important so far as production is concerned. Next in importance to wheat in the matter of total yield is gram.

According to village papers, the total area in the Punjab in the year 1948-49 was 23,235,800 acres, and its classification under various heads was as follows :—

	Acres
Forests	769,300
Not available for cultivation ..	6,172,100
Other uncultivated lands excluding current fallows	2,454,500
Current fallows	2,314,300
Net area sown during the year ..	11,525,600

The total area of crop sown in the State was 13,337,200 acres (irrigated 4,633,400 and unirrigated 8,703,800 acres). The area and outturn of principal crops was as shown below :—

	Area in acres.	Outturn in tons.
Rice	377,500	155,100 (unhusked)
Wheat	2,744,600	980,300
Barley	410,500	115,000
Jowar	456,300	61,400
Bajra	2,092,100	226,100
Maize	760,700	253,300
Gram	3,016,900	722,400
Rabi Oil-seeds ..	238,800	42,700
Sugar-cane ..	305,700	316,000
Cotton Cleaned—		
Desi ..	194,000	61,000 (in bales)
American ..	44,800	16,700 (in bales)

The area irrigated by various sources was as follows (in acres):—

Government canals 2,604,600; private canals 218,300; tanks 6,800; wells 1,653,900 and other sources 26,100.

The development of irrigation on the completion of Bhakra Dam is expected to lead to a great expansion of the area under wheat. Other important crops are bajra, maize, barley, rice, jowar, oil-seeds (sarson, taramira, toria, groundnut and sesamum), cotton and sugar-cane. The short-staple indigenous varieties predominate in the State the American cotton covering only about one-third of the total area under cotton.

LAND TENURE

The great mass of the landed property in the Punjab is held by small proprietors, who cultivate their own land in whole or part. The chief characteristic of the tenure generally is, that these proprietors are associated together in village communities, having, to a greater or lesser extent, joint interest; and under the present system of cash payments, limited so as to secure a certain profit to the proprietors, jointly responsible for the payment of the revenue assessed upon the village lands. It is an almost invariable incident of the tenure, that if any of the proprietors wishes to sell his rights, or is obliged to part with them in order to satisfy demands upon him, the other members of the same community have a preferential right to purchase them at the same price as could be obtained from outsiders.

In those communities with partial or entire separation of proprietary title, the measure of the rights and liabilities of the proprietors vary very much. It sometimes depends solely upon original acquisition and the operation of the laws of inheritance; in other cases definite shares in the land of a village or sub-division, different from these which would result from the law of inheritance, have been established by custom; in yet other cases, reference is made not to shares in lands, but to shares in a well or other source of irrigation; and there are also many cases in which no specified shares are acknowledged but the area in the separate possession of each proprietor is the sole measure of his interest.

In the Simla hills and in the more mountainous portions of Kangra district the present village communities consist of numerous small hamlets, each with its own group of fields and separate lands, and which had no bond of union until they were united for administrative purposes at the time of the Land Revenue Settlement.

In some cases the village communities, while holding and managing the land as proprietors, are bound to pay a quit rent to superior proprietors under whom they hold. The Settlement is made according to circumstances, either with the superior proprietor, who collects the Government revenue as well as his quit rent from the communities, or with the communities in actual possession of the land, who pay the land revenue to Government and the quit rent to the superior proprietor. In either case the amount which the superior proprietor is entitled to collect is determined at Settlement as well as the amount of land Revenue demand.

There are sometimes also proprietors holding lands within the estates of village communities, but who are not members of the communities, and are not entitled to share in the common profit nor liable for anything more than the revenue of their own lands. They are called "Malikan Qabza". They pay village charges as well as quit rent if any to the proprietary body of the village. The most common examples of this class are the holders of plots at present or formerly revenue free, in which the assignees were allowed to get proprietary possession in consequence of having planted gardens or made other improvements or because they had other claims to consideration in the part of the village community.

The official classification of village tenure is as below :—

(1)	Zamindari	(a) Landlord (Khalis or Wahid).
		(b) Communal (Mushtarka).
(2)	Pattidar	(a) Perfect (Mukamil).
		(b) Imperfect (Ghair Mukamil).
(3)	Bhaichara	(a) Perfect (Mukamil).
		(b) Imperfect (Ghair Mukamil).

The State being preponderantly agricultural, a considerable proportion of the wealth of the people lies in livestock. Large profits are derived from the cattle and dairy trades and wool is a staple product in Kangra district and throughout the plains generally. Though the trade in hides and skins has a bright future, for the State as a whole the industry is not likely to flourish in the new set-up.

INDUSTRY

The industrial economy of Punjab State received a serious set-back due to the partition of India. This was a result of the migration of skilled Muslims to Pakistan and migration of industrialists to India. The gap created by the migration of Muslims has been partly filled up by training of displaced persons in various industries. The training schemes, however, still continue. In order to rehabilitate the displaced industrialists, new industrial areas are being established at eight stations, where new factories will be set up.

The number of registered factories in Punjab (India) now stands at 1,473 as compared to 567 immediately after the partition.

The pride of place among the State's industries goes to the textile group. There are four cotton textile mills, about 150 cloth weaving factories, over 300 woollen factories and nearly 1,000 hosiery concerns in the Punjab, and the principal centres for this industry are Amritsar, Ludhiana, Dhariwal (District Gurdaspur), and Bhiwani (Dist. Hissar). Next in importance to the textile industry are the engineering industries which produce a wide miscellany of articles, *e.g.* agricultural implements, machine tools, band saws, bicycle components, sewing machine parts, wood and machine screws, bolts, nuts, hinges, water fittings, etc., etc. The State has also sixteen re-rolling mills located at Amritsar, Jullundur, Ludhiana, Batala, Kaithal and certain other centres. The sports goods industry at Jullundur and Batala is rapidly regaining the position of renown it occupied in international markets before the partition at Sialkot. The tea industry of Kangra is improving in quality as well as output. Considerable potentialities exist in the State for the development of Pharmaceutical industry in view of the abundant resources of herbs and crude drugs available in Kangra District. Certain cottage industries products of the State, *e.g.* Kulu Shawls, ivory wares of Amritsar and lacquer work of Hoshiarpur are marked by the distinctive genius of the Punjabi worker.

The State Government is showing keen interest in the industrialisation of the State. New industrial townships have been planned by the Government at Jullundur, Ludhiana, Jagadhri, Panipat, Sonepat and Bahadurgarh, where 71 new factories have already been set up. An industrial area has also been planned at Chandigarh, the new Capital of the State. The State Government have set up two Committees, each having a large non-official element in its membership, *viz.* the Standing Advisory Committee and the Cottage Industries' Board, which are consulted on important matters affecting the industrial development of the State. In order to ensure adequate planning and proper coordination, and to render the maximum possible assistance to the industrialists of the State, the department of Industries was reorganised in 1951.

HEALTH SERVICES

According to the constitution of the Health Directorate, the Director of Health Services is the Head of the unified department which is termed as the "Punjab Health Department". The Director of Health Services is assisted by one Deputy and one Assistant Director on the Medical side, the last being entrusted with health insurance and medical arrangements in connection with relief camps. He also has a non-technical personal assistant. On the Health side, he is assisted by one Deputy and one Assistant Director.

The Health Organisation which exists in each district of this State for the control of epidemic diseases, for the improvement of rural sanitation and for the promotion of public health in general comprises one District Medical Officer of Health with one Sub-Assistant Health Officer, a Sanitary Inspector for each tehsil, one Sanitary Supervisor, 12 Sanitary Beldars, one Superintendent of Vaccination and a contingent of Vaccinators (one per Thana) which may vary from 15-18 in a District, besides whole-time Municipal Medical Officers of Health employed by the Municipal Committees in 8 principal towns. The staff under the District Medical Officer of Health is reinforced as required to meet emergencies by two Divisional Public Health Corps Units each of which is provided with a motor truck to ensure prompt access to remote villages. In addition to the above there exists a separate organisation in the State for the investigation and control of malaria under the supervision of the Entomologist-cum-Malariologist, Punjab Health Department. The organisation consists of Headquarter's personnel (for conducting specialized investigation on malaria, insecticides and other entomological problems) and three Field Malaria Control Units for carrying out intensive anti-malaria operations in the worst affected areas of Karnal and Gurgaon Districts and in Amritsar town. For controlling malaria in the rural areas of the remaining districts of the State, routine measures are taken during the malaria season by the public health staff attached to each district. The District Medical Officers of Health and Municipal Medical Officers of Health also work as Additional Inspectors of Factories.

The problems of nutrition, hookworm disease, goitre, leprosy, tuberculosis and venereal diseases are also effectively tackled.

Suitable measures are undertaken to enforce the Punjab Pure Food Act for which purpose Government Food Inspectors are appointed in addition to those employed by Local Bodies. There are 75 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres throughout the State under the charge of fully trained Lady Health Visitors who attend to anti-natal and post-natal cases and train indigenous dais and supervise their work. These centres are controlled by an Inspectress, Health Centres, Punjab.

A number of rural social lady welfare workers have been appointed in the rural areas to teach the principles of environmental hygiene and the broad principles of maintaining health.

For curative measures 559 Hospitals and dispensaries are provided in the State including Maternity Hospitals, Tuberculosis Hospitals and Sanatoriums and various hospitals and sections under the charge of women doctors. Some of these hospitals provide all modern facilities for diagnosis and treatment according to the latest methods, *e.g.*, X-Ray, laboratory, radium treatment, etc. Hospitals at District and Tehsil Headquarters are being provincialised and modernised in order to bring them up to the standard obtaining in progressive countries by increasing hospital accommodation, augmenting staff and supplying additional equipment and modern facilities. Dental clinics for the treatment of persons suffering from dental diseases are also provided at selected District Headquarters Hospitals. In addition to the above there exists a Mental Hospital at Amritsar for the treatment of patients suffering from mental diseases.

There are one Medical College and two Medical Schools in this State for the training of both men and women students for the M.B.B.S. degree of the Punjab University which is recognized by the Medical Council of India and L.M.S., and L.S.M.F. diplomas of the Punjab State Medical Faculty, with up-to-date hospitals attached which form practical training ground for students. Facilities are also provided for post-graduate training at the Medical College, Amritsar, for diploma in tubercular diseases, and diploma in ophthalmology. Classes for the B. Pharmacy Degree of the Punjab University and for dispenser-dressers diploma are also held at the Medical College, Amritsar. Arrangements for research also exist at the Medical College, Amritsar and a well-equipped bacteriological laboratory is provided for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens and preparation of vaccines. A chemical laboratory exists at Kasauli for the examination of medico-legal exhibits, samples of water, articles of food, etc., besides a food and drugs laboratory at Ambala which examines samples of foods seized by food inspectors and of drugs by drug inspectors under the Punjab Pure Food Act and the Drugs Act, 1940.

A health School at Ludhiana has been established in association with the Women's Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, for the training of Lady Health Visitors in this State.

A class for imparting instruction for Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate has started functioning at Amritsar. Besides admitting candidates of the Punjab State, ten seats are reserved for the nominees of the PEPSU, Himachal Pradesh, Kashmir and Delhi State.

A Vaccine Institute exists at Amritsar. The manufacture of vaccine lymph has started from 4th January 1952.

EDUCATION

As a result of partition education in this State received a severe set-back; but now all the institutions are functioning normally. Some of the disrupted institutions have re-established themselves and quite a number of new institutions have been opened.

University classes in the Honours Schools in Physics and Chemistry as also M.A. in English have been started in the Government College, Hoshiarpur and additional facilities for the teaching of Science have been provided in some of the other colleges.

The majority of educational institutions are still under private control.

Government maintains 8 Arts colleges including 2 for women, 2 Training Colleges, one for men and the other for women, 1 Normal School for men, 81 Secondary Schools for boys and girls and many centres for vocational training. There is one first grade Medical College and in addition there are 32 Technical and Industrial Schools for boys and girls.

The Department of Education is under the charge of the Hon'ble Minister of Education, who is assisted in the work of administration by the Director of Public Instruction who is also Secretary to Government, Education Department.

POLICE

The Police force is divided into District Police, Railway Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Punjab Armed Police and Police Radio Section. The entire force is under the control of the Inspector-General, who has under him two Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of ranges comprising several districts. The Criminal Investigation Department is controlled by the Deputy Inspector-General, who is also in charge of the Finger Print Bureau at Phillaur. There is a Police Training School at Phillaur in charge of the Principal who is of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The Railway Police is under an Assistant Inspector-General. The Punjab Armed Police is controlled by a Commandant and the Police Radio Section by a Technical officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police. The District Police are controlled by Superintendents who are assisted by one or more Assistant Superintendents or Deputy Superintendents.

As a security measure a Punjab Volunteer Corps has also been created. It is under the control of a Provincial Commandant.

JUSTICE

The administration of Justice both Civil and Criminal in the Punjab and Delhi States is entrusted to the High Court of the Punjab.

The Court sits at Simla (with a Circuit Bench at Delhi) and is composed of a Chief Justice, six Puisne Judges (either Civilians, Barristers or Advocates). Subordinate to the High Court are the District and Sessions Judges (10 in number) each of whom exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in one or more civil and sessions divisions.

THE FINANCES OF THE PUNJAB—*contd.*

Receipts.	Budget Estimates, 1952-53.	Disbursements.	Budget Estimates, 1952-53.
		DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES	
	(In thousands of Rupees).		*(In thousands of Rupees).*
Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—		Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt—	
Sinking and Depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	..	Sinking and Depreciation Funds for loans raised in the market	..
Other appropriations	26,18	Famine Relief Fund	..
Famine Relief Fund	1,00	Fund for promotion of education amongst educationally backward classes	5,53
Fund for promotion of education amongst educationally backward classes	5,50	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Motor Transport Reserve Fund	42	Motor Transport	4,91
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Motor Transport Reserve Fund	11
Electricity	18,73	Foodgrain Reserve Fund	..
Foodgrain Reserve Fund	..	Depreciation Reserve Fund—	
Deposit Account for Grant of Food Bonus	..	Electricity	1,03
Depreciation Reserve Fund—		Food Bonus	78,02
Motor Transport	..	Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	..
Food Bonus	10,10	Deposits of Local Funds	2,31,77
Depreciation Reserve Fund for Government Presses	26,81	Civil Deposits	4,90,16
Deposits of Local Funds	2,32,27	Road Development Fund	26,20
Civil Deposits	5,30,33	Deposit on account of the grants made by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research—Research Fund, Sugarcane and Central Cotton Committee	6,00
Road Development Fund	26,20	Deposit account of irrecoverable loans to displaced persons	1,70
Deposit on account of the grants made by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research—Research Fund, Sugarcane and Central Cotton Committee	6,00	Deposits on account of Central Transaction in Non-Banking Treasuries and Sub-Treasuries	..
Deposit account of irrecoverable loans from displaced persons	22,00	Deposit Account of Loharu State	..
Deposits account of Loharu State	..	Deposit Account of Dujana State	..
Deposits account of Dujana State	..	Deposit Account of Pataudi State	..
Deposits account of Pataudi State	..	Advances not bearing interest—	
Advances not bearing interest—		Advances repayable	32,17
Advances Repayable	33,97	Permanent Advances	20
Permanent Advances	30	Accounts with Burma Government	1
Accounts with Burma Government	1	Accounts with Reserve Bank	10
Accounts with Reserve Bank	10	Accounts with Pakistan—West Punjab	..
Accounts with Pakistan—West Punjab	..	Suspense—	
Suspense—		Suspense Accounts	30,00,00
Suspense Accounts	32,50,00	Cheques and Bills	..
Cheques and Bills	..	Departmental and Similar Accounts—	
Departmental and Similar Accounts—		Civil Departmental balances	19,00
Civil Departmental balances	19,00	Miscellaneous—	
Miscellaneous—		Government Account	..
Government Account	..	Total ..	38,96,91
Total ..	42,08,92	LOANS AND ADVANCES BY PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS	
LOANS AND ADVANCES BEARING INTEREST		Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc.	1,60,97
Loans to Municipalities and Advances to Cultivators, etc.	79,96	Loans to Government Servants	5,68
Loans to Government Servants	4,91	Total ..	1,66,65
Total ..	84,87		
		REMITTANCES	
Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	25,55,50	Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accountant-General	25,55,00
Reserve Bank of India Remittances	8,30,00	Reserve Bank of India Remittances	8,30,00
Adjusting accounts between Central and State Governments	3,00,00	Adjusting accounts between Central and State Governments	3,00,00
Adjusting accounts with Railways	13,50	Adjusting accounts with Railways	13,00
Inter-State suspense account	6,50	Inter-State suspense account	3,00
Total ..	37,05,50	Total ..	37,01,00
Total State Receipts	1,25,40,84	Total State Disbursements	1,26,32,43
Opening Balance	+10,32,70	Closing Balance	+9,41,11
Grand Total ..	1,35,73,54	Grand Total ..	1,35,73,54

GOVERNMENT

Prior to the amendment of the Government of India Act in 1919 the head of the administration then covering both the Punjabs, was a Lieutenant-Governor, drawn from the ranks of the Indian Civil Service. Under the Act of 1919 the province was raised to the status of a Governorship, with an Executive Council and Ministers, the Governor-in-Council being in charge of the Reserved Subjects and the Governor with his Ministers of the Transferred Subjects. With the introduction of part III of the Government of India Act, 1935, this Executive Council was substituted by a Council of Ministers and the Legislative Council by an enlarged Legislative Assembly with wide powers of legislation and control. With the passing of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, the Province was partitioned and thus the new State of Punjab (India) came into existence.

The business of Government as before is carried on through the usual Secretariat which consists of five Secretaries, designated (1) Chief, (2) Home, (3) Finance, (4) Medical and Local Government and (5) Civil Supply Department; five Under-Secretaries, and Assistant Secretaries. In the Public Works Department, there are five Chief Engineers, two in the Buildings and Roads Branch, one in the Electricity Branch and two in the Irrigation Branch while the Legal Remembrancer is also the Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department. The head of the Police Department is Joint Secretary and of the Education Department a Secretary to Government. Under the Governor the State is administered by two Commissioners for Jullundur and Ambala divisions, who exercise general control over the 13 Deputy Commissioners in districts.

The principal heads of Department in the State are given below.

A five-year plan has been prepared involving an expenditure of Rs. 21.67 crores.

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR,: H. E. MR. CHANDULAL MADHAVLAL TRIVEDI, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E., I.C.S.*

PERSONAL STAFF

Private Secretary, S. Jaswant Singh Basur, I.A.S.
Aide-de-Camp, Captain Laxman Sharma.

CABINET

Chief Minister, General Adm., Publicity, Law, Order, Jails, Justice, Bhimsen Sachar.

Land Revenue, Development, Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary, Co-operative Societies, Consolidation of Holdings, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon.

Irrigation, Chaudhri Lehri Singh.

Capital Projects, P.W.D., Sardar Gurbachan Singh Bajwa.

Finance, Industries, Refugees and Rehabilitation, Sardar Ujjal Singh.

Local Self-Government, Food, Civil Supplies, Pandit Shriram Sharma.

Education, Health, Transport, Lala Jagat Narain.

Labour, Stationery, Printing, Excise, Taxation, Chaudhri Sunder Singh.

CIVIL SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary—M. R. Sachdev, I.C.S.

Secretary, Health and Local Government Departments—Mangat Rai, I.A.S.

Secretary, Finance Department—E. N. Mangat Rai, I.C.S.

Home Secretary—Vishan Bhagwan.

Additional Secretary, Civil Supplies Department—S. Gyansingh Kahlon, I.C.S.

Financial Commissioner, Revenue and Development Departments—P. K. Kaul, I.C.S.

Financial Commissioner, Relief & Rehabilitation Departments—P. N. Thapar, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Additional Chief Secretary and Secretary, Development Department & Secretary, Industries Dept. —Nawab Singh, I.C.S.

Legal Remembrancer—I. M. Ismail, I.C.S.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Irrigation Branch

Secretary—(Canals), D. D. Jain.

Secretary—(Projects), S. B. Sarder Sarup Singh.

Buildings and Roads Branch.

Secretary—R. B. Brij Mohan Lal, I.S.E.

Secretary, Electricity Dept., S. S. Kumar.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS

Director of Agriculture—B. S. Sawhney.

Director of Land Records—Mian Kushal Singh.

Director of Public Instruction—C. L. Kapur.

Inspector-General of Police—Sant Parkash Singh, I.P.

Chief Conservator of Forests—J. Singh, M.B.E., I.F.S.

Director of Health Services—Lt.-Col. P. C. Dutta.

Inspector-General of Prisons—R. B. B. C. Katoch.

Accountant-General—Karbar Singh Malhotra, I.A.A.S.

Postmaster-General—Maj. Lochan Singh.

Advocate-General, Sarv Mittar Sikri.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION

Chairman—Ram Chandra, I.C.S.

Members—S. S. Sant Singh, P.C.S. (Retd.); Ch. Bharat Singh, B.A., LL.B.

GOVERNORS OF THE PUNJAB

Sir Edward Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. ..	1920
Sir Malcolm Hailey, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. ..	1924
Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.	1928
Sir Herbert William Emerson, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S.	1933
Sir Henry Duffield Craik, Bart., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.C.S.	1938
Sir Bertand James Glancy, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.	1941
Sir Evan Meredith Jenkins, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., I.C.S.	1946
Mr. Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., Punjab (India).	1947

1951 Census

The total population is 12,638,611, males 6,780,770, females 5,857,841. The total number of displaced persons is 2,468,491, males 1,322,231 and females 1,146,260. The total population District-wise is as follows:—Hissar 1,044,650; Rohtak 1,121,871; Gurgaon 967,946; Karnal 1,080,219; Ambala 944,255; Simla 46,323; Kangra, 932,490; Hoshiarpur 1,088,681; Jullundur 1,054,816; Ludhiana 807,061; Ferozepur 1,334,303; Gurdaspur 848,000; Amritsar 1,367,996. The highest number of displaced persons is in Ferozepore (370,934) and the lowest in Kangra (19,770).

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(*For list of members see under General Elections.*)

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(*For list of members see under General Elections.*)

* Was due to retire at the end of 1952.

J. K. Industries

Juggilal Kamlapat Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.
Juggilal Kamlapat Jute Mills Co. Ltd.
Juggilal Kamlapat Iron & Steel Co. Ltd.
J. K. Cotton Manufacturers Ltd.
The Plastic Products Ltd.
The Ayurvedic & Unani Medicines Ltd.
J. K. Woollen Manufacturers Ltd.
The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.
The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.
Eastern Chemicals Co. (India) J. K. Chemicals Ltd.
The Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.
The Snow White Food Product Co. Ltd.
Reform Flour Mills Ltd.
The Howrah Soap Co. Ltd.
The Straw Products Ltd.

Allied Concerns

Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills Co. Ltd.
J. K. Investment Trust Ltd.
J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd.
J. K. Traders Ltd.
The Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd.
The Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.
J. K. Distributors Ltd.
The Impex (India) Ltd.
J. K. Investors (Bombay) Ltd.
J. K. (Bombay) Ltd.
J. K. Eastern Industries Ltd.
Juggilal Kamlapat Properties Ltd.
J. K. Ltd.
The Vita Supplies Corporation Ltd.
The Bengal & Assam Investors Ltd.
The New India Building & Land Improvement Society Ltd.
The National Insurance Co. Ltd.
The National Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.
Juggilal Kamlapat (Agency) Ltd.
J. K. Hosiery Factory (Calcutta) Ltd.
J. K. Industries Ltd.
J. K. (Bhopal) Ltd.
J. K. (England) Ltd.
Bhopal Oil & Flour Mills Ltd.

Directors:

Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt., M. P., Governing Director.

Shri Kailashpat Singhania
Shri Lakshmipat Singhania
Shri Sohanlal Singhania
Al-Haj. S. M. Bashir
Shri P. D. Singhania
Shri Kanailal Jatia
Shri Sital Prasad
Shri N. K. Bhartiya
Shri Kishen Chand Puri
Shri Tej Narain Khaitan
Shri Pyarelal Singhania

Official Addresses:

KANPUR : Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

CALCUTTA : 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY : J. K. Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

UTTAR PRADESH

UTTAR Pradesh lies in practically the centre of the sub-continent in the north. It is bounded on the north by Tibet, on the north-east by Nepal, on the east and south-east by Bihar, on the south by Madhya Pradesh, and on the west by the Unions of Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat and the States of Delhi and Punjab. Its total area amounts to 112,523 square miles, which includes the area of the three former Indian States of Rampur, Tehri-Garhwal and Banaras with a total area of 6,276 square miles. The total population according to the 1951 census is 6,32,54,118.

The State, originally termed the North-Western Provinces and so amalgamated in 1877, was named the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in 1902 which was changed to United Provinces on April 1, 1937, and received its present designation on January 24, 1950. It includes four distinct tracts of country: portions of the Himalayas, including the Kumaun division which consists of three hill districts, two of which are entirely in the hills and one partly in the submontane belt; the sub-Himalayan tract; the great Gangetic plain; and portions of the hill systems of Central India including Bundelkhand. The Gangetic plain is protected by an extensive canal system, which though somewhat liable to run short of water in extremely dry years, is of great benefit in all ordinary years and years of limited drought.

The first two of these tracts are infertile and support a very sparse population and the Central Indian plateau is almost equally infertile, though more thickly populated. The soil of the Gangetic plain, however, possesses extreme fertility and here the density of population varies from 542 persons per square mile in the west to 555 in the centre and 753 in the east, which gives the State as a whole a greater population pressure on the soil than any other part of India save Delhi and the Bengal area. In the south there are low rocky hills, broken spurs of the Vindhya mountains, covered with stunted trees and jungle, and in the north the lower slopes of the Himalayas, clothed with dense forest, affording excellent big and small game shooting, and rising beyond in a tangled mass of ridges, ever higher and higher, until it reaches the line of the eternal snows, but the greater part of the State consists of level plain, teeming with highly-cultivated fields and watered by three rivers—the Ganga, Jamna and Gogra.

ADMINISTRATION

The State is administered by a Governor and a popular Ministry which aids and advises him in all matters. The Legislature consists of two Chambers, *viz.* Legislative Assembly which has a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker and the Legislative Council which has a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman.

The medium for the transaction of public business is the Secretariat, the staff of which consists of Secretaries (including Chief Secretary), Joint Secretaries, Deputy Secretaries, Under-Secretaries, Officers on Special Duty and Assistant Secretaries.

The Board of Revenue is the highest court of appeal in revenue and rent cases, being the chief revenue authority in the State. There are 51 Districts in U.P. and 10 Divisions. There are five Divisional Commissioners, each being in charge of two Revenue Divisions. Here is a list of the Districts and the Divisions into which they are grouped.

MEERUT-AGRA DIVISION

Meerut Division: Dehra Dun; Saharanpur; Muzaffarnagar; Meerut; Bulandshahr.

Agra Division: Aligarh; Mathura; Agra; Mainpuri; Etah.

ROHILKHAND-KUMAUN DIVISION

Rohilkhand Division: Bareilly; Bijnor; Budaun; Moradabad; Rampur; Shahjahanpur; Pilibhit.

Kumaun Division: Naini Tal; Almora; Garhwal; Tehri-Garhwal.

ALLAHABAD-JHANSI DIVISION

Allahabad Division: Farrukhabad; Etawah; Kanpur; Fatehpur; Allahabad.

Jhansi Division: Jhansi; Jalaun; Hamirpur, Banda.

BANARAS-GORAKHPUR DIVISION

Banaras Division: Banaras; Mirzapur; Jaunpur; Ghazipur; Ballia.

Gorakhpur Division: Gorakhpur; Basti; Azamgarh; Deoria.

LUCKNOW-FAIZABAD DIVISION

Lucknow Division: Lucknow; Unnao; Rae Bareli; Sitapur; Hardoi; Kheri.

Faizabad Division: Faizabad; Gonda; Bahraich; Sultanpur; Pratapgarh; Bara Banki.

Each District is under the charge of a District Officer, termed Magistrate and Collector in Agra, and Deputy Commissioner in Avadh and Kumaun.

The average area of each District is 2,213 square miles and the average population over a million.

Each Division has an average area of nearly 10,600 square miles and an average population of over 6 millions.

The districts are sub-divided into *Tahsils*, with an average area of 518 square miles and an average population of 236,000. Each *Taksil* is in charge of a *Tahsildar*, who is responsible for the collection of revenue, and also exercises judicial powers. *Tahsils* are divided into *parganas* which are units of some importance in the settlement of land revenue. Subordinate to the *Tahsildars* are *naib tahsildars* and *kanungos*. Ordinarily there are three *kanungos* and one *naib tahsildar* to a *tahsil*. The *Kanungos* supervise the work of the *patwaris*, or village accountants, check their papers and make such inquiries as may be entrusted to them by superior officers.

For judical purposes (revenue and criminal), the District Officer assigns a sub-division, consisting of one or more *tahsils*, as the case may be to each of his subordinates, who may be members of the Indian Administrative Service or U.P. Civil Service.

MANUFACTURES

The State is not rich in minerals. Iron and copper ore are found in the Himalayan districts. There were mines of importance, but owing to high cost of production and inaccessibility, most of them have been closed. Coalfields exist in the district of Mirzapur in Tehsil Sanghrauli. Gold is found in minute quantities by washing the sands in some of the rivers in the hills. Limestone is found in the Himalayas and in the districts of Etawah and Banda, and stone is largely quarried in the Mirzapur district. Other kinds of stone quarried, though in small quantities, are kankar and slates.

Cottage and artistic industries, however, abound in U.P. The total number of cottage workers is about 50 lakhs. They produce goods worth 170 crores a year. The most important of these industries are handloom and cloth-weaving, leather tanning and shoe-making, oil seed crushing, glass and bangle making and brassware. Cotton is ginned and spun throughout the western districts of the State as a home industry; and weaving by means of handlooms is carried on in most districts. Chief handloom weaving centres are Tanda (Faizabad), Banaras, Mau (Azamgarh), Mubarakpur (Azamgarh), Mau Aima (Allahabad), Gorakhpur, Maghar (Basti), Khalilabad (Basti), Bara Banki, Sandila (Hardoi), Etawah, Amroha, Bhojepur Pipalsana (Moradabad), Meerut, Sikandrabad (Bulandshahr), Deoband (Saharanpur), Sikandrarao (Aligarh), and Dhampur (Bijnor). Kanpur is the chief centre for cotton spinning and weaving mills. According to the latest figures available, 3,000 persons are employed in cotton ginning, cleaning and pressing factories and 72,000 in spinning and weaving mills. The number of actual handloom weavers is about 3,000,000. Natural and artificial silk weaving used to be confined to Banaras (where the famous 'Kimkhab' brocade is made), Sandila, Mau (Azamgarh) and Bisalpur (Pilibhit). Embroidery work is done at Lucknow, where the noted 'Chikan' work of cotton on muslins is produced, and in Banaras where gold and silver work is done on silk, velvet, crepe and georgette. Banaras uses local gold thread for embroidery work and 'Kimkhab' weaving. Gorakhpur has lately specialised in the manufacture of crepe and turkish towels. Mirzapur specializes in pile carpets. Farrukhabad, Lucknow, Mathura Tanda and Pilkhawa are noted for their print, on cotton cloth.

Agra, the principal centre of shoemaking, is rightly called the Northampton of India and produces shoes worth crores of rupees a year. Kanpur is next to it in importance.

Glass Industry.—The glass industry is important at Bahjoi, Balawali, Sasni, Harangau, Shikohabad, Naini (Allahabad), Ghaziabad and Banaras. Firozabad is the chief centre for manufacturing glass bangles in India.

There are in all about forty-one hollow-ware factories, and eighty glass bangle factories in the State. Out of the forty-one hollow-ware factories nine are large-scale factories and the others are comparatively small. The total amount of the goods produced in these hollow-ware factories is estimated at 25,000 tons per year valued at 4·5 crores of Rupees per year. The bangle factories at Firozabad produce about 10,000 tons of bangles per year, valued at Rs. 6 crores per year.

Besides, a cottage phial industry exists in the District of Bijnor and in the Aligarh district. There are about 120 cottage workshops having a total production amounting to rupees 20 lakhs per year. In the past the glass bead industry was developed in the State owing to the efforts of the Glass Technology Section, Department of Industries, U.P., and at present about 100 cottage workshops are engaged in this trade producing goods to the total value of 5 lakhs per year. The total labour engaged in the large-scale and cottage industry is estimated between 55,000 and 60,000.

Moradabad is noted for its lacquered brass work, Banaras for brassware engraving and repousse; Farrukhabad, Pilkhawa (in Meerut district) and Muttra for their calico prints and Agra for its durries and marble and alabaster articles; porcelain wares are now made at Kurja and glazed pottery at Chunar and Meerut; clay figures of men and fruits at Lucknow; woollen carpets at Mirzapur and Bhadohi (Banaras) and cotton carpets at Shahjahanpur and Agra.

The making of brass utensils at Mirzapur, Farrukhabad, Hathras, Moradabad, Shamli (Muzaffarnagar), Banaras, Bahraich and Oel (District Kheri), the carving and inlay work of Nagina and Saharanpur, the art silk industry of Tanda (Faizabad), the lock and brass fittings industry at Aligarh, cutlery at Kaimganj and Hathras, the copper utensil industry of Almora, the durries of Khairabad (Sitapur), Agra and Bareilly, the pottery at Nizamabad (District Azamgarh) and the ivory work of Lucknow and manufacture of scissors at Meerut also deserve mention.

As a result of World War II blanket making has developed on a large scale in the districts of Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Najibabad (Bijnor), and the manufacture of locks, safety and split pins and other miscellaneous iron articles at Aligarh. The weaving of tweeds has developed as a new industry in Almora district.

Oils.—There are four factories manufacturing vegetable ghee with a capacity of about 150 tons per day. The oil crushing industry is well developed in the State since U. P. produces 2¼ crore maunds of oil-seeds. There are over 146 big oil mills registered under Factories Acts and over 250 small oil mills working with power. About half a dozen oil mills are equipped with refining plant. Oil crushing by bullock driven wooden ghanis is also well developed in the villages. Attempt is being made to replace the old type of ghany with the new Wardha type. There are about 25 big soap factories besides a large number of small manufacturers producing in all about 3 lakh maunds of toilet and washing soap annually. Paints and varnishes industry is being developed with the coming into existence of 6 paints and varnishes factories producing 3,500 tons of paints and 150,000 gallons of enamel and varnish annually. Boiled oil is already being manufactured by some firms producing about 450,000 gallons annually. Allied industries like textile auxiliaries and toilets are being manufactured at some places. Tin canisters are made at Agra, Hathras, Etawah, Mainpuri and Ghaziabad.

AGRICULTURE

The chief industry is agriculture, which is the principal source of livelihood of a little over 70 per cent of the population and a subsidiary source of income to a further 8 per cent. The soils of the State generally yield excellent crops of rice, millet, maize, linseed, mustard, cotton, wheat, barley, gram, sugarcane, pulses and potatoes, rice being grown mostly in low-lying heavy clays, and potatoes on the higher valleys.

The greater part of the State is highly cultivated. The rainfall varies from 50 to 70 inches in the hills, 40 to 50 inches in the Banaras and Gorakhpur Divisions, while the Agra Division receives only about 25 to 30 inches annually. Drought seriously affected Bundelkhand and the Agra Divisions in the past; better drainage and irrigation facilities have effected considerable improvement. In the latter area, however, shortage of water in the canals and the general lowering of the water level still continue to react against full agricultural returns. Steps are being taken to increase the amount of water passing down the canals.

The price of rice rose almost steadily till May 1950, when the maximum price was attained, but continued to decline thereafter with slight oscillations followed by an abrupt fall in the closing months. The price of wheat was at its peak in the month of March but continued to decline thereafter with some fluctuation till it recorded the lowest value in September followed by a rise upto November and a slight fall in December. The price of barley was highest in the month of February, followed by a steady fall till July when it recorded its lowest value but continued to rise afterwards with slight fluctuations. The price of gram showed an abrupt fall in the month of April and recorded the lowest value in May, followed by a sudden rise in June and an abrupt fall in July but continued to rise almost steadily in the succeeding months till it recorded the highest value at the end of the year. The price of Arhar rose till March but declined afterwards and recorded the lowest value in June followed by a steady rise in the subsequent months with slight oscillations, till it attained its peak value in December 1950.

There was decrease in the area under cotton, as compared with the corresponding figure of the previous year but a marked increase in the total outturn and consequently the average outturn also increased to a marked extent. The area under wheat decreased a little but the total outturn registered a moderate rise and so the average yield had a moderate increase. As for rice, the area increased to a slight extent but the total outturn registered a marked fall and hence there was a considerable decrease in the average outturn. There was a moderate increase in the area under sugarcane but only a slight increase in the total outturn and hence the average outturn decreased slightly.

Land is held on Zamindari tenure in Agra and Taluqdari tenure in Oudh. The principal land owners in Oudh are the Taluqdars, some of whom own very large estates. The area held in Taluqdari tenure amounts to 54 per cent of the total area in Oudh.

The State Legislative Assembly passed on August 8, 1946 a resolution accepting the principle of abolition of Zamindari system in the State. With this end in view the U.P. State Legislature passed the U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Bill, 1950. The Bill, as passed, has received the assent of the Governor of U.P. and the Indian President. The validity of certain sections of the Act was first challenged in the High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. The Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Act and on July 1, 1952 Government started taking over the Zamindaris.*

There is a Government College of Agriculture at Kanpur offering agriculture and allied sciences upto post-graduate standard and 4 Government Schools of Agriculture at Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr, Chirgaon (Jhansi) and Hawalbagh (Almora) offering a special two years' Diploma Course in Agriculture aiming at giving the students a practical training in Agriculture. In addition there are non-Government Agricultural Institutions, namely, Agricultural Institute, Allahabad; Balwant Rajput College, Agra; K.E.M.U. Jat College, Lakhauti (Bulandshahr) and Jat Vedic Agricultural College, Barauti (Meerut) teaching upto degree standard and several other Government and non-Government Agricultural institutions which impart instruction in agriculture upto High School and Intermediate standard. The Allahabad Agricultural Institute imparts training in agricultural engineering also upto degree standards.

THE PEOPLE

The population is mainly Hindu. The 1951 census disclosed slight variations in the communal percentages. The Hindus were 85·05 per cent as against 83·02 per cent in 1941, the Muslims numbering 14·28 per cent as against 15·54 per cent at the previous census. The total of all other communities was ·67 per cent comprising Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, other Christians, Sikhs, Jains, Parsees, Buddhists, Jews, Tribes other than Scheduled Castes and of persons who declared themselves as belonging to no caste or religion. Among the Hindus are included Scheduled Castes, caste Hindus and Arya Samajists.

The three main physical types are Dravidian, Aryan and Mongoloid, the latter being confined to the Himalayan and sub-Himalayan districts and the former to south Mirzapur and Bundelkhand, whilst the high caste Aryans are frequent in the western districts of the State. Most of the people, however, show a mixed Aryan-Dravidian origin.

The spoken language of the State is Hindustani, written in Nagri and Persian characters. There are distinct literatures in the Hindi and Urdu languages respectively. But Hindi is the language of the vast majority of the people and Government have made Hindi written in the Devanagari script the State language of Uttar Pradesh.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The main units of local self-government are the district and municipal boards. They are elected bodies headed by non-officials. Most of the Municipal Boards have executive officers to whom certain administrative powers are reserved. The principal official functionary in the case of District Boards, is the Secretary to whom also certain powers are reserved. The administrative functions of the Municipal and District Boards are performed by the President and Executive Officer or the Secretary, but the Boards themselves are directly responsible for most of the administration. In the case of the District Boards the powers, etc. are shared to a larger extent by their executive committees installed after the general election of 1948. The constitution of Municipal and District Boards is now being liberalised, with direct election of chairman, widened franchise on the basis of adult franchise with reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes as the main features of the reform.

The general elections both of District and Municipal Boards on the above basis are expected to be held in 1952.

The District Boards obtain 54.28 per cent of their income from Government grants. The other chief sources of income are the local rate levied on land owners and the tax on property. The latter tax is levied so far by only 27 Boards out of a total of 49. The chief sources of municipal income are the octroi or terminal tax, toll and house-tax.

JUSTICE

The High Court of Judicature at Allahabad exercises jurisdiction over the whole of the State as one single unit. For the convenience of the public of Avadh and to avoid sudden dislocation, a Bench of this High Court works at Lucknow throughout the year. The sanctioned strength of the amalgamated High Court consists of 22 permanent Judges including the Chief Justice.

There are 37 posts of District and Sessions Judges of which eight are held by officers belonging to the Indian Civil Service, and the rest by U.P. Higher Judicial Service Officers and Officers of the U.P.C.S. (Judicial Branch). With effect from July 1, 1951, the strength of the U.P. Higher Judicial Service was fixed at 37 District and Sessions Judges and 45 Civil and Sessions Judges. The U.P. Judicial Service Rules have also been amended so that women are eligible for recruitment to the service and candidates are required to possess a thorough knowledge of Hindi. For future recruitment, candidates will be required to have put in at least three years' practice at the bar. Usually the Judges do the sessions work and exercise appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and in certain cases under the U.P. Tenancy Act.

The District Judges have under the Indian Companies Act been invested with the power to try company law cases in respect of companies whose subscribed capital does not exceed Rs. 50,000. Prior to this, such cases were decided only by the High Court and the District Judge, Kanpur. The Jurisdiction of the District Judge, Kanpur, has not been curtailed.

Some civil judges in the State have been invested with powers of Assistant Sessions Judges to try Sessions cases of lesser importance and some munsiffs have been invested with magisterial powers for trying criminal cases.

Appeals from munsiffs always lie to the District Judge while those from the Civil Judges go to the High Court except in cases of a value of Rs. 5,000 or less which are heard by the District Judge. Small cause court judges ordinarily try suits to the value of Rs. 500 but judges presiding over small causes courts are empowered to try suits of which the value does not exceed Rs. 1,000. There are also honorary munsiffs whose jurisdiction is limited to Rs. 200.

District Officers and their assistants including tahsildars, preside in criminal courts as Magistrates and as Collectors and Assistant Collectors, in rent and revenue courts and dispose of a good deal of the work. Honorary Magistrates who function in almost all the districts deal with criminal cases. Besides, magisterial powers had been conferred as an experimental measure for a period upto May 31, 1951 in the first instance, upon some suitable sub-Registrars of the State to enable them to assist in the disposal of criminal case work. Judicial officers have been appointed temporarily all over the State to assist in the disposal of rent and revenue cases. The number of Judicial Officers working at present is 175. Sixty Judicial Officers have been made permanent with effect from April 1, 1951 and the rest of them continue on a temporary basis.

A scheme for the separation of judicial and executive functions was introduced in the State in 8 districts in 1949. From July 1950, in view of the successful working of the scheme, it was extended to 10 more Districts. In these 18 Districts Additional District Magistrates (Judicial) have been appointed to do purely judicial work independently of the District Magistrates. Under this scheme the judicial side of the revenue work and criminal cases, which used to be done by ordinary magistrates, are now done by Judicial Officers. These Officers have no concern with the executive work of the Government. Appeals from the orders of all Magistrates now lie only to Sessions Judges.

Kumaun was brought under the civil jurisdiction of the High Court in 1926. The Deputy and Assistant Commissioners exercise inferior civil powers in this Division which has no separate civil courts. The Judicial Officers in Kumaun have powers to deal with civil suits upto a valuation of Rs. 5,000. They do purely Judicial (Criminal and Civil) work and take no part in the executive administration. In the rest of the State there are civil judges, judges of small cause courts and munsiffs who dispose of civil suits. The jurisdiction of a civil judge extends to all original suits without pecuniary limit and a munsiff can hear cases ordinarily of a value not exceeding Rs. 2,000 and if specially empowered up to Rs. 5,000.

The Judicial Reforms Committee, appointed by the Government to enquire into the administration of justice in this State, with particular reference to the causes accounting for the delay in disposal of the cases and other factors which encourage unnecessary litigation, has submitted its report. The Committee has recommended measures for simplification of the procedure, curtailment of unnecessary evidence, elimination of concurrent and overlapping jurisdiction of different classes of courts and securing greater efficiency in disposal of cases. The report is at present engaging the attention of the Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

The Public Works Department (Buildings, Roads and Irrigation Branches), is under the Hon'ble Minister for Communications and the post of Secretary to Government is held by a member of the Indian Civil Service.

The Buildings and Roads Branch is administered by one Chief Engineer, assisted by one Additional Chief Engineer. The State is divided into five circles and 22 divisions. Each circle is in the charge of a Superintending Engineer and each division is under an Executive Engineer. This Branch of P.W.D. is entrusted with the maintenance of all provincial metalled and unmetalled roads and the construction of all departmental buildings (except those of the Irrigation Branch) each costing more than Rs. 7,500.

COMMUNICATIONS

The road construction scheme was proposed to be spread over 10 years in two phases of 3 and 7 years respectively costing nearly 69 crores. On the completion of the first phase of the programme which was estimated to cost 15·5 crores the State would have had 9,631 miles of metalled roads, 5,611 miles of unmetalled roads and 508 miles of cement concrete tracks. On the completion of the second phase of the programme the State would have had 15,160 miles of metalled roads, 19,000 miles of unmetalled roads and 3,000 miles of cement concrete tracks.

The phase I post-war roads programme, the revised cost of which is about 21·5 crores and which was started in 1947 could not be continued during the year under review owing to financial stringency.

The programme achieved till the end of December 1951 is given as follows:—

	Proposed mileages.	*Completed mileages.*	
(1) Reconstruction:			
(a) local D. B. Roads	2,419	2,061	
(b) Cement concreting of Provincial Highway Roads	45	7¼	
(2) New Construction:			
(a) Metalled Roads:			
P. H's.	910		
M. D. Rs.	732		
	1,642	761	completed upto inter cost stage.
(b) Unmetalled Roads:			
O. D. Rs.	3,708		
V. Rs.	1,947		
	5,655	4,582	earth work only completed.
(c) C. C. Tracks	501	14¼	

The incomplete work of Phase I has now been merged with the National Five-Year Plan of the State in which a provision amounting to Rs. 522·36 lakhs, has been made for works on roads (other than National Highways) upto 1955-56.

BUILDINGS

Buildings costing about 151·73 lakhs were contemplated for construction during the year 1951-52. The more important buildings which have been under construction since 1949-50 are as follows:—Residences for members of Legislatures at Lucknow; Extension of Medical College, at Lucknow; Establishment of 103 additional dispensaries in rural areas; Construction of a new Government Press Building at Lucknow; Construction of Buildings in connection with the Government Occupational Institute, Lucknow; Construction of Government Precision Instrument Factory at Lucknow; Construction of a New Veterinary College at Mathura; Establishment of a Central School for the Preliminary Training of Nurses at Kanpur; Construction of quarters for 180 Nursing Orderlies at Branch Dispensaries in Uttar Pradesh; Construction of 20 Basic Seed Stores; Construction of buildings for Government Leather Working School and Hostel at Kanpur; Construction of buildings in connection with Ganga Khadir Colonization Scheme at Mowana; Construction of buildings in connection with the extension of Deoria town; Construction of Extension to the High Court Buildings at Allahabad; Establishment of a Drug Research Institute at Lucknow.

Besides these buildings, this department is also supervising the construction of cement factory buildings and the erection of the plant and machinery, etc. of the Cement Factory Project at Mirzapur.

IRRIGATION

The Irrigation Branch in Uttar Pradesh is divided into Circles and Divisions, covering all the existing irrigation schemes in the State namely the Ganga, the Eastern Yamuna, and the Agra Canals, the Sarda Canal, the Bundelkhand Canals and the Tube-wells, and is administered by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch assisted by an Additional Chief Engineer. These State Irrigation Schemes can at present irrigate upto 78 lakh acres annually.

In Bundelkhand there are plans for the following Dams and Canals namely Lalitpur Dam, Nagwa Dam on Karamnasa River in Mirzapur District, Bundhis in Jhansi and Hamirpur Districts, Saprar Dam and Canal Project, Rangawan Dam and Belan Canal System. The following schemes also have been under construction *viz.*, Canal and Tube-well in Eastern Districts, Tube-wells in Deoria, Gorakhpur and Basti districts, Kumaun Irrigations Project, Sarda Hydel Scheme, Mohammadpur Power House, Pathri Power House, Rihand Dam Project and Yamuna Hydel Scheme.

ELECTRICITY

Hydro-electric schemes, namely, the Sarda Power House Construction Circle (for civil work), Ganga Hydro-electric Circle, and the Sarda Hydro-electric Circle, are under the administration of the Chief Engineers, Irrigation Branch and the Electricity Branch respectively.

The following schemes have also been investigated namely the Nayar Dam Project, Ramganga Dam Scheme, Kothri Dam Scheme, Pinder Hydro-Electric Development, Khoh River Project, Malin River Project and Power Potentialities on Bhagirathi River.

A preliminary report on the schemes has been submitted to Government for consideration.

POLICE

The Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General, assisted by eight Deputy Inspectors-General, including one Deputy Inspector-General, Headquarters and Railways, one Deputy Inspector-General, Criminal Investigation Department, one Deputy Inspector-General of State Armed Constabulary and Training and five Deputy Inspectors-General of Police for Ranges, an Assistant Inspector-General of Police, Railways, one Assistant to I.G. of Police, one Additional Assistant to I.G. of Police, 55 Superintendents of Police, 14 Assistant Superintendents and 186 (permanent and temporary) Deputy Superintendents. There is a Police Training College at Moradabad under one Superintendent of Police as Principal and two Deputy Superintendents of Police, one of whom is designated as Adjutant and the other as Assistant Principal. There is also a Police Training School at Sitapur under a Commandant. There is a Criminal Investigation Department with a Deputy Inspector-General in charge and 5 Superintendents of Police and 28 Deputy Superintendents of Police. There is a State Armed Constabulary with 10 Battalions comprising 60 Companies under the command of the Deputy Inspector-General of State Armed Constabulary and Training. In this force there are 10 Commandants of the rank of Superintendent of Police and 20 Assistant Commandants and 2 Staff Officers and 10 Adjutants of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police (all temporary). There is also a Wireless Telegraphy organization under a Wireless Officer of the rank of Superintendent of Police and three Assistant Wireless Officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent of Police.

The Anti-Corruption Department now forms a part of the Investigation Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department.

Jails.—There are six central prisons including one Model Prison, 49 District Jails, a Juvenile Jail, a Sub-jail and a Reformatory School. The prison administration is under the charge of an Inspector-General of Prisons assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General. All central prisons, the first class district jails and the T.B. Concentration Jail at Sultanpur, have whole-time superintendents. There are at Lucknow a Jail Training School, the only institution of its kind in India, and a Jails Depot for the display and sale of jail-made goods.

The U.P. First Offenders Probation Act (Act 6 of 1938) which deals with the releases on probation of first offenders has been extended in its entirety to 16 districts. One Chief Probation Officer and 20 Probation Officers have been appointed under the Act.

EDUCATION

Education is maintained partly by the State and partly by means of grants-in-aid. There are six Universities, the four residential Univer-

* The Act applies to 6.02 crore acres out of 7.22 crores in the State (80 per cent.). The compensation is eight times the annual income, the total compensation amounting to between Rs. 125 and 150 crores. Compensations of Rs. 50,000 and less would be paid in cash; others in non-negotiable bonds at 2½ per cent interest redeemed in 40 years.

sities of Allahabad, Lucknow, Aligarh (Muslim) and Banaras (Hindu) and the affiliating University of Agra and one Engineering University at Roorkee.

Agra University has so far affiliated 46 Colleges.

There are 988 Higher Secondary Schools which prepare boys and girls for the High Schools and Intermediate Examinations conducted by the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh, which prescribes Courses and controls examinations.

There are 81 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 108 Junior High Schools for boys and 37 Government Higher Secondary Schools and 55 Junior High Schools for girls. The new set-up removes all distinction between the Hindustani and Anglo-Hindustani Education and there is now one unified ladder from the beginning of the education of a child upto the higher secondary (pre-university) stage. The Isabella Thoburn College and Mahila Vidyalaya Colleges at Lucknow and the Women's Degree College at Aligarh impart university education to girls.

The St. Joseph College, Naini Tal, St. George Intermediate College, Mussoorie, Sherwood Inter College, Naini Tal and La Martinier College, Lucknow are among the best known "European schools", in the State which teach upto the Intermediate stage. All Saints Diocesan College, Naini Tal, has a teachers' training department for women teachers and also a Cambridge Higher Certificate Class. Besides these, there are many other "European" educational institutions both in the hills and plains, which are attended by students from all over India and open to all with no restriction of caste or creed.

Government maintain (L.T.) training colleges for male teachers in Lucknow, Allahabad, Agra and Banaras. Government also maintain a Central Pedagogical Research Institute with a Basic Section at Allahabad. There is also a (C.T.) College of Home Science and Craft for Women maintained by Government. Government have also a constructive Training College at Lucknow which gives training to graduates and under-graduates in constructive subjects for L.T. and C.T. diploma. Government also maintain Training Colleges for women—C.T. at Lucknow and Bareilly and L.T. at Agra. Besides this, a number of aided institutions run L.T. Classes. The Lucknow University also runs training classes for women at the Isabella Thoburn College.

The Allahabad University has started a course leading to M.Ed. degree but this is confined to those who have obtained the diploma of L.T. or B.T. elsewhere.

The Lucknow University has an L.T. Diploma for graduate teachers and an M.Ed. degree in Education which can be taken after passing L.T., C.T. or B.T.

The Banaras Hindu University has also a B.T. Degree for Graduate Teachers and also B.Ed. and M.Ed. Degrees in Education which can be taken after passing the B.T. of the University or L.T. of other Universities.

The Muslim University, Aligarh, has a B.T. Degree for Graduate Teachers and also M.Ed. Degree in Education, which can be taken after passing the L.T. or B.T.

Technical Education.—There is a Department of Mining and Metallurgy in the Banaras Hindu University where four years' courses of training are provided, leading to degrees in the two subjects. This is the only University in India where training in these two industrial subjects is available. There is a Technical Institute known as the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and a Central Technical Institute at Kanpur; a school of Arts and Crafts at Lucknow; three Government Technical Institutes at Lucknow, Gorakhpur and Jhansi respectively; one Polytechnic Institute at Srinagar (Garhwal); five carpentry schools, one known as Central Wood Working Institute, Bareilly; others at Faizabad, Naini Tal and Dehra Dun; six weaving schools, one known as Central Weaving Institute at Banaras, others at Mau (Azamgarh), Kairabad (Sitapur), Amroha (Moradabad), Muzzaffarnagar, and Bulandshahr and one Metal Working School at Aligarh; two Leather Working Schools at Kanpur and Meerut, one Tanning School at Fatehpur; and one Brassware School at Banaras known as Batuk Prasad Khatri Industrial Institute. There is also a Technical College and Leather Working School at Dayalbagh, Agra.

There has been a Government Engineering College at Roorkee known as the Thomason College, which has been converted into an Engineering University with effect from November 25, 1949 known as the Roorkee University. There is a school of Arts and Crafts and two Civil Engineering Schools at Lucknow. At the Banaras Hindu University there is a five years' course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. There is a Government Agriculture College at Kanpur and 5 Government Agriculture schools at Gorakhpur, Bulandshahr, Ghazipur, Chiragaon (Dist. Jhansi) and Havalbagh (Dist. Almora). In addition, there are non-Government Agricultural institutions, namely Agricultural Institute, Allahabad, Balwant Rajput College, Agra, K.E.M.U. Jat College, Lakhauti (Dist. Bulandshahr) and Jat Vedic Agricultural College, Baraut (Dist. Meerut), teaching upto Degree standard and several other non-Government Agricultural institutions which impart instruction in Agriculture upto High School and Intermediate standard.

Law, Medical, Veterinary.—Education in Law is given at four residential Universities and at the Agra and Meerut Colleges and at the Dayanand Anglo-Vedic and Sanatan Dharma Colleges at Kanpur, and at the Bareilly College. Instruction in Commerce for the B.Com. degree of the Agra University is given in the Sanatan Dharma and the D.A.V. Colleges at Kanpur and in the St. John's College at Agra, Bareilly College, Bareilly, and Balwant Rajput College, Agra. A Commerce Department for the B.Com. degree is also attached to Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow Universities.

The Gandhi Memorial Medical College, Lucknow, which is managed by the Lucknow University prepares candidates for the M.B.B.S. and higher degrees of the Lucknow University. There is also a Government Medical College at Agra which is affiliated to the Agra University. This College is known as the Sarojini Naidu Medical College, Agra. The Lucknow University has recently started an Ayurvedic College under a new faculty and has framed a six years' course of study leading to the degree of B.I.M.S. There is a college of Ayurveda attached to the Banaras Hindu University and a college of Unani Tib attached to the Muslim University, Aligarh. The Board of Indian Medicine, U.P., established by Government in 1926, prescribes courses and holds examinations for Ayurvedic and Unani Colleges affiliated to it.

The U.P. College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Mathura, imparts training in Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry and prepares students for the degree of B.V.S.C.

Public Schools.—There are five public schools in the State namely, (1) St. Joseph Academy, Dehra Dun, (2) Col. Brown's Cambridge School, Dehra Dun, (3) Colvin Taluqdars College, Lucknow, (4) Doon School, Dehra Dun, (5) Birla Vidya Mandir, Naini-Tal. These schools are run on the same or on a modified form of a British Public School in England to suit conditions in India and lay as much stress on extra-curricular activities both physical and literary as on the work in the class-room. Its main object is character building. The Bureau of Psychology make group tests of intelligence and the Central Pedagogical Institute, Allahabad finds new ways and means in child education.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH

The Director of Medical and Health Services controls Medical and Health Departments. He is assisted at headquarters by one Additional Director, three Deputy Directors (one for General duties, one for Women's Medical Services and one for Indian Medicine) and one Superintendent for Nursing Services. Regional Organisation exists only for Public Health work and consists of nine Assistant Directors—four for general Public Health duties in different areas, and five for the special subjects of Malaria, Epidemiology, Health Education, Maternity and Child Welfare and Laboratories. There is also an Assistant Drugs Controller, one officer for Medical Work concerning Employees State Insurance, a Nutrition Officer, a Public Analyst, a Chemical Examiner and an Industrial Hygiene Officer.

The Local Medical Organisation consists of a Civil Surgeon who controls all Medical Institutions in the District, viz., the District Headquarters Hospital, Jail and Police Hospitals, Women's Hospitals and Rural Dispensaries.

The Rural Health Organisation maintained by Government consists of one District Medical Officer of Health, one or more Epidemic Medical Officer and one Assistant Medical Officer of Health for each district and one or more Epidemic Assistants according to necessity. Each tehsil has also been provided with a disinfecting gang working under a Sanitary Inspector. There are Malaria and Kalazar units in districts where these diseases are prevalent in a greater measure. District Boards employ one Sanitary Inspector for each tehsil; one Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination and a number of Vaccinators according to size and density of population.

Out of 120 municipal towns 51 have wholetime Medical Officers of Health. Fourteen larger of these have also whole-time school Health Officers with a separate clinic for treatment of scholars. Subordinate staff in municipal towns comprises Sanitary Inspectors, Jamadars, Sweepers and Vaccinators, all maintained by Municipal Boards.

All District Hospitals, Jail and Police Hospitals and 276 out of 651 rural dispensaries are maintained by Government. The rest of the dispensaries numbering 375 are maintained by District and Municipal Boards, Trusts and other bodies. There are 287 maternity centres of which 213 are maintained by Government, 32 by Municipal Boards, 14 by District Boards and 27 by Red Cross and one by Cantonment Board.

There is a Health School for the training of Health Visitors and Midwives and an Institute for the training of Sanitary Inspectors. There are Nurses' Training centres at six places and Compounders' Training Classes at nine places.

Government maintain a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Bhowali with accommodation for 196 beds. In addition to the T.B. Clinics run by the U.P. T.B. Association, there are eight more Sanatoria or T.B. Clinics in the State, namely, the Kasturba T.B. Clinic, Lucknow (24 beds); Hill Crest Sanatorium, Gathia District, Naini Tal, (43 beds); Sri Mangla Prasad Sanatorium, Banaras (12 beds); Karelabagh Sanatorium, Allahabad (20 beds); Mission Sanatorium, Almora (36 beds); Central T.B. Clinic, Kanpur (eight beds); Labour T.B. Clinic, Kanpur (four beds) and the T.B. Ward at the Lala Lajpat Rai Hospital, Kanpur (22 beds).

There are 15 leper hospitals and asylums in all maintained by Mission and other bodies, to which Government give aid. One touring unit for survey and treatment of leprosy has been started by Government for eastern districts.

The Eye Hospitals at Sitapur and Aligarh are run by public Trusts. They are doing excellent work and get substantial Government grant. The Manohar Das Eye Hospital, Allahabad, is a Government institution. An annual grant of Rs. 50,000 is sanctioned to the different hospitals for eye relief work in rural areas. Besides, this year a grant of Rs. 16,000 has been given to eight eastern districts for eye relief work. Also, the mobile units of the Aligarh Eye Hospital is doing eye relief work in the districts of Aligarh, Dehra Dun, Saharanpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Bijnor, Rampur, Budaun, Tehri Garhwal, Bulandshahr, Mathura, Etah and Moradabad. The Sitapur Eye Hospital works in the districts of Garhwal, Almora and Naini Tal.

Government continued their efforts towards the development and the reorganisation of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. 519 State indigenous dispensaries including those taken over from the merged States and enclaves, are already working in the rural areas. In addition to these, 314 local Board dispensaries, 72 subsidized dispensaries and 54 subsidised practitioners are also working in the interior of the districts. They are under the charge of qualified vaids and hakims and under the administrative control of the Deputy Director (Ayurved). Fourteen Inspectors (qualified vaids and hakims) are employed under him for their inspection. The Board of Indian Medicine was established as a Statutory body, with wide powers with effect from July 1, 1947, and thereafter it kept extending its activities under the provisions of the U.P. Indian Medicine Act, 1939. The State Pharmacy established at Lucknow in 1949, to manufacture indigenous medicines of standard quality, has since made satisfactory progress. The production of medicines in the Pharmacy is expected to increase next year when it will start manufacturing medicines with the aid of modern machinery.

Government also run a depot at Patwadangar in Naini Tal District for the manufacture of small pox vaccines and have another organization at Lucknow which manufactures anti-cholera vaccine.

1952-53 BUDGET

	(In lakhs) Revised, 1951-52	(In lakhs) Estimate, 1952-53
Revenue Receipts	5,705·97	6,254·90
Revenue Expenditure	5,705·97	6,301·73
Deficit		46·83
Capital Expenditure	1,538·72	1,705·82

The grant for the Education Department stands at Rupees eight crores. Capital expenditure on irrigation schemes is now Rs. 336 lakhs; hydro-electric works Rs. 329 lakhs; industrial development Rs. 2 crores. Revenue and Capital expenditure incurred on the construction of new roads and buildings was Rs. 20 crores. The amount invested in nationalising transport in certain areas of the State exceeds Rs. 3 crores. No additional taxation has been proposed.

1951 CENSUS

The population of U.P. has gone up by nearly 11.8 per cent during the last decade. It stands at present at 632.54 lakhs as against 565.44 lakhs in 1941 representing an increase of 66.71 lakhs. It will be noted that during the last 30 years the population of U.P. has gone up by about 35.4 per cent while there was an actual decrease of about 4 per cent between 1901 and 1921.

Among the revenue Divisions the highest increase of population has been registered by Meerut Division (17.5) followed by Allahabad Division (15.7) and Banaras Division (14.2). The lowest increase is in the Jhansi Division (5.1).

Among the districts the largest increase has been registered by Dehra Dun (36.08) followed by Kanpur (24.7) and Meerut (20.28). The lowest increase was registered by Hamirpur (.7) followed by Shahjahanpur (2.1) and Pilibhit (2.8).

Along with the growth of the population the average density of population per square mile has increased from 498 in 1941 to 557 in 1951. The districts in which there is the largest density are Lucknow (1,156), Ballia (1,010), Banaras (1,007), while those with the lowest density are Tehri Garhwal (91), Garhwal (114), Naini Tal (127), Almora (141), Jhansi (225), Mirzapur (233), Hamirpur (243), Banda (267), Dehra Dun (302) and Jalaun (315).

It will appear that the rural population of U.P. increased by only 10.2 per cent as against an over-all increase of 11.8 per cent. Among the districts which registered a rural increase of over 15 per cent are Sultanpur, Naini Tal, Ghazipur, Meerut, Azamgarh, Kanpur and Muzaffarnagar. District Hamirpur actually registered a decrease of 0.7 per cent while the districts of Rampur, Pilibhit, Shahjahanpur, Jalaun, Kheri and Tehri Garhwal recorded an increase of under 5 per cent.

Among the districts the highest increase was registered by Dehra Dun (83.1) followed by Garhwal (63.9), Jalaun (43.6), Rampur (44.3), Kanpur (44.6), Meerut (38.3) and Banaras (39.8).

The urban population of U.P. increased by 22.9 per cent as against the general increase of 11.8 per cent.

Among the cities the highest increase was registered by Dehra Dun (84.4), followed by Ghaziabad (83.5), Ferozabad (61.3), Rampur (50.3), Kanpur (44.7), Faizabad (43.1), Meerut (37.7) and Hardwar (40.5). Lucknow registered an increase of 28.3 per cent, Agra of 32.2 per cent, Banaras of 35.2 and Allahabad of 27.4 per cent. The lowest increase among the cities were registered by Pilibhit (3.4%), Budaun (2.8%), Amroha (5.6%) and Bareilly (8.0%), while Shahjahanpur recorded a net decrease of 4.8 per cent.

The total number of displaced persons in the State is 4.8 lakhs. This includes both registered and unregistered displaced persons. The districts in which there is the highest population of displaced persons are Meerut 68,113, Saharanpur 65,684, Dehra Dun 48,080, Kanpur 45,251, Agra 44,695 and Lucknow 29,478 comprising 64 per cent of the total population of displaced persons.

The number of females per 1,000 of males shows a slight increase from 907 in 1941 to 910 in 1951. The highest female ratio is in the districts of Garhwal (1,123), followed by Tehri Garhwal (1,095), Ballia (1,040), Almora (1,036), Pratapgarh (1,038), Jaunpur (1,023), Azamgarh (1,016) and Deoria (1,003). The districts with the lowest female ratio are Dehra Dun (715), Naini Tal (716), Kanpur (796), Saharanpur (821), Muzaffarnagar (825) and Shahjahanpur (840).

Population of Districts

Name of District	Population in 1951	Population in 1941	Variation (+)	Percentage variation (+)
UTTAR PRADESH	63,254,118	56,544,486	+ 6,671,256	+ 11·8
Meerut Division	6,718,510	5,717,048	+ 1,001,462	+ 17·5
Dehra Dun	362,005	266,018	+ 95,987	+ 36·8
Saharanpur	1,353,636	1,180,466	+ 173,170	+ 14·67
Muzaffarnagar	1,221,768	1,056,759	+ 165,009	+ 15·61
Meerut	2,281,217	1,896,582	+ 384,635	+ 20·28
Bulandshahr	1,499,884	1,317,223	+ 182,661	+ 13·87
Agra Division	6,075,402	5,329,731	+ 745,671	+ 13·99
Aligarh	1,543,506	1,372,641	+ 170,865	+ 12·45
Mathura	912,264	811,251	+ 101,013	+ 12·5
Agra	1,501,391	1,288,478	+ 212,913	+ 16·52
Mainpuri	993,890	872,601	+ 121,289	+ 13·89
Etah	1,124,351	984,760	+ 139,591	+ 14·17
Rohilkhand Division	7,217,666	6,673,038	+ 544,623	+ 8·16
Bareilly	1,269,233	1,176,197	+ 93,036	+ 7·91
Bijnor	984,196	910,223	+ 73,973	+ 8·1
Budaun	1,251,152	1,162,322	+ 88,830	+ 7·6
Moradabad	1,660,955	1,473,151	+ 187,804	+ 12·7
Shahjahanpur	1,004,378	983,385	+ 20,993	+ 2·1
Pilibhit	504,428	490,718	+ 13,710	+ 2·8
Rampur	543,324	477,042	+ 66,282	+ 13·9
Allahabad Division	6,960,438	6,013,978	+ 946,460	+ 15·7
Farrukhabad	1,092,641	955,573	+ 137,068	+ 14·3
Etawah	970,695	883,264	+ 87,431	+ 9·9
Kanpur	1,939,867	1,556,247	+ 383,620	+ 24·7
Fatehpur	908,985	806,944	+ 102,041	+ 12·6
Allahabad	2,048,250	1,811,950	+ 236,300	+ 13·0
Jhansi Division	2,888,522	2,748,993	+ 139,529	+ 5·1
Jhansi	877,607	831,043	+ 46,564	+ 5·6
Jalaun	555,239	516,984	+ 38,255	+ 7·4
Hamirpur	665,429	660,747	+ 4,682	+ ·7
Banda	790,247	740,219	+ 50,028	+ 6·8
Banaras Division	6,849,031	5,996,685	+ 852,346	+ 14·2
Banaras	1,978,634	1,670,057	+ 308,577	+ 18·5
Mirzapur	1,017,289	899,929	+ 117,360	+ 13·0
Jaunpur	1,517,173	1,387,439	+ 129,734	+ 9·4
Ghazipur	1,141,278	985,380	+ 155,898	+ 15·8
Ballia	1,194,657	1,053,880	+ 140,777	+ 13·4
Gorakhpur Division	8,831,241	7,972,108	+ 859,133	+ 10·8
Gorakhpur	2,238,588	1,993,661	+ 244,927	+ 12·3
Deoria	2,102,627	1,969,913	+ 132,714	+ 6·7
Basti	2,387,603	2,185,641	+ 201,962	+ 9·2
Azamgarh	2,102,423	1,822,893	+ 279,530	+ 15·3

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SECRETARY'S BRANCH

Kuldip Narayan Singh, I.A.S.	*Secretary, Local Self-Government (Offg.).*
Hari Har Lal Bhargava, B.Com.	*Under-Secretary, Local Self-Govt. Branch (Tempy.).*
Haroon Ahmed, B.Sc.	*Asstt. Secretary, Local Self-Govt. Branch (Offg.).*
Yagya Datta Shukla, B.A.	*Superintendent, Municipal (A) Deptt.*
Shiam Charan Khanna, B.A.	*Superintendent, Municipal (B) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Krishna Swarup Gupta, M.Sc.	*Superintendent, L.S.G. Deptt. (Offg.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

Bhagwat Narain Bhargava, B.A., LL.B.	*Director of Panchayats, U.P. and ex-Officio Deputy Secretary, Panchayat Raj Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Devi Prasad Shukla	*Asstt. Director of Panchayats, U.P. (Tempy.).*
Rup Narain Tripathi	*Assistant Director of Panchayats, U.P. (Tempy.).*
Sudarshan Deo, M.A., B.Sc. (Agri.)	*Publicity Officer-cum-Editor, Panchayat Raj Deptt. (Tempy.).*

INDUSTRIES SECRETARY'S BRANCH

Amba Dat Pande, I.A.S.	*Secretary, Industries Branch (Offg.).*
Shiva Prasad Pandey, M.A.	*Deputy Secretary, Industries Branch (Tempy.).*
Muhammad Zunnurain, B.A. (Hons.), M.A.	*Under-Secretary, Industries Branch (Tempy.).*
P. L. Sondhi, B.A. (Hons.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.).	*Under-Secretary, Industries Branch (Tempy.).*
Rameshwar Lal, B.A., LL.B.	*Asstt. Secretary, Industries Deptt. (Offg.).*
Onkar Prasad Mathur, B.A., LL.B.	*Superintendent, Industries (B) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Sughar Lal Yadav, B.Com.	*Superintendent, Labour Deptt. (Offg.).*
Hari Krishna, B.A.	*Superintendent, Industries (C) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Rajani Ranjan Chakravarti, B.A.	*Superintendent, Industries (A) Deptt. (Offg.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

Kamal Kishore Agarwala, B.Sc., LL.B.	*Officer on Special Duty, Industries Deptt. (Tempy.).*

AGRICULTURE SECRETARY'S BRANCH

A. N. Jha, I.C.S.	*Secretary, Agriculture Deptt. and Food Production Commissioner, U.P. (Tempy.).*
Raziul Hasan Chishti, I.A.S.	*Joint Secretary, Agriculture Deptt. (Tempy.).*
H. W. Warde-Jones, I.A.S.	*Deputy Secretary, Agriculture Deptt.*
Bisheshar Nath Verma, B.A.	*Under Secretary, Agriculture Deptt.*
Mohd. Nafis Jalil, B.Sc., LL.B., D.P.A. (Lond.).	*Asstt. Secretary (Offg.).*
A. B. Buck	*Superintendent, Agriculture (A) Deptt.*
Shyam Sunder Mehrotra, B.A.	*Superintendent, Food Production and Colonization Deptt.*
Babu Ram Pathak, M.A.	*Superintendent, Agriculture (B) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Purnanand Lal, B.Sc.	*Superintendent, Rural Development and Co-operative Deptt. (Offg.).*
Abdul Sattar Siddiqi	*Superintendent, Animal Husbandry Deptt. (Tempy.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

H. B. Shahi, M.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., D.T.U.M.	*Animal Husbandry Commr.-cum-Officer on Spl. Duty (Tempy.).*
T. D. Pande, M.Sc.	*Deputy Food Production Commr. (Finance) (Tempy.).*
R. N. Mathur	*Deputy Food Production Commr. (Tractors and Reclamation) at the Headquarters of Govt. in addition to his duties as Liaison Officer, Disposals (Tempy.).*

PLANNING SECRETARY'S BRANCH

K. B. Bhatia, I.C.S.	*Secretary, Planning Deptt. and Development Commr. at the Headquarters of Govt. (Tempy.).*
Ram Sahay, I.A.S.	*Deputy Development Commr. (U.P.) (Tempy.).*
G. D. Tripathi	*P.A. to Development Commissioner (Tempy.).*
Iftikar Ahmad, B.A.	*Superintendent, Planning Deptt. (Tempy.).*

MEDICAL SECRETARY'S BRANCH

J. O. N. Sukla, I.A.S.	*Secretary, Medical and Public Health Departments.*
Keshava Prasad Srivastava	*Asstt. Secretary, Medical Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Girija Prasad Srivastava, B.A.	*Superintendent, Medical (B) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Vidya Prakash, B.A., LL.B.	*Superintendent, Medical (A) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Vishan Swarup, B.A., LL.B.	*Superintendent, Public Health Deptt. (Offg.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

Shambu Nath	*Officer on Spl. Duty, Public Health Deptt. (For Reorganisation of Temples).*
Krishna Pratap, B.A., B.Sc.	*Public Relations Officer in Medical and Public Health and Food & Civil Supplies Deptts. Also Joint Secretary, U.P. Controls Enquiry Committee (Tempy.).*

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES SECRETARY'S BRANCH

K. P. Bhargava, I.C.S.	*Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. and Commr., Food and Civil Supplies, U.P.*
Trimbak Lal Mahendra, I.A.S.	*Joint Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. and Addl. Commr., Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Tempy.).*
Raja Roy Singh, I.A.S.	*Asstt. Commr. (Rationing), Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. and ex-Officio Under-Secretary to Govt. in the Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Girja Prasad Pandey, I.A.S.	*Asstt. Commr. (Distribution), Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. and ex-Officio Under-Secretary to Govt. in the Food and Civil Supplies Deptt. (Tempy.).*
M. A. Michael, B.A.	*Asstt. Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies Deptt., U.P. (Tempy.).*
Mohammad Hamid Hanafi, B.Sc.	*Superintendent, Food and Civil Supplies (B) Deptt.*
Rajendra Prasad Sinha	*Superintendent, Food and Civil Supplies (C) Deptt.*
Tripurari Saran Srivastava	*Superintendent, Food and Civil Supplies (A) Deptt. (Tempy.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

Krishna Chandra Joshi, M.A.	*Director of Inspections and Enforcement, Food and Civil Supplies Deptt., U.P. (Tempy.).*
Shri Ram Singh	*Provincial Marketing Officer, Deptt. of Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. (Tempy.).*
Krishna Pratap, B.A., B.Sc.	*Public Relations Officer, in Medical, Public Health, Food and Civil Supplies Deptts. (Tempy.).*

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SECRETARY'S BRANCH

Raghubir Saran Das, I.A.S.	*Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Uma Shanker, I.A.S.	*Asstt. Commr., Relief and Rehabilitation, U.P. and ex-Officio Under-Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation and Evacuee Property Deptts. (Tempy.).*
Hari Deo Pradhan, M.A., LL.B.	*Asstt. Commr., Relief and Rehabilitation, U.P. and ex-Officio Under-Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Deptts. (Tempy.).*
Avinash Chandra Mathur	*Under-Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt. and Asstt. Commr., Relief and Rehabilitation, U.P. (Tempy.).*
G. R. G. Rutland	*Asstt. Secretary, Relief and Rehabilitation Deptt.*
Suraj Prakash Gupta, M.A.	*Superintendent, Relief and Rehabilitation (C) Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Raj Narain Sharma, B.A.	*Superintendent, Relief and Rehabilitation (A) Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Jainti Prasad Bhatnagar, B.A.	*Superintendent, Relief and Rehabilitation (B) Deptt. (Tempy.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

Har Kishan Lal Mahajan	*Rehabilitation Officer at the Headquarters of Govt., U.P. (Tempy.).*
J. N. C. Patrick, B.Sc., L.T.	*Education Officer, Relief and Rehabilitation (Tempy.).*
Babu Lal Khanna	*Accounts Officer, Relief and Rehabilitation (Tempy.).*
Bhagvat Prasad Kansal, M.A., LL.B.	*Accounts Officer, Relief and Rehabilitation (Tempy.).*

GOVERNORS OF UTTAR PRADESH

Sir Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1920
Sir William Marris, K.C.I.E.	1921
Sir Samuel Perry O'Donnell, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (*Offg.*).	1926
Sir Alexander Muddiman, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. Died at Naini Tal.	1928
Major Nawab Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D. (*In-charge*).	1928
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1928
Sir George Bancroft Lambert, K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*).	1930
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.	1931
Major Nawab Sir Muhammad Ahmad Said Khan of Chhatari, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., M.B.E., LL.D.	1933
Sir Malcolm Hailey, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. [afterwards (by creation) Baron Hailey.]	1933
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1934
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (*Offg.*).	1938
Sir Harry Graham Haig, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1939
Sir Maurice Garnier Hallett, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	1939
Sir Francis Verner Wylie, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.	1945
Srimati Sarojini Naidu	1947
Sri Hormasji Peroshaw Mody	1949
Sri Kanailal Maneklal Munshi	1952

U.P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(For list of members see under General Elections.)

U.P. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of members see under General Elections.)

Population of Districts—*contd.*

Name of District	Population in 1951	Population in 1941	Variation (+)	Percentage variation (+)
Kumaun Division	2,159,982	1,978,631	+ 181,351	+ 9·2
Naini Tal	335,414	291,861	+ 43,553	+ 14·9
Almora	772,896	687,286	+ 85,610	+ 12·5
Garhwal	639,625	602,115	+ 37,510	+ 6·2
Tehri Garhwal	412,047	397,369	+ 14,678	+ 3·7
Lucknow Division	7,152,237	6,530,736	+ 621,501	+ 9·5
Lucknow	1,128,101	949,728	+ 178,373	+ 18·8
Unnao	1,067,055	959,542	+ 107,513	+ 11·2
Rae Bareli	1,156,704	1,064,804	+ 91,900	+ 8·6
Sitapur	1,380,472	1,293,554	+ 86,918	+ 6·7
Hardoi	1,361,562	1,239,083	+ 122,479	+ 9·9
Kheri	1,058,343	1,024,025	+ 34,318	+ 3·4
Faizabad Division	8,362,713	7,583,538	+ 779,175	+ 10·3
Faizabad	1,481,796	1,319,425	+ 162,371	+ 12·3
Gonda	1,877,484	1,719,644	+ 157,840	+ 9·2
Bahraich	1,346,335	1,240,569	+ 105,766	+ 8·5
Sultanpur	1,282,160	1,100,368	+ 181,792	+ 16·5
Pratapgarh	1,110,734	1,041,024	+ 69,710	+ 6·7
Barabanki	1,264,204	1,162,508	+ 101,696	+ 8·7

Population of Cities
Class I (*Over* 1,00,000)

Name of City	Population 1951
Kanpur	705,383
Lucknow	496,861
Agra	375,665
Banaras	355,777
Allahabad	332,295
Meerut	233,183
Bareilly	208,083
Moradabad	161,854
Saharanpur	148,435
Dehra Dun	144,216
Aligarh Koil	141,618
Rampur	134,277
Gorakhpur	132,436
Jhansi	127,365
Mathura	105,773
Shahjahanpur	104,835
Total ..	3,908,056

Population of Cities
Class II (50,000 *to* 1,00,000)

Name of City	Population 1951
Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	86,528
Faizabad	82,498
Farrukhabad-cum-Fatehgarh ..	80,332
Firozabad	65,438
Muzaffarnagar	61,213
Sambhal	61,429
Etawah	59,986
Amroha	59,105
Hardwar	57,333
Hathras	56,619
Budaun	53,521
Jaunpur	52,351
Total ..	779,358
Class III (20,000 *to* 50,000)	
Pilibhit	46,225
Ghaziabad	43,745
Total ..	89,970
Grand Total ..	4,777,384

ADMINISTRATION

Governor.—His Excellency Shri Kanialal Manekal Munshi.

STAFF OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

Secretary to the Governor.—Major C. S. Bhatnagar.

Assistant Secretary, Office of the Secretary to the Governor.—Prem Ballabh Pande.

Personal Assistant to H.E. the Governor.—K. R. Nagappa, B.A.

Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. B. N. Mehta; Capt. P. Bhattacharya.

Hon. Aides-de-Camp.—Lt. B. S. Thapa; Ris. Major and Hon. Capt. Maniudra Nath.

Superintendent, Office of the Secretary to the Governor.—Govind Ballabh Pant.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Chief Minister, Genl. Adm., Planning, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant.

Finance, Power, Hafiz Mahomed Ibrahim.

Home, Labour, Sampurnanand.

Industries, Refugees, Rehabilitation, Hukum Singh.

Public Works, Girdhari Lal.

Civil Supplies, Public Health, C. B. Gupta.

Revenue, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Charan Singh.

Justice, Excise, Stamp, Registration, Ali Zaheer.

Education, Harijan Sahayak, Hargovind Singh.

Local Self-Government, Mohanlal Gautam.

Information, Irrigation, Kamalapati Tripathi.

Transport, Co-operation, Vichitra Narain Sharma.

U. P. PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman.

Dr. Amaranatha Jha, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., F.R.S.L.

Members.

Krishna Murari Lal, M.A., LL.B.

Secretaries.

G. P. Sinha, B.A. (on deputation to Madhya Bharat Union), Ram Prasad Kichlu, M.A., L.T. (*Offg.*).

Assistant Secretary.

Ram Naresh Lal, M.A., LL.B.

Superintendents.

Shiva Lal, Syed Zahurul Hasnain, Muneshwara Nand Saksena.

CHIEF SECRETARY'S BRANCH

B. N. Jha, I.C.S. .. .. *Chief Secretary.*
Kehar Singh, I.A.S. .. .. *Joint Secretary, Chief Secretary's Branch (Tempy.).*
Bindeshwari Prasad Joshi, I.A.S. .. .. *Deputy Secretary, Chief Secretary's Branch.*
Hari Krishna Tandon, I.A.S. .. .. *Deputy Secretary, Chief Secretary's Branch (Offg.).*
Nar Singh Pandey, I.A.S. .. .. *Deputy Secretary, Chief Secretary's Branch (Tempy.).*
Anand Swarup Misra .. .. *Assistant Secretary, Confidential Deptt.*
Lal Singh .. .. *Assistant Secretary, Secretariat Administration Deptt.*
Charles Saldana, B.A. .. .. *Superintendent, Confidential Deptt.*
Ram Narain Kapur, B.A. .. .. *Superintendent, Appointment (A) Deptt.*
Raghunandan Pant, B.A. .. .. *Superintendent, Appointment (B) Deptt.*
L. C. Vaishampayan, B.Sc. .. .. *Superintendent, Secretariat Administration Deptt. (Establishment) (Offg.).*
S. Akhtar Hasan .. .. *Superintendent, Secretariat Administration Deptt. (Accounts) (Tempy.).*
L. K. Srivastava .. .. *Superintendent, General Administration Deptt. (Offg.).*

FINANCE SECRETARY'S BRANCH

B. G. Rau, I.C.S. .. .. *Finance Secretary.*
B. B. Lal, I.C.S. .. .. *Joint Secretary (Tempy.).*
Bharat Narayan, M.Sc. .. .. *Deputy Secretary, Finance Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Daya Krishna Joshi, B.Sc. .. .. *Under-Secretary, Finance Deptt.*
Krishna Swarup Goyal, B.A. .. .. *Under-Secretary, Finance Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Keshav Das, B.Com. .. .. *Under-Secretary, Finance Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Naresh Chandra Ray, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Assistant Secretary, Finance Deptt. (Offg.).*
Shiva Bodhan Misra, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Assistant Secretary, Finance Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Ishtiaq Ali, B.A. .. .. *Assistant Secretary, Finance Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Donald Alexander D. R'avara .. .. *Superintendent, Finance Deptt. (G-2) (Offg.).*
Hidayat Husain, B.Sc. .. .. *Superintendent, Finance Deptt. (A).*
Shri Krishna Joshi, B.Sc. .. .. *Superintendent, Finance Deptt. (G-1).*
Madhusudan Chakravarty, B.A. .. .. *Superintendent, Finance Deptt. (E-1) (Offg.).*
Girish Chandra Pande .. .. *Superintendent, Finance Deptt. (E-2).*
Pravash Kumar Mukerji, B.Sc., LL.B. .. .. *Superintendent, Finance Deptt. (Services) (Offg.).*
Ganga Dhar Krishna Nene .. .. *Superintendent, Finance Deptt. (B) (Offg.).*
Monindra Nath Ghosh, B.Sc. .. .. *Superintendent Finance Deptt. (E-3) (Offg.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

S. S. Pande, B.A. .. .. *Senior Accounts Officer, Headquarters.*

P.W.D. SECRETARY'S BRANCH

B. P. Bagchi, I.C.S. .. .. *Secretary, Public Works Deptt.*
Lakshman Das Bhargava, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Deputy Secretary, Public Works Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Navendu Basu, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Under-Secretary, Public Works Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Said Ahmed Khan .. .. *Assistant Secretary, Public Works Deptt.*
Damodar Das Agarwal, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Assistant Secretary, Public Works Deptt. (Offg.).*
Hansraj .. .. *Superintendent, Public Works Deptt.*
Surya Prakash Gupta, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Superintendent, Public Works Deptt.*
Lokesh Chandra Chakravarti, B.Sc. .. .. *Superintendent, Public Works Deptt.*
Krishna Kanth Ghosh .. .. *Superintendent, Public Works Deptt.*
Jamna Dutt Pande .. .. *Superintendent, Public Works Deptt.*
Abdul Hamid .. .. *Superintendent, Public Works Deptt.*
Pratap Narain Mehrotra .. .. *Superintendent, Public Works Deptt. (Offg.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

Shri Krishna .. .. *Officer-in-Charge, Revision of Service Rules and Manuals.*
Uma Kant .. .. *Govt. Estate Officer, U.P. (Tempy.).*
Prakash Chandra Bhatia .. .. *Provincial Land Acquisition Officer in the Public Works Deptt. (Tempy.).*

HOME SECRETARY'S BRANCH

Girjapati Mukharji, I.A.S. .. .. *Secretary, Home Department.*
T. R. Borker, B.Sc. .. .. *Deputy Secretary, (Tempy.).*
Shyam Narayan Mehrotra, M.Sc. .. .. *Deputy Secretary, Home Deptt.*
Mani Lal Dave, I.A.S. .. .. *Under-Secretary, Home Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Aprajita Prasad Singh, M.A. .. .. *Under-Secretary, Home (Transport) Deptt.*
Jagdish Prasad, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Assistant Secretary, Home (Police) Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Apurba Krishna Mittra, B.A. .. .. *Assistant Secretary (Transport) (Tempy.).*
Vishwambhar Singh, B.A. .. .. *Superintendent, Transport Deptt.*
V. S. C. Banerjee .. .. *Superintendent, Home Police (A) Deptt.*
Ram Chandra Bhatnagar, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Superintendent, Home (Criminal) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Chaturanan Joshi .. .. *Superintendent, Home Police (C) Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Raghubir Prasad Verma, L.Ag. .. .. *Superintendent, Home (Jails) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Gauri Shankar Singhal, B.A. .. .. *Superintendent, Home Police (B) Deptt. (Offg.).*

REVENUE SECRETARY'S BRANCH

Zahurul Hasan, I.A.S. .. .. *Revenue Secretary, also Secretary, Land Reforms Department (Tempy.).*
Dashrath Singh, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Under-Secretary, Revenue Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Ram Swarup Mehra, B.Sc. .. .. *Under-Secretary, Revenue Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Jagannath Prasad Agarwala, M.Sc. .. .. *Asstt. Secretary, Revenue Deptt. (Offg.).*
Triloki Nath Nagar, B.A. .. .. *Assistant Secretary, Revenue Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Tribhuwan Nath Mathur, M.A. .. .. *Superintendent, Revenue (B) Deptt.*
Pramod Ranjan Mookerjee, M.Sc. .. .. *Superintendent, Revenue (C) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Har Charan Singh Sodhi, B.A. .. .. *Superintendent, Revenue (A) Deptt. (Offg.).*

JUDICIAL SECRETARY'S BRANCH

Randhir Singh, B.Sc., LL.B. .. .. *Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer.*
Jagbans Kishore Tandon, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Deputy Secretary, Judicial Branch and Deputy Legal Remembrancer, also Chief Electoral Officer, U.P. (Tempy.).*
Ram Nath Sharma, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Additional Deputy Secretary, Judicial Deptt., and Addl. Deputy Legal Remembrancer (Tempy.).*
Mahesh Chandra, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Addl. Deputy Secretary, Judicial Deptt., and Addl. Deputy Legal Remembrancer (Tempy.).*
Shanker Dayal Khare, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Addl. Deputy Secretary, Judicial Deptt., and Addl. Deputy Legal Remembrancer (Tempy.).*
Harish Chandra Agarwala, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Under-Secretary, Judicial Deptt., and Asstt. Legal Remembrancer (Tempy.).*
Ram Adhin Saxena, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Superintendent, Judicial (A) Deptt, and Legislative Deptt. (Offg.).*
Guru Dev Singh, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Assistant Election Officer.*
Gyanendra Mohan Sinha, M.A. .. .. *Superintendent, Legislative (Election) Deptt.*
Ganga Vishnu Saxena .. .. *Superintendent, Judicial (B) Deptt. (Offg.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

Kapil Dev Dwivedi, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Officer on Special Duty, Legislative Deptt. (Tempy.).*

EDUCATION SECRETARY'S BRANCH

A. N. Sapru, I.C.S. .. .. *Secretary, Education Department.*
Bhairav Nath Jha, B.Sc., L.T., B.Ed. (Edin.). .. .. *Joint Secretary, Education Deptt. (Tempy.).*
Jagannath Joshi .. .. *Superintendent, Education (A) Deptt. (Offg.).*
Sri Kant Malaviya .. .. *Superintendent, Education (B) Deptt. (Offg.).*

OTHER OFFICERS

Bhagwati Sharan Singh, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Officer on Special Duty, Education Deptt. (Tempy.).*

INFORMATION SECRETARY'S BRANCH

D. N. Sahi, I.C.S. .. .. *Secretary, Information Deptt.-cum-Director of Information, U.P. (Tempy.).*
Mathura Datt Joshi, M.A., LL.B. .. .. *Asstt. Secretary (Tempy.).*
J. N. Bahadur, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Superintendent, Information (A) Deptt.*
G. G. Gupta .. .. *Superintendent, Information (B) Deptt.*

OTHER OFFICERS

Balbhadra Prasad Misra, M.A. .. .. *Addl. Deputy Director of Information (Tempy.).*
B. P. Mathur, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Joint Deputy Director of Information (Tempy.).*
Dhruva Malaviya, B.A. .. .. *Asstt. Director of Information.*
Bhairab Dat Pant, M.Sc., D.Phil. .. .. *Radio Engineer.*
Ali Jawad Zaidi, B.A., LL.B. .. .. *Publication Officer.*

WEST BENGAL STATE

IN accordance with the provisions of the Radcliffe Award, West Bengal consists of the whole of the Burdwan Division and part of the Presidency Division of old undivided Bengal. District-wise, the whole of Burdwan, Birbhum, Bankura, Hooghly, Howrah, Midnapore, Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Murshidabad and Darjeeling Districts and parts of Nadia, Malda, Jalpaiguri and Dinajpur Districts are in West Bengal. The 24-Parganas District includes the two P. S. of Jessore, Bongaon and Gaighata, that is 10.94 per cent of the area and 7.28 per cent of the population of Jessore. Of Nadia District 47.75 per cent of the population and 52.34 per cent of the area, of Malda 68.50 per cent of the population and 69.41 per cent of the area, of Jalpaiguri 77.62 per cent of the population and 81.57 per cent of the area, and of Dinajpur 30.28 per cent of the population and 35.14 per cent of the area are in West Bengal (percentage based on 1941 census).

Besides these, there is the State of Cooch Behar which has been merged with West Bengal since January 1950. The population of West Bengal according to the census of 1951 is 24,786,683, and the area 29,476 sq. miles.

According to the census figures of 1931, Bengali is spoken by about 84 per cent of the population and Hindi and Urdu by about 8 per cent including Cooch Behar.

AGRICULTURE

During 1950-51 the area under paddy in West Bengal (including Cooch Behar) was 9,802·6 thousand acres. In 1949-50 and 1950-51 the area and production of paddy in West Bengal (including Cooch Behar) were as follows :—

Year.	Area in thousand acres.				Production in thousand tons of cleaned rice.			
	Aus.	Aman.	Boro.	Total.	Aus.	Aman.	Boro.	Total.
1949–50 ..	1,286·3	8,442·9	38·4	9,767·6	396·0	3,269·5	16·1	3,681·6
1950–51 ..	1,124·3	8,637·2	41·1	9,802·6	335·9	3,559·1	15·5	3,910·5

The area and production of jute are given below :—

Year.	Area in '000 acres.	Production in '000 bales of 400 lbs. each.
1950	650·9	1496·0
1951	876·1	2339·4

INDUSTRY

Agriculture is the principal industry of West Bengal. In addition to this there are the jute mill industry, the tea industry (confined to the districts of Jalpaiguri including the Dooars and Darjeeling), the coal mining industry and the sugar industry. The jute mills in and around Calcutta and in the riparian tracts of the districts of Howrah and Hooghly constitute the principal manufacturing industry of the State.

In 1949 there were 197 textile mills with 338,700 workers, 94 jute mills with 301,047 workers, 635 engineering works with 92,812 workers, 1,365 other factories with 233,496 workers. The total number of factories was 2197 and the total number of workers 665,008.

TEA INDUSTRY

Items.	1949*	1950
Area under Tea (acres)	194,204	205,839
Number of factories	273	..
Average daily number of workers employed ..	24,922	..
Number of gardens	296	..
Number of Picked workers attended	230,000	..

* Excluding Cooch Behar.

The production of tea in thousands was as follows :—black 182,600 ; green 1,400 ; total 184,000.

EDUCATION

Educational institutions in West Bengal are controlled by the Department of Education, the University of Calcutta, district boards, municipalities, district school boards and a number of religious and philanthropic societies. The control of general education as also of engineering education is ultimately vested in the Minister of Education, whereas medical education is controlled by the Department of Local Self-Government, and agricultural, technical and industrial education by the Department of Agriculture and Industries.

The University of Calcutta established in 1857 is administered by the Chancellor (the Governor of W. Bengal), the Vice-Chancellor (appointed by Government) and a number of ex-officio, elected and nominated fellows. The University of Calcutta maintains a Law College, called University Law College, Calcutta. Calcutta University is mainly an examining body, but has now made itself responsible for advanced teaching for which purpose it employs an agency which is mainly distinct from the staffs of the affiliated Colleges.

In 1949-50 there were 77 arts and science colleges, 16 professional colleges, 7 colleges for fine arts and physical training, 1,150 high schools, 1,288 middle schools, 61 junior basic schools, 15,161 primary schools and 11 nursery schools. As for the number of students there were 57,636 students at the arts and science colleges, 7,612 students at the professional colleges, 271 at the fine arts colleges, 391,962 students at the high schools, 146,234 at middle schools, 5,179 at junior basic schools, 1,283,971 at primary schools, and 1,532 in the nursery schools.

There were 148 technological institutions with 10,064 students, 8 institutions for the mentally handicapped with 389 students, 2 reformatories with 129 inmates.

Progress in women's education may be gauged from the fact that there were 6,354 girl students at the arts and science colleges, 293 at the professional colleges, 66 at the fine arts colleges, 54,826 in high schools, 35,531 in middle schools, 1,260 in junior basic schools, 297,794 in primary schools, 808 in nursery schools, 2,333 in technological institutions, and 1,177 in schools teaching fine arts.

JUSTICE

The administration of justice is entrusted to the High Court of Calcutta. Below the High Court are the District and Additional Judges, the Small Causes Court and Subordinate Judges and Munsiffs. Of these officers, the District and Additional Judges and a certain number of Subordinate Judges are also endowed with the powers of a Criminal Court while the remainder have jurisdiction in Civil matters only.

In addition a number of Union Benches and Courts have been established in selected rural areas for the disposal by honorary agency of petty criminal cases and civil disputes.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The Municipal Government of Calcutta is governed by Act III of 1923. This Act, which replaces Act III of 1899, makes the Corporation paramount in matters relating to municipal administration. The Act provides for the appointment of a Mayor, who replaces the Chairman of the old Act, a Deputy Mayor, an Executive Officer, and two Deputy Executive Officers, all elected by the Corporation. The appointments of the Chief Executive Officer and the six other principal officers of the Corporation are subject to the approval of Government. In order to improve the insanitary and congested areas of the city, the Calcutta Improvement Trust has been created with extensive powers.

In the mofussil, district and local boards exercise considerable powers, with regard to public works, education and medical relief.

Bengal Act V of 1919 introduced a new system of self-government by the creation of village authorities vested with the powers and duties necessary for the management of village affairs and entrusted with powers of self-taxation. The new village authority, called the union board, which will replace gradually the old chaukidari panchayats and the union committees deals with the village police, village roads, water-supply, sanitation, primary schools and dispensaries. The Act also empowers Government to create out of the members of the union boards, village benches and courts for the trial of petty criminal and civil cases arising within the union. The Act has been extended to all districts in the State.

The Public Works Department consists of Public Works and Railway Departments and is under the charge of the Secretary to Government in the Department of Communications and Works and Buildings.

POLICE

The West Bengal Police force comprises the Military Police, the District Police and the Railway Police. The West Bengal Police are under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, the present Inspector-General being a member of the Indian Police. Under him are Deputy Inspectors-General for the Western Range, the Central Range and the Northern Range and also two Deputy Inspectors-General in charge of the I.B., C.I.D. and the Armed Forces.

Each District is in charge of a Superintendent, and some of the more important districts have one or more Additional Superintendents. The Railway Police is divided into two distinct charges each under a Superintendent. The cadre comprises Superintendents, Assistant Superintendents, Deputy Superintendents, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. There is also a Village Police, composed of daffadars and chowkidars, who receive a monthly salary which is collected from the villages or unions by the Panchayat or Union Board. The Calcutta City Police is a separate force maintained by Government under a Commissioner who is responsible direct to Government. The Commissioner has under him Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners, Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, Sergeants, Assistant Sub-Inspectors, Head Constables and Constables. A school for the training of recruits for the Calcutta Police force has been established at Calcutta. The annual cost of the Police is about 5½ crores.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The head of the Medical Directorate is the Director of Health Services. In the districts the Civil Surgeons are responsible for medical work. The latest statistics available about the hospitals and dispensaries in West Bengal are given below :—

Hospitals and Dispensaries in West Bengal (excluding Cooch Behar).

1949.

Class of Hospital.	Calcutta.	Other Districts.	Total.
1. State ..	7	5	12
2. Provincialised Hospitals ..	1	36	37
3. A. G. Hospitals	3	142	145
4. F. R. E. ..	..	18	18
5. State Special ..	4	47	51
6. Local and Municipal (Hospitals and Dispensaries including Union Board and villages) ..	30	565	595
7. Private aided ..	13	50	63
8. Private non-aided ..	4	82	86
9. Railway Hospitals ..	6	30	36
Total ..	68	975	1,043

There are also 21 health centres.

The Government of West Bengal have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,10,76,000 for Public Health and Rs. 3,79,83,000 for Medical respectively in the 1952-53 Budget.

1952-53 BUDGET

The Budget of the State of West Bengal for 1952-53 shows a revenue deficit of Rs. 5 crores 20 lakhs and a deficit of Rs. 65 lakhs outside revenue account. The revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 35 crores 91 lakhs and the revenue expenditure at Rs. 41 crores 11 lakhs.

The main features of the budget are as follows :

1. Under the terms of the Deshmukh award the grant to West Bengal has been fixed at Rs. 105 lakhs a year.

2. Under the same award the State's share of income tax is 13½ per cent. *i.e.* 6 crores 81 lakhs.

3. For food production schemes, expenditure Rs. 2 crores 3 lakhs, receipts Rs. 51 lakhs, subvention from centre Rs. 59 lakhs.

4. A grant of Rs. 12 lakhs from the centre on account of the revenue gap for Cooch Behar.

5. A provision of Rs. 4 crores and 36 lakhs for unproductive development schemes, and of Rs. 19 crores 44 lakhs for productive development for which a loan of Rs. 14 crores and 60 lakhs is available from the centre. The provisions include *a.* Rs. 11 crores 20 lakhs for Damodar Valley, *b.* Rs. 3 crores 40 lakhs for Mayurakshi Reservoir, *c.* Rs. 3 crores for State roads, *d.* Rs. 95 lakhs for land development, housing, *e.* Rs. 47 lakhs for road transport, *f.* Rs. 31 lakhs for electricity, Rs. 6 lakhs for industrial development and Rs. 5 lakhs for agricultural development.

6. Rs. 2 crores 6 lakhs for new schemes other than development projects (excluding continuation schemes of Rs. 19 lakhs).

7. Rs. 3 crores 61 lakhs for displaced persons (Central Government will reimburse Rs. 3 crores 23 lakhs) : besides Rs. 9 crores 13 lakhs for building houses and for loans for displaced persons.

8. The public debt at end of 1952-53 will be Rs. 3 crores 75 lakhs, and total debt to the Government of India Rs. 60 crores 52 lakhs, as follows :—

a. Rs. 2 crores 50 lakhs towards undivided Bengal's debt to Reserve Bank, *b.* Rs. 21 crores 47 lakhs on account of rehabilitation of displaced persons, *c.* Rs. 24 crores 19 lakhs Damodar Valley, *d.* Rs. 9 crores 77 lakhs Mayurakshi, *e.* Rs. 1 crore 64 lakhs food production, *f.* Rs. 95 lakhs for dispersal of displaced college students and development of Engineering College, Sibpur.

Here are the more important heads of revenue in the 1952-53 budget (thousands of Rupees) :

Land Revenue 20,668 ; Excise 59,192 ; Forest 5,803 ; Motor vehicles 11,190 ; other taxes duties 94,500 ; Irrigation navigation etc. 2,047 ; Justice 4,004 ; Agriculture 10,380 ; Grants-in-aid from Central Government 11,700.

Here are the main items in the debt position : Debt raised in India 30,000 ; Loans from Union Government 242,797 ; Famine insurance 1,230 ; civil deposits 523,811 ; Suspense Accounts 290,000 ; Cheques and bills 180,000 ; Loans and advances by State Governments 101,000.

Here are the more important heads of expenditure :—

General administration 25,486 ; Justice 10,502 ; Jails 10,006 ; Police 60,502 ; Scientific Dept. 97 ; Education 39,969 ; Medical 37,983 ; Public Health 11,076 ; Agriculture 22,584 ; Veterinary 1,909 ; Cooperation 2,025 ; Industries 8,408 ; Capital outlay on industrial development 1,500 ; Civil works 43,794 ; Interest on River Schemes 2,930 ; Outlay on electricity schemes 839 ; Famine 2,830 ; Privy Purses to Rulers 169 ; Superannuation allowances Pensions 11,032 ; Displaced persons 3,708.

Here are the main items in capital expenditure :

Irrigation, navigation, drainage 40 ; Agricultural improvement 480 ; Industrial development 600 ; Multi-purpose river schemes 145,964 ; Civil works 30,000 ; Electricity 3,354 ; Displaced persons 45,648 ; Road transport 5,222 ; State trading 14,940.

Here are the main items in debt and deposits :

Debts raised in India 10,000 ; Loans from Central Government 4,214 ; Famine Insurance 1,200 ; Education among Backward classes 1,172 ; Loans and Advances by State Governments 51,555.

ADMINISTRATION

The present form of administration in West Bengal dates from the 26th January, 1950 when India emerged as a Sovereign Democratic Republic.

As from 15th Aug. 1947 two independent Dominions known as India and Pakistan were set up in India under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947.

The Province of Bengal, as constituted under the Government of India Act, 1935, ceased to exist from that day and in lieu thereof two new Provinces, East Bengal and West Bengal were constituted of which only the latter came under the Dominion of India. Pending the framing of the new constitution of India by its Constituent Assembly, the Legislature of the new Province of West Bengal was made unicameral by an order of the Governor-General issued under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. The administration of the Province was carried on under the Government of India Act, 1935 as adapted by orders of the Governor-General issued from time to time under the provisions of the said Independence Act. Under the adapted Government of India Act, the special responsibilities of the Governor as well as his individual judgment and discretionary powers ceased to exist.

PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR.

His Excellency Dr. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee.

MINISTRY.

Chief Minister, Home, Development, Medical and Public Health, Finance, Commerce and Industries, Dr. B. C. Roy.
Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, J. N. Panja.
Forests and Fisheries, Hem Chandra Nasker.
Irrigation and Waterways, Ajoy Kumar Mookherjee.
Excise, Shyamapada Burman.
Works and Buildings, Khagendra Nath Das Gupta.
Tribal Welfare, Radhagobinda Roy.
Local Self-Government, Iswar Das Jalan.
Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, Renuka Ray.
Food, Relief, Supplies, P. C. Sen.
Agriculture and Co-operative Credit, Dr. R. Ahmed.
Education, Land and Land Revenue, Pannalal Bose.
Labour, Kalipada Mookerjee.
Judicial and Legislature, Satyendra Kumar Basu.

Deputy Ministers.

Transport, Satish Chandra Ray Singha.
Defence, Satyendra Chandra Ghose-Maulik.
Jails, Jaban Ratan Dhar.
Publicity and Public Relations, Gopika Bilas Sengupta.
Township, Relief, Tarun Kanti Ghosh.
Medical and Public Health, Amulyadhan Mukhopadhyay.
Commerce and Industries, Sowrindra Mohan Misra.
Tribal Welfare, Tenzing Wangdi.
Rehabilitation, Bijesh Chandra Sen.
Food, Samarajit Bandhapadhyaya.
Supplies, Rajani Kanta Pramanik.
Agriculture, Janab Abdus Shokur.
Co-operative Credit, Chittaranjan Roy.
Women's Education, Mrs. Purabi Mookherjee.
Labour, Shiva Kumar Rai.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONAL STAFF.

Secretary, Hirendra Chandra Sen, I.A.S. (Retd.).
Deputy Secretary, P. B. Sen Gupta.
Hony. Physician, Dr. Amal Kumar Roy Choudhuri, M.D.
Hony. Surgeon, L. M. Banerji, M.S. (Cal.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.).
Hony. Dental Surgeon, Dr. Bankim Mukherji, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.).
Hony. Surgeon in Darjeeling, Dr. S. N. Chowdhury, M.B.
Hony. Ophthalmic Surgeon, Dr. K. L. Sen, M.B., F.R.C.S.E., D.O., M.S. (Lond.).

AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Capt. S. K. Rakshit, A.S.C. ; Lieut. S. S. Namdkeolyar, 9 G.R. ; Lieut. S. Sen, A.O.C.

HONY. AIDES-DE-CAMP.

Subedar Major and Hony. Captain Lal Bahadur Sunwar, Sardar Bahadur, O.B.I. (Late of 10th Gurkha Rifles); Commander J. S. Mehra, M.B.E., I.N., Resident Naval Officer, Calcutta.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Chief Secretary, Satyendra Nath Ray, I.C.S.
Secretary, Home Dept., Ranjit Gupta, I.C.S.
Director-General of Transportation and Ex-Officio Secy., Home Dept., N. C. Ghosh.
Special Officer, Home (Anti-Corruption and Enforcement) and Ex-Officio Secy., Rabindra Kumar Mitra, I.C.S.
Joint Secretaries, Home Dept., Mriganka Mauli Basu, I.C.S.; Purna Chandan Acharji, I.A.S.
Special Officer, Home Dept., S. N. Chatterjee, I.P., J.P.
Deputy Secretaries, N. N. Chatterjee, I.A.S.; Sashanka Sekhar Chaudhuri.
Director of Publicity and Ex-Officio Dy. Secy., P. S Mathur.
Under-Secy., Shunil Kumar Mukerjei, I.A.S.
Provincial Defence Co-ordination Officer and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretary, Major D. P. Banerji.
Asstt. Secy., Home (Anti-Corruption and Enforcement), Provash Chandra Mitra.
Asstt. Secys., Home (Police) Dept., Mahendra Nath De; Jyotish Chandra Ghosh.
Asstt. Secy., Home (Press) Dept., Nripendra Narayan Som.
Special Press Adviser and Ex-Officio Asstt. Secy., S. K. Das Gupta.
Asstt. Secy., Home (G.A.) Dept., Subodh Nath Kundu.
Asstt. Secy., Home (Poll.) Dept., C. R. Section, Dhirendra Nath Mukherjee.
Asstt. Provincial Transport Commissioner and Ex-Officio Asstt. Secy., Home (Transport) Dept., B. K. Sen.
Assistant Secretary, Home (Defence) and Ex-Officio Secretary, State Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board, West Bengal, Keshab Chandra Banerji.
Asstt. Secy., Home (Development) Dept., Bhabataran Roy.
Asstt. Secy., Home (Publicity) Dept., Ekkari Basu.
Dy. Director of Publicity, H. N. Ghosh.
Special Officer, Home (Transfer) Dept. and Assistant Secy. Home Dept., Narendra Krishna Pal.
Asstt. Secys., Home (Poll.) Dept., P. W. Mann; Panchkari Sen.
Director of Public Information, Kamal Krishna Roy.
Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, Sourendra Nath Sen.
Wireless Adviser, West Bengal, S. P. Ghosh.
Registrar, Home Dept., Vacant.
Special Officer, Home (Poll.) Dept., Srimati Pratima Sen.

LOCAL SELF-GOVT. DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secy., N. M. Bardhan, I.A.S.
Special Officer and Ex-Officio Dy. Secretary, Banku Behari Ghosh.
Asstt. Secys., Biswes war Prasad Basu; Amiya Kumar Sen Gupta.
Special Officer for Panchayat and Ex-Officio Asstt. Secretary, R. N. Bhattacharya.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Director of Health Services and Ex-Officio Secy., Dr. B. C. Das Gupta.
Deputy Secy., Kumaresh Roy.
Asstt. Secy., Phanindra Mohon Dutta.
Special Officer, Amulya Kumar Sinha.

DEPARTMENT OF FOOD.

Food Commissioner and Ex-Officio Secy., K. C. Basak, I.C.S.
Joint Secretary, B. K. Banarji, I.A.S.
Dy. Secy., Premananda Nag.
Asstt. Secys., Abani Charan Basu; Debendra Nath Biswas; S. K. Das Gupta.

DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

Joint Secy., Supplies, S. M. Murshed, I.A.S.
Asstt. Secy., Supplies, J. K. Deyashi.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Secy., S. K. Sen, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy., B. L. Sarkar.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Secy., S. K. D. Gupta.
Dy. Secy., Kazi Azhar Ali.
Asstt. Secretaries, Promod Kishor Roy; Prititosh Roy.

LAND AND LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Member, Board of Revenue, West Bengal and Ex-Officio Secy., Land and Land Revenue, S. Banerji, I.C.S.
Secy., Board of Revenue and Ex-Officio Dy. Secy., Land and Land Revenue, Phanindra Kumar Banerjee.
Deputy Secy., Kshitish Chandra Barman.
President, Evacuee Property Management Committee, and Ex-Officio Deputy Secy., Sasadhar Das Gupta, I.A.S. (*Retd.*).
Asstt. Secretaries, Sachindra Nath Mitra; Prafulla Kumar Mukherjee.
Special Officer and Asstt. Secy. (*Ex-Officio*), Jitendra Nath Mukherji.
Special Officers, Chandicharan Bose; Pyari Mohan Mukherji.
Registrar, Rabindra Nath Roy.

AGRICULTURE, FOREST AND FISHERIES DEPARTMENT.

Secy., S. K. Dey, I.C.S.
Dy. Secys., Gaur Chandra Mandal; Monoranjan Sarkar.
Asst. Secy., Nihar Chandra Chakravarti.
Registrar, Kamal Chandra Kundu.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Secy., Dr. D. M. Sen.
Joint Secy., Brajendra Prasad Neogi.
Assistant Secy., Baidyanath Sarkar.
Additional Asstt. Secy., Haridas Ghosh.

IRRIGATION AND WATERWAYS DEPT.

Secy., S. K. Dey, I.C.S.
Administrator, Mayurakshi Reservoir Project, and Addl. Secy. (*Ex-Officio*), A. B. Ganguli, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy., Abani Mohan Kuseri.
Asstt. Secy., Jogendra Chandra Talaputra.
Registrar, Ajit Kumar Bhattacharji.

WORKS AND BUILDINGS DEPT.

Joint Secy., S. K. Mazumdar, I.A.S.
Dy. Secy., S. Bhattacharya.
Asstt. Secy., Kalidas Lahiri.
Addl. Asstt. Secy., Panchu Gopal Addy.
Registrar, Ajit Kumar Bhattacharji.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Secy., B. B. Das Gupta, I.A.S.
Financial Adviser, Dept. of Food and Ex-Officio Secy., S. K. Ghosh.
Deputy Secys., M. M. Sen, I.C.S.; K. K. Ray, I.A.S.; Asoka Chandra Roy; B. Sen Gupta; B. K. Sen.
Special Officer and Ex-Officio Dy. Secy., Pulin Behari Banerjee.
Asstt. Secys., P. Datta; T. N. Bhattacharya; R. K. Mukherjee; Panchu Gopal Das; Anubhuti Bhattacharya.
Registrar, Asit Baran Ghosh.
Accounts Officer, P. K. Laha.
Staff Audit Officer, S. Kar.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT.

Secy., S. K. Chatterji, I.C.S. (*on leave*); M. M. Basu, I.C.S. (*Offg.*).
Dy. Secys., Prafulla Mohan Das Gupta; Bankim Chandra Kundu.
Asstt. Secys., K. P. Das Gupta; Amiya Kumar Banerji.
Registrar, Apurba Chandra Mukharji.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Joint Secy., Durga Shiva Prasad Mukharji, I.A.S.
Dy. Secy., Kulada Ranjan Das Sarkar.
Asstt. Secy., Nirmal Chandra Maitra.

CO-OPERATION, CREDIT, RELIEF AND REHABILITATION DEPARTMENTS.

Joint Secretary, S. M. Murshed, I.A.S.
Dy. Secy., M. A. Gani.
Asstt. Secy. (*Relief and Rehabilitation Branch*), M. R. Ayer.
Asstt. Secy. (*Co-operation and Credit Branch*), M. K. Ghosh.

REFUGEES REHABILITATION DEPT.

Relief Commr. and Secy., Hiranmay Banerjee, I.C.S. (*on leave*); N. Roy Chowdhury, I.C.S.
Dy. Secy., V. C. Dutt.
Deputy Relief Commrs., B. K. Lahiri; J. K. Ray.
Asstt. Secy., J. Elloy.
Ex-officio Asstt. Secy., J. K. Sanyal.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS.

Adm. Officer, Cal. Corporation, A. D. Khan, I.C.S.
Chairman, Cal. Improvement Trust, S. K. Gupta, I.C.S.
Chairman, Public Service Commission, S. Basu, I.C.S.
Inspector-General of Police, Hirendra Nath Sarkar, I.P.
Commissioner, Calcutta Police, H. S. Ghosh Chowdhury, I.P.
Director of Health Services, Dr. B. C. Das Gupta.
Collector of Customs, Calcutta, A. N. Puri, B.A., LL.B.
Chief Executive Officer, Cal. Corporation, R. S. Trivedi, I.C.S.
Accountant-General, K. C. Chowdhury.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. P. K. Biswas.
Postmaster-General, N. N. Banerji.
Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta, Prem Chand.
Collector of Central Excise and Land Customs, J. W. Orr, I.C.S.
Inspector-General of Registration, Nirmal Chandra Chatterji.
Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, K. Pal Chowdhuri.
Labour Commissioner, S. K. Haldar, I.C.S.
Director of Agriculture, Dr. H. K. Nandi.
Director of Industries, D. N. Ghose.
Director of Fisheries, Balai Prashad, D.Sc., F.N.I.
Protector of Emigrants, D. C. Mukherji, M.Sc., D.T.
Conservator General of Forests, Sukumar Chowdhuri, I.F.S.
Commissioner of Excise, Ranjit Chandra Chaudhuri.
Superintendent, Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Kalipada Biswas, M.A.
Curator of Herbarium, Indian Botanic Gardens, Dr. S. K. Mukerjee, M.Sc., Ph. D.
Director of Land Record and Surveys, Charu Chandra Sen.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS OF BENGAL.

J. A. Bourdillon, C.S.I. (*Officiating*) ..	1902
Sir A. H. Leith Fraser, K.C.S.I.	1903
Lancelot Hare, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Officiating*)	1906
F. A. Slacke (*Officiating*)	1906
Sir E. N. Baker, K.C.S.I. .. .. .. Retired 21st September 1911.	1908
F. W. Duke, C.S.I. (*Officiating*)	1911

The Office of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was abolished on April 1st, 1912, when Bengal was raised to a Governorship.

GOVERNORS OF THE PRESIDENCY OF FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

The Rt. Hon. Baron Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G.	1912
The Rt. Hon. Earl of Ronaldshay, G.C.I.E.	1917
The Rt. Hon. Lord Lytton	1922
The Rt. Hon. Sir Stanley Jackson, P.C., G.C.I.E.	1927
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Anderson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E.	1932
The Rt. Hon. Lord Brabourne, G.C.I.E., M.C.	1937
Sir John Ackroyd Woodhead, K.C.S.I. (Temporary)	1939
The Rt. Hon. Sir John Arthur Herbert, G.C.I.E.	1939
Sir Thomas Rutherford, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (Temporary)	1943
The Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, P.C., C.H., M.C., D.S.O.	1944
The Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick John Burrows, G.C.I.E.	1946
Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, 15, Aug. ..	1947
Sir B. L. Mitter (acting), 11, Oct.	1947
Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, 26, Nov. ..	1947
Dr. Kailashnath Katju, 21, June	1948
Dr. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, 1st, Nov.	1951

NOTE ON 1951 CENSUS

Throughout this note all figures for 1951 must be regarded as provisional, although it is believed that the final figures will vary, if at all, within small limits from these provisional figures.

The population of the State of West Bengal now stands at 24,786,683 or 24.786 million, of which 13,319,941 are males and 11,466,742 females. The number of persons who came away from East Pakistan after 15th October 1946 or Western Pakistan after 1st March 1947 and have declared themselves as 'displaced persons' is 2,117,896 or 2.12 million of which 1,128,650 are males and 989,246 females. The total of displaced persons is included in the total of the State. The area of the State is 29,476 square miles subject to boundary demarcation along its border.

The density of population per square mile for the State as a whole is 839.3 persons. This is 111.7 persons per square mile more than the density in 1941 of the population in Great Britain and Wales which was 727.6. Density varies from district to district, the lowest being 363.8 in Jalpaiguri and the highest 77,263.3 in the city of Calcutta. The district with the next highest density is Howrah with 2,885.8 followed by Hooghly with 1,291 after which comes 24-Parganas with 1,144 persons per square mile. Burdwan and Murshidabad are 809 and 831 respectively, Nadia 700.7, Malda 680.6, Midnapore 635.7, Birbhum 613.2, West Dinajpur 509.7, Cooch Behar 507.4 and Darjeeling 373.6.

The Presidency Division claims 55.195 per cent of the State's population, while the Burdwan Division accounts for 44.805 per cent. 24-Parganas accounts for 18.542 per cent of the total population, Midnapore 13.527 per cent, Calcutta 10.286 per cent, Burdwan 8.829 per cent, Murshidabad 6.916 per cent, Howrah 6.531 per cent, Hooghly 6.281 per cent, Bankura 4.624 per cent, Birbhum 4.312 per cent, Malda 3.819 per cent, Jalpaiguri 3.052 per cent, West Dinajpur 2.856 per cent, Cooch Behar 2.698 per cent and Darjeeling 1.796 per cent.

The population of the State, as at present constituted, was 15.83 million in 1901, 16.79 million in 1911, 16.40 million in 1921, 17.66 million in 1931 and 21.83 million in 1941. The actual increase of population between 1931 and 1951 has been 7,125,133 or 7·12 million, or a percentage increase of 40·33 on the 1931 population. The mean rate of annual increase during the 20-year period 1931-51, leaving out of account 2,117,896 displaced persons recorded in 1951, has been 1.41 per cent per annum. This therefore represents the rate of natural growth of the population and immigration except of displaced persons during the 20-year period. The Burdwan Division has increased from 8,647,189 in 1931 to 11,105,746 in 1951 and the Presidency Division from 9,014,361 to 13,680,937 during the same period. Only the districts of Nadia and Cooch Behar have shown a decrease in population during 1931-51, provided we leave out of reckoning the immigration of displaced persons into these two districts; Nadia has recorded a mean rate of decrease of .07 per cent per annum and Cooch Behar a mean rate of decrease of 0.18 per cent per annum during 1931-51. If, however, the immigration of displaced persons into the two districts were taken into consideration they, too, would show an increase of population, during 1931-51, at the mean rate of 2.94 per cent per annum in the case of Nadia and 0.65 per cent in the case of Cooch Behar.

Rate of Increase

Every other district in West Bengal has registered a fairly steady mean rate of increase during 1931-51, and, except in Calcutta, 24-Parganas, Howrah and Hooghly where the rates of increase are understandably much higher, the rate has been fairly uniform also. Calcutta, with displaced persons, has shown a rate of increase of 6 per cent per annum and, without displaced persons, of 4.1 per cent, 24-Parganas, with displaced persons, a mean rate of increase of 3 per cent per annum, and, without displaced persons, of 2.09 per cent. The corresponding figures for Howrah are 2.3 per cent per annum and 2.1 per cent, while those for Hooghly are 2 per cent and 1.74 per cent. Burdwan, which has industrially grown in Asansol and added many more towns in 1951, has, with displaced persons, grown about 2 per cent per annum between 1931 and 1951, and 1.6 per cent without displaced persons. For similar reasons, perhaps, Darjeeling has increased at the mean annual rate of about 2 per cent (with displaced persons) and 1.71 per cent (without displaced persons) during 1931-51.

Leaving out of account the increase due to the immigration of displaced persons in every district, which if taken into account would appreciably but artificially swell the mean annual rate of increase, Birbhum has registered a mean rate of increase of 0.57 per cent per annum during 1931-51, Bankura 0.885 per cent, Midnapore of 0.925 per cent, Murshidabad of 1.0 per cent, Malda 1.15 per cent, West Dinajpur 0.62 per cent and Jalpaiguri 0.465 per cent during the same period.

A phenomenon which will be of considerable concern to sociologists and population experts is a definite although small decline in the number of females per 1,000 males in almost every district of West Bengal except Hooghly and Calcutta. The figures given in this paragraph in respect of 1951 leave out of account the males and females among displaced persons so that comparison with figures for 1931 may be more acceptable. There were 923.6 females to every 1,000 males in Bengal in 1931; in West Bengal today there are only 859.4 females to every 1,000 males. Taking into account the displaced population this figure stands at 860.8. From 941 for the Burdwan Division in 1931 it has fallen to 913, for Burdwan district from 933 to 884, in Birbhum from 1,004 to 977, in Bankura from 995 to 934, in Midnapore from 975 to 950, in Howrah from 834 to 812, from 846 for the Presidency Division in 1931 it has fallen to 811.6, in 24-Parganas from 852 to 845, in Nadia from 938 to 933, in Murshidabad from 1,005 to 932, in Malda from 998 to 973, in Jalpaiguri from 842 to 828.8, in Darjeeling from 872 to 860, in West Dinajpur to 911.8 and in Cooch Behar from 886 to 871. In Hooghly the ratio has increased very slightly from 881 in 1931 to 886·7 in 1951. Only in Calcutta where the unbalance between females and males is still as considerable as 521 females to 1,000 males in 1951, it has improved slightly from 468 in 1931, which seems to indicate that Calcutta has made definite progress towards domestication although its predominating characteristic still seems to be business, work and livelihood. This decline in the number of females in relation to males is regarded by sociologists as an alarming feature of a country's population, the full import of which will be brought home when the tables of individual ages, age groups, marital condition, education, occupations and structure of households are finally ready at the close of tabulation.

The ratio of males, and therefore of females to total population may be readily guessed from the above figures. Leaving out of consideration the entire displaced population from each district the percentage of males is between 50 and 51 in Birbhum, Bankura, Murshidabad and Malda, between 51 and 52 in Midnapore and Nadia, between 52 and 53 in Hooghly and West Dinajpur between 53 and 54 in Burdwan, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling, between 54 and 55 in 24-Parganas and Jalpaiguri, 55.18 in Howrah, and as high as 63.63 in Calcutta.

Displaced Persons

The population of Displaced Persons forms 8.54 per cent of the total population of West Bengal. There are 261,901 displaced persons in Burdwan Division and 1,847,955 in Presidency Division. The density of population of displaced person alone per square mile for the State as a whole is 71.71 and varies from 3.7 in Bankura to 13,039 in Calcutta, as against the overall densities of 498.6 and 77,266 respectively in those two districts. In Birbhum and Midnapore the density is 6·7, in Darjeeling 13.4, in Murshidabad 28.5, in Burdwan 36.5, in Jalpaiguri 39.1, in Malda and Hooghly 44.4, in Cooch Behar 75.3, in West Dinajpur 84.96, in Howrah 107.7, in 24-Parganas 132.9 and in Nadia 288.8. There are 430,290 displaced persons in Calcutta city and 531,301 in 24-Parganas, while in Calcutta Industrial Area (comprising six cities and 27 towns) there are 766,067 displaced persons. That is, more than 36 per cent of the displaced population is contained in 145 square miles of the State, and 1,497,000 or more than 70 per cent of the total displaced population are concentrated in Calcutta Industrial Area, 24-Parganas and Nadia. A few tentative deductions are permissible from this distribution of density of displaced persons. This population has not penetrated sufficiently the big agricultural districts of Bengal and therefore only a fraction of it may be assumed to have engaged itself in agriculture. There is a gravitation of this population in and around the capital city and the areas of greatest density offer attractions of petty trade, cottage craft, small industries, orchardry and vegetable-raising. By necessity this population must hug closely those areas which easily offer employment or help, and markets for produce and products. Penetration and settlement in big agricultural districts, comparatively unknown and distant from the border, unopened by good roads which might confer marketing facilities for produce, have not succeeded to any remarkable degree except in West Dinajpur, Cooch Behar and Malda which are purely agricultural and where the densities of this population are 84.96, 75·3, and 44·4 per sq. mile respectively. It must be remembered that Jalpaiguri, Hooghly, Howrah and 24-Parganas where the densities are high are predominantly industrial areas, and the density of Nadia has been considerably and artificially swelled by the population in transit camps. This may well indicate a further aggravation in West Bengal's agricultural economy and fresh and grave problems in suburban housing, water-supply, sanitation, transport, semi-urban cottage crafts, power and manual industry. This will cause a fresh severe stress and strain of masses of shifting population, if at all they shift when the Damodar

Valley and Mayurakshi projects are ready to offer benefits, and the growing pains that West Bengal may then suffer from the effects of population shifting from suburban industrial areas to new agricultural spaces are a thing to be anticipated and provided for long before the eventuality arrives.

Urban Areas

There were 84 towns in West Bengal in 1921, 91 in 1931, 99 in 1941. In 1951 there are 111. In 1921 the urban population was only 15 per cent of the total population in West Bengal. In 1931 it was 16 per cent. In 1951 it is 25 per cent. That is to say, for every three villagers one is a town-dweller. The total urban population of West Bengal is roughly 62 lakhs which is 2 1/5 times more than the urban population of 1931. This explains the congestion noticed in all towns of West Bengal and the difficulty of securing accommodation in even small towns, because building has not kept pace with the growth of population. There are 50 towns in the Burdwan Division and 61 towns in the Presidency Division. In 24-Parganas alone, there are 30 towns of which 4 are now cities.

In 1931 West Bengal had two cities Calcutta and Howrah, in 1941, with Bhatpara added, three. Today there are six cities in West Bengal each with a population of over 100,000 persons. These are Calcutta, Howrah, Tollyganj, Bhatpara, Garden Reach and South Suburbs (Behala) with populations of 2,549,790, 443,207, 150,527, 133,762, 110,194 and 102,801 respectively.

Surprise has been expressed by those who had imagined that the population of Calcutta would exceed forty lakhs to find that the census has revealed a population of 25.5 lakhs only. But a cursory examination will confirm the latter estimate. In 1931 the population of Calcutta was 11.63 lakhs. It was a one-night census in 1931 and persons who came from the suburbs of Calcutta to work for the day in this city were counted in the City and included within its population. At a conservative estimate this population could not have been less than 30,000. So the resident population of Calcutta in 1931, with which a comparison of that in 1951 is feasible, was about 11.3 lakhs. There has been an increase of 15.2 lakhs during 20 years, or as much again and a quarter more than in 1931. During the 20-year period Calcutta has grown and built considerably only in the south over a space of about six square miles. If we leave out of account the total surface area of the maidan, the roads, streets, lanes, parks, ponds and other public places, and remember that according to municipal regulations one-third and in some areas two-thirds of every plot of residential land must be left vacant, the built-on ground area shrinks very considerably so much so that the overall density of 77,266·3 persons per square mile or 514.3 persons per acre really rises to more than 750 persons per acre of land in the 31 square miles of Calcutta city. A closer calculation will probably put the figure at over 800 persons per acre. In the next place, more people than at any time before 1947 now come to Calcutta for a living from the suburbs which have overnight as it were produced four new cities (not to mention the growth of other towns), all of which inject into Calcutta for the day a large proportion of their population. The immediate suburbs of Calcutta, Barrackpore sub-division, Tollyganj, South Suburbs, Garden Reach and Vishnupur Thana contain the majority of the refugee population of 24-Parganas which is 531,301 and it is not unreasonable to assume that a great part of this population come into Calcutta daily in search of a living and swelled the city's traffic. In the next place more young men and women are now out on the streets in search of situations who even a few years ago would be studying in institutions.

Greater Calcutta or Calcutta Industrial Area includes Calcutta, Howrah, Bally, Budge Budge, South Suburbs, Garden Reach and Tollygunge, sixteen municipal towns of Barrackpore sub-division and ten municipal towns of Hooghly district along the river Hooghly. The total population of this tract of land is 4,550,117 in an area of 145 square miles and the density works out at 31,380 per square mile. The ratio of males to total population in this area is 62.25 and the number of females to every 1,000 males, therefore, as low as 606. The population of the cities and towns in the Calcutta Industrial Area is given below:

Cities & Towns.	Total Population.	Displaced Population.
Calcutta	2,549,790	430,290
Howrah	443,207	36,321
Tollyganj	150,527	65,108
Bhatpara	133,762	13,054
Garden Reach	110,194	2,959
South Suburbs	102,801	19,202
Baranagore	77,416	19,850
Kamarhati	75,548	18,873
Serampore	73,550	9,667
Titagarh	70,555	3,886
South Dum Dum ..	62,243	30,443
Bally	60,521	7,444
Kanchrapara	56,538	20,872
Hooghly Chinsurah ..	55,991	6,839
Naihati	55,180	8,894
Panihati	51,866	16,812
Champdany	37,555	485
Barrackpore	36,444	10,218
Halisahar	35,438	4,847
North Barrackpore ..	33,008	7,981
Bhadreswar	32,088	1,267
Budge Budge	31,731	684
Baidyabati	30,744	1,192
Bansberia	30,136	3,476
Rishra	27,462	764
Garalia	23,972	1,736
Konnagore	19,887	3,020
Khardah	17,494	4,368
Uttarpara	16,168	1,196
Barrackpore Cantt. ..	13,921	4,233
Kotrung	13,095	1,372
Dum Dum	11,683	4,187
North Dum Dum ..	9,602	4,527
GRAND TOTAL ..	4,550,117	766,067

Other points of interest are as follows:—

Literates 6,087,797 or 24·54 per cent. of the population, of these 4,628,581 were males (34·68 per cent.) and 1,459,216 females (12·73 per cent.). Population dependent on agriculture is 57·21 per cent. of the total, and on non-agriculture 42·79 per cent. share-croppers and agricultural labourers form 75 per cent. of the agricultural classes, the two groups being about equal in number.

Of the total population 31·50 per cent. is self-supporting, 65·32 fully dependent and 3·18 earning dependents. In the agricultural group which forms 57·21 per cent. of the total population 14·89 is self-supporting, 39·93 dependent and 2·39 earning dependents. In the non-agricultural group which forms 42·79 per cent. of the total population 16·61 is self-supporting, 25·39 dependent, 0·79 earning dependent.

Of the total population 308,418 were non-nationals. Out of the non-nationals 267,110 were Pakistani nationals, 12,563 British, 8,040 Chinese, 1,082 Americans.

Of the total population 78·69 is Hindu, 19·85 Muslim, 0·71 Christian, 0·33 Buddhist, 0·12 Sikh.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of members see under General Elections.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(For list of members see under General Elections.)

FORMER PRINCELY STATES

THE integration of what used to be called Princely India with the larger India was complete in 1950.

During 1949 and the first three months of 1950 Mayurbhanj, Kolhapur, Baroda, Sandur, Tehri Garhwal, Banares, Rampur and Cooch-Behar were merged. Bhopal, Tripura, Manipur and Vindhya Pradesh were taken over by the Centre. Jodhpur, Jaipur, Jaisalmer, Bikaner, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Alwar and Karauli joined the Rajasthan Union. The Union of Travancore-Cochin came into being. An agreement was signed with Sikkim. And a constitutional relationship was established between the Centre and Hyderabad.

The present position of the former 552 Princely States may be described as follows: 216 states with an area of 108,739 sq. miles and a population of 19,158,000 are merged with the Governors' States. 61 States with an area of 63,704 sq. miles and a population of 6,925,000 are converted into Centrally administered Chief Commissioners' States.* And 275 States with an area of 215,450 sq. miles and a population of 34,699,000 are merged into States Unions under Rajpramukhs. The number of Centrally administered units† formed out of the old Princely States is 7: Himachal Pradesh, Kutch, Bilaspur, Bhopal, Tripura, Manipur, and Vindhya Pradesh. The number of States Unions formed out of the old Princely States is 5: Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, and Travancore-Cochin. The total area affected in all is 387,893 sq. miles and the population 6,0783,000. There are only three former States which retain their old frontiers in the modern set-up: Hyderabad, Jammu and Kashmir and Mysore.

The process of welding over 500 diverse States into viable units is carried to its final conclusion. The present Constitution of India specifies only 8 such units in part B of the First Schedule of the Constitution Act.

Under the new constitution the former States are all full-fledged constituent units of the Indian Union. Thus a States Union like Madhya Bharat has exactly the same constitution as that of Madras or Bombay and also the same kind of relations with Centre except that the head of a States Union is called Rajpramukh and the head of Madras or Bombay State is called Governor. Also the Centre has the right for a period of ten years to exercise supervision over a Rajpramukh State through the issuing of directives, a right that it does not normally possess in the case of a Governor's State.

It is useful to review the stages through which the States passed before they reached the present position of complete integrity with the Union. In July 1947 after the Indian Independence Act was passed the States acceded to the Dominion transferring to the Dominion Government power over defence, foreign affairs and communications. Later when Unions of Princely States were formed it was decided that the Unions ought to concede to the Centre wider powers than before, powers in regard to the same subjects as the Governors' Provinces did. This covered all the federal and concurrent subjects except financial and taxation items.

Finance and taxation became the subject of a special enquiry by the Indian States Finance Enquiry Committee which submitted a report in July 1949. The committee came to three general conclusions. First, the Union must have authority in States over the same range of subjects as the Provinces. Second, the Union must exercise its powers through the same agency as in the Provinces. Third, the State must contribute to the finances of the Centre on the same basis as the Provinces do. And receive grants and financial aid from the Centre, also on the same basis. The committee produced its reports at intervals from 1st June 1949 to 31st July 1949. Integration, in fact, involved very difficult administrative and financial problems, such as bringing about merger of functions, resources and personnel, allocation of liabilities, and arranging the transfer of power in such a way as to avoid any sudden financial dislocation in the unions. The whole process of transfer was to be spread over a certain number of years, 3, 5 or 10 as the case required.

Simultaneously, in the political sphere a change was taking place in the general attitude to constitutional reform in the Princely States. When the States Unions were set up it was thought that the constitutions of the Unions would be framed by the Unions' Constituent Assemblies themselves within the frame-work of the covenants and the Constitution of India. Later it was realised that this might result in lack of uniformity leading in its turn to further complications. A committee was therefore set up under the chairmanship of Sir B. N. Rao to frame a constitution similar to that of the Provinces on which the States Unions' constituent assemblies could model their own constitution. Later still with closer contact between the Central Government and the States Unions it became clear that even this was not a satisfactory arrangement as the whole procedure smacked of an evil past when the Princes were considered independent. So a conference was called in 1949 May and it was decided with the concurrence of the Unions and States' Chief Ministers that the Indian Constituent Assembly should frame the Constitutions for the States Unions as part of the Constitution of India. A committee was then set up under the chairmanship of Mr. M. K. Vellodi to examine the draft constitution of India and propose amendments to bring the States Unions into line with the Provinces. The amendments so proposed were referred to States Unions' constituent assemblies wherever they existed (Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin, Mysore). The Saurashtra Assembly adopted the draft constitution in its entirety. The other two proposed a few changes some of which were accepted and others rejected. The acceptance of the constitution by each of the States Unions was proclaimed by the Rajpramukh on the basis of a resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly in Saurashtra, Travancore-Cochin and Mysore. Elsewhere the proclamation was made by the Ruler as in Hyderabad. The acceptance of the new constitution by the people of the Princely States was implicit in the fact that the people had their representatives in the Central Constituent Assembly where the constitution was drawn up after prolonged deliberations.

The instruments of merger and the covenants establishing the various Unions are in the nature of over-all settlements. While providing for the integration of States and for the transfer of power from the Rulers they also guarantee the Rulers privy purses, succession to *gadi* rights and privileges, full ownership use and enjoyment of all private property belonging to them as distinct from State property.

UNIFICATION

The unification of India was no doubt an achievement of which the Ministry of States is justly proud. But a number of baffling problems still remained to be solved. Unification implies that the different administrative Units have the same kind of internal structure and that they all stand in the same relation to the Central Government. For instance, the administrative machinery of a Union must be similar to that of a Province. A Union like a Province must also have an elected legislature and a ministry responsible to the legislature. In other words, the process of unification must be followed by a process of modernization and democratization. Besides most of the States are badly equipped for the administrative tasks which they are called upon to discharge. Hence the Government of India which was chiefly responsible for the formation of Unions and the merger of States into Provinces had a duty to perform to the people who belonged to the merged or integrated States. The Government of India has therefore legally acquired certain over-riding authority over the Governments of the States Unions. It has the right to give directions to the Rajpramukh and his Government about the way in which they are to discharge their duties.

PRIVY PURSE

It is worthwhile enlarging some of these items.

In the past there was hardly any distinction between the Rulers' personal expenses and State expenditure, and even in those States where such a thing as privy purse did exist no effective steps were taken to see that personal and State expenditure were in practice separately accounted for. Large amounts were thus spent on Rulers, the members of their families and on State ceremonies and functions. Today every Covenant contains a clause fixing the Rulers' privy purse which is calculated to cover the expenses of the Rulers and their families including such expenses as those on residence, marriage, ceremonies, etc. The privy purse is guaranteed by Article 291 of the Constitution, the money being a charge on the consolidated Fund of India, subsequently to be recovered wholly or partly from the States Governments.

The basis of calculation is the revenue of the State. For the first lakh the Ruler is allowed 15 per cent, for the next four he is allowed 10 per cent, above 5 lakhs 7½ per cent, the maximum being 10 lakhs. This maximum is exceeded only in the case of the Rulers of some of the major States recognized as viable, and even here it is agreed that the amount is to be paid only during the life-time of the present Ruler.

The total annual privy purse commitments amount to 5.8 crores at the present time. When the amounts guaranteed to certain rulers during their life-time are refixed the total annual expenditure on this account would be reduced to 4 crores. Then there are the savings resulting from fixing the privy purses which will, it is calculated, amount to about two crores exclusive of the savings in Vindhya Pradesh, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Baroda and Kolhapur.

Here, for instance, is a list of the annual pensions which are to be paid to some of the Rulers of the former States during their life-time only: Jaipur, Rs. 18,00,000; Jodhpur, Rs. 17,50,000; Bikaner, Rs. 17,00,000; Patiala, Rs. 17,00,000; Baroda, Rs. 26,50,000††; Travancore, Rs. 25,00,000; Indore, Rs. 15,00,000; Hyderabad, Rs. 50,00,000; Mysore, Rs. 26,00,000.

PRIVATE PROPERTY

The question of private property was settled by the States Ministry on an *ad hoc* basis, mainly through discussion between the representatives of the Ministry, the Rulers concerned, and the representatives of the Governments of the States or Provinces. No uniform system was followed in settling the question. The criterion applied was that if a building, for instance, was used exclusively by the Ruler or his family, it was considered to be his private property and if it was used for public purposes, it automatically became the property of the State.

The main features of the settlement are: The Ruler is entitled to retain the palace in which he lives. He can also have one more residential building only, either at a sea-side resort or at a hill station. All buildings in excess of these are to be made over to the State.

In no case is the Ruler allowed to retain any land except where there is positive proof that the land is his ancestral property. Even here, he is subject to the tenancy laws of his State and has to pay taxes like any other landowner. Generally no forest areas have been given to Rulers; though limited rights of grazing and obtaining fuel have been recognized in some cases. Shooting rights are conceded in well-defined areas subject to the laws in force in the place. The principle involved in agricultural land

* Two of these Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh now have Lieutenant-Governors.
† With the exception of four (Kutch, Bilaspur, Tripura, Manipur) all States have Legislatures.
†† Recognition was later withdrawn from original incumbent.

is that the Ruler is not entitled to any income besides the privy purse. In fact, wherever proprietary right over land is recognized it is done mainly on the ground that many ex-rulers have the time and the resources to undertake modern and mechanical methods of farming. The States Ministry has however restored to the States administrations thousands of acres of such land and in the case of one Ruler, 154 big villages have been taken away and handed over to the State.

The States Ministry declined to recognize the grant of lands made by Rulers to their relatives or others on the eve of integration or merger of their States. In cases where such assignments were made long before the integration, the property becomes subject to land assessment and tenancy laws of the Union or of the province.

Several Rulers are stated to have parted with their money and investments without demur. For example, the Maharaja of Gwalior made over to his Government Bombay Improvement Trust scrips bearing an annual interest of about Rs. 50 lakhs. Similarly, the Gangajali (reserve fund) of Rs. 1,62,37,000 was also given to the State. The Maharaja of Baroda agreed to create a trust with a corpus of Rs. 2 crores the income from which was to be available for works of public utility in the territory of the former Baroda State, and the advancement of education.

Jewellery—priceless sapphires, emeralds, diamonds and pearls were all divided into two categories. Those actually used by the Ruler himself and those used as regalia at State functions. A list was then made of the jewels falling into the latter category, and though the Ruler could keep this jewellery in his custody the Union Government or the Provincial Government, as the case may be, were given the right of inspection and check up.

The Rulers had a civil list reserve funds intended to relieve the State of the expenditure in connection with marriages, etc. This was allowed to be retained by the Rulers.

Temples and properties attached to them are constituted into trusts. Temples situated within the palaces were classed as personal property.

Half the number of cars of Rulers, some of whom maintained fleets of 50 and more, were assigned to the State and are now being used by Ministers and other State officials.

Some Rulers were generous enough to make over to the State larger slices of property than they were obliged to do under the terms of the agreement. The Maharaja of Travancore for instance granted to the State property to the extent of as much as 20,000 acres.

There are some 35 palaces and houses belonging to Rulers in Old and New Delhi about which no decision was taken. Some of the States administrations claim them as State property while the Rulers challenge the claim.

The States Ministry arranged for the payment of pensions "in deserving cases," which include the aged mothers of certain Rulers, widowed sisters and other near relatives having no personal property.

The final result of the award is that most of the Rulers have been left with one-fourth of what they considered as their private property, the rest going to their Government.

When the administration was taken over the new Governments inherited cash balances and investments of the value of nearly Rs. 70 crores. During the settlement of the private properties the Rulers gave up their claims to approximately another 4.5 crores. Other property given up includes palaces, buildings, stables, garages, shops and aeroplanes.

There is a clause in every Agreement which says that all the rights and dignities (enjoyed till then by the Princes) would continue under the new constitution. These Agreements are excluded from the jurisdiction of law courts by Article 363, while Article 362 requires every legislative or executive authority to give due regard to the clauses of the Agreement in the exercise of its functions. Some of these rights have already been outlined. Others may be mentioned here. The Princes are guaranteed succession according to law and custom. Then there are minor rights and dignities which vary from State to State and are exercisable both inside and outside the State. No exhaustive list has ever been drawn up of such privileges and dignities, though some like the use of red plates on cars, immunity from civil and criminal jurisdiction and exemption from customs duties are well known.

The merged States were represented in the Provincial Legislatures by members nominated by the Governor-General through an order passed by him on 27th July, 1949.* The number nominated for each Provincial Legislature was as follows: Madras Assembly, 2; Bombay Assembly, 40; Bombay Council, 21; Bihar Assembly, 1; Madhya Pradesh Assembly, 17; Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1; Orissa Legislative Assembly, 31; U.P. Legislative Assembly, 6; West Bengal Assembly, 2.

The final step in integration was the absorption by one State of enclaves belonging to another State lying within its administrative boundaries. The States which exchanged enclaves were: Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, U.P. and Himachal Pradesh, U.P. and Vindhya Pradesh, Bombay and Rajasthan, Bombay and Saurashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Madhya Bharat, Punjab and PEPSU, Punjab and Rajasthan, Madras and Mysore, Madras and Travancore-Cochin, U.P. and Madhya Bharat, U.P. and Rajasthan, Bhopal and Madhya Bharat, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU.

PROBLEMS FACING UNIONS

We may next pass in review some of the problems which the new Unions have had to face. These problems are mainly two, unification of administration and democratization. Both these problems present enormous difficulty. Let us take unification of administration first. Often the various states forming part of a Union have different types of administration. In some all authority is concentrated in a few hands. Such a thing as Department hardly exists. Neither does such a convenient unit of administration as 'District'. A District Officer as a person who is responsible for co-ordination in a particular area is also unknown. Thus whatever new administrative units are set up they will have to acquire the requisite cohesion and the necessary local tradition before the state machinery can begin to function smoothly. In some States modern organization of a sort does exist but it is not well enough developed—certainly not to the same degree as in a Governor's State. In many States the traditional form of rule flourishes with a peculiar strength. In some Unions large tracts of land are held under a system called the Jagirdar system with the holders performing a variety of administrative functions. There are also any number of systems of land tenure. Large parts indeed remain under feudal conditions; and anything like a modern system of revenue administration which includes settlement, record of rights, trained revenue staff is unknown over vast areas.

It is thus clear that the administrative personnel inherited by the Union is unequal to the tasks which the new Government have to face. In a great many States rules of recruitment, training, promotion do not exist. The principle of selection through a competitive examination is recognized only in a few States and even here to a very limited extent. Traditions of common service are hardly developed anywhere. In some areas the predominance of certain classes in the public services particularly the army and the police is a hindrance.

With the promulgation of the new constitution the administrative machinery has become identical in theory at any rate with that of the Governor's State. But it will be some time before it can become the same in practice.

The manner in which the States Unions are participating in the recruitment to the All-India Services may be described here. This was decided after a conference of Chief Secretaries in July 1949. For emergency recruitment to I.A.S. five independent cadres have been set up for Hyderabad, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. Then there are joint cadres for Vindhya Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, Bombay and Saurashtra, and for Punjab and the Patiala and East Punjab States Union. A similar scheme is ready for the Indian Police Service and is awaiting the approval of the various Governments.† The Scheme envisages the absorption of suitable officials already holding posts in the administrative services.

So much for administrative problems. When we pass to political problems we find the position is just as difficult. Not many States have had legislatures functioning in them. Even in the local sphere the number of representative institutions such as panchayats, district committees, municipal committees is very limited. Political parties with a well knit organisation and a well defined programme of action do not exist: whatever differences there are between parties are of a local or factional character. Thus the whole background from which a democratic and representative government arises is completely lacking. Respect for individual rights, the habit of arriving at decisions through discussion and compromise, loyalty to decisions already arrived at which are the quaintessence of democracy are yet to develop in all the State Unions.

It is with such poor equipment that the Unions have to set about their work of building a new State. The States are starting as if from scratch and there is much to do by way of reconstruction. Land systems have to be changed, vast irrigation works have to be established, mineral and industrial sources have to be developed. Then there are welfare activities like public health and education which have to be organized. In such of the Unions as lie on strategic border areas security measures have to be put through. All these are problems which are difficult enough to try the skill and experience of long established administrations.

It is precisely because the Central Government is fully conscious that the Union Governments are unequal to the tasks which they have to fulfil that it has acquired the power of control and supervision over the Union Governments. In many different ways the Central Government is helping the Union Governments to organize and re-equip the administrative machinery. For instance, it has made available to Unions the services of experienced officials as Advisers and have also deputed senior officials of All-India Services to fill certain key posts such as those of Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary and Inspector-General of Police. A senior official of the Indian Civil Service Mr. M. J. Desai was placed on deputation from July to September in 1948 to visit the various Unions, investigate their problems and make suggestions about how the Government of India could help the Unions in building up an efficient administrative service. Today the higher posts in certain key services are filled by men recruited by the Central Government on an All-India basis, just as in the Governors' States, as is already mentioned.

FINANCIAL INTEGRATION

Officials of the Indian Union Government took over the administration of customs, excise and income-tax in the former States on 1st April, 1950 except in Kashmir. The Union Government thus formally assumed the powers and functions assigned to it under the new constitution. Income-tax and customs and excise circles have been defined. Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat will come under the Income-tax commissioner of Delhi. The Income-tax Commissioner of the Punjab will have jurisdiction over Himachal Pradesh, PEPSU and Bilaspur, while Vindhya Pradesh is joined to Uttar Pradesh. For purposes of general excise and customs PEPSU is integrated with Delhi, the Travancore-Cochin Union is attached to Madras, Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat are constituted into a single unit with headquarters at Ajmer for purposes of Customs on the Indo-Pakistan border. Similarly Hyderabad and Mysore form a single unit with headquarters at Hyderabad.

Wherever the existing rates of income-tax are lower than the Central Government rates as in Saurashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Mysore, Hyderabad, the existing rates will prevail. They will, however, be brought up to the central level in a period ranging between two and five years. Elsewhere, in PEPSU and Travancore-Cochin, where the existing rates are practically the same as the central rates the central rates will come into force immediately.

This extension of the Central Government's jurisdiction will bring the Central Government a revenue of 9 crores as against an expenditure of 36 lakhs.

STATES FORCES

The Union Government assumed full financial responsibility for States forces on April 1, 1950. Till then financial responsibility had vested in the individual State. These forces have always been an integral part of the Indian Army in the sense that they had a definite part to play in any scheme of national defence. There was also an obligation to maintain their personal and technical efficiency at a certain minimum level, an obligation which carried with it the need for periodical inspection by the Centre.

Before August 15, 1947 there were 44 States which maintained troops. Of these the I.S.F. units of the States which merged with Governors' Provinces such as those of Kolhapur, Baroda, the Gujarat States and of the Simla Hill States (Himachal Pradesh) were integrated with the Indian Army. In case of others also this absorption is now almost complete. So far as the Forces of the State of Kashmir and Jammu are concerned, full control was assumed on September 1, 1949.

On April 1, 1950 the Government of India assumed full control, both administrative and operational over the forces of Travancore-Cochin, Mysore and Hyderabad.

In regard to the Forces of Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Saurashtra and PEPSU operational control rests with the Central Government, while the Rajpramukhs retain administrative control subject to any directions or instructions which may be issued from time to time by the Government of India. These Forces which will be commanded by officers from the Indian Army will immediately come under the operational command of the Indian Army commands in whose area the commands are located. The strength and constitution of these Forces will be determined by the Government of India. The future recruitment of officers as well as of men will also be the responsibility of the Government of India.

MERGERS, INTEGRATIONS

We may next pass in review some of the mergers and integrations that took place in 1949 and early 1950.

1. **Kolhapur.**—The Government of India had to intervene into the affairs of Kolhapur because of the serious disturbances which took place in that State after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. As a result of the discussions which the Secretary of the States Ministry had with the Maharaja of Kolhapur an Administrator was appointed by the Government of India. An enquiry was also made into the disturbances by a commission. Later when it became known that the finances of the State were unsatisfactory the Government of India advanced a loan. Finally a merger agreement was negotiated with the Maharaja and on March 1, 1949 the Government of India made over the administration of the State to the Government of Bombay with which State it is now merged.

2. **Baroda.**—Considerations of a different sort led to the merger of Baroda with Bombay State. Though Baroda was financially sound and had a very efficient and up-to-date administration it lacked geographical unity. Its territory was interspersed with that of Bombay and Saurashtra in many different places. The administrative inconvenience so caused was thrown into striking relief by the experience during the famine in Baroda State in February 1949. It was found that foodstuffs could not be despatched to Baroda owing to regulations restricting movement of food from one administrative area to another. Consequently the Maharaja of Baroda was advised by the States Ministry to merge Baroda with Bombay. When the Maharaja found that his Ministers also agreed with the advice given by the States Ministry he consented to merge his State. The merger took place on May 1, 1949.

3. **The United State of Rajasthan** formed in 1948 was obviously an incomplete State. Three major States Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner and one minor State Jaisalmer remained outside the Union. Though considered viable all these States were from every point of view historical, cultural, economic an integral part of Rajasthan. Thus an expansion of the United State of Rajasthan embracing the four States mentioned above could not be delayed very long. This larger union materialized on March 30, 1949. Later on May 15, 1949 the United State of Matsya merged with this larger Union to form one consolidated Union of Rajasthan which thus became the biggest of the States Unions.

Alwar and Karauli of the Matsya Union were in favour of merging with Rajasthan, while in Dholpur and Bharatpur opinion was divided between merger with Rajasthan and merger with U.P. Some kind of enquiry was conducted into the state of public feeling in Dholpur and Bharatpur and eventually it was decided to merge them along with the other two Matsya States into Rajasthan.

4. **Bhopal.**—There was prolonged agitation in Bhopal for merger with an adjoining Governor's State or States Union. There were also serious differences of opinion in the Council of Ministers of the Bhopal State on the need for merger. An attempt was made by the Ministry to suppress the agitation in the State for merger. Eventually the Nawab of Bhopal after prolonged consultations with the States Ministry agreed to make over the administration to the Government of India. The Government of India took charge on June 1, 1949.

5. **The Travancore-Cochin Union** is generally expected to be the last of its kind. Public opinion was strongly in favour of such a Union. Among the benefits which it was believed would flow from the integration are large-scale social and economic development of the whole area. It was hoped the merger would also help to unify the Hindu community which is broken up into innumerable fragments, and facilitate the attainment of equality by the Harijans who are estimated to form about half the population of the Union. The Union came into being on July 1, 1949.

6. **Mysore.**—As regards Mysore the Maharaja signed the revised Instrument of Accession surrendering to the Centre legislative authority in respect of the federal and concurrent legislative lists enumerated in List I and List III of the Seventh Schedule of the Government of India Act on June 27, 1949. Mysore was the last big State to do so.

7. **Junagadh.**—The events in Junagadh which culminated in the Central Government's taking charge of the administration are recorded in the *Year Book* for 1948. Later there was a referendum in Junagadh and the adjoining States which resulted in an overwhelming vote in favour of accession to India. After that Junagadh was administered by an official appointed by the Government of India who was assisted in his duty by three representatives of the people. In 1948 December the representatives of Junagadh and the adjoining States of Mangrol, Manavadar, Sardargarh and Babariawad passed a resolution to the effect that the administrations of these States should be transferred to the Government of Saurashtra and also that the representatives of these States should take part in the framing of the constitution of the Union which was in progress at the moment. Accordingly a supplementary covenant was executed by the Rulers of Saurashtra giving effect to these resolutions. On January 20, 1949, Junagadh was integrated with Saurashtra; the other States were integrated a short time before.

8. **Sirohi.**—There was a difference of opinion whether the State should merge with Bombay or be integrated with Rajasthan. It was therefore decided that till the future was finally determined the Government of Bombay should administer the State on behalf of the Government of India. After the review that followed it was decided to break up the State, Abu Road tehsil and a part of Dilwara tehsil were to be joined to Bombay and the rest to Rajasthan.

9. **Tehri-Garhwal.**—This Himalayan State with an area of 4,516 sq. miles, a population of 397,000 and a revenue of Rs. 37,00,000 had no future except merger with U.P. Consequently the Ruler with the approval of the Ministry signed the merger agreement on May 18, 1949, and the administration was taken over by U.P. Government on August 1, 1949.

10. **Benares.**—This enclave in U.P. had an area of 866 sq. miles, a population of 450,000 and a revenue of Rs. 35,00,000. The Ruler signed the merger agreement subject to safeguard of rights at certain religious ceremonies at Kashi on Sept. 5, 1949 and U.P. took over on Oct. 15, 1949.

11. **Rampur.**—This State in U.P. had an area of 894 sq. miles, a population of 477,000 and a revenue of Rs. 10,00,000. It was first taken over by the Central Government partly because of the wishes of the Ruler and partly because of the special set-up of the State. This was done on July 1, 1949. The administration was carried on in the closest co-operation with U.P. Government. But for obvious reasons the State could not remain indefinitely under Central administration. So the State was made over to U.P. with the concurrence of the Ruler on December 1, 1949.

12. **Cooch-Behar.**—The State which is situated in the north-east of India lies between West Bengal, East Pakistan and Assam. It has an area of 1,321 sq. miles, a population of about 641,000 and a revenue of about Rs. 1 crore. The merger agreement was signed by the Ruler on August 30, 1949 and the Government of India took it over on September 12, 1949. Later the Government of India came to the conclusion that it would be best to merge the State with West Bengal. This was done on January 1, 1950.

13. **Tripura.**—This is another north-east border State which has great strategic importance. It has an area of 4,049 sq. miles and a population of over 5 lakhs. When the Regent Maharani signed the merger agreement the State was taken over by a Chief Commissioner on behalf of the Government of India on October 15, 1949.

14. **Manipur.**—This State on the far east has great strategic importance. It is surrounded for the most part by tribal hill areas in Assam. The Government of India decided to assume control chiefly for security reasons. The instrument of merger was signed by the Ruler on September 21, 1949 and the Chief Commissioner took charge on October 15.

15. **Khasi Hill States.**—These States were not affected by the process of assimilation till the new constitution came into force. Before the advent of Independence they were administered by the Crown Representative through the Governor of Assam. After August 15, 1947 the States formed a sort of union and acceded to the Dominion of India individually and jointly. The agreement empowered the Dominion Parliament to make laws on any subject. The Khasi Hill States were thus in the position of a Chief Commissioner's Province. In the new constitution the Khasi Hill States are included in the Sixth Schedule along with Assam hill tribes. The two areas together form a new district in Assam called 'United

* With the general elections they have, of course, become part of the general electorate.

† This has now gone through.

Khasi-Jaintia Hill District, with autonomous powers conceded to the Sixth Schedule areas.

16. **Vindhya Pradesh.**—This is really a union of two groups of States known as Bundelkhand and Baghelkand States. It was difficult to persuade them to unite to form one administrative unit, and jealousy and distrust were so deep-rooted that for some time after the formation of the Union there were two Governments functioning simultaneously, one in Rewa and the other in Bundelkhand. It was not till July 1948 that a single Government was formed. But this did not put an end to group dissentions so that the Ministry was compelled to resign on April 14, 1949 when an official administration was set up. Ultimately the Rulers got together and decided to ask the Central Government to take over by an agreement made in December 1949. On January 1, 1950 the Central Government took charge through a Chief Commissioner. This was probably the best solution as the State is rich in natural resources and very backward. It also occupies a strategic position as it lies in the very heart of the country.

17. **Hyderabad.**—The circumstances under which the Union Government took action against the old regime in Hyderabad are fully explained in the Year Book for 1949. The military Government headed by Maj-Gen. J. N. Chaudhury formally terminated in 1949 December when General Chaudhury handed over to Mr. K. M. Vellodi, the present Counsellor of Hyderabad. With the Nizam's proclamation of November 23, 1949 Hyderabad became a constituent unit of the Indian Union with the constitution as framed by the Constituent Assembly of the Indian Dominion. The proclamation accepting the new constitution makes it clear that the Nizam's decision is subject to the confirmation of the people, whose will as expressed through a Constituent Assembly of the State must finally determine the nature of the State's relationship with the Centre as also the constitution of the State itself.

18. **Kashmir.**—The position in regard to the State of Jammu and Kashmir as a subject of conflict between India and Pakistan is fully set out in the Year Book for 1949. Here we are concerned with Kashmir as a part of the Indian Union, which legally it is. The State is thus included in Part B States. But in view of the special problems involved and of the fact that the Government of India have given an assurance to the people that they would finally determine the future certain special provisions have been made in the constitution. The effect of these provisions is that the Union Parliament has jurisdiction to make laws for the State only on matters either specified in the Instrument of Accession or specified hereafter through later addition with the concurrence of the Government of the State. An order has already been declared enumerating the matters on which the Union Parliament can legislate, and the provisions of the Indian Constitution Act which apply to the State. The whole position was to be reviewed by a Constituent Assembly now in being. On the recommendations of this Assembly the President of the Union would take the appropriate action as directed.*

19. **Sikkim.**—A treaty was signed between India and Sikkim by which India was to assume control of the States' defence and foreign relations, leaving the State with full autonomous powers in internal matters.

DEPOSITION OF BARODA RULER

The formation of a Rulers Union in 1950 with the Maharaja of Baroda as the President led to a serious controversy between the Government of India and the Baroda Ruler. While the President of the Rulers Union maintained that the organisation had been established to safeguard the personal interests and privileges of the rulers, the States Ministry said that it had reason to believe that the Union's activities were directed towards undoing mergers, setting up jagirdari and zamindari elements against the established Government, and for fighting the elections for the capture of power. Strong exception was taken by Government to the speeches and statements of the Maharaja of Baroda challenging the validity of the merger of his State into Bombay. The Government of India, therefore, issued the following order against the Maharaja on April 12, 1951:

"The Government of India have for some time past been considering with grave concern the activities of His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar of Baroda. The activities in which he has been indulging since his installation on the *gaddi* in 1939 are well-known, especially to the people of Baroda. His dissipation of crores of rupees of public funds was the subject of discussion in the Dhara Sabha of Baroda, the members of which passed resolutions calling upon His Highness to abdicate in favour of his eldest son and requesting the Government of India to institute an enquiry into the circumstances relating to the misuse and misappropriation of public funds.

"His activities after the coming into force of the Constitution of India have been particularly objectionable. He challenged the Constitution of India and contended that the merger of Baroda with Bombay was brought about without his concurrence and was not warranted by the terms of his Agreement with the Government of India. The Government of India pointed out to him that, in challenging the validity of the merger and the Constitution of India, he had indulged in an act of disloyalty to the country and that the Government of India would have to consider whether he could continue to enjoy his present status and position which depended on his recognition by the President under the Constitution which he sought to repudiate.

"Undeterred by this warning, he has in subsequent correspondence defied the authority of the Government of India, even charging them publicly with 'malicious distortion of facts.' Furthermore, it has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, and they have every reason to believe, that His Highness is organising and financing various activities with a view to undoing the constitutional settlement arrived at with Rulers of Indian States. They have also reason to believe that he has been giving support generally to the reactionary and anti-national elements in the country.

"For these and other reasons, the President has regretfully come to the conclusion that the continued enjoyment by the Maharaja of his present position as the Ruler of Baroda is prejudicial to the interests of the country.

"Accordingly, in exercise of the powers vested in him under Article 366 (22) of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that, with effect from the date of this order, Major-General His Highness Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar, G.C.I.E., do cease to be recognised as the Ruler of Baroda and that his eldest son Yuvraj Fatehsinh be recognised as the Ruler of Baroda."

In announcing Government's decision to depose Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar of Baroda, in Parliament on April 14, the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, warned: "Any challenge to the Constitution of India or any other unconstitutional or anti-national activities on behalf of the rulers cannot be tolerated by Government and very prompt action has to be taken so that the very privileges and resources we have placed at their disposal may not become means for subversion of the Constitution and of the peace of the land, when we have so many difficulties and dangers to face."

Mr. Nehru also announced that Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh Gaekwar had been informed that, should he so wish, he could make any submission to the President within a month in regard to the order.

Eight days later on April 20 the Maharaja was reported to have made a submission to the President denying the charges made against him, professing loyalty to the Constitution and the Government and asking for reinstatement. He followed this up with interviews with Mr. Ayyangar and Mr. Nehru at which he was once again reported to have offered his apologies and given assurances of his loyalty.

The submission was, however, rejected by the President. The communique which announced this decision of the President said that the President was satisfied that the withdrawal of recognition of Sir Pratap Singh as the Ruler of Baroda was fully justified by facts. The communique explained:

"Any requests which the ex-Ruler may make in respect of allowances, residence, titles, privileges and the like, having regard to his altered status, will receive sympathetic consideration of the Government of India along with other outstanding matters arising out of the merger agreement."

The President decided as "a matter of courtesy" that the ex-Ruler be permitted the title of "His Highness".

The ex-Ruler "asked for sympathy and for being given another chance, but did not want any further inquiry into, or further particulars about, the charges against him."

This decision of the President automatically confirmed the earlier order naming the eldest son of the ex-Ruler, Yuvraj Fatehsinh, as the Ruler of Baroda.

The President also decided that Her Highness Maharani Shanta Devi, the first wife of the ex-Ruler, would continue to retain her titles, privileges and dignities.

How far the decision to recognise the title of "His Highness" conformed to the provisions of the Constitution which forbids recognition of titles except in the case of the existing titles of Rulers of States, was the subject of comment among legal circles.

REVIEW OF EVENTS IN 1951-52

The most outstanding event in Princely India during 1951 and the early part of 1952 was the constitutional reforms which were ushered in. Thus all Part 'B' and Part 'C' States which were once under the rule of Indian Princes participated in the first general elections with the rest of India.

Three other events of importance were the exemption granted to Mysore from the operation of Article 371, which provides for Central overall control and supervision over all Part 'B' States, the controversy that flared up in Travancore-Cochin over the appointment of a Counsellor and the virtual completion of extension of all-India services to Princely India.

Elections were held in Princely India on the same basis of adult franchise as in the former British Indian provinces. The Congress emerged as the largest single party in all Princely States except two. It did not succeed in obtaining an adequate majority in P.E.P.S.U. and Travancore-Cochin Unions with the result that ministerial stability in these two Part 'B' States could not be guaranteed.

The Congress and other political parties faced bitter opposition from Princes or the candidates belonging to royal families. Actually, the Congress suffered serious reverses in Rajasthan at the hands of Princes and other royal candidates. The late Maharaja of Jodhpur provided the spearhead of electoral opposition and the former Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Jai Narain Vyas, was defeated by the Maharaja in person in two constituencies. This provoked political agitation on the part of Congressmen and other candidates who alleged that the Princes had exploited their power, prestige and position for political advantage at the polls. It was even alleged that some of them had won elections by means of a campaign of terrorism against the voters.

Princely participation in the elections led to a more serious complication in Saurashtra. The Congress was returned with an overwhelming majority but after the elections the Congress Ministry had to carry out vigorous investigations into the manner in which some members belonging to royal families had supported Congress opponents. It was alleged that these Princes had helped and supported notorious dacoits of the State in launching a campaign of terrorism against the voters in a desperate effort to dislodge the Congress Ministry and take power. Among the Princes and members of royal families who were arrested in this connection were Prince Nirmal Kumar Sinhji of Bhavnagar, Prince Fatehsinhji of Limbdi, a Girasdar leader, Prince Kalika Prashad, younger brother of Maharaja of Morvi, Thakur Chandrasinhji of Dhrol, a member of the Saurashtra State Assembly and Mr. Harisingh Gohel, former president of Rajkot Municipality and Secretary of Girasdars Association.

In PEPSU also the Congress and other parties faced considerable opposition from princely candidates, prominent among them being the Nawab of Malerkotla but the Congress concern in this States Union was due to the fact that the Akali Dal and other opposition parties had reduced its chances of securing an absolute majority. Despite this, the Congress in PEPSU did better than was predicted and managed to form a ministry with the support of a few independents who came forward to support the Congress.*

If in PEPSU the Right Wing parties had snatched away a good number of seats from the Congress, in Travancore-Cochin Union it was the Left Wing parties that registered an unexpectedly large number of successes. The Congress itself was a divided house in Travancore-Cochin but it managed to emerge from the elections as the largest single party. With the support of a few independents the Congress formed a ministry though its tenure of office seemed very precarious.

A corollary to general elections was the setting up of Ministries in Vindhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Himachal Pradesh.

In the constitutional field, the exemption granted to Mysore from the operation of Article 371 of the Constitution was an important event. Article 371 says: "Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, during a period of ten years from the commencement thereof, or during such longer or shorter period as Parliament may by law provide in respect of any State, the Government of every State specified in Part 'B' of the First Schedule shall be under the general control of, and comply with such particular directions, if any, as may from time to time be given by the President: Provided that the President may by order direct that the provisions of this article shall not apply to any State specified in the order."

The circumstances under which the President agreed to exclude Mysore from the operation of this article centred round an earlier directive requiring the transfer of what had come to be known as the L. S. Raju case to some court outside Mysore or to appoint a Sessions Judge from outside the State. The transfer of the case was suggested by the Government of India as the Chief Justice of the Mysore High Court figured as complainant and principal witness in it. The Mysore Government were not prepared to agree to either proposal of the Government of India because they felt it would impair the State's sovereignty. The issue was discussed at length in the State Assembly and the consensus of opinion was that the Government of India should be requested to exempt Mysore from the operation of the article. The view of the Government of India was that the demand for such exemption would be sympathetically considered provided the Mysore Government agreed to secure a judge from outside the State for the trial of the L. S. Raju case. The Mysore Chief Minister, Mr. K. C. Reddi, specially came to Delhi to persuade the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, to recommend exemption of the State from the operation of the Article 371 of the Constitution. Following Mysore's decision to agree to the Central demand, an order was issued by the President excluding Mysore from the purview of Article 371.

As was anticipated, the decision of the Government of India had repercussions elsewhere particularly in Travancore-Cochin whose leader represented to the Central Government that their States Union also should be exempted.

The demand was revived by Travancore Cochin after the elections when the State Ministry intimated its intention of appointing a Counsellor. The decision to appoint Counsellors to all Part 'B' States except Mysore was taken because these States would continue to face difficult problems in regard to the establishment of a stable and efficient administrative structure and introduction of a proper financial system including treasury arrangements and maintenance of law and order. It was therefore considered essential that for some time to come the Government of India should continue to help these States by lending them senior officers to advise on important administrative and financial matters. These officers were to be designated as Counsellors and were expected to function as observers on behalf of the Central Government to which only important matters including questions of major policy would be referred. The approval of the Government of India would also be necessary for filling certain important key appointments.

The leaders of Travancore-Cochin Union considered this as a retrograde step as they did not have any official from the Centre as adviser or regional commissioner to the States Union at any time since integration.

In the administrative field, the extension of the All-India services to all Part 'B' States was completed, thus achieving the administrative integration of Princely India in addition to political and fiscal integration accomplished in 1950. As far as it is known, 18 recruits from open competition, 34 candidates selected by the Special Recruitment Board and 82 who received special promotions, have been allocated to the I.A.S. cadre in Part 'B' States. The Indian Police Service cadre has also been constituted in all Part 'B' States in the same manner.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF PRINCELY STATES THAT HAVE MERGED WITH UNION STATES

Date of merger	Names of Princely States	No. of States	Union State with which merged	Area in sq. miles	Population in lakhs	Average Revenue in lakhs
Jan. 1, 1948 ..	Athgarh, Athmalik, Bamra, Baramba, Baudh, Bonai, Daspalla, Dhenkanal, Gangpur, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Khandpara, Narsingpur, Nayagarh, Nilgiri, Pal Lahara, Patna, Rairakhol, Rampur, Sonepur, Talchar, Tigiria ..	23	Orissa	23,637	40.48	98.74
Jan. 1, „ ..	Bastar, Changbhakar, Chhuikhadan, Jashpur, Kankar, Kawardha, Khairagarh, Korea, Nandgaon, Raigarh, Sakti, Sarangarh, Surguja, Udaipur	14	Madhya Pradesh ..	31,598	28.20	88.06
Feb. 1, „ ..	Makrai	1	Ditto ..	151	.14	.25
Feb. 23, „ ..	Loharu	1	Punjab	226	.28	1.96
Feb. 23, „ ..	Banganapalle	1	Madras	259	.45	3.25
Mar. 3, „ ..	Pudukkottai	1	Ditto	1,185	4.38	27.56
Mar. 3, „ ..	Dujana	1	Punjab	91	.31	4.16
Mar. 8, „ ..	Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad (Junior), Kurundwad (Senior), Mudhol, Ramdurg, Sangli, Janjira, Phaltan, Savanur, Savantwadi, Wadi Jagir, Miraj (Junior), Miraj (Senior)	17	Bombay	7,651	16.93	142.15
April 7, „ ..	Patandi	1	Punjab	53	.22	4.26
May 18, „ ..	Seraikella, Kharsawan	2	Bihar	623	2.05	6.45
June 10, „ ..	The 17 full jurisdictional Gujarat States of Balasinor, Bansda, Baria, Cambay, Chhota Udaipur, Dharampur, Jawhar, Lunawada, Rajpipla, Sachin, Sant, Idar, Radhanpur, Vijayanagar, Palanpur, Jambhugodha, Surgana and non-jurisdictional thanas, estates and talukas of Gujarat.	144	Bombay	17,680	26.24	165.00
Nov. 6, „ ..	Danta	1	Ditto	347	.31	—
Jan. 1, 1949 ..	Mayurbhanj	1	Orissa	4,034	9.91	46.87
Jan. 5, „ ..	Sirohi	1	Bombay	1,994	2.39	—
Mar. 1, „ ..	Kolhapur	1	Bombay	3,219	10.92	128
April 1, „ ..	Sandur	1	Madras	158	.16	—
May 1, „ ..	Baroda	1	Bombay	8,236	28.55	700
Aug. 1, „ ..	Tehri-Garhwal	1	U.P.	4,516	3.97	—
Oct. 15, „ ..	Banares	1	Ditto	866	4.51	—
Dec. 1, „ ..	Rampur	1	Ditto	894	4.77	—
Jan. 1, 1950 ..	Cooch Behar	1	W. Bengal	1,321	6.41	—
	Total	216		1,08,739	191.58	—

* The position described above has been confirmed in the main by a later agreement in New Delhi.

* Later the Ministry was defeated by an opposition coalition.

† Partitioned between Bombay and Rajasthan.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF PRINCELY STATES FORMED INTO CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS*

Date of merger	Names of Princely States	No. of States	Name of Area	Area in sq. miles	Population in lakhs	Average Revenue in lakhs
April 15, 1948..	The Punjab Hill States of Baghal, Baghat, Balsan, Bashahr, Bhajji, Bija, Darkoti, Dhami, Jubbal, Keonthal, Kumarhsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Mahlog, Sangri, Mangal, Sirmur, Tharoch, Chamba, Mandi and Suket	21	Himachal Pradesh	10,600	9.89	84.56
June 1, „ ..	Kutch	1	Kutch	8,461	5.67	80.00
Oct. 12, „ ..	Bilaspur	1	Bilaspur	453	1.27	—
June 1, 1949..	Bhopal	1	Bhopal	6,921	8.38	136
Oct. 15, „ ..	Tripura	1	Tripura	4,049	6·49	—
Oct. 15, „ ..	Manipur	1	Manipur	8,620	5·79	—
Apr. 4, 1948 ..	Ajaigarh, Baoni, Baraundh, Baijawar, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Datia, Maihar, Nagod, Orchha, Panna, Rewa, Samthar, Alipura, Banka Pahari, Beri, Bhaisaundha, Bihat, Bijna, Dhurwai, Gaurihar, Garrauli, Jaso, Jigni, Kamta-Rajaula, Khaniadhana, Kothi, Lugasi, Naigawan-Rebai, Pahara, Paldeo (Nayagaom), Sarila, Sohawal, Taraon and Tori-Fatehpur†	35†	The United State of Vindhya Pradesh..	24,600	35.77	243.30
	Total	61		63,704	69.25	—

* After the general elections Ministries were formed in the following States : Himachal Pradesh, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh.

† Ten of these were later merged with U.P.

STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF PRINCELY STATES FORMED INTO UNIONS

Date of merger	Names of Princely States	No. of States	Name of Union	Area in sq. miles (approximately)	Population in lakhs	Average Revenue in lakhs
April 15, 1948..	222 Units including the 31 jurisdictional States of Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Jafrabad, Rajkot, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, Chuda, Limbdi, Vadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Vala, Jasdan, Amarnagar (Thana Devli), Vadia, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, Virpur, Maliya, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha, Patdi, Junagadh and Khirasra	222	Saurashtra	21,062	41.36	800.00
June 16, „ ..	Alirajpur, Barwani, Dewas (Senior), Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Jobat, Kathiawara, Kurwai, Mathwar, Piploda, Muhammadgarh, Pathari, and the Bhumia estates of Nimkhera, Jamnia, and Rajgarh ..	25	Gwalior-Indore-Malwa Union — Madhya Bharat	46,710	79.41	776.42
July 15, „ ..	Patiala, Kapurthala, Malerkotla, Faridkot, Nabha, Jind, Nalagarh and Kalsia	8	Patiala and East Punjab States Union ..	10,099	34.68	500.00
April 18*, „ ..	Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer, Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishangarh, Kotah, Partabgarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli	18	The United State of Rajasthan*.. ..	128,424	152.97	1,800.00
July 1, 1949 ..	Travancore, Cochin	2	Travancore-Cochin Union	9,155	92.65	1,350.00
	Total	275		215,150	346.99	—

* The original Rajasthan State was formed on April 18, 1948; Jodhpur, Jaipur, Bikaner and Jaisalmer joined it, on April 7, 1949; the Matsya States of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli were integrated with it on May 15, 1949.

HYDERABAD STATE

THE Hyderabad State forms the eastern portion of the Deccan. The State lies between 15°10′ and 20°40′ N, and 70°40′ and 81°35′ E, covering an area of 82,313 square miles. The population according to the 1951 census is 18,652,994 which represents an increase of 14.24 per cent. The languages spoken are Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and Urdu.

The State may be divided into two fairly definite regions, the western, generally called Marathwada and the eastern called Telingana, although the State contains some Kanarese-speaking population as well. If a line were drawn from the confluence of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna in the south to the confluence of the Manjera and the Godavery in the north, and extended right up to the Hyderabad-Berar boundary, this would serve as a good demarcation of the two tracts. These regions differ not only linguistically but also in their physical formation; for the Marathwada is covered by trappean rock, while the Telingana has granitic and calcareous formation. The western trap or black cotton soil region (which is continued northward in Berar) is the land of wheat and cotton, while the granitic Telingana is the land of rice and jowar. Moreover, the former is covered with luxuriant vegetation, cliffs, crags and undulating hills, while in the granite and limestone region the hills are bare of vegetation and the land is covered with huge fantastic rocks and boulders. Also in the east as the soil is sandy, the rivers dry up in hot weather, necessitating the storage of water in tanks and artificial lakes for purposes of irrigation.

Hyderabad is an important tourist centre. The Pitalkhota, Ajanta and Ellora caves are famous for their paintings, sculpture and architecture all over the world. Other famous places worth mentioning are the Bhadrachallam temple of Ramdas fame, the Pakhal Lake which has never known drought, the Darga of Khaja Bande Nawaz at Gulbarga important for Muslims, the reputed shrines of Thuljapur, Parli-Vaijnath and Aundh, the holy Gurudwara of Guru Govind at Nanded Kishkindha, important for Sikhs, the beautiful Barid Shahi tombs at Bidar, the Fort and Tombs at Golkonda, the great temple at Palampet, Hanamkonda and Ittagi, ruins of the famous Hindu King Nala at Naldurg and the great Fort and other ruins of the Kakatiyas at Warangal.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT

The City of Hyderabad is the railway communications centre. From here lines radiate east, south, west and north. The line which goes east passes through Warangal and joins the Madras-Calcutta line at Bezwada. The line which goes south connects with the Madras-Bombay line at Guntakal. The western line links up with the Madras-Bombay line at Wadi. The northern line goes north-west rather than north and joins the main Bombay-Bhusaval line at Manmad. The total mileage open for traffic is 139,566.

The Railways used to operate a Road Transport Service covering 5,116 miles, which has now been converted into a Road Transport Corporation. This includes suburban and district services. A large fleet of buses is maintained for this purpose. The State has 6,191 miles of road of which 4,500 miles are metalled.

There is also air service provided by a Company named the Deccan Airways Limited, now taken over by the Government of India, with an air mileage of 1,858. Hyderabad City is connected by air with Bombay, Nagpur, Madras and Bangalore. There are two major aerodromes in the State, *viz.* the Begumpet and Hakimpet aerodromes. There are also one intermediate aerodrome, four minor aerodromes and two landing strips.

There are two radio broadcasting stations, one at Hyderabad and the other at Aurangabad, the latter being a regional station. Both these are now controlled by the A.I.R.

Hyderabad City has an automatic telephone system with one main exchange and three satellite exchanges and with 1,834 connections in the City and in the suburbs.

Besides the above, there are Telephone Exchanges at Warangal, Jangaon, Bhongir, connected to Hyderabad by long distance lines. There are also Telephone Exchanges at Raichur, Jalna and Aurangabad, the latter two connected to each other by land lines. These exchanges have also been connected to All India Trunk to encourage business and thus enhance trade.

Twenty-five Public Call Offices are working in Hyderabad, Aurangabad, Bhongir, Beedar, Bhir, Jangaon, Jalna, Hyderabad, Kurnool, Kurnoolpeta, Narayanguda, Raichur, Trimulgherry, Warangal, G.T.O. Secunderabad, Kingsway Post Office, Bolarum Bazar Post Office, Trimulgherry Post Office, Gulberga, Jadcherla, Khammameth, Nizamabad, Sailoor-Nanded Peddappali, and Perbhani, these stations put through trunk calls, all over India and foreign countries.

Eighteen Radiophone Stations have been opened at Hyderabad, Munirabad, Aurangabad, Nalgonda, Raichur, Warangal, Khammahmet, Kothagudam, Miryalguda, Huzurnagar, Nizamabad, Nizamsagar, Nanded, Jedcherla, Bhir, Osmanabad, Latur and Bidar. These stations put through trunk calls, in addition to accepting messages from the public at cheap rates.

56 Combined Offices have also been opened in Hyderabad to facilitate the receiving and sending over of telegrams to all places. Besides this a Phonogram system has also been introduced in the State which enables telephone subscribers to send and receive their messages over their telephone.

MINERAL RESOURCES

The mineral wealth of the State is its greatest asset, and Hyderabad State has long been noted for its iron, gold and diamond mines. Modern mining in Hyderabad may be considered to have begun about the end of the last century, when the Hyderabad (Deccan) Co., Ltd. was granted mining concessions in the State. Coal is now being mined at Tandur, Yellandu, Sasti and Kothagudam and the output from all coal fields in 1950 was 1,213,803 tons.

Gold was being mined at Hutti in Raichur District and the Hutti (Nizam's) Gold Mines Ltd. which had a successful career for nearly 20 years, closed down its operation in 1920 after the First World War. Gold mining has been revived at Hutti and a new company, the Hyderabad Gold Mines Ltd., was formed to work the property. Production started in October 1948, and output of gold in 1950 was 7,320.1 fine ounces.

The world famous Golconda diamonds were mined along the Krishna valley, particularly round about Partial, in Warangal District which has been referred to by Tavernier in his "Travels" in the nineties of the last century. The Hyderabad Deccan Co., worked the Partial mines and collected about 3,444 stones weighing 2,085 carats. Since then, there has been no serious effort to prospect or mine for diamonds.

The iron ores of Hyderabad are mostly siliceous low grade ores, and are abundantly found in Adilabad, Karimnagar, Warangal and Raichur Districts. The quantity of iron ores available in these localities is estimated at about 40 million tons, ranging upto 40 per cent iron, the richer ores not occurring in large quantities in any one locality. The Hyderabad coals are non-coking and the exploitation of the iron ores has to wait modern developments in the technique of iron smelting.

There are abundant ceramic raw materials like Kaoline, white and refractory clays, felspar and quartz suitable for the manufacture of pipes, pottery, porcelain, sanitary ware, refractory bricks as well as glass. The clay deposits of Adilabad and Bidar Districts are supplying raw material for local consumption. About 2,221.5 tons of white clay was quarried in 1950.

The Muscovite (ruby) mica deposits of Kallur, and graphite mines in Paloncha in Warangal District, produce marketable quantities of the material. Abrasive materials like corrundum, garnet, staurolite and other valuable minerals like zircon, kyanite and andalusite are found in parts of Warangal District.

Stray deposits of chromite occur in Madria taluk while old working for copper have been noted in Raichur, Gulbarga, Warangal and Nalgonda Districts. Extensive old workings occur near Yellambailu not far from Kothlagudium collieries. Iron pyrites, a source for sulphur in the sulphuric acid manufacture, is found as thin layers and lenses in the coal seams at Tandur and Kothagudium but only about 30-40 tons of the mineral can be collected in a month from both the collieries.

Soapstone or steatite deposits in Karimnagar District are worked by Sirpur Paper Mills and they quarried 90 tons of the material in 1950, for use in their factory. Coloured clays, ochres, lithomarge and bole suitable for paints and distempers are found in commercial quantities in various parts of the State.

The building stones of Hyderabad are perhaps one of the most important and useful mineral assets of the State. The hard, durable and varied coloured granites yield unlimited supplies of excellent building material for heavy construction and decorative work. They take a smooth and fine polish. The limestone deposits supply any quantity of flag stones for flooring and roofing and also for construction purposes. These limestones are available in different colours, take a fine polish and provide excellent material for flooring and design work. The Government controlled limestone quarries produced about 1,74,754 tons of flag stones and 32,560 tons of building stones in 1950. Marbles, in white, grey, yellow, black and streaked varieties are obtained in large quantities in Warangal District. The quarries worked successfully in the recent past, and there is every scope for developing this industry on a large scale. About 136 tons of marble was extracted in 1950. Marble is also burnt for making superior quality lime.

The limestones are excellently suitable for cement manufacture. The Associated Cement Co., Ltd., at their Shahabad Works, use the locally available limestones and shals as raw material. In 1950 the output of cement was 1,61,066 tons and the company quarried 2,37,943 tons of limestone.

The State possesses 12,729.02 square miles of forest. The forests in the east are extensive, while in the west they are as good as non-existent.

There are in the State, 239 medical institutions with 3,736 beds. It has 15,077 Co-operative Societies having 14,74,914 members with a paid up capital of Rs. 2,56,33,452. There are 9,706 educational institutions with 23 Colleges, 117 High Schools, 191 Middle Schools, 8,961 Upper and Lower Primary Schools and 437 special schools. 7,17,271 pupils are studying in these institutions.

There are in all 23 constituent colleges including one for women and six professional colleges, besides four affiliated colleges. The Osmania University was founded in 1918. All its professional faculties teach through the medium of English, but in the faculties of Arts and Science, some colleges teach through the medium of English while a majority teach through the medium of Hindustani (with the option to use either the Devanagari or the Urdu script).

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural conditions differ considerably in the three main regions of the State. In the Telingana Division, which is generally full of hills and valleys, wet cultivation is carried on on a large scale, the water being supplied by tanks

and irrigation reservoirs. The number of major tanks is 7,881 and of minor 25,238. Conditions in the Marathwada country are quite different as the rainfall is less and the soil so rich that the ryots are never anxious to grow wet crops. In some places advantage has been taken of the water obtainable from rivers and wells, and garden crops which are more profitable than dry crops, are extensively grown. Conditions in the Karnatak Division are much the same as in the Marathwada, and the ryots are not anxious to grow rice. This is the reason why the Telingana people generally use rice and the Marathwada and Karnatak people use wheat or jowar for their food.

There are usually four crops in the year in the Telingana, namely, *kharif, rabi, abi* and *tabi*, but in the Marathwada, where irrigation sources are very limited, only two crops are raised, namely, *kharif* and *rabi*. These are known as 'dry crops' because they are cultivated without the help of artificial irrigation and depend on the monsoon rains. The principal *kharif* crops are yellow jowar, groundnut, cotton, bajra, moong, toor, kulti, castor, til, kangi, maize, urad, *Kodru*, Bengal-gram and Kulthi. The principal *rabi* crops are cotton, white jowar, gram, wheat, chillies, sugarcane, karad, alsi or linseed and tobacco. According to the latest statistics available, in all 24,364,000 acres are under cultivation in the State, of which 1,287,000 acres are under paddy, 448,000 acres under wheat, 7,252,000 acres under jowar, 1,668,000 under groundnut and 2,418,000 under cotton, 832,000 acres under castor, 89,000 acres under sugarcane and 28,000 acres under tobacco. Land under irrigation in the whole State is in the neighbourhood of 1,488,000 acres.

About 500,000 tenants, spread over 22,000 villages in Hyderabad State, became "protected tenants" on June 10, 1951 under the terms of the Hyderabad Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1950, with the option of becoming real owners of their land by paying to landlords three times the annual gross produce of the land.

To enable tenants to acquire lands, Government have decided to establish land mortgage banks throughout the State. These banks will advance loans, which will be repayable in easy instalments spread over a long period.

The Tenancy Act has also been amended with regard to maximum holding, which would now be five times the economic holding and not ten as it was before. Under the Act, an economic holding fetches a monthly income of Rs. 150 per family.

The State possess approximately (11,325,500) heads of cattle. It has excellent indigenous types of cattle, classified as the Krishna Valley type, the Deoni type, the Red Khandari type and the Malvi type. The improvement of cattle for milk and work qualities on a large-scale throughout the State is being attempted through the establishment of Cattle Breeding Farms and concentrated livestock improvement activities in certain breed zones. Cross Breeding with Bikaner Wool Type sheep is also under experimentation and the results so far obtained are very encouraging.

INDUSTRIES AND TRADE

There are within the State about 803 large-scale industrial organisations employing nearly 63,465 persons excluding railways and mines. The State has 6 cotton mills producing annually 1,92,71,566 pounds of cloth and 2,12,07,402 lbs. of yarn. The State collieries produce 12,13,803 tons of coal annually. The sugar factory at Bodhan in the Nizamsagar area produces annually 19,282 tons of sugar and the Sirpur Paper Mills produce 4,650 tons of paper. The production of cement amounts to 1,66,848 tons; of power alcohol 509,778 gallons; of glass 4,000 tons; and of cigarettes 3,885,864,500. The mica mines in the State produce 29 cwts. of finished mica per year and the graphite mines produce 35 tons of crude graphite annually. Electric power produced in the State amounts to 50,799,954 units. Thirteen cities and towns are supplied with electric power and the number of consumers of power and *lighting* is 31,189. There are 228 registered joint-stock companies with a total authorised capital of O. S. Rs. 42,51,34,595, issued capital of O. S. Rs. 19,87,17,017, subscribed capital of O. S. Rs. 16,46,99,023 and paid-up capital of O. S. Rs. 12,83,29,649.

Small-scale and cottage industries consist of yarn spinning, cloth weaving, Paithan industry of gold, embroidery, Aurangabad *Himru*, Mashru and Kamkhab; blanket making, cloth dyeing and printing, silk weaving, wool carpet and durry making, tussar work, hosiery, bidriware, silver filigree work, Nirmal toy works, hand-made paper metal industry, perfumery, tanning and paper, metal industries, brass industry, button industry, horn industry, soap manufacture, perfumery, tanning and leather industries, cane work, brush work, mat making, clay work, brick and tile making, bangle manufacture, carpentry, smithy, biscuit making, fruit and vegetable processing, and beedi making.

Handloom weaving is the most important cottage industry in the State. Next in importance and usefulness only to agriculture as a national occupation, this industry which is pursued by three per cent of the total population consumes imported yarn of the approximate value of Rs. 1,14,30,000 annually and clothes nearly half the population of the State.

Besides imported raw materials, it uses up local mill-spun yarn in value of nearly Rs. 25 lakhs and hand-spun yarn of nearly Rs. 4 lakhs. Of the 140,000 looms working in the State, nearly 45,000 are of the throw-shuttle type and 92,000 are equipped with flyshuttle slays. There are about 5,880 looms engaged in the silk weaving industry, and 14,000 looms in the kambal weaving industry from which kambals valued at Rs. 3,10,000 are exported.

The Commerce and Industries Department after a comprehensive survey of cottage industries has implemented the following schemes with a view to developing and improving the major cottage industries in the State. 1) Textile Training Centre; 2) Handloom Developing Scheme; 3) Hand-spinning Scheme; 4) Woollen Industry Scheme; 5) Textile Designing Scheme; 6) Home Industries Scheme; 7) Sericulture Scheme; 8) Tanning Scheme; 9) Palm Gur Development Scheme.

The principal imports are piece-goods, yarn, salt, sugar and jaggery, fruits and vegetables, gold, silver, livestock, betelnut, silk, timber, copper, brass sheets and utensils, cinema films, mineral oils, motor cars and other vehicles, machinery, chemicals, drugs and medicines, spices and tea. The principal exports are cotton, groundnuts, foodgrains, castor seed, linseed, sesamum, livestock, oils and oil-cakes, coal and building material, dyeing and tanning substances, hides and skins, matches and tobacco. Excluding the value of re-exports and re-imports and the value of silver and gold exported from Hyderabad State, the total trade of Hyderabad expressed in terms of the ascertained value of goods amounted to Rs. 194 crores in 1950-51. Of this export amounted to Rs. 41 crores, 18 lakhs and imports stood at about Rs. 52 crores 85 lakhs.

LABOUR

The Government appointed a Labour (Factory) Investigation Committee in June 1949, to investigate labour conditions in the State. The report of the Committee was accepted by the Government with some modifications, and the minimum earning of the lowest paid employee in Government factories was raised from Rs. 43 to Rs. 52. Employees of other Government concerns which are not factories, *viz.* those of Drainage Department, Water Works Department, State Agricultural Farms are also paid wages on a similar scale.

The Hyderabad Maternity Benefit Act 1349 Fasli has been amended to provide for payment of maternity benefit at Re. one per day six weeks before and six weeks after confinement. The Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act 1951 has been promulgated to regulate the conditions of employees of shops and establishments in the State. The State Government sanctioned construction of about 1,000 houses for industrial workers in Hyderabad City under the Industrial Housing Scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. Work of construction is progressing steadily.

Local Boards.—All the Local bodies have been reorganized so as to be representative in character, consisting mostly of such members as are likely to be returned in the next elections.

The first Municipal Corporation for Hyderabad city consisting of 66 members formally came into being on April 16, 1951 and was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister Hon'ble Shri M. K. Vellodi. Similarly a Municipal Corporation was established for Secunderabad on 16th April 1951.

For purposes of Revenue administration the State is divided into 17 districts and 138 talugas including nine mahals. Each District is under a Collector assisted by a Deputy Collector.

FINANCE

As a result of constitutional changes after January 26,1950, *i. e.* the date of the coming into force of the new Constitution of India, the administration of such of the subjects in Hyderabad State as are included in the list of Union Subjects has with effect from 1st April, 1950 been taken over by the Central Government as falling within their functional ambit. The principal subjects which have been transferred to the control of Central Government are the following:—

(1) Taxes on Income; (2) Central Excise Duties (*i. e.*, duties on sugar, matches, tobacco, etc.); (3) Railways; (4) Posts; (5) Telephones; (6) Currency and Mint; (7) Army; (8) Audit and Accounts; (9) Aviation; (10) Broadcasting.

The year 1950-51 was the first financial year after the federal financial integration and, therefore, the budget estimates were very largely influenced by the transfer of several revenue earning and expenditure departments.

For the 1952-53 budget revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 30,99 lakhs, and the expenditure at Rs. 31.52 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 53 lakhs. The budget provides Rs. 75 lakhs, for the first year's programme of the Five Year Plan.

The Indian Government currency had become legal tender in Hyderabad with effect from 26th January 1950, but Hyderabad Government currency will continue to be legal tender until it is demonetised. There is a State Bank with branches in the Union as well as in the Districts of the State. The Government Treasury is incorporated in the State Bank.

Customs import duties on all articles were abolished on Aug. 1, 1952.

JUDICIARY

There are one Chief Justice and 10 Puisne Judges in the High Court. There are 183 Judicial Officers administering criminal and civil justice including two Sessons Judges.

The Indian Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes have been extended to the Hyderabad State with effect from April 1, 1951, which necessitated certain changes in the set-up of the Subordinate Judiciary. Government therefore, decided to appoint a District and Sessions Judge and Sub-Judge and District Magistrate in each District, and a Munsiff Magistrate in each Taluqa who will exercise the powers of a First Class Magistrate, and will also have jurisdiction over specified Railway areas, as the posts of Railway Magistrates have been abolished. There is also a Special Magistrate for all the Districts.

General Elections on the basis of adult franchise were held for the first time in the State early this year, and a Legislative Assembly, consisting of 175 elected members was consequently inaugurated in March 1952. The former Ministry, which was formed by Mr. M. K. Vellodi in December 1949 was also dissolved, and in its place a new Ministry of 13 popular members has been formed with Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao as the Chief Minister. The State has returned 25 members to represent the State in the House of the People.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister, General Administration, and Revenue, B. Ramakrishna Rao.
Home, D. G. Bindhu.
Excise, Forest and Customs, K. Venkat Ranga Reddy.
Commerce and Industries, Vinayakrao Vidyalankar.
Finance, G. S. Melkote.
Public Works, Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung.
Public Health and Education, Phoolchand Gandhi.
Labour, Rehabilitation, Planning and Information, V. B. Raju.
Supply and Agriculture, Dr. Chenna Reddy.
Local Government, Anna Rao.
Law, Jagannath Rao Chanderji.
Social Services, Shanker Dev.
Rural Reconstruction, Devi Singh Chauhan.

SECRETARIES AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Chief Justice, Ramchander S. Naik, M.A., Bar-at-Law.
Chief Secretary, L. G. Rajwade, I.C.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Dr. Sayed Hussain.
Chairman, Public Service Commission, N. B. Bonarji, I.C.S.
Secretary, Judicial, Police and Home Department and Evacuee Property, Nagendra Bahadur, I.A.S.
Secretary, Public Works, Planning and Development Department, I. Ramchander Rao, H.C.S.
Inspector-General and Secretary, Medical and Public Health Department, Maj.-Gen. S. L. Bhatia, I.M.S.
Secretary, Finance Department, C. Damodar Reddy, B.A., A.S.A.A.
Secretary, Revenue Department, Md. Abdulla, H.C.S.
Secretary, Legal Department, Salahuddin Mohd. Younus, M.A. (Oxon.), B.C.L., Bar-at-Law.
Secretary, Education Department and Jagir Administrator, L. N. Gupta, H.C.S.
Secretary, Commerce and Industries Department, Syed Naqi Bilgrami, B.Eng. (Sheffield).
Secretary, Supply, Labour and Rural Reconstruction Departments, I. Ramchander Rao, H.C.S.
Joint Secretary, Local Government Department, Mirza Najaf Ali Khan, B.A. (Leeds).
Accountant General, Zaheeruddin Ahmed, M.A., H.C.S.
Commissioner, Customs, Income Tax and Sales Tax Department, Rai Dilsukh Ram, B.A., LL.B., A.C.A. (London).
Inspector-General of Police, P. K. Monappa, I.P.
Commissioner, City Police, Shiv Kumar Lal, I.P.S.
Nazim Atiyat, Kaleemullah Qadri, H.C.S.
Chief Engineer, Irrigation Projects, P. Papiah.
Chief Engineer, Communications and Buildings, D. V. Rao, B.Sc. (London), A.M.I.E. (India).
Director of Public Instruction, T. Suryanarayan.
Chief Electrical Engineer, S. A. Qader.
Chief Conservator of Forests, Rai Dawlat Rai.
Director, Public Health, Dr. L. D. Khatri.
Director, Agriculture, P. D. Nair, L.A.G. (Hons.), M.A.
Director, Department of Information and Public Relations, Binod U. Rao.
Director, Commerce and Industries, M. Faridud-din.
Director, Printing and Stationery, Syed Asghar Hussain, H.C.S.
Director of Statistics and Commissioner of Census Department, C. K. Murthy.
Director, Veterinary, Syed Abdul Jabbar.
Director, Settlement and Land Records, Bahramji Darabjung.
Director, Mines, Syed Kazim.
Commissioner of Civil Supplies, P. V. Subba Rao.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Humayun Yar Khan.
Regional Director, Resettlement, N. K. Guruswamy, M.A.
Director, Central Laboratories, Dr. S. Hussain Zaheer.
Commissioner, Labour, Syed Abdul Lateef Razvi.
Mint Master, Yusuf Mirza.
Inspector-General, Registration and Stamps, Md. Naseer Khan.
Director, Postal Services, J. L. Sahgul.
Chief Electoral Officer, A. Krishnaswamy Ayengar, B.A. (Madras).
Inspector General of Prisons, Rao Bahadur C. J. Bhavanani.
Custodian, Evacuee Property, Nagendra Bahadur, I.A.S.
Director, Social Services Department, Khwaja Abdul Ghafoor, H.C.S.
Textile Commissioner, Vithal Rao.
Chief Marketing Officer, P. Dalal.
Director, Central Records, Syed Ali, H.C.S.
Director, Archæological Department, Dr. P. Srinivaschar.
Commissioner, Excise Department, Abid Ali Khan, H.C.S.
Director, Nizamiah Observatory, Dr. Akbar Ali.
Managing Director, H.C.C.C., Jag Jeevan Chand.
Director, Amera Department, Nasiruddin Hyder.
Secretary, Rationing Board and Transport Controller, Hamidnddin Rana.
Special Officer, Technical and Vocational Education, C. V. D. Moorthy.
Fisheries Officer, Wali Hyder Hussaini.
S.E., District W.W., Well-sinking and Local Government Department, P. R. Padukone.
Commissioner, Hyderabad Municipality, Ramappa.
Secretary, Legislative Assembly Department, Hanumanth Rao.
Secretary, Board of Revenue, N. Durgiah.
Curator, Asafia Library, Dr. Rahatullah Khan.
Director, Rationing and Civil Supplies, Govind Rao Kayamkhani.
Superintending Engineer, Hyderabad Water Works, J. Kumarji.
Superintending Engineer, Drainage Works, P. M. Reddy.
Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers, Mehdi Ali Mirza.

1951 Census

The total population of Hyderabad State according to the 1951 Census is 18,652,964 consisting of 9,464,495 males and 9,188,469 females. The total number of displaced persons from Pakistan now residing in this State is 4,035 comprising 2,399 males and 1,636 females. The district-wise distribution of the present population is as follows:—

District	Population			Displaced Persons		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
Hyderabad* (including Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities and Cantonments)	1,510,552	764,486	746,066	2,674	1,481	1,193
Mahboobnagar	1,185,539	596,263	589,276	7	7	..
Raichur	1,151,600	581,908	569,692	43	39	4
Gulbarga	1,447,999	729,737	718,262	27	16	11
Bidar	1,172,550	595,787	576,763	18	10	8
Osmanabad	805,289	415,267	390,022	58	33	25
Bhir	825,676	423,301	402,375	75	53	22
Aurangabad	1,196,747	625,437	571,310	556	367	189
Parbhani	1,009,945	511,698	498,247	156	106	50
Nanded	949,550	478,316	471,234	199	138	61
Adilabad	902,169	449,037	453,132	53	35	18
Nizamabad	773,077	383,812	389,265	115	75	40
Medak	1,027,648	518,002	509,646	2	2	..
Karimnagar	1,581,319	802,532	778,787	8	8	..
Warangal	1,581,292	812,425	768,867	40	26	14
Nalgonda	1,544,301	795,641	748,660	4	3	1
Total ..	18,665,253	9,487,744	9,177,509	4,035	2,399	1,636

There are 150 towns. Besides these, there are eight cities whose provisional total population according to the 1951 census exceeds 50,000. They are Hyderabad City (including Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities and Cantonments) population 10,85,074; Gulbarga 77,191; Warangal City 1,30,080; Aurangabad (including Aurangabad Municipality and Cantonment) 66,333; Nanded 65,018; Jalna 58,423; Nizamabad 55,202; Raichur 53,858.

For the first time the State now returns two cities with a population of one lakh over. They are Hyderabad and Warangal.

The population of Hyderabad City is now 1,085,074 distributed as follows:—

1.	Hyderabad Municipality ..	802,464
2.	Hyderabad Cantonment ..	57,483
3.	Secunderabad Municipality	161,405
4.	Secunderabad Cantonment	63,722
	Total ..	1,085,074

In 1941 the population of Hyderabad City was 739,159. This represents an increase of about 47 per cent over the 1941 figures. In 1941 the population of a number of suburban areas and villages, some of which were as far away as 40 miles from the City, was included in the population of Hyderabad City. In this census Hyderabad City has been restricted to the four units mentioned above. In this connection it may, however, be recalled that the limits of Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities and Hyderabad Cantonment have been considerably extended since the last census.

Warangal now emerges as the second city of the State. Its present population is 130,080 as against 92,808 in 1941—an increase of 40 per cent.

* The population of Hyderabad City, consisting of Hyderabad Municipality and Cantonment and Secunderabad Municipality and Cantonment, is 1,085,074. The rest of Hyderabad District accounts for 425,478 persons.

The population of the more important of the towns in the State, and the variation in their population since 1941 is indicated below :—

Town	Population in 1951	Population in 1941	Percentage variation
Gulbarga ..	77,191	53,551	+ 44·14
Aurangabad (Municipality and Cantonment). ..	66,725	50,924	+ 31·03
Nanded ..	65,018	36,689	+ 77·21
Jalna ..	58,423	38,096	+ 53·36
Nizamabad ..	55,202	32,741	+ 68·60
Raichur ..	53,858	34,972	+ 54·00

The present population of 18,665,253 for the State represents an increase of 14.24 per cent over the 1941 population of 16,338,534. The 1941 census had in turn recorded an increase of 13.2 per cent over the 1931 figures. In spite of the fact that the State population decreased in the decade 1911-21 by 6.8 per cent the present figures indicate an increase of 67.53 per cent as compared with the census held in the beginning of this century, *i.e.*, in 1901.

The density of population in the State is now about 226 persons per square mile as against 198 in 1941.

The increase in population is a general feature throughout the State. But the increase in Telangana districts as a whole is considerably more than in Marathwada and Karnatic districts. Approximately, the increase in the former is 17 per cent and in the latter 11 per cent. The south-east and middle-east portions of the State record the heaviest increase. The three most populous districts in the State are now in order of numbers Karimnagar, Warangal and Nalgonda with considerably over 15 lakhs of persons in each.

The disparity between the numbers of males and females in the State has again narrowed down. In 1921 there were 966 females for every 1,000 males. In 1931 as well as in 1941 the proportion of females had gone down to 958. The present figures indicate 967 females to every 1,000 males. Nizamabad district has the distinction of having more females than males, the proportion in that district being 1,014 females to every 1,000 males.

There are in all 4,035 displaced persons from Pakistan in this State. Over 66 per cent of them reside in Hyderabad and Secunderabad Municipalities and Cantonments. Over 22 per cent reside in Aurangabad, Nanded and Parbhani Districts. The remaining, *i.e.*, 11 per cent odd, are spread over the rest of the State. Another feature of the displaced persons is the disparity between the two sexes. There are only about 682 females for every 1,000 males among them.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(*For list of members see under General Election*).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR STATE

THE Jammu and Kashmir State constituting the extreme western section of the Himalayas, lies between 32°17′ and 36°58′ north latitude, and 73°26′ and 80°30′ east longitude. The total area of the State is 82,258 sq. miles—55 sq. miles less than the area of Hyderabad, and the population 4,021,616, with an average density of 48 per sq. mile. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into three provinces Kashmir, Jammu and the Frontier.

Non-Muslims form about 23 per cent of the total population—a percentage slightly higher than the one which Muslims formed in India before the partition. Culturally both Muslims and Hindus belong to the same group. Consequently, they speak the same language and have common customs and conventions, and sometimes even places of common worship.

About 10·3 per cent of the total population is urban. There are 2 cities, 37 towns and 8,740 villages in the whole State.

In recent years, the State has made all round progress. To give a fillip to State Trade, a network of Kashmir Arts & Crafts Emporia has been established in important cities in India. These account for Kashmir goods worth about 17 lakhs annually. The State owns a transport fleet of nearly 500 vehicles. Distribution of essential commodities within the State is made through multi-purpose co-operative societies. This has resulted in all areas of the State being fully served with essential supplies and elimination of the black market. The State runs two Radio Stations in Srinagar and Jammu. From the point of literacy, the State is well ahead of many former States in India, with a University of its own established in 1949. In 1951, there were 2,216 educational institutions in the State including seven colleges, one of them being exclusively for women. A Kashmiri script has been evolved for the first time in history. Text books in Kashmiri have been introduced in elementary schools.

The State occupies an important position in the political geography of India as it has common frontiers with China, the U.S.S.R., Pakistan and Afghanistan.

EARLY HISTORY

About the beginning of the 14th century Rentchen Shah, a Buddhist fugitive from Tibet happened to capture power and occupy the throne of Kashmir. He then wanted to change his religion and adopt Hinduism. The Brahmins of the State refused to accede to his request. He therefore embraced Islam, and started a regular campaign to kill the Brahmins.

After Rentchen Shah came a long succession of sultans who, for more than two centuries, ruled Kashmir with an iron hand. They were followed by the Mughals. Then the Afghans captured power in 1750. In 1819 the Afghans were ousted by the Sikhs.

Gulab Singh, the great great grandfather of the present ruler, Karan Singh, ascended the throne in 1846. Gulab Singh was one of the most important generals in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's army, and after Ranjit Singh's death, became the Prime Minister of the Sikh dominion. At the time he had absolute control over Jammu, Ladakh and other adjoining territories and had spread his conquests to Kashmir to the extent that by 1846 he was the virtual ruler of that land. That year, in return for his neutrality during the Sikh wars and also for the payment of a small sum of Rs. 75,00,000, the British signed a treaty with him whereby they recognized his sovereignty over Kashmir. This treaty is called the Treaty of Amritsar. It is against this treaty which is described as a sale deed that sentiment in Kashmir is very strong and that the present Prime Minister of Kashmir Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla led an agitation.

AGRICULTURE

Kashmir State has a delightful climate, though winter months are very cold. The maximum recorded temperature of the Kashmir Valley is 99·3 degrees and the minimum 11°. In Jammu the temperature in summer goes upto 115°, or sometimes even higher, but comes down to 30° and even to 20° during winter. The average rainfall for the whole of the State is 28·45".

Forests hold an important place in the economy of the State. They yield fine wood of many varieties, medicinal herbs and also provide game and fodder for the cattle. The forest operations do not extend to the Frontier Province which forms three-fourths of the total area of the State. In the two remaining provinces, 10,865 sq. miles or about 50 per cent of their total areas constitute forest land.

Agriculture is the main occupation of the people. But the soil is not very fertile. Only 5·6 per cent of the total area is cultivable, and the remaining portion is full of mountains and deserts. The total amount of land actually under cultivation in the State is about 2,300,000 acres. The main crops grown are rice and maize, and in Jammu wheat and maize. The State on the whole is deficit with regard to food supply to the extent of about 31,000 tons annually. A vigorous 'Grow More Food' campaign is launched which is expected to bring down this deficit substantially.

The Government passed the 'Big Landed Estates Abolition Act' in 1951, by virtue of which the right of ownership held by a landlord owning more than 22½ acres is extinguished and is thereafter vested in tillers of such lands. In pursuance of this Act, the Government has distributed the land held by big landlords (as defined in the Act) among the tillers and thus landlordism, to a large extent, has been abolished in the State without compensation.

INDUSTRY, MINERALS

Woollen textile manufacturing is the biggest single industry in the State. It gives employment to about 300,000 people, including both part-time and whole time workers. Kashmir woollens, such as shawls, carpets, namdas and gabbas have a world-wide popularity. During the 18th and 19th centuries especially Kashmir shawls had a wide demand in England, and, as it was expressed at the time, 'adorned the proudest beauties in Europe and the rest of the world.'

Next in importance comes the silk industry. Kashmir filatures are the largest in the world for a single unit of production, and produce one of the finest quality silks.

Papier-mache, silver-ware, and wood-carving are among the other minor industries of the State.

Woollen manufactures, silks, forest products such as timber, herbs, some chemicals, furs and skins, and fruit and vegetables are the main items of export, whereas foodstuffs, textiles, sugar and tea, spices and hardware form the main imports into the State.

The following is a list of the minerals found in the State : Coal, Lignite (possibilities of petroleum), Bauxite, Iron ore, Copper ore, Lead, Zinc, Nickel ore, Manganese, Gold, Arsenic, Chromite, Cohre, Gypsum, Graphite, Kaoline, Bentonite, Fuller's Earth, Marble, Slate, Steatite, Serpentine, Baryles, Corrundum (Sapphire and Ruby), Beryl and Aquamarine and Tour-mallin. There are other minerals too, suitable for glass manufacture. But it is not known, whether the exploitation of all these minerals is an economic proposition. Coal, Lignite and Iron ore and some other minerals are supposed to be in existence in fairly large quantities.

Tourist traffic is one of the main sources of income both to the State and the people. It is estimated that before the trouble started in Kashmir, about 40,000 people used to visit that place annually, spending about Rs. 1,50,00,000 during their stay of a few months in the Valley. Great efforts are now being made by the State to develop this traffic to the maximum possible extent.

To evolve an integrated plan for the progress and prosperity of the State, the Government has set up a Planning Committee. The Committee has done useful work in collecting some valuable data.

TRANSPORT

The total mileage of roads maintained by the P.W.D. is about 2,650, out of which 562 miles are metalled, 620 unmetalled and the remaining mileage bridle paths. Jammu is connected with Srinagar by a fine motorable road of 203 miles. Being navigable, the rivers in Kashmir Valley play a great part as means of transport.

The Pathankot-Jammu road, 65 miles long, built in three months at a cost of about Rs. 3,00,00,000, was opened for traffic by the Prime Minister of India, on July 7, 1948. Considering the sort of country in which it was built the road is regarded as a very remarkable feat of engineering. Three important bridges on the road, 2,800 ft., 2,000 ft., and 1,000 ft. long were also declared open on July 7, 1948.

For the 1952-53 budget receipts were estimated at Rs. 466·03 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 607·78 lakhs. It was proposed to raise income tax and super tax by about 10 per cent. to bring them on a level with the provisions of the Indian Finance Act of 1951-52. No other taxes were envisaged.

A sum of Rs. 134·64 lakhs was provided for capital expenditure.

On the whole it is a deficit budget, the deficit amounting to Rs. 141·75 lakhs.

The main sources of income are customs, land revenue, forests, profits of silk reeling (which is a State monopoly), courts, etc., and the main items of expenditure are military, salaries, public utility works, education, sanitation, irrigation, electricity, etc.

POLITICAL SET-UP

Kashmir acceded to India on October 26, 1947. Simultaneously, to fulfil one of the conditions of the acceptance of accession by the Government of India, the Maharaja invited Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla, President of the All Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, to form an interim Government, and to carry on the administration of the State. The interim Government later changed into a full-fledged Cabinet, with Sheikh Abdulla as the first popular Prime Minister.

The Maharaja has temporarily withdrawn from the State and has handed over power to his 21 year old son who is to act during his absence as a constitutional ruler. The latter, Yuvraj Karan Singh, formally took over from his father on June 20, 1949.

For the first time in history, the people of Kashmir elected a sovereign Constituent Assembly which met in Srinagar in October-November 1951. The Constituent Assembly had before it four main tasks, (1) to devise a Constitution for the future governance of the country, (2) to decide the future of the ruling dynasty, (3) to decide whether or not compensation should be paid to the landlords whose lands had been transferred to the tillers and (4) to declare its mind on the future affiliations of the State.

On November 20, 1951 was promulgated the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution (Amendment) Act which amends 42 Sections of 78 clauses of the old constitution. By this the State attained complete and unfettered responsible democratic government.

The new enactment transfers power from the ruler to the popular Government and gives legal recognition to the principle of full, responsible Government which, in theory only, was enforced by the Maharaja's proclamation of March 5, 1948.

Independence of the judiciary has been fortified further by extending the normal tenure in keeping with the law in other parts of India. The Ruler's Board of Judicial Advisers will be retained.

The enactment also amends the oaths of office for Ministers and Judges. Unlike the old oath, under which one had to swear and owe allegiance to the Maharaja his heirs and successors, the new one specifies allegiance to "the Constitution of the State as by law established."

The amended Constitution authorises the Constituent Assembly to convert itself or set up another body to discharge the functions of the State Legislature until the new one is elected. The Government would be collectively responsible to that Assembly which would be unrestricted in its powers. The Legislature will have the right to legislate for all parts of the State, even Azad Kashmir. The Government has been given extra territorial jurisdiction not enjoyed by any other State in India.

Yuvraj Karan Singh's last act as absolute Ruler was to give assent to this enactment.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Sheikh Mohammad Abdulla.
Deputy Prime Minister, Ghulam Mohammad Bakshi.
Revenue Minister, Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg.
Health and Development Minister, Pandit Shamlal Saraf.
Finance Minister, Pandit Girdhari Lal Dogra.

Deputy Ministers

Deputy Revenue Minister, Major Piar Singh.
Deputy Home Minister D. P. Dhar.
Deputy Development Minister, G. M. Hamdani.
Deputy Finance Minister, Mubarik Shah.

Parliamentary Secretaries

Chief Parliamentary Secretary, Mir Qasim.
Home Affairs, Harbans Singh Azad.
Finance Ministry, Moh'd Ayub Khan.
Revenue Ministry, Bagat Ram Sharma.
Development Ministry, Abdul Gani.

Secretaries

Chief Secretary, M. K. Kidwai.
Ministry of External Affairs, Ram Lal Nagpal.
Ministry of Law, Lala Badri Nath.
Ministry of Revenue & Rehabilitation, Kh. Sadur-ud-Din.
Ministry of Home Affairs, S. M. Aga.
Ministry of Finance, Habib Ullah Kamili.
Ministry of Health and Education, Syed Ahmad Aga.
Ministry of Development, Syed Mubarik Shah Naqashbandi.
Ministry of Planning, Pt. P. N. Chaku.
Private Secretary to Prime Minister, Pt. R. C. Raina.

Heads of Departments

Accountant General, Pirzada Ghulam Ahmad.
Director General, Information and Broadcasting, J. N. Zutshi.
Director General, Rural Departments, Pt. Kashyap Bandhu.
Director General, Food & Supplies, Col. Baldev Singh Samyal.
Director General, Tourism, Col. Ghulam Qadir.
Inspector General of Police, Sardar Prithvi Nandan Singh.
Inspector General Customs, Ch. Bhim Sain.
Chief Conservator of Forests, Thakur Harnam Singh.
Chief Electrical Engineer, Kanwar Ranjit Singh.
Chief Income Tax Officer, Pt. Sansar Chand Magotra.
Director of Public Health, Col. Sir R. N. Chopra.
Director of Industries, T. C. Wazir.
Director of Education, A. Kazimi.
Director of Agriculture, G. M. Butt.
Director of Civil Veterinary, V. L. Wazir.
Director of Sericulture, Jammu, G. H. Beg.
Director of Sericulture, Kashmir, Hakim Ali.
Director of Local Bodies, Som Nath Prohit.
Transport Controller, S. K. Raina.
Commissioner, Khwaja Ali Shah.
Constitutional Adviser, M. A. Shahmiri.
Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Jammu, D. N. Gupta.
Chief Engineer, P.W.D., Kashmir, Ghulam Hassan Khan.
Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Mir Ghulam Rasool.
Trade Commissioner, Khwaja Ahsan Ullah.
Controller, Stationery and Printing, J. N. Sharma.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Ghulam Qadir Beg.
Registrar, Jammu and Kashmir University, G. A. Ashai.

Other Officials

Director, Food Control, Ghulam Mohammad.
Director, Visitors' Bureau, Mian Ghulam Mohammad.
Principal Information Officer, B. P. Sharma.
Director of Supplies, Jammu, Major Pritam Singh.
Director of Supplies, Kashmir, G. M. Shah.
Chief Inspectress, Women's Education, Z. A. Begum.
Labour Commissioner, Ghulam Qadir Bande.
President, Municipality, Srinagar, Mirza Kamal-ud-Din.
President, Municipality, Jammu, Pt. Prem Nath Koul.
Custodian, Evacuees Property, Kashmir, Mir Ghulam Hassan.
Custodian, Evacuees Property, Jammu, Ch. Faiz Ullah Khan.
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Jammu, Khwaja Saif-ud-Din.
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Kashmir, Gopal Ram Thappa.
Tawaza Officer, Jammu, Ghulam Mohammad Khan.
Tawaza Officer, Kashmir, Sham Lal Koul.
Land Reforms Officer, Ram Chardra Raina.
Registrar, High Court, Ghulam Mohammad.
General Manager, Government Emporia, D. N. Saraf.
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Pt. Prem Nath.
Deputy Inspector General of Police, Shadi Lal Vadehra.
Conservator of Forests, Kashmir Circle, Shridhar Dhar.
Conservator of Forests, Working Plan and Research Circle, Ram Lal Khujuria.
Conservator of Forests, Soil Conservation and Forest Industries Circle, Ghulam Rasul.

High Court

Chief Justice, Hon'ble Janki Nath Wazir.
Judges, Hon'ble M. A. Shahmiri; Hon'ble Pandit Jia Lal Kilam.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

President, Hon'ble Khwaja Ghulam Mohammad Sadiq.
Secretary, Pandit Hiranand Raina.

Members: Mirza Mohammad Afzal Beg (*Anantnag*); Maulana Moh'd Saeed Masoodi (*Amira Kadal*); Pt. Ram Lal (*Akhnoor*); Mohammad Ayub Khan (*Aruas*); Sayed Abdul Qadus (*Biruwa*); Sayeed Mohammad Jalali (*Badgam*); S. Harbans Singh Azad (*Baramulla*); Kh. Abdul Kabir Khan (*Bandipora-Gurez*); Mahant Ram (*Basohli*); Pt. Ram Chand Khajuria (*Billawar*); Mahasha Nahar Singh (*Bishnah*); K. Chuni Lal (*Bhadarwah*); Abdul Gani Goni (*Bhatess-Bhunjwah*); Bakshi Abdul Rashid (*Chari-Shariff*); S. Chela Singh (*Chhamb*); Mir Qasim (*Daru-Shahabad*); Ghulam Ahmed Mir (*Dachin-pora*); Malik Ghulam Hussain (*Derasar*); Kh. Ghulam Nabi (*Darihgam*); Kh. Ghulam Qadir Masala (*Daragmulla*); Jamal-ud-Din (*Darhal*); Kh. Ghulam Ahmed Dew (*Doda*); Kh. Noor-ud-Din Sufi (*Ganderbal*); Pt. Sham Lal Saraf (*Habba Kadal*); Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah (*Hazratbal*); Kh. Ghulam Rasool Kar (*Hamal*); Sayeed Alla-ud-Din Gilani (*Handwara*); Master Ghulam Ahmed (*Hereli*); Girdhari Lal Dogra (*Jasmergarh*); Shrimati Isher Devi Maini (*Jammu City Northern*); Wazir Ram Saran (*Jandrah-Gharota*); Pt. Janki Nath Kakroo (*Kuthar*); Noor Din Dar (*Khowarpora*); Shrimati Ram Devi (*Jammu City Southern*); D. P. Dhar (*Kulgam*); Kh. Ghulam Qadir Butt (*Kangan*); Kh. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Khan (*Khan Sahib*); Kh. Mohammed Anwar Shah (*Karnah*); Sayed Ibrahim Shah (*Kargil*); Piar Singh (*Kathua*); Ram Rakha (*Kahna-Chak*); Kh. Ghulam Rasool Karaipak (*Kishtwar*); Kh. Ghulam Nabi Wani (*Lolab*); Giashas Bakula Nawang Labzang Thupstan Gijaltsan Alias Kushak Bakula (*Lek*); Pt. Baghat Ram (*Landar-Tikri*); Kh. Mubarik Shah (*Magam*); Maulvi Jamaitali Shal (*Mendhar*); Mirza Ghulam Mohd Beg (*Nanbug-Brang Valley*); Ghulam Hussain Butt (*Nandi*); Ghulam Hussan Khan (*Narwac*); Krishan Dev Sethi (*Nowshera*); Pirzada Ghulam Gilani (*Pampore*); Sanaullah Sheikh (*Pulwama*); Kh. Ghulam Mohd Bhat (*Pattan*); Sagar Singh (*Parmandal*); S. Kulbir Singh (*Poonch City*); Kh. Abdul Gani Trali (*Rajpura*); Pir Mohd. Maqbul Shah (*Rampal*); Bhagat Chhajju Ram (*Ranbirsinghpura*); Abdul Aziz Shawl (*Rajouri*); Hem Raj (*Ramnagar*); Mansukh Raj (*Reasi*); Asadullah Mir (*Ramban*); Ghulam Rasool Sheikh (*Shopian*); Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed (*Saffakadal*); Hakim Habib Ullah (*Sopore*); Kh. Abdul Khalla (*Saniwara*); L. Ram Piara Saraf (*Samba*); Pir Ghulam Mohd. Masoodi (*Tral*); G. M. Sadiq (*Tankipora*); Sheikh Mohd Akbar (*Tang Marg*); Mohd. Afzal Khan (*Uri*); Pt. Moti Ram (*Udhampur*); Mirwaiz Ghulam Nabi Hamdani (*Zaddibal*); Kh. Ghulam Mohi-ud-Din Hamdani (*Khanyar*).

THE STATE OF MADHYA BHARAT

THE constitution of the United State of Gwalior, Indore & Malwa (Madhya Bharat) after the attainment of freedom by India was one of the notable events in the integration of erstwhile Indian States into the body politic of India. Till the formation of Greater Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat was the biggest of the Unions. Madhya Bharat is also notable in that for the first time two viable units (Gwalior and Indore) merged their identity along with 23 other States.

The following are the 20 States that signed the Covenant which created the United State of Madhya Bharat:—Alirajpur, Barwani, Dewas (Senior), Dewas (Junior), Dhar, Gwalior, Indore, Jaora, Jhabua, Khilchipur, Narsingarh, Rajgarh, Ratlam, Sailana, Sitamau, Jobat, Kathiwara, Kurwai, Mathwar and Piploda. Besides these States the Rulers of Mohammadgarh and Pathari as also the Bhumats of Jamnia, Nimkheda and Rajgarh agreed to merge their territories in Madhya Bharat.

The Hon'ble Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, formally inaugurated the new Union at Gwalior on May 28, 1948. On June 16, the administrations of Gwalior and Indore, and on June 29 and 30 the administrations of the remaining States were taken over by the Raj Pramukh. Jaora came in after the dispute to its *Gaddi* was settled by the States Ministry in August 1948. On July 17, 1948 the Raj Pramukh executed the revised Instrument of Accession.

On November 25, 1949 H. H. the Raj Pramukh made a proclamation before a special session of the Legislature that the constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly would be made applicable to Madhya Bharat from the same date.

The area of Madhya Bharat is 46,710 sq. miles and its total population enumerated on March 1, 1951 is 7,941,642.

The capital of Madhya Bharat is Gwalior for winter, and Indore for the summer months.

NATURAL REGIONS

The State is situated between 20°-20′ and 26°-50′ latitude and 74°-10′ and 78°-40′ longitude. The Chambal river in the north and north-east separates it from Rajasthan, and the Agra and Etawah Districts of Uttar Pradesh. To the east are Jhansi and Jalaun Districts of Uttar Pradesh and the Sagar District of the Madhya Pradesh. To the south are Bhopal, the Nimar District of Madhya Pradesh and East Khandesh. To the west are the Panch Mahals District and other portions of Gujerat.

Aravali, Vindhyachal and Satpura, the last two mainly are the chief mountain ranges in Madhya Bharat. Vindhyachal range lies to the north and the Satpura range lies to the south of the Narmada river. Among the more important rivers in the State are the Narmada, Kshipra, Chambal, Betwa and Kalisindh.

There is a varying amount of rainfall in different regions of the State, ranging from 15 to 50 inches. In the southern region of Madhya Bharat, known as Malwa, rainfall ranges from 30 to 50 inches; in the northern region it is higher. Malwa has black cotton soil and owing to enough rainfall, wheat and cotton are produced in abundance in this region.

From the climatic point of view, there is a great variation between the northern and southern regions. In the southern region, that is, Malwa the climate is temperate while most of Nimar which lies in the extreme south is hot in the summer but comparatively mild in the winter. The northern region has an extreme climate. Indore and Gwalior are 1,738 and 697 ft. respectively above sea-level, and their maximum temperature during the summer rises to 112° F. and 118° F.

AGRICULTURE

The mainstay of the people is agriculture in which 75 per cent of the population is engaged. Wheat, cotton, jawar, gram, bajra, rice, oilseeds, ground-nut, sugarcane, pulses and opium are among the important products of the land.

The area under wheat, gram, jawar, bajra, maize and rice is 74 lakh acres and under oilseeds and cotton 18 lakh acres. Mangoes, guavas, melons and lemons are among the important fruits of this region. The total land area is divided as under:—

		Acres.
1.	Cultivated land	8,955,943
2.	Current fallows	1,109,151
3.	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows ..	6,668,866

Self-Sufficiency in Food

In common with other parts of India, Madhya Bharat has organised vigorous efforts for additional food production. During 1951, over 39,000 acres of kans-infested lands were reclaimed and 4,500 acres cleared of jungle with the help of tractors of the Central Tractor Organisation. So far nearly 75,000 acres of land has been made cultivable by Government tractors. 145,000 maunds of improved variety seeds and 66,173 tons of manures and fertilisers were distributed during the year. Eradication of 'Adhashishi' was done in an area of 28,000 acres this year. Nearly 1,040,000 acres have so far been cleared of Adhashishi.

Under the urban compost scheme about 50,000 tons and under the village compost scheme over 60,000 tons of compost were prepared during 1951.

The area under cane increased by 3,000 acres and under cotton by 150,000 acres. Cultivators were given "Taqavi loans" to the extent of over Rs. 60 lakhs for purchase of bullocks, seed, etc. Taqavi was also given for digging of well, construction of bunds, tanks and other agricultural purposes.

Madhya Bharat imported 70,000 and 19,000 tons of foodgrains during the first two years of its formation but in 1951 it exported more than 50,000 tons to the scarcity areas of Bihar, Madras. It brought an extra 181,370 acres under the plough.

Three agricultural-cum-rural development projects were started in Harsi, Bhilsa and Rajpur areas of the State while training classes for village level workers to man these projects were started at Gwalior, Indore and Agar.

An Agriculture College has been opened at Gwalior.

LAND TENURE AND ADMINISTRATION

The land tenure in Madhya Bharat is partly Ryotwari and partly Zamindari and there are over 1,300 Jagirs. For Ryotwari areas of different integrating States a uniform land revenue and tenancy law have been enforced. In order to abolish the prevailing disparities in the systems of land tenure and to eliminate all intermediaries between the tillers of the soil and itself, the Government has passed the Zamindari Abolition Act which has come into force from 25th June 1951, and the Zamindaris vested in Government from 2nd October 1951. This Act provides that Zamindars will be paid compensation equal to eight times of the net income spread over a period of ten years. Those Zamindars who wholly or mainly depend on agriculture and who do not pay more than Rs. 3,500 as Malguzari, will be paid a rehabilitation grant on a sliding scale. The Zamindars will also be paid interest on the compensation amount at 2½ per cent from the date of vesting till the date of payment. It is presently estimated that Zamindars will have to be paid an amount of Rs. 6 crores 20 lakhs as compensation, Rs. 3 crores and 60 lakhs as rehabilitation grant and about Rs. 85 lakhs as interest. As against this, it is estimated there would be an increase of Rs. 73 lakhs in Government income from land revenue with possibility of further year to year increase. The major portion of the rehabilitation grant will have to be paid in the first year as the number of Zamindars paying less than Rs. 3,500 as malguzari is very large. Land held by zamindars as *Khud-Kasht* and personally cultivated by them, as also lands in possession of their tenants, would be held by them on Pakka Tenancy, but the subtenants will be treated as Pakka Tenants if they paid a particular amount to be determined by the Tahsildar to the recorded tenant. Government has already sanctioned a number of posts of compensation officers and claims officers to deal with the compensation claims and has also appointed a Land Reforms Commissioner.

The Madhya Bharat Jagirs Abolition Act has also received assent of the President but its implementation has been stayed by a full bench of the Madhya Bharat High Court, pending decision of the application of Jagirdars challenging the validity of the enactment. This law provides that Jagirdars will be paid as compensation seven times their net income after deducting Government dues and management expenses.

The State is divided for administrative purposes into two Commissioners' Divisions, 16 Districts, which are again sub-divided into 80 Tehsils. The question of reducing the number of districts and Tehsils is under consideration of the Government

At the head of the revenue organisation of Government is a Board of Revenue consisting of a Senior Member and a Junior Member who are in charge of administrative and appellate work.

FORESTS

The total forest area is 12,000 sq. miles forming about 25 per cent of the total area of the Union. The annual revenue from forests is about Rs. 50,69,700. The forest area is divided into two main regions, northern and southern. In the northern region, there are 7 Divisions and 19 Ranges while in the southern region there are 5 Divisions and 19 Ranges. The forests of the northern circle are not very valuable whereas in the southern circles, forests of the Vindhyachal and Satpura ranges are comparatively dense and productive.

The Shivpuri Training School has been raised to the status of a Regional Training Centre for Foresters including those of the neighbouring States.

In 1949 when the neighbouring States were threatened with fodder famine, 20 million pounds of fodder were exported to Saurashtra, Baroda, Kutch and Ajmer-Merwara from the Madhya Bharat forests.

This year, grass operations on extensive scale were started at a cost of Rs. 7,60,000. Besides granting facilities of grazing to the cattle of Rajasthan and other neighbouring States, it is proposed to export 1½ crore lb. of grass and one lakh maunds of *Bhusa* to other deficit States.

Manganese, asbestos, clay for ceramics as well as bricks and tiles, soap stone, limestone, crystallines, slate, shales and ochres are are the main minerals available in Madhya Bharat. Others that are being developed are limestone, quartzile for glass manufacture, bauxite for aluminium industry and Galena.

COMMERCE AND MANUFACTURES

Government's industrial policy is to encourage private enterprise to the utmost so that the country's production might be stepped up. Facilities are provided for making available raw material with as little expense as possible and liberal concessions are allowed in matters of import and export tariffs and in other essential

respects—at least in the initial stages of a new industry. With regard to nationalization, the policy declared by the Central Government is generally being followed.

Textile, oil, sugar, cement, metal and engineering works are among the more important industries of this State. As many as 944 new industries, including the small industries were permitted during the year 1950. There are 17 textile mills, five sugar mills, 171 oil expellers, one woollen mill, one cement factory, three glass factories, 89 engineering works, 10 pharmaceutical and chemical works, besides starch, match, paints and varnishes, ginning and pressing factories, plastics, razor blade, cardboard, biscuit and ice. There are three Government owned Commercial concerns, *viz.*, Gwalior Engineering Works, Gwalior Potteries and Gwalior Leather Factory, Tannery and Tent Factory, besides the State-owned banks at Dhar and Barwani.

Special attention is being paid towards the development of cottage industries. There are about 35 Cottage Industries Production-cum-Demonstration centres the number of trainees and workers being 1,500.

There are 395,254 spindles and 10,630 looms in Madhya Bharat which produce 2,700 lakh yards of cloth per annum which comes to about 6 per cent of the All-India production.

Chanderi and Maheshwar are famous for the fine texture of their handloom cloth. Chanderi sarees interwoven with golden threads particularly are famous throughout India for their beauty and style. The Maheshwar handloom industry was established and promoted during the reign of the famous Devi Ahilyabai Holkar who had a Government shop established to import silk from China directly and sell it at cost to weavers. There are also two blanket-producing factories at Manasa and Mandsaur.

The number of sugar mills situated in Madhya Bharat is the largest among Part 'B' States with a crushing capacity of 2,400 tons of sugarcane daily.

Oil-seeds are grown on about 525,300 acres of land and the annual produce is 30,000,000 maunds.

LABOUR

A minimum wage of Rs. 26 a month has been fixed for the operatives of the textile mills and the standardisation of wages for different occupations has also been effected in the textile industry. A minimum wage has also been fixed in the sugar industry and partially in some of the smaller concerns though the latter having represented against this measure, the matter is under review. In regard to agricultural labour also, the required data is being collected in line with the All-India scheme and it is expected to form the basis of ameliorative measures contemplated for this class of workers especially fixation of their minimum wages, hours of work, holidays and so on. To achieve uniformity with the rest of India in respect of labour standards, all progressive labour laws have been adopted. At Indore two labour housing schemes are already under execution. Housing has been provided by the Management to a substantial number of workers at the Gwalior centre. In addition to what the employers themselves are doing as required by the Factories Act, Government have been spending yearly Rs. 12,000 in Indore for labour welfare. Extension of labour welfare activities at other centres is under active consideration. For settlement of major industrial disputes, an independent judiciary has been constituted with 3 Labour Courts and one Industrial Court. Besides, a beginning has been made in the direction of introducing what is called 'industrial democracy' by the constitution of Works Committees in most of the Textile Mills consisting of representatives of employers and employees in equal numbers. These Works Committees are non-statutory and are expected to tackle day to day complaints and problems of workers by mutual negotiations.

In Madhya Bharat there are 4,500 miles of roads on the maintenance of which Government spends about 35 lakhs.

The motor service, a portion of which is run by the Madhya Bharat Roadways, traverses 35 per cent of the existing routes of the State.

It operates daily both ways, the two longest passenger bus services in India, *viz.*, Gwalior-Indore (308 miles) and Gwalior-Ujjain (290 miles). As a preliminary step towards the nationalization of motor transport, a Transport Nationalization Committee was set up and its report is under consideration of the Government. The Roadways possess a fleet of 180 vehicles at present covering a daily mileage of 16,000 miles.

There are 1,100 miles of railway lines in the State.

FINANCIAL INTEGRATION

An agreement was signed by the representatives of the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Bharat on September 27, 1949, relating to the federal financial integration of the State with the Central Government. According to the recommendations of the Indian States Federal Financial Enquiry Committee, the transfer of Federal revenues and Federal expenditure to the Centre would result in a net gain of Rs. 45 lakhs to the Madhya Bharat Government and a corresponding net loss to the Centre. This is based on the estimates of the last year and not on actual income or expenditure. The Madhya Bharat Government suggested among other things certain modifications to the recommendations of the Committee. It was pointed out that the complete abolition of customs duties within one year would result in the dislocation of the finances of the State to a considerable extent, particularly when there was no likelihood of compensating the loss by the collection of sales tax within one year. It was also suggested that the abolition of customs duties should be spread over 3 to 5 years, and that the capital assets should be treated as interest bearing debt till such period as the Central Government were in a position to liquidate it.

In view of the political nature of the Privy Purses to Rulers, payments under this head, it was suggested, should be taken over by the Central Government without any condition of repayment by the State. The Madhya Bharat Government also did not agree that any surplus or liquid assets over liquid liabilities should be divided between the two Governments. The agreement lays down a gradual abolition of internal land customs duties to be extended over 3 years but not in any case beyond 5 years or the year in which the yield from sales tax came to Rs. 2 crores, whichever was earlier. Expenditure on Privy Purses according to the agreement was to be treated as Federal expenditure passing to the Centre. The Central Government was also, to take over, if feasible, the expenditure of Non-I.S.F. Military Units. The Central Government would make in each of the 10 years following the federal financial integration a contribution equal to 7½ per cent of the total amount of civil pensions payable on 31st March 1950. Particulars of the budget are given below.

BUDGET 1952-53

The Budget of Madhya Bharat for 1952-53, was presented to the Legislative Assembly on March 18, 1952. The Finance Minister estimated a small surplus of five lakhs in the Budget. The Budget, which is based on the existing level of taxation and the sanctioned scales of expenditure, anticipates revenue receipts of Rs. 1,096 lakhs and an expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 1,091 lakhs. No new taxation measures were proposed.

The Budget for 1952-53 provides for an increase in revenue of 30 lakhs over the revised estimates for 1951-52. The increase is attributed chiefly to additional land revenue arising out of the abolition of the Zamindari system.

In the capital section the increase of Rs. 77,85,00,000 compared with the revised estimate for 1951-52 is mainly due to the fact that the progress of the electricity schemes is expected to be accelerated.

The transactions in the debt and deposit section are expected to result in a net receipt of Rs. 205·27 lakhs. The opening balance for the year 1952-53 was estimated at Rs. 192·62 lakhs and the year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 142·19 lakhs. The progressive attrition of the cash balance as compared to the one on April 1, 1951, was due primarily to the financing of the Chambal Hydel scheme from the State cash balance and also to the financing of the development schemes included in the Five-Year Plan for 1951-52.

The following items are included in the Five-Year Plan and the expenditure allocated for each of them is given below. Agriculture and Rural Development, Rs. 8·4 crores; Irrigation and Electricity, Rs. 6·07 crores; Industry, mainly cottage and small-scale, Rs. 55 lakhs. Communications (road construction), Rs. 1·89 crores; Education, including Basic, Primary, higher, Technical and Research, Rs. 3·68 crores; Medicine and Public Health, Rs. 30 lakhs; Housing, Rs. 14·42 lakhs; Labour welfare centres, Rs. 4·35 lakhs; Uplift of scheduled classes and tribes, Rs. 80 lakhs; Public works, Rs. 1 crore.

The total allocation by the Centre is Rs. 4 crores.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The total number of displaced persons in Madhya Bharat according to the latest census is 63,500, their concentration being by far the biggest in towns like Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Ratlam, etc. The housing problem of the displaced persons, temporarily sheltered in camps, *Dharamshalas* and other public places in the three cities of Indore, Gwalior and Ujjain, was tackled with highest priority with the result that colonies having 600 tenements at Indore, 268 tenements at Gwalior and 350 tenements at Ujjain were built up at a cost of about 19 lakhs. The construction of 346 tenements at Morena, Shamgarh, Manasa, Tarana, Bhanpura and Neemuch is in hand and the work is expected to be completed before the financial year is out.

A sum of Rs. 63,51,203 was advanced to displaced persons for their rehabilitation in trade, business and industry. Loans to the extent of Rs. 24,436 were advanced to displaced students as well to help them pursue technical and higher education.

An area of land measuring 5,308 acres has been allotted to 250 displaced families for settlement on land. A sum of Rs. 69,400 was advanced to them as "Taqavi loan."

In the Industrial Workshop started in the year 1948 and the Central Technical Institute, Gwalior, about 108 displaced persons have been trained in vocational training in the trades like smithy, carpentry, moulding, fitting, etc. The Weaving and Spinning Centres at Indore and Gwalior have been working very satisfactorily and provided employment as well as opportunities for learning the trade to a considerable number of displaced persons.

A Destitute Home named 'Vanita Vishram' was started for the maintenance and care of old, infirm and destitute women and children. The inmates of this Home are imparted training in subsidiary vocations such as Sewing, Knitting and Tailoring. Special emphasis is laid on the principle of 'self-help.'

About 7,430 displaced students are receiving primary education and 1,214 secondary education. The number of students receiving higher education is 158.

750 shops have so far been constructed and allotted to displaced persons to provide for them business premises.

P. W. D. AND IRRIGATION

The total length of metalled roads in the State is 3,770 miles. Out of this, 27 miles are cement concreted and 33 miles asphalted. Agra-Bombay Road maintained by Madhya Bharat on an agency basis is 310 miles.

A development programme for construction of 1,119 miles of new roads in three priorities, has been chalked out and the construction of 315 miles is in progress.

There are 10 Government owned power houses at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Shivpuri, Dhar, Dewas, Rajgarh, Narsingarh, Barwani, Kurwai, respectively, the total assets being of the value of about 60 crores. A Central Power House at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,20,00,000 is under construction. For the plant and for remodelling the Transmission and Distribution systems at Gwalior, Ujjain and Shivpuri, a scheme costing about Rs. 99 lakhs is being implemented. There are 15 private power houses.

Irrigation Canals cover a length of 1,000 miles. There are also more than 1,000 major and minor tanks. By bringing about an improvement in irrigation works, the total irrigated area has been increased by about 25 per cent.

Food Production Drive works, small and big, costing about 30 lakhs are in progress.

The Chambal Hydro-Electric Project, one of the outstanding nation building schemes, is well under way and will, when completed, generate 96,000 kilowatts and irrigate one million acres at a cost of about 14 crores of rupees. It will have a grid within 200 miles radius of the power generating station 18 miles from Bhanpura in Madhya Bharat. The reservoir which is named Gandhi Sagar will be the cheapest in the world and the fourth biggest.

Smaller projects are Khuj, Chiri, Lohagarh.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

This department combines all the activities connected with rural uplift including co-operation and village Panchayats but excluding the technical work of the Veterinary and Agriculture Departments.

The number of co-operative societies in the State is 6,655 and that of Central Banks 25. Scheme regarding the organisation of a co-operative Central Apex Bank for the State, has been approved. A Co-operative Planning Committee has been appointed to suggest ways and means for the expansion of the co-operative movement in the State. A Co-operative Institute on the lines of Provincial Co-operative Institutes has also been organised.

A new Panchayat Act with Panchayats at Gram (Village), Kendra (Group) and Mandal (District) levels has been placed on the Statute Book. Elections were held on adult franchise basis, and 4,111 Village Panchayats, 223 Kendra, 223 Nyaya and 16 Mandal Panchayats have been formed and they have started functioning. The total number of 'Panchas' elected is 30,090.

Rural uplift activities include provision for drinking water wells, village approach roads, libraries and reading rooms. Adult education classes are encouraged, organised and subsidised by the department by grant of subsidy to the extent of 50 per cent of the expenditure, the other half being met by local contributions either in cash or kind the latter of which may include labour. 2,400 medicine chests are sent to remote corners of the State for medical relief to the rural population.

Harijans and Adivasis who together comprise very nearly one-third of the population of Madhya Bharat receive special facilities for their educational, social and economic uplift. Exemption from all tuition fees, grant of scholarships and books, special help to scholars sent outside the State, legal assistance through a Removal of Disabilities Bill, starting of industrial centres *e.g.*, handloom centres, tanneries, leather stitching centres etc., grants to institutions working in this cause are some of the means by which the Department gives help.

EDUCATION

About 14 per cent of the total revenue of the State is spent on education in Madhya Bharat. There are at present in Madhya Bharat, five degree Colleges, Victoria College, Gwalior; Holkar College, Indore; Madhav College, Ujjain; Kamalaraja Girls' College, Gwalior and Christian College, Indore, the last being Government aided; two Sanskrit Colleges, one Music College, 13 Intermediate Colleges (nine of them State owned), 36 Boys' High Schools (29 State owned), 11 High Schools for girls (nine Government owned), 279 Boys' Middle Schools (265 State owned), 3,851 Boys' Primary Schools (3,748 State owned), 55 Girls' Middle Schools (State 51+4) and 312 Girls' Primary Schools (303 State owned). Besides, a Rajkiye Hindi Vidyapeeth is also imparting education for courses in *Sahitya*. Government have exempted Harijans and Adivasis from tuition fees.

There are 22 Montessori schools of which 16 are Government run. Social education is making rapid strides. At present there are 565 centres of which 152 are run by Government. Grant-in-aid is given to centres run under non-official ægis. The number of adults taking advantage of these institutions is 16,193.

The Department has also devised a plan for arranging educational *melas* at various central places of the State in which adults of the vicinity come together and various programmes of social work and sports are arranged. Facilities for audio-visual education with the latest film strips are also provided at these *melas*. A small exhibition is also arranged to give the villagers useful information. The *melas* are proving to be very popular and a large number of people are attracted.

The National Cadet Corps Scheme, introduced by the Government of India, has been adopted; one Senior Division and three Junior Divisions are in operation. Compulsory Primary Education has been introduced in all the 16 district headquarters of Madhya Bharat and the results are encouraging. In Greater Gwalior, Ujjain and Indore, only selected wards have been covered.

Basic education has been introduced in two primary schools of each District. Basic Normal Training School has been started at Manipur.

For the training of teachers, there are one L. T. College at Dewas for graduate teachers and one C. T. College at Jaora for matriculates. For non-matrics, there are three normal schools for men, and one normal school for women. Refresher's courses are arranged during the summer vacation at these training institutions for the benefit of teachers.

There is also a Technical School at Lashkar for imparting preliminary technical education. Government is also starting an aided polytechnic institute shortly.

Government have established their own Board for Secondary Education, for conducting the High School and Intermediate examinations, which is working satisfactorily.

The question of establishment of a Semi-Government Arts Association on provincial basis for the encouragement and development of Art and Culture is under active consideration and as a first step prizes have been awarded on the best creation in different Arts.

Uniform Grant-in-aid Rules have been sanctioned and under them a sum of Rs. 5,50,000 has been given as aid to the private institutions for maintenance, building constructions and equipment, etc.

The responsibility of running all primary schools for refugees has been taken over by the Government. All schools hitherto run by Jagirdars have been taken over by the Government in order to give better scope of education to the students of Jagir areas.

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH

The Department is in charge of a Director of Health Services assisted by two Deputy Directors in charge of northern and southern divisions of Madhya Bharat. There are 563 hospitals and dispensaries in Madhya Bharat including three big hospitals attached to Medical Colleges. One newly constructed female hospital, accommodating 350 beds, is to be opened shortly at Gwalior. A new hospital with 680 beds is under construction at Indore. A new Medical College building at Indore will be completed in a year's time. There are 10 District Hospitals and 31 big hospitals.

A few Travelling Dispensaries in Mobile Units have also been started.

With a view to increasing facilities of medical relief in rural areas, a scheme for providing 4,000 Medicine Chests, was launched and about 3,000 have already been supplied to the Gram Panchayat Centres. In order to provide recreation to patients, Radio sets and Head-phones have been installed at about half a dozen hospitals.

There are two Medical Colleges—one at Gwalior and the other at Indore. Condensed M.B.B.S. courses have been started at both the Colleges and Gwalior Medical College has been recognised for Post-graduate studies.

There are 47 Maternity Homes and 233 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries. A T.B. Sanatorium is located at Rau near Indore. There are two Mental Hospitals and three Leper Asylums in the State. There are touring Vaidyas who visit patients every day within a radius of five miles from their place of work. There is one Lymph Depot at Manpur.

There is an Ayurvedic College with an Ayurvedic Hospital with 12 beds and an Ayurvedic Pharmacy.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

The total cattle population of Madhya Bharat according to the 1950 cattle census is over 80 lakhs. At present, there are 13 A class, 18 B class and 118 C class hospitals and dispensaries in the State. The Veterinary Department has been integrated and has prepared a plan for creating one dispensary for every twenty-five thousand of the cattle population in accordance with the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Funds permitting, five new dispensaries will be started every year. Twenty dispensaries were started in 1949 and fifteen in 1950. A programme for training Veterinary Assistants to be posted at the dispensaries has also been formulated. A Veterinary Training School has been opened. The Vaccine Institute of the State has also been extended so as to produce goat-tissue vaccine and H.S. vaccine to meet all local requirements. 46,432 doses of serum and over three lakh doses of vaccine were prepared during the last nine months in 1951.

An Animal Husbandry section has also been created as part of the Veterinary Department. There are, at present, three bull-breeding farms for Malwi and Nimadi cattle. A Live-stock Development Officer and Gaushala Development Officer have also been appointed. A mobile unit has been organised for prevention of epidemics amongst the cattle. Six poultry farms have been opened in *adivasi* areas.

The State of Madhya Bharat has ample resources for fisheries development. There are three main rivers, *viz.* Chambal, Narmada and Betwa with their tributaries covering approximately 6,000 miles in length, 2,000 irrigation reservoirs and tanks, 1,865 miles of canals and 1,20,000 small pools.

Out of 35 species found so far all the four important fast-growing carps, *i.e.*, Mirgal, Rohu, Calbasu and Mahasheer are found in different waters. There are about 36,000 fishermen throughout Madhya Bharat.

During 1951-52 about 135,000 fries were raised and the total extraction was 30,000 maunds. The total area under pisciculture is about 84 acres. At present six centres for fish culture are working in Madhya Bharat.

ARCHÆOLOGY DEPARTMENT

Government took prompt measures in conserving and maintaining archæological monuments since the formation of the State. The most important monuments where conservation works were carried out are the Ater fort in Bhind District, the Tomb of Mohammad Ghaus at

Gwalior, the Jain temple at Badoh in Bhilsa District, the Koshak Mahal and the Rajput monuments at Chanderi, District Guna, and Jahaz Mahal at Mandu. In the field of upkeep and maintenance also considerable progress was made so that the Department has also taken over monuments at Pathari, Bihar Kotra and other places for purposes of regular maintenance.

Progress is being made in the field of exploration and survey as a result of which ancient places such as Sarangpur and Nagda in Dewas District, Bihar Kotra in Rajgarh, and Dharampuri, Kesur, Makai and Badnawar in Dhar were systematically surveyed and photographs and descriptive records prepared by the Department.

ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP

The Raj Pramukh is the constitutional head of the State and a popular Ministry responsible to a Legislature is in charge of the administration. The Madhya Bharat Government has secured the services of senior and experienced officers from outside as Chief Secretary, Finance Secretary and Inspector-General of Police. The first task before the State was to establish an integrated administration in respect of each Department throughout Madhya Bharat abolishing the independent administrations of 25 States. A central secretariat was established by August 1948. The State has agreed to the constitution of the Indian Administrative and Police Services. Rules relating to discipline, conduct, absorption, retrenchment, promotion, punishment are already framed, while on the Report of the Mohan Rau Committee, Government have also passed orders regarding uniform pay scales for the State. Rules determining relative seniority as between officers of different States have also been framed and seniority is being determined accordingly. Several Departments have published their seniority lists.

LAW AND JUSTICE

During the year 1951-52, six ordinances and thirty-two Acts were brought into force. A large field of integration of laws of different covenanting States was thus covered. Of all the laws passed by the Madhya Bharat Government, those relating to abolition of Zamindari and Jagirdari require special mention. These laws to a very large extent ameliorate the condition of agriculturist class of people. At present most of the laws and rules of the various covenanting States forming Madhya Bharat have been replaced either by the State laws or by Central laws extended to Part 'B' States. However, there yet remain a few which are still in force in some of the covenanting States and efforts are being made to prepare equivalent laws for the whole of Madhya Bharat so that a uniform set of laws may prevail.

According to a new reorganization scheme there will now be for the whole of Madhya Bharat eight District and Sessions Judges (in which cadre three Administrative posts of Secretary, Law Department, Registrar, High Court and Deputy Secretary, Law Department will be included), six Additionals, three Small Cause Court Judges, 32 Civil Judges of the First Class (in which cadre two Administrative posts of Senior Deputy Registrar, High Court and Under Secretary, Law Department will be included) and 74 Civil Judges of the Second Class (in which cadre one Administrative Post of Junior Deputy Registrar, High Court will be included) and nine temporarily as leave reserve as against 14 District and Sessions Judges, six Additional, three Small Cause Court Judges, 38 Civil Judges of the First Class, 71 Civil Judges of the Second Class and 25 Munsiffs working at present.

The Madhya Bharat Government have always worked on the principle of separation of Judiciary from the Executive. It has provided two kinds of magistracy. The Executive Officers, *viz.* the Collector, the Deputy Collector, the Tahsildar, etc., are invested with the powers of First or Second Class Magistrates and are allowed to exercise powers only under chapter 8, 9 and 11 of the Code of Criminal Procedure whereas the Judicial Officers, *viz.* the Civil Judges of the First Class, the Civil Judges, Second Class and Munsiffs have been invested with the powers of I and II Class Magistrates and are required to exercise all powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure except those with which the Executive Officers have been invested.

The Madhya Bharat Government has also been keen to introduce Hindi as the medium of expression for all official purposes. It has enacted the Hindi Language Act whereby all Bills to be introduced and amendments thereto be moved in the Legislature and All Acts passed by it and all ordinances issued by the Raj Pramukh; and all orders, rules, regulations and by-laws issued under the Constitution of India or under any law made by the legislature of Madhya Bharat, shall be in Hindi written in the Devanagari script.

The Government have appointed one Advocate General, one Government Advocate and Deputy Government Advocate for each branch of the High Court at Gwalior and Indore.

The new State has been divided into 16 Districts breaking down old boundaries in several cases though this involved the difficult task of overcoming old attachments and loyalties. Here is a list of the 16 Districts.—Gird; Bhind; Morena; Shivpuri; Guna; Bhilsa; Rajgarh; Shajapur; Dewas; Indore; Mandsaur; Ratlam; Ujjain; Dhar; Nimar; Jhabua.

At the head of the District is the Collector, a member of the I.A.S. or the Madhya Bharat Administrative Service, who is not only the head of the District for revenue matters but also for general administration including the maintenance of law and order. There are 5 sub-divisions in charge of Deputy Collectors. In addition to this every Collector is assisted by one or more Deputy Collectors in his District. The Deputy Collectors are also members of the Madhya Bharat Administrative Service.

As for local self-government in rural areas there are in all 127 municipalities in Madhya Bharat.

The process of integration of the Police Force of Madhya Bharat and of organizing it on the pattern of Part 'A' States is making steady progress.

In spite of partial failure of crops in certain parts and feverish election activities of political parties, crime has not only been kept effectively under control but has actually registered further decrease over 1950.

The pilot project on crime prevention through special Panchayats in each village has made good progress. In one year (1951) it has covered one complete district with 1,625 villages.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Rajpramukh, Lt.-Gen. H. H. the Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.I.E., G.C.S.I., Maharaja of Gwalior.

Senior Up-Rajpramukh, Maj.-Gen. H. H. the Maharaja Sir Yeshwant Rao Holkar, G.C.I.E., LL.D., Maharaja of Indore.

Junior Up-Rajpramukhs, Lt.-Col. H. H. Maharaja Anand Rao Puar Bahadur of Dhar; H. H. Raja Rao Bahadur Yeshodhar Singh of Khilchipur.

Adviser to H.H. the Rajpramukh and Regional Commissioner, P. S. Rau, C.I.F., I.C.S.

Secretary to the Rajpramukh, Col. Eknath Rao Patil.

Military Secretary to the Rajpramukh, Col. S. K. Surve.

CABINET

Chief Minister (General Administration, Appointments, Finance, and Separate Revenue), Mishrilal Gangwal.

Minister for Revenue, P.W.D. and Food, Shyamlal Pandviya.

Minister for Home and Education, Manohar Singh Mehta.

Minister for Health, Tribal Welfare, Forest, Relief and Rehabilitation, Dr. Prem Singh.

Minister for Law, Industries and Commerce and Information, Sitaram Jajoo.

Minister for Development, Labour and Local Self-Government, V. V. Dravid.

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, K. B. Lall, I.C.S.
Home Secretary, S. N. Bamru, I.A.S.
Finance Secretary, P. Mohan Rau.
Revenue Secretary, J. N. Garg.
Law Secretary, M. L. Mital.
Public Works Secretary, K. V. Kalewar.
Commerce, Industries, Food and Supplies Secretary, Y. Bhargava, I.A.S.
Education Secretary, Dr. Bool Chand, I.A.S.
Secretary, Development, J. K. Kaul.
Secy., Public Service Commission, N. M. Vyas.
Secy., Legislative Assembly, Raghunath Singh.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Economic Adviser, Dr. L. C. Jain.
Inspector-General of Police, Badan Singh, I.P.S.
Chief Engineer, P.W.D., P. V. Divatia.
Chief Conservator of Forests, N. R. Advani.
Commissioner, Jagirs and Land Reforms, C. G. Matkar.
Commissioner for Customs and Excise, K. M. Bapna.
Census Commissioner, Ranglal.
Development Commissioner, S. N. Dubey.
Agriculture Production Commissioner, P. S. Bapna, I.A.S.
Transport Commissioner, C. L. Gupta.
Labour Commissioner, A. S. Banawalikar.
Director of Public Health and Medical Services and Inspector-General of Prisons, Shankarlal Gargya.
Director of Agriculture, N. M. Deshmukh.
Director of Education, S. N. Chaturvedi.
Director of Industries, N. Swami.
Director of Land Records, K. N Phalke.
Director of Relief and Rehabilitation, D. C. Sahani.
Director of Civil Veterinary, Dr. H. K. Mehra.
Director of Information, A. M. Shastri.
Director of Civil Supplies and Textile Commissioner, M. G. Savant.
Director of Archæology, Dr. D. R. Patil.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, G. K. Shinde.
Judges, P. V. Dixit; V. M. Mehta; B. K. Chaturvedi; Abdul Hakim Khan.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, S. V. Kanungo.
Members, S. S. Gaur; C. W. Pandit.

BOARD OF REVENUE

Senior Member, Brij Raj Narain.
Junior Members, G. R. Garde; P. S. Apte.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(*For list of members see under General Election.*)

MYSORE STATE

MYSORE STATE is a table-land situated in the angle where the western and eastern ghats converge into the Nilgiris, and is surrounded on all sides by the Madras State except on the west and the north-west where it is bounded by the districts of North Kanara and Dharwar respectively and towards the south-west by Coorg. The capital of the State is Mysore, which is also the residence of the Maharaja, and the headquarters of the Mysore University. The administrative headquarters are at Bangalore.

The area of the State is 29,458 square miles, the population 9,071,678 (1951 census). The revenue for 1952-53 is Rs. 19,82,85,000. For administrative purposes the State is divided into nine Districts.

Agriculture forms the main occupation of more than three fourths of the population. The chief agricultural products are rice, ragi, sugarcane, coffee, cocoanut, areca, cotton and mulberry.

Physically, the State devides itself into two regions—the 'Maidan' or plain country, comprising roughly the districts of Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Kolar, Mandya and Mysore, and the 'Malnad' or hill country, comprising the districts of Chickmagalur, Hassan and Shimoga. Rainfall is heavy in the malnad tracts, and dense ever-green forests abounding in big game form their characteristic feature. The great part of the maidan country is cultivated.

INDUSTRY

The State abounds in valuable natural resources and basic raw materials for the expansion of key industries of the modern type. These resources have been systematically exploited and utilised for capital works of a productive nature calculated to enhance the prosperity of the people.

Industries manufacturing iron and steel, cement, paper, sugar, cotton and silk, soaps, chemicals and fertilisers, sandalwood oil, etc., thrive in the State. The only aircraft factory in India is situated in Bangalore. Mysore is the principal gold producing centre in India.

The State is recognised as the pioneer in Hydro-electric development in India. Mysore produces most of the world's sandal oil. The development of rural and cottage industries has been a special feature of the policy of the Government in recent years. The Mysore Government is perhaps unique in the development of the Khadi industry as one of the State's activities, and to give it a place among the key industries.

Plans for starting a fertiliser factory at Bhadravati and a Raw Films factory near Mysore are well on the road to accomplishment, and recently Government have sanctioned the expansion of the Government Electric Factory and the revival of the Drugget industry. Government have also ordered working out of details for the establishment of a rayon factory in the State. Other schemes under implementation are the setting up of a production-cum-training centre for the manufacture of glass bangles, the establishment of a coir industry centre, the manufacture of writing chalk on a cottage industry basis and the organisation of the oil ghana industry along the lines adopted at the oil ghana centre at Wardha.

Communications by road as well as by railway are well maintained throughout the State. There are 6,273 miles of road of which 5,051 miles are metalled. The State has 600 miles of metre gauge line and 102 miles narrow gauge line. Bangalore is also rapidly developing into an important airport. The State with its lovely cities, enriched by shrines and marvels of sculpture, is an ideal place of tourists. Travel is easy and pleasing. The climate is salubrious.

The State is devoting special attention to post-war planning for which many schemes have been formulated. So far Government have sanctioned 80 schemes relating to agriculture, veterinary and animal husbandry, electrical, railways and medical and public health.

BUDGET FOR 1952-53

The budget for 1952-53 was presented by the Finance Minister on March 21, 1952, disclosing a deficit of Rs. 83.95 lakhs. The deficit is proposed to be wiped out by effecting economy. It does not include the anticipated loss of Rs. 306 lakhs owing to food transactions at the existing level of issue prices.

Revenue for 1952-53 is estimated at Rs. 1,982.85 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 2,066.80 lakhs. The following are the estimates for capital accounts. Working expenses Rs. 28,01,500, electricity Rs. 1,20,96,000, road transport schemes Rs. 42,08,000, construction of irrigation works outside revenue account Rs. 1,10,99,000, capital outlay on industrial development Rs. 1,18,24,500 and capital account on electricity schemes outside revenue account Rs. 2 crores.

On the basis of loans anticipated from the centre and public borrowings, estimates for 1952-53 provide for a capital programme as under: irrigation works Rs. 110.99 lakhs, industries Rs. 118.25 lakhs, and electricity (including Kanini reservoir) Rs. 200 lakhs.

Special attention has been devoted to the expansion and development of education in all its aspects. The State now spends annually about Rs. 3 crores on education. Tuition is free for the Depressed Classes. Hindi is being taught as a compulsory subject in the High Schools and as a second language in the Middle Schools, the Intermediate and the B.A. Classes.

The constitution of Mysore is as framed for States in Part B of the I Schedule in the Indian Constitution. The State is exempted from the operation of Article 371 of the Constitution.

ADMINISTRATION

The administration is carried on by the Maharaja as Rajpramukh, and a Council of Ministers, which functions on the basis of joint responsibility. The Council consists of a Chief Minister and five other Ministers.

Mysore State has been given under the constitution a bi-cameral legislature, namely, Mysore Legislative Assembly which consists of 99 elected members and the Mysore Legislative Council which consists of 40 elected members. The State is also enabled, under the constitution, to send 11 Representatives to the House of the People and six Members to the Council of States.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister, Finance, Politica Department, K. Hanumanthaiah.
Industries, Commerce, T. Siddalingiah.
Law, Education, Labour, Information, A. G. Ramachandra Rao.
Local Self Govt., Public Health, Forests, Excise, T. Channiah.
Home, Food, Agriculture, Road Transport, H. Siddaveerappa.
Revenue, Public Works, K. Manjappa.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(*See under General Election.*)

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(*See under General Election.*)

SECRETARIAT

Chief Secretary, N. Puttarangaswami.
Financial Secretary, M. Shamanna.
Education Secretary, Nirvani Gowda.
Development Secretary, R. J. Rego.
Revenue Secretary, M. S. Swaminathan.
Law Secretary, N. R. Jaya Rao.
Home Secretary, G. N. Nagaraja Rao.
Secretary, Public Works, K. S. Gangadhara.
Secretary, Local-Self Govt., A. S. Khaleel.
Secretary, Stores Purchase, N. Lakshmana Rao.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Inspector General of Police, N. V. Babu Reddy.
Excise Commissioner, Mir Safdar Hussain.
Revenue Commissioner, K. Srinivasan.
Director of Public Instruction, J. B. Mallaradhya.
Chief Conservator of Forests, M. A. Muthanna.
Director of Industries and Commerce, E. V. Ganapthi Iyer.
Labour Commissioner, B. S. Puttuswamy.
Director of Agriculture, M. K. Appajappa.
Director of Food Supplies, N. S. Hiriannaiya.
Director of Sericulture, K. Shamshuddin.
Director of Geology, Dr. C. S. Pichamuthu.
Director of Animal Husbandry Services, Dr. P. M. Narainswamy Naidu.
Director of Horticulture, T. Maregowda.
Director, Anti-Corruption & Efficiency Audit, T. Appaji Gowda.
Director of Public Health, Dr. T. Chendrasekhariaya.
Senior Surgeon & Inspector-General of Prisons, Dr. V. Lakhsmana Rao Padke.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Thipperudriah.
Steel Controller, S. Muniranjappa.
Advocate General, A. R. Somanatha Iyer.
Chief Engineer, M. Neelakantappa.
Chief Electrical Engineer, George Chandy.
Principal Information Officer, Sathyan.

HIGH COURT

Chief Justice, P. Medappa, B.A., B.L.
Puisne Judges, R. Venkataramiaya, N. Balakrishniah, T. N. Mallappa, B. Vasudeva Murthy.
Registrar, T. Kempiah.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

B. H. Gundappa Gowda (*Chairman*).
George Mathan.
H. M. Mallikarjunappa.
Director, Govt. Press, Stationery & Stamps, B. Krishnaswamy Chetty.

THE PATIALA AND EAST PUNJAB STATES UNION

THE Patiala and East Punjab States Union comprising Patiala, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jind, Faridkot, Malerkotla, Nalagarh and Kalsia States lies contiguous to the boundaries of the Punjab. It was inaugurated at Patiala by the late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on 15th July 1948.

Three of these seven, Patiala, Nabha and Jind make up the Phulkian group, the rulers of which trace their descent from the same progenitor from whom the name Phulkian is derived. The Raja of Faridkot who is descended from an ancestor of Chaudhry Phul also belongs to the same family group, as do the Houses of Nalagarh and Kalsia. Malerkotla is a Muslim State. But the fact that it survived the tumultuous period of the eighteenth century is enough testimony to the friendship which the neighbouring Phulkian States bear to it. Thus the Rulers and the States are bound together by blood ties of friendship and by historical antecedents.

The Union covers an area of 10,099 square miles, three-fifths of which form Patiala territory. The Union has a population of 3,468,631 according to the 1951 census. The population of the Union is homogenous. All the people speak the same language, namely Punjabi, and have the same kind of customs, etc., factors which make for political unity and solidarity. The Jats who form a major part of the population are among the finest peasantry in India. They are not only good cultivators but are also first class soldiers. The average annual revenue of the State is about Rs. 5 crores.

AGRICULTURE

The Patiala and East Punjab States Union like the rest of the country is essentially an agricultural area. The former Patiala State had a separate Agriculture Department for the purpose of educating the farmers in the art of modern cultivation and the use of improved varieties of seeds and modern implements. There was also a central farm about six miles from the capital. Similar farms exist at Nabha, Faridkot and Kapurthala.

The main crops of the Union are wheat, gram, sugar-cane and cotton in the plains and potatoes in the hills. In addition barley, oats, bajra, maize and other minor crops are also grown.

The Agriculture Department has a separate marketing section which looks to the proper marketing of agricultural produce and the introduction of standard weights and measures in the mandies. Grading stations for wheat, atta and eggs were established in the Patiala area and there is a ghee grading laboratory at Narnaul with an output of about 10,000 maunds of ghee per annum. The following Acts are in force in the Union :—1. The Agricultural Produce Markets Act ; 2. Standards of Weights Act ; and 3. The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marketing) Act.

Veterinary hospitals exist practically in all important centres in the Union. The Patiala and East Punjab States Union has been an important centre for the famous breed of Hariana cattle and Murrah buffaloes and the services of the Veterinary Department have been in great demand. It is, therefore, proposed to open twenty-five hospitals every year and to start bull breeding farms for improving the indigenous breed of cattle and buffaloes.

Regular cattle fairs are held in important rural centres to encourage cattle breeding and facilitate the sale and purchase of cattle. The Agriculture Department provides various facilities which ensure that the fairs are widely patronized. Special shows are sometimes arranged for the entertainment of the visitors. Educational films are included in the show.

The Cattle Development Scheme jointly financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Union Government for the purpose of improving the milk supply and encourage the cultivators to start mixed farming is making good progress.

A Five-year Plan costing Rs. 5 crores has been chalked out. A sum of Rs. 3,00,00,000 has been earmarked for the reclamation of eight lakhs acres of waste land. Nearly 20,000 acres have so far been reclaimed and this year it is proposed to reclaim another 38,000 acres of waste land. Loan amounting to 8.4 lakhs have been advanced for 300 tractors in the field. Government also maintains a fleet of tractors to be let out without profit.

Remodelling of irrigation system in the State to bring it to the level of the Punjab is in hand. The work will be spread over a period of five years with an annual expenditure of three lakhs. The Bein river irrigation project costing Rs. 90 lakhs and the Narnaul Bund irrigation project costing Rs. 6½ lakhs are being speeded up. The Governments of PEPSU and Rajasthan are partners with the Punjab in the Bhakra Nangal Project to the extent of 35 per cent. A five-year extension project under the Ford Foundation Scheme costing Rs. 30 lakhs is in operation on the lines of Etawa project in Uttar Pradesh with a view to bringing about 21,000 acres of culturable waste in 114 villages of Tehsil Nabha under cultivation.

The greater part of the union situated between the Jumna and the Beas has alluvial soil. Canal irrigation is resorted to in the southern part of the plains where rainfall is scarce. The major part of the union is fed by water from the Sirhind canal with its arterial branches. The State at present maintains 222 miles of new channels taken over from the Punjab.

The Government of India has granted a subsidy of Rs. 30 lakhs for the improvement of irrigation system and roads.

There is an up-to-date Horticulture Department whose experiments conducted in the hill territory over a decade are being made available to the general public. There are three separate zones according to elevation :—1. Pinjore—Representing about 2,000 ft., conducts experiments on mangoes, litchies, spotas, papayas and pine-apples ; 2. Kandaghat—Representing elevation ranging between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. above sea-level, conducts experiments on peaches, apricots, plums, prepes, brambles and persimmons ; and 3. Shellon—Ranging in elevation between 5,000 and 9,000 ft. is for apples, pears, cherries and chestnuts.

INDUSTRIES

Although agriculture is the main occupation of the people in the Union, the development of industries has not been lost sight of. There are at present 450 large and small scale industries in the State with a total productive capital invested in major industries alone of nearly Rs. 4 crores and they employ more than seven thousand workers and 20 per cent of the State population depends upon it for livelihood.

A five-year plan for industrial development costing Rs. 32.35 lakhs, has been chalked out. A technical institution imparting training in mechanical and electrical engineering is being set up at Nabha. It is also proposed to set up a Central Arts & Crafts Emporium at Patiala and an industrial school for women. Rs. 11 lakhs have been earmarked to subsidise industries in the five-year plan.

Two large-scale cement factories are functioning in the Union, one at Surajpur near Kalka and the other at Dadri. The former has a capacity of nine hundred tons of cement per day.

An up-to-date biscuit factory, one of the biggest of its kind in India is functioning at Rajpura where there are also factories for the manufacture of starch and chemicals.

A large sugar factory exists at Phagwara and another at Hamira. A distillery for the distillation of fine quality liquor is also functioning at Hamira. A textile mill with 25,000 spindles and 575 looms is functioning at Phagwara. It is the only big textile mill in PEPSU, Punjab or Himachal Pradesh.

A number of big and small iron and steel works, with foundries are situated at Kapurthala and Patiala and at other important towns in the Union. There are also two big roller flour mills at Patiala and Bhatinda.

Cotton ginning and pressing factories and oil mills are other industries found at a number of places.

EDUCATION

There are at present 12 Colleges including one teachers' training college and one commercial college and 55 High Schools in the Union. Besides, there are 101 upper-middle schools, 124 lower-middle schools and 806 primary schools as well as one normal school. As a drive against illiteracy 200 adult education centres have been opened in the State. The State Government is seriously contemplating starting a University of its own and a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs to serve as a nucleus for the University fund has already been provided in the current year's budget. The proposed university will be a residential and a teaching university and wholly secular in nature. A Committee of experts has already been set up to prepare the plans. The percentage of literacy is 5.21.

The provision for 1952-53 is Rs. 76·08 lakhs.

In addition to a Girls' College co-education facilities have been provided at the primary and university stages.

To encourage primary and women's education in the Union, primary education for boys upto the 4th class and for girls upto the 10th is made free in all schools in Patiala. Harijans and members of other backward classes are also given a free education upto the matriculation standard.

The PEPSU Government has succeeded in amicably settling the question of medium of instruction in the schools. For purposes of teaching, the State has been divided into two zones, the Hindi-speaking zone and the Punjabi-speaking zone. In the Hindi-speaking areas, Hindi would be the medium of instruction but Punjabi being the regional language would be a compulsory subject from the 4th primary class upward. Similarly in the Punjabi-speaking areas Punjabi would be the medium of instruction and Hindi being the federal language would be a compulsory subject from the 4th primary class upward.

The five-year plan envisages opening of 60 new primary schools every year and introduction of technical education and opening of libraries both stationary and mobile throughout the State.

For the 1952-53 budget revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 522·36 lakhs (including a grant of Rs. 15 lakhs from the Central Government for the development of roads and irrigation) and the total expenditure at Rs. 492·98 lakhs, leaving a surplus of Rs. 29·38 lakhs which however turned into a net deficit of Rs. 62·69 lakhs by an additional expenditure of Rs. 92·04 lakhs provided during the current year on the five-year plan schemes. No new taxes were proposed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

An up-to-date and independent medical department exists in the Union with its headquarters at Patiala and all the different medical and health departments have been integrated into one and placed under the Director of Health and Medical Services.

For purposes of administration two districts have been combined to form a civil surgeoncy making four civil surgeons in all. Similarly there are four District Health Officers. All the hospitals are located in the urban areas, while the dispensaries serve the small towns and rural population.

The Rajindra and Lady Dufferin Hospitals are the main Hospitals of the Union which are managed by highly qualified doctors and specialists.

There are two health centres one at Patiala and the other at Kapurthala. The Union has maternity wards attached to Lady Dufferin Hospital, Patiala, Civil Hospital, Nabha and R.J. Hospital, Kapurthala.

There are three touring dispensaries which cover the entire rural area and bring medical aid to the very doors of the villagers. X-ray and laboratory facilities are available at Patiala, Nabha, Sangrur, Faridkot, Kapurthala and Dharampur. Arrangements for segregation of infectious disease cases exist in the hospitals at the District Headquarters.

There is a T. B. Hospital at Dharampur and T.B. Clinics at Patiala, Kapurthala and Faridkot. B.C.G. teams are functioning in the State on a mass scale and a three-year B.C.G. scheme costing Rs. 84,467 has been sanctioned. An independent V.D. Clinic on modern scientific lines has started at Kandhaghat (Simla Hills) as the disease is most prevalent in the hill areas.

Ayurvedic system of medicine has been patronised in the State. A regular department is functioning with 54 Ayurvedic aushadhalayas throughout the union and a Central Pharmacy in the centre. The opening of a full-fledged Ayurvedic College is contemplated. The registration of Unani and Ayurvedic practitioners has recently been enforced.

The total number of patients both indoor and outdoor treated in all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Union was 3,002,250 in 1950-51. The Union budget for Public Health & Medical Services at present stands at Rs. 38·43 lakhs. The Union Government maintains 139 hospitals and dispensaries.

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

The Muslim migrants from PEPSU abandoned an area of 774,000 ordinary acres of land in the Patiala Union and this was temporarily allotted to the displaced persons who had taken shelter in the Union territory to provide them with immediate relief. Joint quasi-permanent allotment operations were started for allotting lands to the displaced persons both in the Punjab and the PEPSU at Jullundur. The allotment has since been completed. Out of 4,51,789 standard acres, allotment of 4,12,710 acres has been made and possession taken thereof. The allotments made were generally at a flat rate of 20 bighas per adult member of a family of the displaced person.

The Central Government made a provision of Rs. 50 lakhs for the financial assistance of the displaced persons in the year 1950 and a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs in the year 1951. Out of this amount about Rs. 35 lakhs have so far been advanced to the displaced agriculturists and about Rs. 36 lakhs to urban displaced persons including the Bahawalpuris. A sum of about Rs. 4,000 was loaned to the students. The unspent money having lapsed, the Central Government released only Rs. 4 lakhs for disbursement upto March 1952. A sum of Rs. 4,37,350 was spent towards flood relief out of a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs granted in this connection by the Central Government. As regards urban rehabilitation 1,90,000 displaced persons including 40,000 non-Punjabi refugees were rehabilitated. A sum of Rs. 1,72,300 was advanced towards industrial rehabilitation.

Seventy-five per cent of the rehabilitation staff has been retrenched. With effect from 1st March 1952 the posts of Assistant Commissioners of Rehabilitation have been abolished and the work has been entrusted to Assistant Commissioners of Revenue.

A proposal to build some model villages at an expense of about Rs. 10 lakhs is under active consideration of the State Government.

During 1950 two townships—one at Rajpura with 2,400 houses and the other at Tripuri near Patiala with 1,200 houses—were completed for settling more than 20,000 displaced persons from Kurukshetra Camp and are now being administered by PEPSU Development Board.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Each of the covenanting States had its own form of Local Self-Government, hence there was no homogeneity. The whole system of Local Self-Government is now being reorganized with a view to achieving uniformity throughout the Union, and the Local Self-Government Laws are also unified. Elections to various local bodies under the new system are now being held.

There are in all 22 Municipal Committees and 42 Small Town Committees in PEPSU. With a view to providing the boon of Local Self-Government to the rural population, the establishment of Panchayats in villages with extensive powers has been taken in hand. Side by side the formation of Panchayat Adalats with judicial powers and Reconciliation Boards is also envisaged.

The construction of new arterial roads connecting the rural area with important *mandis* and business centres has already been taken in hand. A 19-mile long metalled road connecting Rajpura with Kalka was constructed in the record time of three months. The capital of the State is not connected by road with Bhatinda—the most strategic city situated on the border—and with the district headquarters of Mohindergarh and Barnala districts. Some important towns and *mandis* like Mansa still remain to be connected. The Government of India has suggested that there should be a national highway between Ambala and Bhatinda. A sum of Rs. 39·34 lakhs has been provided in the 1952-53 budget for the construction of new roads and the repairing of existing ones.

Prior to the inauguration of the Union the individual States had their own separate administrations. The ruler was the source of all power and had absolute jurisdiction over his territory.

After the formation of the Union strong efforts were made both by His Highness the Rajpramukh and the late Vallabhbhai Patel to bring the three political parties of the States Union namely the Union Congress, the Shiromani Riyasti Akali Dal and the Lok Sewak Sabha together but the efforts failed. Sardar Patel in his inaugural address declared that no popular interim Government could be formed as the parties had failed to agree. On the day on which His Highness the Rajpramukh was to take charge of the covenanting States—August 20, 1948—the States Ministry constituted a Caretaker Government comprising S. Gian Singh Rarewala as Prime Minister, Sir Jai Lal as Adviser, S. Inderjit Singh as Finance Secretary and Shri B. R. Patel as Chief Secretary. This was only a temporary arrangement : the Government was to keep the administration going till an interim popular ministry was formed. It took about five months before an interim popular ministry could be formed. This Ministry which took office on January 13, 1949 was, however, dissolved on 19th November, 1949, and a Caretaker Government with Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala as Chief Minister and Shri M. R. Bhide as Minister took over the administration of the Union. A second Congress interim ministry headed by Colonel Raghbir Singh and including Shree Brish Bhan, Giani Zail Singh, Chaudhary Nihal Singh Takshak, S. Sampuran Singh Dhola and Lala Desraj was installed on May 23, 1951. The results of general elections in PEPSU have not ensured absolute majority to any political party. The Akali Assembly party has elected the former Chief Minister and the maternal uncle of the PEPSU Rajpramukh, S. Gian Singh Rarewala, as its leader. The party has named itself the United Front. The Congress, however, formed the first responsible ministry under the leadership of Colonel Raghbir Singh, but resigned afterwards and the United Front took office.

ADMINISTRATION

Rajpramukh, His Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala.

Secretary to His Highness the Rajpramukh, S. Mathura Dass.

Counsellor for PEPSU, V. K. B. Pillai.

Chief Minister, Police, Jails, Justice, General Administration, Political, Planning, Archives, Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala.

Revenue, Rehabilitation, Medical, Law, Legislation, Chaudhri Ram Singh.

Finance, P.W.D., Transport, Provincial Taxation, Sales Tax, Excise, Sardar Bhupinder Singh Man.

Civil Supplies, Industries, Labour, Co-operation, Chaudhri Attar Singh.

Agriculture, Forests, Education, Local Self-Govt., Dharmarth, Punjabi, Backward Classes, Press, Information, Sardar Dara Singh.

Adviser to Government, B. R. Tandon, I.C.S.

Chief Secretary, V. Isvaran, I.C.S.

Finance Secretary, Krishna Swami.

Financial Commissioner (Rev.), S. Lal Singh.

Commissioner, S. Dhanna Singh.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(*For list of members see under General Election*).

1951 CENSUS

——	Total	Males	Females	Total. Displaced Persons	Males	Females
Patiala	511,865	276,425	235,440	127,665	67,980	59,685
Kapurthala	295,822	156,910	138,912	89,602	47,840	41,762
Bhatinda	669,117	365,113	304,004	51,256	27,461	23,795
Barnala	533,352	290,387	242,965	24,201	13,175	11,026
Mohindergarh	440,584	226,535	214,049	5,348	2,752	2,596
Kandaghat	130,263	71,371	58,892	2,723	1,552	1,171
Sangrur	648,823	354,284	294,539	41,259	22,099	19,160
Fatehgarh Sahib ..	238,805	132,180	106,625	37,949	20,954	16,995
Total	3,468,631	1,873,205	1,595,426	380,003	203,813	176,190

RAJASTHAN STATE

THE Union of Rajasthan is comprised of the following former States: Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Kotah, Partapgarh, Shahpura, Tonk, Udaipur, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jaisalmer, Alwar, Karauli, Dholpur, Bharatpur and part of Sirohi. It is the biggest of the States Union, with an area of 123,424 sq. miles, a population of 15,297,979 (1951 census) and a revenue of about 18 crores. It has a common frontier of 730 miles with Pakistan.

When it was first formed on March 25, 1948 it comprised only Banswara, Bundi, Dungarpur, Jhalawar, Kishengarh, Kotah, Partapgarh, Shahpura and Tonk. On April 18, 1948 it was reconstituted to include Udaipur with the capital at Udaipur. On March 30, 1949 four other States Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer joined it and the new Rajasthan came into being on April 7, 1949. It acquired its present size and composition when the four States of the Matsya Union, Alwar, Karauli, Dholpur and Bharatpur were merged into it on May 15, 1949. His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur became the Maharaj Pramukh and His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur the Rajpramukh. Later still on January 15, 1950 part of Sirohi was joined to it.

The capital of the Union is Jaipur. Rajasthani in its various dialects is spoken all over the State. The common language is Hindi. Among castes and tribes the most numerous are the Brahmins, Jats, Mahajans, Chamars, Rajputs, Minas, Gujars, Bhils, Malis and Balais.

The State lies roughly between North Latitude 23°3′ and 30°12′ and East Longitude 69°30′ and 78°17′. It is bounded on the north by Delhi, the Punjab (I), the Patiala and East Punjab States Union and the West Punjab Province of Pakistan; on the east by U.P. and Madhya Bharat; on the south by Madhya Bharat and Bombay State; and on the west by the Pakistan Provinces of Sind and West Punjab. Enclosed in the Rajasthan Union is the Part C State of Ajmer.

NATURAL REGIONS

It may be useful to give a rough idea of the geographical position of the several States which merged to form the Union. Jaisalmer, Jodhpur and Bikaner form a homogeneous group in the north and west, while a part of Jaipur and the whole of Alwar lie in the north-east. Jaipur, Bharatpur, Dholpur, Karauli, Bundi, Kotah and Jhalawar may be grouped together as the eastern and south-eastern States. Those in the south are Partapgarh, Banswara, Dungarpur and Udaipur with Sirohi in the south-west. In the centre lie Kishengarh State and parts of Tonk.

The Aravalli mountains intersect the country from end to end by a line running north-east and south-west. The heights of Mount Abu are close to the south-western extremity of the range, while its north-eastern end may be said to terminate near Khetri almost on the borders of Delhi.

There are two main regions, one to the north-west of the hills and the other to the south-east. On the whole the north-west region is sandy, ill-watered and unproductive; it improves gradually as we move from west to east. In the extreme west it is mere desert, while towards the east it is comparatively fertile and habitable. The only river of any consequence here is the Luni. The great desert forming the whole of the frontier between Rajasthan and Sind is covered by sand-hills on which grows a kind of coarse grass in the dry season and in the rains slightly richer vegetation. The cultivation is everywhere poor and precarious. Along the base of the Aravalli range the land is well cultivated.

The region south-east of the Aravallis is higher, more fertile, and very diversified in character. It contains extensive hill ranges, long stretches of rocky wold and woodland. The region is traversed by many rivers and in some parts there are wide valleys, fertile table-lands and great stretches of excellent soil. The chief rivers are Banas and Chambal.

There are no natural fresh-water lakes in Rajasthan, the only considerable basin being the well-known salt lake at Sambhar. There are, however, numerous artificial sheets of water in the eastern half of the State. The oldest and the most famous are in Mewar, the Dhebar Lake, the Raj Samand and the Pichola Lake at Udaipur city.

AGRICULTURE

The most prominent constituent of the vegetation of Rajasthan is the scrub jungle; trees form quite a secondary feature. Among fruit trees are figs, mulberry, tamarind, mango, pomegranate, peach, custard apple and guava.

Rainfall is very unequally distributed throughout Rajasthan. The summers are very hot: hot winds and dust storms are common. The winters are very cold. The change of temperature between day and night is sudden, excessive and very trying.

The principal crops are bajra and jawar. Bajra is the chief crop in the western and northern parts, while jawar is commoner in Bundi, Jhalawar, Kotah, Tonk and parts of Partapgarh and Udaipur. Other Kharif crops are maize, moth, mung, cotton and a coarse kind of rice. The principal rabi crops are wheat, barley, gram, sugarcane, poppy, tobacco, san and indigo. Oilseeds consist of til, mustard, rape, linseed and castor. Among cultivated fruit are apricot, custard apple, guava, mango, mulberry, orange, peach, plantain, plum, pomegranate, pummelo, tamarind, lime, melon and several varieties of fig. Many kinds of vegetables are grown such as beet, cabbage, carrot, cauliflower, egg-plant, onion, parsnip, potato, radish, spinach, tomato, turnip, yam and several of the gourd and cucumber family.

The main wealth of the desert lands of the west and north consist in the vast herds of camels, horned cattle, and sheep. The horses of Marwar are renowned for their hardiness and ease of pace.

There are no large timber forests in Rajasthan, but the woodlands are quite extensive upon the south-western Aravallis. The southernmost parts comprising the former States of Banswara, Dungarpur and Partapgarh are in proportion to their size the best wooded of any in Rajasthan. Here teak and other valuable timber trees can thrive well. Small bamboos are very common. Minor forest produce consists of grass, fire-wood, bamboos, fruit, honey, lac and gum.

MINERALS, MANUFACTURES

The most important mineral in Rajasthan is coal, but it is of inferior quality. It is generally mixed with the Bengal variety before use. Other ores are copper, iron, cobalt but all are present in small quantity. The rocks of Rajasthan are rich in building material. Limestone is abundant. One variety is a fine-grained crystalline marble; another variety, the Jaisalmer marble as it is sometimes called is well adapted for fine carving. Sandstone is plentiful almost everywhere, varying greatly in texture and colour. Fuller's earth occurs in parts of Bikaner and gypsum in Jodhpur. Rajasthan has vast salt resources.

The more important industries are the weaving of muslin, dyeing and printing of cotton cloths, manufacture of carpets, rugs and other woollen fabrics, enamelling, pottery, and work in ivory, lac, brass, steel, stone, etc. Jaipur is preeminent for enamelling on gold. The best pottery is also produced in Jaipur. Brass and copper utensils of daily use are manufactured everywhere. Sword blades, daggers, knives are manufactured in Jhalawar.

Among the chief exports are salt, wool, woollen fabrics, raw cotton, oilseeds, opium, ghee, marble and sandstone, hides, printed cloths, camels, cattle, sheep and goats. The main imports include food grains, cotton goods, sugar, tobacco, metals, timber and kerosene oil. The principal trade centres are the capitals of the former States.

RECONSTRUCTION

The work of integrating various units into one administrative unit is almost complete. The following steps taken in this direction are noteworthy. (1) Establishment of Secretariat, one High Court, Public Service Commission and Board of Revenue for the entire State. (2) Integration of various executive, administrative, Police and Revenue Departments and Judicial courts existing in various covenanting States on all union basis. (3) Consolidation and amalgamation of various State treasuries (4) Reorganisation of accounts system on the basis of State system. (5) Verification and equalisation of the rates of customs duties prevailing in various covenanting States. (6) Abolition of inter-State customs barriers which stood in the way of trade and commerce, and (7) Pushing ahead of survey and settlement operations and examination of land tenure laws.

In spite of their preoccupation with the integration work, Government have found time to plan for the future all round development of the State. There is a short term one year development plan for the entire State according to which the State has been divided into 500 units, and at least one item on the reconstruction programme will be completed in each unit within a year. Work in all these units has already commenced. The plan is expected to cost the Government one crore of rupees.

A separate plan is under way for developing the water resources of the State with the twin purpose of ameliorating the condition of the Kisans who for centuries have lived in fear of famine in dry years, and keeping pace with the country-wide move to attain self-sufficiency by 1951. The plan is expected to cost over Rs. 400 lakhs out of which 115 lakhs have already been spent. The food production is likely to go up by one lakh tons starting with 60,000 tons in 1951-52 Rabi.

Progress achieved in other directions includes the abolition of judicial and administrative powers of Jagirdars, application of Central Government labour laws to Rajasthan, abolition of unlawful cesses, passing of anti-ejectment laws for agriculturists etc.

The appointment of 10 non-official Boards to deal with the development of all aspects of the life of the State, industrial, agricultural, social and educational, has added a new chapter to the administrative history of Rajasthan. These bodies, which include Boards for the welfare of Kisans, Harijans, Adivasis, Labourers and Refugees and the advancement of cottage industries, education, Ayurvedic system of medicine, the Sanskrit language, Local Self-Government etc. are non-official agencies for constructive service to the people and are presided over by the various Ministers of the Government. A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs had been placed at the disposal of the Boards for 1951.

The reorganisation of the educational system from July 1950, crowns the efforts of the Government towards nation-building. The new curriculum emphasises the principle of learning by doing and is closely related to the life of the pupils. Teaching of at least two handicrafts has been made compulsory which will enable the students to take to careers other than Government service and thus reduce the incidence of unemployment. Two subjects 'General Science' and 'Social Science' have been newly introduced so as to acquaint students with their environment and create among them interest in men and matters around them.

Eight training camps at a cost of 1½ lakhs were opened during the 1951 summer vacations to equip about 2,000 teachers to discharge the new responsibility which the curriculum places on them.

English will no more be compulsory at the primary stage, and has been made optional for the middle classes.

REFUGEE REHABILITATION

Since partition about 4 lakh displaced persons have come to Rajasthan from West Pakistan as detailed below:—1. According to All India Refugee Census report, 2,60,594 persons; 2. Displaced agriculturists, coming from other States, 5,000 families; Unsponsored refugees, 12,000 persons; Others, 13,000 families.

The refugees were lodged in camps at various centres, where medical and sanitary arrangements were made. Free warm clothes were supplied and arrangements were made for the education of refugee children. Subsequently lands and Taccavi loans were granted to the agriculturist families in rural areas and industrial loans were given to others engaging in trade or business individually or collectively.

Approximately 35,939 families were settled on 4,79,650 acres of land throughout Rajasthan. 1,26,882 acres of land was restored to the Meos in Matsya.

Agricultural loans amounting to Rs. 1,06,00,000 were granted to refugees, besides another 8 lakhs advanced to Meos to start life afresh. Loans of the tune of 42 lakhs were granted for business and industrial enterprises to individuals, groups of displaced persons, or to co-operative societies. Various schemes to employ displaced persons in trade by opening dairies, poultries, sericulture, silk weaving, metal rolling, carpentry, smithy, wool and mining industries have been sanctioned and are being given effect to. Electrical and mechanical training is also being imparted to refugees.

Housing colonies are being constructed at several places by co-operative societies who will be granted loans. 7,640 houses were expected to be constructed at a cost of 21 lakhs, besides the construction of townships and houses at various places. About 600 stalls have been constructed and allotted to refugee traders of various categories.

Special attention is paid to destitute and unattached women and children. Narishalas and Homes are opened at Divisional towns and each person is paid a sum of Rs. 15 per head for his maintenance.

1952-53 budget shows a deficit of Rs. 93·48 lakhs. The revenue is estimated at Rs.16,32,18,000 and expenditure Rs. 17,25,66,000.

Included in the revenue estimates is credit of Rs. 15 lakhs from agricultural income-tax which was to have been levied in 1951 and for which a Bill will shortly be introduced. Under capital expenditure, the budget provides for Rs. 82,30,000 for the Bhakra-Nangal Project, Rs. 46,30,000 for other irrigation projects including the Jawai project, Rs. 32,34,000 for the completion of roads, and buildings started in previous years, Rs. 17,30,000 for electricity schemes, and Rs. 11,40,000 for water supply schemes. The provision under Irrigation is inclusive of Rs. seven lakhs for the Chambal project.

ADMINISTRATION

The State has been divided into five administrative Divisions, namely, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Udaipur and Kotah with a Commissioner for each Division.

A striking point in the Covenant is that it gives the Government of India general controlling and directing power in the administration of the State. The Government of India appoints Advisers to the Government. For some of the more important posts in the State the service of Central Government officers have been borrowed.

The federal financial integration of the State was completed on April 1, 1950. Certain items of expenditure have been transferred to the Centre.

Maharajpramukh, The Maharana of Udaipur.
Rajpramukh, The Maharaja of Jaipur.
Uprajpramukh, Maharao of Kotah.
Regional Commissioner and Adviser, M. R. Bhide, I.C.S.
Adviser, Hari Sharma.

CABINET

Chief Minister, Home, Appointments, General Administration (except Devasthan), Political, Planning, Tika Ram Paliwal.
Agriculture, Revenue (except Forests and Co-operation), Famine Relief, Mohan Lal Sukhadia.
Public Works (except Irrigation), Separate Revenue, Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation, including Evacuee Property, Bhola Nath.
Food, Civil Supplies, Irrigation, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Backward Classes, Devasthan, Bhogi Lal Pandya.
Commerce and Industries, Medical and Public Health, Judicial Department, Legal Remembrancer's Office and Law Department, Legislative Assembly and Elections, Urban Development, Ram Kishore Vyas.
Finance, Education, Nathu Ram Mirdha.
Forests, Co-operation, Amrit Lal Yadav.
Labour, Local Self-Government, Ramkaran Joshi.

SECRETARIAT.

Chief Secretary, S. W. Shiweshwarkar, I.C.S.
Additional Chief Secretary, V. Narayanan.
Home Secretary, Bhajan Lal Chaturvedi, I.A.S.
Revenue Secretary, Shyamlal, I.A.S.
Relief and Rehabilitation Secretary, Shyam Lal, R.A.S. (*Offg. & Temp.*).
Commerce and Industries Secretary, Chandrapal Singh, R.A.S.
Education Secretary, Jagan Nath Purohit, R.A.S. (*Offg.*).
Local Self-Govt. and Medical and Public Health Secretary, Chandradhar Issar, R.A.S. (*Offg.*).
Public Works and Separate Revenue Deptts. Secretary, Ganga Sahai Purohit, R.A.S. (*Offg.*).
Agriculture, Food and Civil Supplies Secretary, Ajit Singh, R.A.S. (*Offg.*).
Judicial Secy. and Legal Remembrancer, Sardool Singh Mehta, R.J.S.
Chief Electoral Officer and Ex-officio Secretary, Election Deptt., P. N. Singhal, R.J.S. (*Offg.*).

HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Kailash Nath Wanchoo, I.C.S.
Judge, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Kanwar Lal Bapna.
Judge, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Jawan Singh Ranawat.
Judge, The Hon'ble Shri Justice Kumar Krishna Sharma.
Registrar, Mohan Lal Razdan, M.A., LL.B.
Editor, Indian Law Reporter, Rajasthan Series, Sumer Chand Bhandari, B.A., LL.B.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

Chairman, Devishankar Tewari.
Members, V. R. Adige; Madan Mohan Verma.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

Chairman, Jaikrit Singh, I.A.S. (Retd.).
Members, Hetudan Ujwal, R.A.S.; Kesri Singh Ranawat.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Director of Education, Dr. Mathuralal Sharma.
Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Jaipur, Vacant.
Director of Ayurveda Udaipur, Kaviraj Pratap Singh.
Director of Commerce and Industries, Jaipur, Dr. N. N. Godbole.
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Gordhan Singh.
Inspector-General of Prisons, Jaipur, Dr. M. S. Katre.
Labour Commissioner, Jaipur, S. N. Shukla.
Advocate-General, Vacant.
Director of Medical and Health Services, Col. M. K. Kelavkar.
Chief Engineer, Kishorelal Mathur.
Food Commissioner, Dr. S. V. Desai.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Rameshwar Pershad Bhargava (*Offg.*).
Chief Conservator of Forests, M. S. Chaudhary.
Accountant-General, G. H. Po Saw.
Inspecting Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax, M. B. Palekar.
Inspector-General, Registration and Stamps, Chhail Beharilal, R.A.S.
Jagir Commissioner, Jaipur, Laxmi Lal Joshi, R.A.S.
Relief and Development Commissioner, Bhagwat Singh Mehta, I.A.S.

1951 CENSUS

The population of the cities is as follows —

Jaipur	291,130
Jodhpur	180,717
Bikaner	117,113
Udaipur	89,621
Kotah	65,107
Alwar	57,868

Division	Total	Rural	Urban
Rajasthan State	15,297,979	12,641,430	2,648,367
Jaipur Division	5,858,011	4,686,221	1,171,790
Jaipur District	1,656,887	1,186,885	469,212
Tonk District	400,947	332,268	68,679
Sawai Madhopur	765,172	668,943	96,229
Bharatpur District	987,399	757,177	150,222
Alwar District	861,993	763,155	98,838
Jhunjhunu District	588,621	448,295	140,326
Sikar District	677,782	529,498	148,284
Bikaner Division	1,483,735	1,058,732	425,003
Bikaner District	330,329	181,341	148,988
Churu District	523,276	338,174	165,102
Ganganagar District	630,130	539,217	90,913
Jodhpur Division	3,357,411	2,842,612	514,799
Jodhpur District	691,786	463,399	228,387
Barmer District	441,368	408,601	32,767
Jalor District	459,467	431,416	28,051
Pali District	660,856	570,727	90,129
Nagor	763,829	664,250	99,579
Jaisalmer District	102,743	94,717	8,026
Sirohi District	237,362	209,502	27,860
Udaipur Division	3,171,114	2,851,049	320,065
Udaipur District	1,191,232	1,043,253	147,979
Dungarpur District	308,243	286,501	21,742
Banswara District	356,559	336,874	19,685
Chittergarh District	587,724	524,570	63,154
Bhilwara District	727,356	659,851	67,505
Kotah Division	1,420,526	1,202,816	217,710
Kotah District	766,198	639,230	126,968
Bundi District	280,518	232,760	47,758
Jhalawar District	373,810	330,826	42,984

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of members see under General Election.)

THE STATE OF SAURASHTRA

THE scheme for the formation of the State of Saurashtra was finalised in the last week of January 1948. A Covenant for the formation of the State of Saurashtra was signed by the Rulers of the Covenanting States on 21st January 1948, and the new State came into existence on 15th April 1948. The inauguration ceremony was performed by the late Sardar Vallabhbai Patel. The total number of States comprising the State of Saurashtra is 221. This includes the following 30 Jurisdictional States: Nawanagar, Bhavnagar, Porbandar, Dhrangadhra, Morvi, Gondal, Jafrabad, Wankaner, Palitana, Dhrol, Limbdi, Rajkot, Wadhwan, Lakhtar, Sayla, Chuda, Vala, Jasdan, Amarnagar (Thana-Devli), Vadia, Lathi, Muli, Bajana, Virpur, Maliya, Kotda-Sangani, Jetpur, Bilkha, Patdi, Khirasra.

Before the formation of the State of Saurashtra, Kathiawar as the area was formerly called was divided into about 860 different administrative units. With the merger of the former Junagadh State into the State of Saurashtra, by a supplementary Covenant, the State becomes a well-knit unit extending to the whole of Kathiawar.

The State of Saurashtra lies on the west coast of India between 20° 40′ and 23° 25′ North Latitude and 69° 5′ and 70° 20′ East Longitude. The State is bounded on the south and southwest by the Arabian Sea, on the north-west by the Gulf of Kutch and on the east by the Gulf of Cambay and the mainland of India. Further north is the little Rann of Kutch.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Standing boldly out into the Arabian Sea between Kutch and the Gujarat coast, Saurashtra's physical features suggest that it may once have been an island or a group of islands of volcanic origin. The surface of Saurashtra is for the most part undulating with low ranges of hills running in very irregular directions. With the exception of the Thanga and Mandav hills, in the west of Jhalawar, and some unimportant hills in Halar the northern portion of the country is flat. But in the south from the neighbourhood of Gogha, the Gir range runs nearly parallel with the coast and at a distance of about 20 miles from it, along the north of Babariawad and Sorath to the neighbourhood of Girnar. The principal river is the Bhadar which rises in the Mandav hills and, flowing south-west, falls into the sea at Navibandar after a course of about 110 miles, everywhere marked by highly cultivated lands bordering its course. Other rivers in the Union are Mauj, Machhu, Ozat and Shetrunji, the last remarkable for wild and romantic scenery. There are a number of salt-water creeks. The State has a 600-mile coast line and a number of ports: Bedi Bunder, Navlakhi, Bhavnagar, Porbandar and Sica. Of these the first and chief port in the matter of import traffic from Europe is Navlakhi.

The State of Saurashtra has an area of about 21,062 sq. miles and a population of 4,136,005. It has a revenue of about Rs. 8 crores per year.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

Saurashtra is essentially an agricultural State. The main source of income of the State is land revenue. Agricultural produce of the State is made up of wheat, bajri, jawar, ground-nuts, cotton, and mace.

Industrial development is making rapid progress under the new regime. Saurashtra has at present 9 textile mills and 10 weaving factories producing in all about 5,000 bales of cloth and 15,000 bales of yarn per annum. Textiles is the most important industry of the State. Next in importance are the 18 salt works dotted all over the coast line including the salt works at Kuda situated inland. There are 14 State-owned and 44 private-owned ginning and pressing factories, 6 pottery works, 1 glass works, 9 match factories, 2 bone mills, 2 cement works (one of which is in territory belonging to Bombay State), 10 silicate factories, 2 chemical works manufacturing soda ash, 74 oil mills, 3 vegetable oil factories, 1 sugar mill, 1 magnesia works at Dhrangadhra. Over and above this, there are a good number of small-scale factories.

The main items in the export trade are cotton, ground-nuts, ground-nut oil, salt, soda ash, potteries, ghee, and wool.

Saurashtra is served by a net-work of railway lines with a total length of over 2,000 miles.

For the 1952-53 budget revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 873·24 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 871·94 lakhs, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 1·3 lakhs. No new taxation measures were proposed. A provision of Rs. 50·19 lakhs was made for famine relief and assistance to municipalities. A large provision was also made for the improvement of existing roads and the construction of bridges and causeways.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

There has been a certain lawlessness in the State since integration which was partly agrarian, partly political and partly pure dacoity. The dacoities were traced to well organized groups, one of which was led by a man whose name was given as Bhupat. It was believed that the three aspects of the agitation were interconnected, and the movement itself was brought under control in the early months of 1952. A noteworthy episode was the arrest of a number of highly placed persons connected with the former ruling families of Saurashtra.

The Home Minister gave a short account of the whole movement in the Saurashtra Assembly. Political agitation against the land reforms and the crimes ran parallel to each other. Only one murder was committed between the setting up of the Agrarian Commission on May 13, 1950 and the submission of the report on Dec. 15, 1950. Between the submission of the report and the introduction of the Land Reform Bills in the legislature on July 3, 1951 no less than 38 murders were committed. From Sep. 1951 till Jan. 21, 1952 elections and killings were associated and the number of murders committed was 28. The Home Minister revealed that from a letter written by one Kaly Wank a member of a gang, it was clear that there was a plot to murder the Chief Minister who was due to pay a visit to the village of Kharachia on Jan. 23.

In all 122 persons had been killed by dacoits up to March 29. Of these 89 were farmers. It looked as though that in every district Bhupat had one highly-placed protector who looked after his interests.

The Chief Minister described the situation as 'a socio-political crisis engineered by certain elements in the Princely order and among Girasdars in order to discredit the Congress Government and replace it by a non-Congress Fascist regime.' The Saurashtra Government was aware of the conspiracy months in advance but had to wait until sufficient evidence was gathered.

The names of some of the former Rulers, members of their families, and Girasdars who were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act are given below:—

Rani Kusumkuvarba of Sayla, Prince Fatesinhji of Limbdi, Prince Kalika Kumar of Morvi, Thakur Chandrasinha of Bhavda, Harisingha Gohel, secretary of the Girasdar Association, Gandvi Sankardan, an employee of the Rani of Sayla, the Maharaja of Palitana and the Thakore Saheb of Dhrol. The reason which the Government gave was in general conspiracy to overthrow the Government by helping Bhupat.

The Government alleged that the Rani of Sayla along with her employee had gone in her own car to a sugarcane farm of Durbar Digvijaysinha at the village of Natia in Saurashtra and met Bhupat and his gang and stayed with them in January. She was stated to have helped in providing shelter to the gang of dacoits. Similar reasons were given for Shankerdan.

It was stated that Harisingha Gohel had during the previous 15 months arranged all the activities of loot and murder that were conducted by Bhupat, procured for him arms and ammunition and helped him by giving shelter. It was also stated that he was a party to the conspiracy with Bhupat to murder Congress leaders in November, 1951, and to terrorise villagers. About ten villagers were killed in Kharachia in January 1952. A similar charge was made against Chandrasinha of Bhavda.

As regards Prince Fatesinhji of Limbdi it was stated that he supplied cartridges to Bhupat in February, 1951, and January, 1952. In December 1951 alone he distributed 500 cartridges, 303 having been given to Bhupat. It was alleged that Prince Kalika Kumar of Morvi had given 100 cartridges to Bhupat. He was also said to have given shelter to Bhupat in January, 1951.

Later the Prince of Morvi and the Maharaja of Palitana were freed.

ADMINISTRATION

Rajpramukh, His Highness Lieut.-General Maharaja Shri Sir Digvijaysinhji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., A.D.C., Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.

Uprajpramukh, Major His Highness Jhaladhip-Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Raj Mayurdhwaj Sinhji, Jhala-Makhwana, the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Halvad-Dhrangadhra.

Members of the Presidium, H. H. The Jam Saheb of Nawanagar (*President*); H. H. The Maharaja of Dhrangadhra (*Vice-President*); H. H. The Maharaja of Palitana; H. H. The Maharaja of Kotda-Sangani.

MINISTRY

Chief Minister, Cabinet and Co-ordination (Revenue, Registration and stamps, Integration of States, Services, Political), U. N. Dhebar.

Minister for Home, Information, Press, Road Transport, Provincial Excise, Ports & Communications, Rasiklal U. Parikh.

Minister for Development and Planning, Local Self-Govt., Ratubhai M. Adani.

Minister for Finance, Girdharlal B. Kotak.

Minister for Law and Justice, Legislative Affairs, Dayashanker T. Dave.

Minister for Education, Public Works, Irrigation, Jadavji K. Modi.

Minister without Portfolio, Manharlal M. Shah.

Minister for Rehabilitation, Industry and Commerce, Supply, Labour and Backward Class Depts., Ghanshyamlal C. Oza.

JUDICIARY

Chief Justice, Hon'ble Justice Mohanlal L. Shah.

Puisne Judges, Hon'ble Justice S. J. Chhatpar; Hon'ble Justice J. A. Baxi.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Dr. J. M. Mehta.

Member: S. C. Shroff.

IMPORTANT OFFICIALS

Chief Secretary, B. R. Patel, I.C.S.

Finance Secretary, B. Raghavendra Rao.

Revenue Secretary, T. L. Shah.

Secretary, Saurashtra Legislative Assembly, K. M. Chitnis.

Secretary, P.W.D. & Chief Engineer, Upendra J. Bhatt.

Secretary, Food and Agriculture Dept., G. F. Mankodi.

Secretary and Administrative Officer, Communications Department, W. R. Green.

Deputy Secretary, Home Department, S. M. Dalal.

Deputy Secretary, Education Department, K. C. Shah.

Deputy Secretary, Local Self-Government, J. M. Thakore.

Revenue Commissioner, R. S. Mane Patil.

Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, M. S. Dave.

Commissioner of Sales Tax, N. B. Desai.

Electrical Engineer to Government, T. M. Shah.

Director of Land Records, Dhinogh.

Regional Transport Officer, V. V. Dave.

Controller of Civil Supplies, M. M. Bhatnagar.

Import Export Trade Controller, K. V. Dave.

Chief Refugee Officer, Ram Punjabi.

Director of Marine Products, M. R. Naidu.

Director of Industries, M. V. Parekh.

Under Secretary, Labour Dept., D. K. Badheka.

Director of Health Services, Col. K. Rai.

Director of Education, Dr. R. K. Yagnik.

Director of Information and Publicity, R. B. Shukla.

Director of Agriculture, J. C. Ramchandani.

Registrar of Co-operative Societies, H. H. Trivedi.

Collectors, R. K. Trivedi (*Gohilwad Division*); W. G. Subedar (*Zalawad Division*); D. M. Buch (*Halar Division*); K. S. Banesinhji (*Sorath Division*); J. L. Jobanputra (*Madhya Saurashtra Division*).

Comptroller, Shivram Krishnan.

Inspector-General of Police, V. G. Kanetkar, I.P.

Registrar of High Court, J. M. Pandya.

Executive Engineers, S. G. Mehta (*Gohilwad Division*); D. V. Pancholi (*Zalawad Division*); V. M. Bavishi (*Sorath Division*); R. T. Ghia (*Rajkot and Central Govt. Works*); D. G. Motivaras (*Halar Division*); A. P. Mehta (*Project Division*).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(*For list of members see under General Elections.*)

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN UNION

THE Union of Travancore & Cochin subsequently called the Travancore-Cochin State, was inaugurated on July 1, 1949: the Maharaja of Travancore is the Rajpramukh.

The total area of the State is 9,155 sq. miles; total population 9,264,943 and the total annual revenue over Rs. 14 crores.

The climate of the whole region is generally temperate and the rainfall heavy. The staple food of the people is rice, fish and tapioca. Agriculture forms the main occupation of the people. Among the important agricultural products grown in the State are rice, tapioca, yams, beans, gram, pepper, rubber, ginger, turmeric, tea and cardamom. There are also to be found in the State dense coconut plantations, together with fruit trees, such as areca, jack, tamarind, cashew and mango. The forests are well-wooded with teak, ebony, black-wood, rose-wood, jack and anjili. The fauna consists of the elephant, leopard, bison, bear, the sambur and a variety of small game.

The abundance of the natural resources in the State, the existence of numerous rivers and waterways providing easy means of communication and above all, the increasing efforts of Government to foster industrialisation have contributed in no small measure to the industrial development of the State. There are over 700 big and small industries throughout the State, which include the following:—Rubber goods 6; Ceramics and Potteries 4; Cotton textiles 14; Soap 5; Chemicals and Fertilizers 4; Sugar 2; Paper 1; Cement 1; Rayon 1; Glass 1; Matches 4; Cashewnut 163; Coir 157; Tea 92; Tiles 69; Oil 65; Saw Mills and Wood Works 29, etc.

Of these, Government own the Travancore Rubber Works, Trivandrum; the Ceramic Factory at Kundara, which manufactures porcelain goods, electric goods, crockery, fancy articles, and sanitary equipment like drainage pipes; the Travancore Mineral concerns, Chavara; and the Travancore Plywood Industries, Punaloor. The Government have also taken shares in many industrial concerns. A large number of these factories are run by cheap power made available from the Pallivasal Hydro-electric Works. The State also produces refined salt on a commercial scale, and is able to export salt after meeting its own requirements at home. The State has a magnificent harbour at Cochin which is expected to develop into one of the major ports of India.

The means of communication and transport are highly developed throughout the State.

The State occupies a front rank among States in the matter of education. The literacy figures of this region are the highest in India, both for men and women. The literacy figure is 45 per cent, 56 for men and 34 for women according to the census figures for 1941. There are 29 Colleges, about 500 High Schools with Middle Schools attached, about 700 Middle Schools without High Schools, about 4,000 Primary Schools and about 120 Special Schools. Nearly 15 lakhs of students get their education in the Schools and girls form more than 40 per cent of the number. Nearly one-quarter of a lakh of youth receive instruction in the Colleges. About 25 per cent of the total revenue of the State is spent on education.

THE COVENANT

With the inauguration of the new Constitution for India the State has the same kind of constitution as other States.

A provision in the old covenant and now a part of the constitution relates to the administration of Devaswom (Maintenance of Temples). It is an obligation on the part of the covenanting State of Travancore to contribute annually from its general revenue a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs towards the Devaswom Fund. Out of this fund Rs. 5 lakhs are to be contributed towards the expenditure of Sree Padmanabhaswami Temple at Trivandrum (the deity of the ruling dynasty in Travancore). The administration of the Devaswom is in the hands of a specially constituted board consisting of 3 Hindu members, one of whom is to be nominated by H.H. the Maharaja of Travancore, one by the Hindu Ministers of the Cabinet, and the third by the Hindu members of the Legislature. But the administration of the Padmanabhaswami Temple remains in the hands of the Maharaja of Travancore.

Similarly, the Cochin Dewaswom Board (also provided for in the covenant) administers the Devaswom and the Devaswom estates and property in Cochin.

As provided under the Constitution this State which is included among Part B States has a Legislative Assembly of 109 members of whom 108 are elected and one nominated to represent Anglo-Indian interests.

The Legislature has full powers to make laws for the State, within the framework of the Constitution of India. The Rajpramukh has the power to promulgate ordinances for the maintenance of peace and order. He and the Council of Ministers will in the exercise of these functions, comply with the directions that may be given from time to time by the Government of India.

The continuance in service of the permanent members of the public services in both the States are guaranteed on conditions that are not less advantageous to them. Similarly pensions, etc. sanctioned by competent authorities are also guaranteed by the covenant.

Unless sanction to that effect is previously obtained from the Rajpramukh, no proceedings, civil or criminal, can be instituted against any servant of the State in respect of any act done in the execution of his duty.

Though with the inauguration of the Indian Republic, the State is primarily governed by the new Constitution of India, the provisions of the covenant are still operative in so far as they are not repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution.

For the 1952-53 budget revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 1,630 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 1,626 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 4 lakhs. The allotment for education was Rs. 362·5 lakhs (25 per cent of the revenue) and the food subsidy was Rs. 200 lakhs. The capital budget provided for an expenditure of Rs. 504 lakhs mainly on the schemes under the Five-Year Plan.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister, A. J. John.

Minister for Home Affairs, T. M. Varghese.

Minister for Finance and Civil Supplies, Panampilly Govinda Menon.

Minister for Works and Transport, Kalathil Velayudhan Nair.

Minister for Medicine and Public Health, V. Madhavan.

Minister for Local Self-Government, K. Kochukuttan.

Minister for Revenue Administration, Forests, Chidambaranatha Nadar.

Chief Secretary to Government, V. N. Rajan, I.C.S.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(*For list of Members of the Assembly see under article General Elections.*)

Census of 1951

The population figures given below are based on the provisional totals received from the various Census Officers in the State. 9,264,943 persons have been enumerated at the Census of whom 4,615,406 are males and 4,649,537 are females. The respective figures for the 1941 Census were 7,492,893 (total), 3,741,991 (males) and 3,750,902 (females). The following results will help a comparative study of the two Censuses.

Percentage increase recorded	1941	1951
Males	18·61	23·34
Females	19·22	23·96
Total	18·92	23·65
Sex Ratio (No. of females per 1,000 males)	1,002	1,007
Density per square mile	818	1,012

The Tables that follow give the population figures for the four Districts classified under two categories—population in (*a*) cities and municipal towns and (*b*) the rest of the area.

Trivandrum District

	1941	1951		
		Males	Females	Total
(*a*) Municipal Towns				
Nagercoil	51,657	39,532	39,727	79,259
Colachel	11,377	6,973	6,631	13,604
Padmanabhapuram	11,936	6,596	6,866	13,462
Kuzhithura	8,853	5,399	5,307	10,706
Neyyattinkara	13,830	8,135	8,138	16,273
Trivandrum City	128,365	96,021	91,101	187,122
Attingal	16,237	9,188	9,467	18,655
Total	242,255	171,844	167,237	339.081
(*b*) Taluks				
Agastiswaram	131,998	72,895	74,544	147,439
Thovala	43,224	25,897	26,914	52,811
Kalkulam	219,253	133,398	129,065	262,463
Vilavancode	198,577	125,833	121,752	247,585
Neyyattinkara	292,782	189,655	187,135	376,790
Trivandrum	159,553	91,105	93,538	184,643
Nedumangad	187,495	134,606	131,598	266,204
Chirayinkil	211,832	130,920	142,242	273,162
Total	1,444,814	904,309	906,788	1,811,097
Total for Trivandrum District	1,687,069	1,076,153	1,074,025	2,150,178

Quilon District

	1941	1951		
		Males	Females	Total
(*a*) Municipal Towns				
Quilon	49,498	34,145	32,053	66,198
Shencottah	14,814	8,616	8,737	17,353
Kayamkulam	10,916	6,552	6,576	13,128
Mavelikara	..	8,447	8,869	17,316
Thiruvalla	18,002	10,224	10,536	20,760
Alleppey	56,333	59,703	56,227	115,930
Total	149,563	127,687	122,998	250,685
(*b*) Taluks				
Quilon	254,889	165,054	167,095	332,149
Kottarakara	187,817	125,605	124,797	250,402
Pathanapuram	120,148	87,036	85,591	172,627
Shencottah	40,637	24,378	24,183	48,561
Pathanamthitta	198,223	126,724	123,802	250,526
Kunnathur	144,742	88,740	89,314	178,054
Karunagapally	207,102	123,636	124,106	247,742
Karthigapally	151,393	87,930	91,280	179,210
Mavelikara	193,699	106,297	108,758	215,055
Thiruvalla	351,191	213,933	215,726	429,659
Ambalapuzha	213,533	103,393	106,109	209,502
Shertallai	229,429	125,441	129,230	254,671
Total	2,292,763	1,378,167	1,389,991	2,768,158
Total for Quilon District	2,442,326	1,505,854	1,512,989	3,018.843

Kottayam District

	1941	1951		
		Males	Females	Total
(*a*) Municipal Towns				
Changanacherry	28,381	18,814	17,477	36,291
Kottayam	33,364	22,702	21,744	44,446
Palai	..	6,836	6,589	13,425
Vaikom	15,246	7,838	7,771	15,609
Total	76,991	56,190	53,581	109,771
(*b*) Taluks				
Changanacherry	254,745	166,308	161,747	328,055
Kottayam	248,050	149,428	148,697	298,125
Vaikom	159,400	90,390	91,573	181,963
Meenachil	244,302	132,809	131,281	264,090
Peermade	64,899	52,644	46,534	99,178
Devicolam	64,395	45,343	38,676	84,019
Thodupuzha	123,775	79,541	77,103	156,644
Muvattupuzha	225,860	129,880	132,082	261,962
Total	1,385,426	846,343	827,693	1,674,036
Total for Kottayam District	1,462,417	902,534	881,274	1,783,807

Trichur District

	1941	1951		
		Males	Females	Total
(*a*) Municipal Towns				
Mattancherry	53,346	38,447	35,255	73,702
Ernakulam	46,790	32,685	29,507	62,192
Alwaye	9,744	8,626	7,612	16,238
Parur	16,179	8,713	9,037	17,750
Irinjalakuda	17,330	9,617	10,426	20,043
Trichur	57,524	34,328	35,468	69,796
Kunnamkulam	..	7,063	8,203	15,266
Chittur-Tattamangalam	21,105	11,313	12,317	23,630
Total	222,018	150,792	147,825	298,617
(*b*) Taluks				
Cochin-Kanayannur	321,727	188,813	190,875	379,688
Kunnathunad	260,491	152,390	157,339	309,729
Parur	191,792	108,511	111,781	220,292
Cranganur	48,041	26,168	28,175	54,343
Mukundapuram	290,894	176,003	187,789	363,792
Trichur	235,642	147,972	159,513	307,485
Talapilly	235,193	122,111	137,373	259,484
Chittur	95,283	58,105	60,579	118,084
Total	1,679,063	980,073	1,033,424	2,013,497
Total for Trichur District	1,901,081	1,130,865	1,181,249	2,312,114

PART C STATES

AJMER

AJMER enclosed by Rajasthan lies between North Latitude 25°36′ and 26°54′ and East Longitude 74° and 75°22′. It is bounded on the north by Jodhpur and Kishengarh, on the east by Kishengarh and Jaipur, on the south by Mewar and on the west by Jodhpur. The area of the State is 2,425 sq. miles and the population 692,506.

The estimated Expenditure and Receipts for 1952-53 were Rs. 1,67,18,000 and Rs. 1,73,56,000 respectively, leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,38,000. Rs. 2,25,000 were set apart for relief and rehabilitation. Other allotments were Rs. 18,00,000 for test works in scarcity areas, Rs. 71,500 for the distribution of improved seeds, Rs. 51,000 for better utilization of cattle waste, Rs. 2,22,500 for protection against pests, Rs. 3,19,000 for sinking wells, Rs. 51,700 for converting town waste into manure, Rs. 7,00,000 for Basic education, Rs. 1,25,000 for social education. Rs. 1,05,00,000 have come from Centre for balancing budget, Rs. 8,13,000 for agricultural schemes, Rs. 2,25,000 for displaced persons.

The distinguishing feature of the country is the Aravali range, the barrier which divides the plains of Marwar from the high tableland of Mewar. It is not one range but a series of parallel ranges. About ten miles from Ajmer the hills disappear but in the vicinity of Beawar they form a compact double range which finally meet at Kukra from which village a confused mass of hills and narrow valleys extend to the farthest extremity of the District. Ajmer Tahsil consists mostly of plain country while Beawar Tahsil is more hilly. The District may, generally be divided into seven main tracts separated by hills.

On the whole rainfall is very precarious and very large areas are under dry cultivation which is of the Catch Crop order. The main crops are maize, millet, barley, cotton, oilseeds, wheat, bajra, jeera, chillies and onions.

There are four cotton textile mills and nine hosiery factories including two well established ones and many ginning and pressing factories. Mills turn out coarse cloth. There is also some quarrying work in mica at some places in the district.

The main transport is by railway and road. The meter gauge line of the Western Railway passes through the district. Ajmer city forms a nucleus of roads which radiate from here in all directions.

Beawar and Kekri towns are big trading centres. The district is a deficit area in the matter of foodgrains and therefore there is not much export trade. The chief imports are wheat, rice, pulses, cotton and woollen piecegoods, kerosene oil, salt, utensils, spices, sugar and medicines.

With a view to intensifying the "Grow More Food Campaign" the following schemes have been launched to step up the production of food crops in the State :—

1. Scheme for sinking new wells and deepening the old ones.
2. Plant protection scheme including Phadka control measures.
3. Distribution of improved seeds.
4. Distribution of oilcakes and chemical fertilisers.
5. Composting town refuse into manure on Bangalore process.
6. Preparation of compost in villages.
7. Palmgur Development scheme.
8. Scheme for production of subsidiary food.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, A. D. Pandit.
Chief Minister, Gen. Adm., Appointments, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Forests, Harijan Welfare, Medical, Public Information, Co-operation, Industries, Hari Bhau Upadhya.
Home, Finance, Planning, Development, Public Works, Excise, Registration, Stamps, Bal Krishna Kaul.
Law, Justice, Local Self-Govt., Transport, Relief, Rehabilitation, Civil Supplies, Revenue, Labour, Education, Brij Mohan Lal Sharma.
Chief Secretary, A. Sen, I.A.S.
Finance Secretary, P. C. Mukherji.
Judicial Secretary, N. Swaminathan.
Asstt. Secretary (Adm.), B. B. Shrivastava.
Asstt. Secretary (Legis.), B. N. Mathur.
Deputy Commissioner & District Magistrate, A. R. Siddiqi.
Assistant Commissioner & Additional District Magistrate, Durga Dutt Upadhyay.
Sub-Divisional Officer & Magistrate, 1st Class, Ajmer, A. P. Dewan.
Extra Assistant Commissioner, Beawar, P. D. Khanna.
Sub-Divisional Officer, Kekri, P. N. Seth.
City Magistrate, Ajmer, G. K. Bhagat.
Stipendiary Magistrate, 1st Class, Beawar, N. N. Bhatnagar.
Stipendiary Magistrate, 1st Class, Ajmer (1), H. G. Mehra.
Stipendiary Magistrate, 1st Class, Ajmer (2), Attarlal Jaisinghani.
Treasury Officer & Magistrate, 1st Class, M. R. Goyal.
Superintendent, Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shyam Behari Lal Bhargava.
Custodian of Evacuee Property, and Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Dr. Tarachand.
Assistant Custodians, Madho Narain Mathur; M. G. Toshniwal.
Director, Animal Husbandry, Harjas Rai.
Gowshala Development Officer, R. N. Mukherjee.
Poultry Development Officer, S. P. Beri.
Agricultural Officer, M. C. Joshi.
Record and Rent Rate Officer, Hadi Hassan.
Extra Assistant Director, C. L. Nagar.
Agricultural Engineer, C. P. Quiterio.
Assistant Entomologist, G. N. Bhatia.
Director, Food and Civil Supplies, A. Rauf.
Dy. Directors of Food and Civil Supplies, Prem Dutt Vyas; J. P. Sharma.
Divisional Forest Officer, S. M. Sibtain.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, B. L. Mathur.
Labour Officer, Onkar Nath Sharma.
Assistant National Savings Officer, S. Gurbachan-singh.
Admn. Durgah, A. R. Siddiqi.
D.I.G., Police, Sardar Singh, I.P.S.
S. P., Nag. K. Gupta, I.P.S.
Dy. S.Ps., Sardar Duleep Singh; Khaliluddin Ghori.
D.S.P., C.I.D., J. S. Narula.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of members see under General Elections).

ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS

The Andamans are a group of islands of various sizes large and small lying in the Bay of Bengal about 780 and 740 miles from Calcutta and Madras respectively. The main part of the group is composed of five large islands, *viz.*, North Andamans, Middle Andamans, South Andamans, Baratang and Rutland Islands generally known as the Great Andamans. Included in the Great Andaman group are also 204 islets, the two principal groups being the Ritchie Archipelago and the Labyrinth Islands. To the south of the Great Andamans is the island of Little Andaman. The extreme length of the Great Andaman Islands is 219 miles and the extreme breadth 32 miles, the total land area being approximately 2,508 sq. miles. These Islands have several very good harbours—Port Blair, Port Cornwallis, Mayabander and Elphinstone Harbour. The headquarters are at Port Blair.

The Nicobar Islands, are situated to the south of Andamans 75 miles from Little Andaman. There are 19 islands, 7 of which are uninhabited. The total area is about 635 sq. miles. The islands are usually divided into three groups (Southern, Central and Northern) the chief island in each being Great Nicobar, Camotra with Nancowrie and Car Nicobar. There is a fine land locked harbour at Nancowrie between the islands of Camotra and Nancowrie.

POPULATION

The total area of Andaman and Nicobar Islands is 3,143 sq. miles and the total population according to 1951 census excluding the aborigines is 30,963.

Some of the islands are not populated at all, some only sparsely while Car Nicobar is densely populated. The total population of the islands of the Andaman Group excluding the aborigines was 18,939 (1941).

The population of the Nicobar group was 12,009. The original inhabitants of the islands are of a small Negrito type who live in the forests by hunting and fishing. They have no fixed habitation, and do no cultivation; their civilization is about that of the Stone Age. Their numbers are not known as they prefer to avoid all contact with civilization.

The climate can be said to be temperate as the heat during the dry months is bearable because of the cool breeze from the sea. The temperature generally varies from 65° to 95°. The average rainfall is about 130 inches, and rain falls from six to eight months in the year. The islands have no such season as winter. The one great disadvantage is the humidity which varies from 79 per cent to 87 per cent and has an enervating effect.

HISTORY

Very little is known about these islands earlier than the year 1789 when the first attempt to colonise these islands was made by Captain Archibald Blair, R.N. and a colony was established at Port Blair. This colony was later moved to what is now known as Port Cornwallis in North Andamans and after a chequered career covering only 7 years the colony was closed in 1796 due mostly to sickness and trouble from the native inhabitants. The present colony was actually opened in the year 1858 for the accommodation of a large number of prisoners following the uprising in India used to be called the "Great Mutiny."

From 1858 to 1942 the islands were used by the Government of India as a penal settlement for convicts serving life sentences and long terms.

The islands were occupied by the Japanese in March 1942 and re-occupied by the Government of India in October 1945. The Japanese built a small jetty at Malacca and roads in Car Nicobar which they developed as a supply base.

With the re-occupation of these islands the penal settlement was abolished.

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY

In the year 1950-51, 25,831 tons of timber and timber products and 49,107 bags match splints were shipped to India, and the revenue from the sale of these amounted to approximately Rs. 50,19,000 and Rs. 6,92,000 respectively. Coconut and rubber are other sources of income.

The Islands are slowly being made self-sufficient in paddy and rice, and now grow approximately half their annual requirements. No proper survey of the mineral resources of these Islands has yet been undertaken.

Coconuts are next to timber the most important among the produce of the islands and a major item in the diet of the inhabitants. In the Andamans coconuts are mostly confined to the South Andamans. Exports which go to Calcutta and Madras generally are in the form of nuts and copra.

There is plenty of scope for fruit growing. Such fruit as Papaya, Pineapple, Citrus, Bananas, Mangoes, etc. can be easily grown. The question of starting a canning industry has at times been discussed.

The Andaman Islands contain some of the biggest forest estates in the world and therefore as already mentioned the main industry of these Islands is the production of timber. The forests contain many valuable species whose commercial possibilities have yet to be thoroughly investigated. The better known species are Padauk, Andaman red wood and Gurjan. Gurjan is in great demand for the manufacture of plywood. Large quantities of soft wood are supplied to match factories.

ADMINISTRATION

There is a High School at the Headquarters and several primary classes at outlying villages.

There is a well-equipped hospital at the Headquarters with a separate branch for women and children. There are smaller hospitals and dispensaries at the outlying places. The incidence of malaria is moderate in areas under control and in other areas the disease is kept in check with regular administration of paludrine. Plague, cholera and small-pox are unknown.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner and an Advisory Council of 5 Members. The seat of administration is at Port Blair, which is connected with Calcutta and Madras by a mail steamer which calls approximately once every 3 or 4 weeks at Port Blair. The islands are connected to India by wireless telegraphy. An Assistant Commissioner is stationed at Car Nicobar.

Chief Commissioner, A. K. Ghosh, I.C.S.

BHOPAL

Bhopal has an area of 6,921 sq. miles, a population of 838,107 and an annual revenue of a little less than a crore of rupees. It was formally proclaimed a Chief Commissioner's Province of the Indian Union on June 1, 1949, when Mr. N. B. Bonerjee, the first Chief Commissioner, announced the taking over on behalf of the Government of India. Since the general elections it has had a responsible ministry.

Bhopal is in central India. It is bounded on the north and west by Madhya Bharat; on the south by the Narbada river; and on the east by the Sagar District of Madhya Pradesh. Most of the State is situated on the Malwa plateau to the north of the Vindhyas. The climate of the region is generally speaking, temperate, and the average rainfall varies between 30 inches and 50 inches.

The State contains many remains of great archæological interest, including the famous Sanchi Topes, which date from the second century B.C., and which were later restored under the direction of Sir John Marshall. Adjoining the topes is the Sanchi station on the Central Railway main line from Bombay to Delhi.

More than two-thirds of the State is arable and the soil is generally very fertile. The principal agricultural product is wheat and the main cash crops are tobacco and sugarcane. The forests are very extensive and valuable. The land system in force is ryotwari by which the cultivator holds the land direct from the Government. There is absolute permanency of tenure so long as the assessment is regularly paid.

The Grow More Food campaign has during the couple of years ending 1951-52 been intensified with the introduction of the Tractorization Scheme by the Government of India. 1,20,000 acres of land having already been tractorised, the State expects to reclaim over five lakhs acres of land by the year 1956-57. The State's efforts at mechanical cultivation have begun to bear fruit in that the agricultural production during the last crop year touched the figures of 30 lakhs maunds as against 23 lakhs and less during the preceding years. A Tractor Operators' Training School was opened at Bairagarh by Mr. K. M. Munshi in November 1950 and the State looks forward to developing it into a first class mechanical agricultural training centre in the country.

Industrially, too, the State is not badly off. Among the more important manufacturing concerns in the State are: The New Bhopal Textile Mills, the Strawboard Factory, the Sehore Sugar Factory, the Nerbudda Refrigerated Products Co., the Central India Chemicals Ltd., the Hamidia Match Factory, an oil mill and several ginning and pressing factories. Bhopal is also rich in deposits such as iron, bauxite, mica and other valuable minerals. In general it is believed that the State is potentially very rich.

Bhopal is on the Central Railway main line between Bombay and Delhi. The chief means of communication within the State itself are the roads, of which a great many are new.

Since integration the State has made vast strides in education. All manner of educational institutions have almost been doubled with simultaneous increase in the number of the teachers and the taught effected. Liberal grants in respect of scholarships, specially to Harijan and Backward Classes, have been provided.

Facilities in respect of public health are also provided. There are travelling dispensaries in the countryside and a new hospital staffed and equipped on modern lines in the city.

Most of the laws and ordinances passed by the Central Legislature have now been enforced in the State. Services have been reorganised and new scales of pay introduced. The service personnel are wholly governed by the Central Government rules and regulations.

All the principal Acts and Ordinances of the Central Government are made applicable to the State along with such Acts framed by the State Governments as have been found to serve the interests of the State people. The State presently stands in the full-tide of responsible Government. The Congress has swept the polls during the recent general elections and gained a majority of 25 seats as against five of the opposition in a House of 30.

The 1952-53 budget estimates were receipts Rs. 2,19,04,000 and expenditure Rs. 2,13,04,000, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs. The receipts include a grant-in-aid from the Central Government of Rs. 10,500,000. No new taxes were proposed. Under capital expenditure was included a provision of Rs. 5 lakhs for an electric plant and Rs. 2 lakhs for hospitals and dispensaries. For the Five Year Plan the State had to spend Rs. 3,73,00,000. The Central Government was allotting Rs. 3½ crores for tractorization of land.

Chief Commissioner, Bhagwan Sahay, I.C.S.
Chief Minister, Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma.
Other Ministers, Kamta Prasad; Maulana Tarzi Mashriqui.

COORG

A State in South India bounded along its entire western frontier by the mountain chain of the Western Ghats which separates it from the Madras Districts of Malabar and South Kanara. The Western Ghats curve somewhat inland and thus also serve to some extent as the nothern and southern boundaries. In the north Coorg is partially separated from the forest highlands of Mysore State by the rivers of Kumaradhara and Hemavathi, and on the east the State merges into the general tableland of Mysore State, the boundaries being marked by the river Cavery which is known as the Ganges of South India and a famous place of pilgrimage. Coorg is a hilly country with a rainfall of on an average from 80 to 120 inches with evergreen, deciduous and semi-deciduous forests.

Coorg was annexed to the British Government in 1834 and since then it has remained as a separate entity, governed by the Government of India, through a Chief Commissioner. It was given a Legislative Council in 1924 consisting of 20 members (15 elected members and 5 nominated members of whom 4 were officials and one non-official to represent the communities known as Holeyas, Kurubas, Madigas and Yeravas) with the Chief Commissioner as its President. The number of elected seats was reduced to 13 in 1949 as a result of the abolition of two seats set apart for Europeans, thus bringing the total number of seats to 18.

Coorg continues to be a separate State under the new Constitution of India and is termed as a Part 'C' State. Under the Government of Part 'C' States Act, 1951 (Central Act XLIX of 1951), Coorg has been given a Legislative Assembly consisting of 24 members made up of 18 general seats, 3 seats for Scheduled Castes and 3 seats for Scheduled Tribes, with power to elect its own Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Under the same Act Coorg has also been allowed the privilege of being administered by a popular Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner. Coorg has also been allotted one seat in the House of the People of the Parliament of India and one combined seat in the Council of States combined with Ajmer.

The Assembly formed after the general elections consists of 15 Congressmen and 9 Independents belonging to the anti-merger front.

The State forms a single district covering an area of 1,593 square miles and has a population according to the 1951 census of 229,255. The population is made up of Coorgs, Gowdugals, Lingayats, Brahmins, Muslims, Christians and (Harijans) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Budget estimate of revenue for 1952-53 was Rs. 90,11,000, expenditure for 1952-53 Rs. 89,83,000.

Paddy, coffee, orange, pepper and cardamom are the chief agricultural produce. There is no large scale industry. Transport consists mainly of buses, lorries and bullock carts. The chief items of trade are coffee, orange, pepper, cardamom and rice.

A college was opened in June 1949.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Kanwar Daya Singh Bedi, I.P.S.
Chief Minister, C. M. Poonacha.
Minister, K. Mallappa.
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, K. B. Ponnappa, L.Ag.
Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate, I. C. Subbayya, M.A., B.L.
District Superintendent of Police, M. P. Muthanna, B.A., B.L.
District and Sessions Judge, N. Muddappa, B.A., B.L.
Chief Forest Officer, N. Thirumurti, M.A., I.F.S.
Civil Surgeon, T. B. Medappa, M.B.B.S.
Agricultural Officer, B. S. Varadarajan, B.Ag.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, P. M. Chengappa, Dip. Econ. C.H.D. (Manch.), F.R.E.S. (London).
Malaria and Health Officer, C. B. Cariappa, M.B.B.S.
Principal, Government College, K. P. Achutan Pillai, M.A.
District Educational Officer, J. Ganesh Rao, B.A., L.T.
Executive Engineer, K. Vudayachalam, B.E.
Treasury Officer, M. Srinivasa Rao.

Subordinate Judges, 1st Class, Jawala Das; Madan Mohan Singh; Sarjit Singh Raikhy; Chandra Gupt Suri; Harcharan Das Loomba; Banwari Lal; Rajinder Singh; Om Nath Vohra; A. N. Bhanot; Behal Singh; Prem Nath Thakarul.

Police

Inspector-General of Police, S. R. Chaudhri, I.P.
Senior Superintendent of Police, A. K. Kaul, I.P.S.
Superintendents of Police, L. Rikhi Kesh; G. Thomas; L. Chhanu Lal Saxena; Pt. Jagan Nath; Govind Ram Bakshi; Abdur Rehman Khan.
Commandant (Superintendent of Police), Delhi Armed Police, Chanan Singh.
Assistant Superintendent of Police, B. N. Muttoo, I.P.S.
Police Wireless Officer, Major T. Sarin.
Deputy Superintendents of Police, Kartar Singh; Panna Lal; Lajpat Singh; Bhagwat Sarup; Ram Pratap; Inder Mohan Mahajan; Nakul Dev Khosla; Parkash Chand Sahney; Maharaj Kishan; Des Raj; Vishwa Mittar; G. D. Ohri; Bishambar Nath; Malik Balkishan; S. Dial Singh; S. Sukhder Singh; Babu Lal Kapur; Ganga Prashad.

Jail

Superintendent of Jail, S. K. Sud.
Deputy Superintendent of Jail, Gian Chand Chhadah.

Medical

Director of Health Services, Lt.-Col. Barkat Narain.
Deputy Director of Health Services, Major M. S. Chadha.
Assistant Directors of Health Services, H. L. Malhotra; D. Kulanday.
Medical Superintendent, Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, Dr. R. L. Mehra.
Medical Officer of Health, New Delhi, Major K. L. Malhantra.
Medical Officer of Health, Delhi, W. Mathur.

Education

Director of Education, Dr. A. N. Banerjee.
Assistant Directors of Education, A. H. Henrajani; Uma Shanker.
Assistant Directress of Education, Mrs. K. Reddy.
District Inspectors of Schools, M. S. R. Thapar; B. S. Sehgal.
Social Education Officer, Jagjit Singh.

Delhi Improvement Trust

Chairman, S. N. Sapru, I.A.S.
Executive Officer, G. B. Kumar Hooja, I.A.S.
Lands Officer, A. R. Melhotra, I.A.S.

Miscellaneous

Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Delhi, Capt. H. S. Lathar, P.P.C.S.
Assistant Registrar, Co-operative Societies (Rehabilitation), Delhi, R. G. Gupta.
Deputy Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Dept., S. Gurbachan Singh, P.V.S.
Poultry Development Officer, Delhi State, R. S. Choudhry, I.D.D.
Agricultural Officer, Delhi, Kartar Singh, M.Sc. (Durham).
Officer-in-Charge, Sludge and Manure Distribution Scheme, B. M. Mamtani.
Director of Industries and Labour, Delhi State, Dr. B. R. Seth, M.A., Ph.D.
Labour Officer, Delhi State, M. M. Kher, M.A.
Superintendent of Industries, Delhi, G. C. Mukerjee, B.Sc. (Tech.).
Superintendent of Statistics and Statistical Authority, Delhi State, L. K. Verma, M.A., LL.B.
Chief Inspector of Boilers, Factories and Electrical Inspector, Delhi and Ajmer, Delhi, N. R. Mohindra.
Land and Development Officer, New Delhi, O. P. Mittal.
Directress, Women's Section, Mrs. Man Mohini Sahgal.
Housing and Rent Officer, Delhi, Kanwar Mohinder Singh Bedi.
Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, A. B. Advani.
Deputy Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, H. G. Terry.
Officer Commanding, 1st Delhi Battalion, Senior Division Units, Major E. C. Lilley.
Liaison Officer, Junior Division Units, Lt. S. Iqbal Singh.
Superintending Engineer, Delhi State, M. L. Nanda.
Building Officer, B. M. Gupta.
State Motor Transport Controller and Secretary, State Transport Authority, S. Rajinder Singh.
Motor Licensing Officer and Registration Authority and Assistant Secretary, Transport Authority, L. C. Kirpalani.
Director of Rationing and Civil Supplies, and Controller of Rationing, Delhi, S. Harkishan Singh Achreja, P.C.S.
Deputy Director of Civil Supplies (Food), Delhi, S. Swaroop, M.A., LL.B.
Deputy Director of Civil Supplies (General), Delhi, N. Kaul.
Accounts Officer (R. & C.S.), Delhi, Mahabir Chand.
Assistant Controllers of Rationing, Delhi, P. D. Mehta; K. Ramachandran.
Assistant Directors of Civil Supplies, Delhi, Gurdit Singh; P. N. Berry; Sunder Lal Bhargava; S. L. Bharadwaj.
Commissioner, Sales Tax, Dalip Singh.
Assistant Commissioner, Sales Tax, Virendra.
Officer-in-Charge, Delhi State, Central Workshop, Mulk Raj Pawha.
Engineer Secretary, Delhi Joint Water and Sewage Board, R. S. Mehta.
State Press Officer, Rajinder Nath Shaida.

1951 CENSUS

Name of Local Body	Total Population		
	Males	Females	Total
Municipal Committee, Delhi	516,049	398.585	914,634
New Delhi Municipal Committee, New Delhi	166.096	112.967	279.063
N.A.C. Civil Station	47.229	33,743	80.972
N.A.C. Red Fort, Delhi	6,473	3.429	9,902
N.A.C. West, New Delhi	34,034	23,041	58,875
Executive Officer, Delhi Cantt.	26,931	13,458	40.389
Municipal Committee, Shahadara ..	16,842	13.660	30,502
N.A.C. Najafgarh	2,543	2.548	5,091
N.A.C. Narela	5,102	4.541	9,643
N.A.C. Mehrauli	3.786	3.657	7,443
Rural Area	164,458	143.020	307,478
Total ..	990,443	753.549	1,743,992

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(For list of Members of Assembly see under article General Elections.)

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The new State of Himachal Pradesh comprises 21 former Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries. The 21 States are Baghal, Baghat, Balsan, Bushahr, Bhajji, Bija, Chamba, Darkoti, Dhami, Jubbal, Keonthal, Kumarsain, Kunihar, Kuthar, Mahlog, Mandi, Mangal, Sangri, Sirmur, Suket and Tharoch.

The 9 tributaries are Delath, Dhadi, Ghund, Khaneti, Koti, Madhan, Ratesh, Rawingarh and Theog.

The State came into being on April 15, 1948; the consolidation has been achieved with the full agreement and support of the Rulers and the people.

Himachal Pradesh lies between North Latitude 30° 30′ and 33° 10′ and East Longitude 75° 55′ and 79° 50′. It is bounded on the north by the Jammu and Kashmir State, on the south by Tehri-Garhwal and Dehra Dun Districts of Uttar Pradesh and the Ambala District of Punjab; on the west by Ambala, Hoshiarpur and Kangra. On the east the boundaries are undefined.

The area of the State is 10,600 miles, the population 989,437.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi and Chamba.

Mahasu District has a population of about 306,800 and is divided into two sub-divisions, Rampur and Jubbal. The Rampur sub-division contains the Tehsils of Rampur, Rohru, Chini, and the Jubbal sub-division contains the Tehsils of Jubbal, Chaupal, Theog, Jinga, Arki and Solan and the sub-Tehsils of Kumarsain, Kasumpti Sunni and Kotkhai.

Sirmur District has a population of about 156,100 and is divided into four Tehsils, Nahan, Pachhad, Rainka and Paonta.

Mandi District has a population of about 303,700 and contains the Tehsils of Sadar (Mandi), Karsog, Sundernagar, Jogindernagar, Sarkaghat, Chachiot and the sub-Tehsil of Dehar. The Tehsils of Sundernagar and Karsog and the sub-Tehsil of Dehar form the Suket sub-division of the District.

Chamba District has a population of about 169,000 and is divided into the Tehsils of Chamba, Chura and Bhattiyat.

ECONOMY

The main agricultural wealth of the State consists in potatoes and fruits such as apple, peach, almond, nuts, pomegranate. Salt is another important item; while forests yield timber, fire-wood and charcoal. Handicrafts which include Pashmina shawls, wool of fine quality, resin, herbs, musk and skins are a third source of income.

Himachal Pradesh forests supply the largest quantities of coniferous timber in Northern India. They are the main source of revenue in the State, the estimated annual revenue being Rs. 55,00,000. The forests are also useful in ensuring the safety of the catchment areas of the Jumna, Sutlej, Beas, Ravi and Chenab Rivers. On the protection of these catchment areas depends the steady and equable flow of water in these rivers, and the success of irrigation and engineering works in the plains. For purposes of forests utilization the State has been divided into twelve territorial forest divisions, *viz.*, Chamba, Churaha, Mandi, Nauchan, Suket, Jubbal, Simla, Solan, Nahan, Rajgarh, Upper and Lower Bushahr.

Potato is the chief cash crop. The State has established itself as a vital source of potatoes, especially seed potatoes, for the plains of India. It exports nearly 5½ lakh maunds of potatoes annually out of which over 3½ lakh maunds are directly utilised as seed potatoes.

For 1952-53 budget receipts were 236.39 lakhs (inclusive of Rs. 90 lakhs of Central subvention) and expenditure Rs. 223.57 lakhs, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 12.82 lakhs. Allotments were as follows: education and medical Rs. 9.26 lakhs; agriculture Rs. 10.14 lakhs; veterinary Rs. 5.23 lakhs; co-operation Rs. 6.02 lakhs. A sanatorium for T.B. would be opened near Solan, also 4 venereal diseases clinics, one leprosy clinic, two mobile dispensaries. For community projects Rs. 100 lakhs was expected to come from the American Point Four Programme.

For Grow More Food the Centre would give Rs. 388 lakhs.

GOVERNMENT

When the State was first formed it was administered from the Centre. It had an Advisory Council of 9 members constituted to advise the Chief Commissioner in the discharge of his functions. Of these 9 members, 3 were the representatives of the Rulers of the former States which have been integrated in the Himachal Pradesh and 6 were popular representatives.

After the general election the Advisory Council was abolished and a responsible ministry was set up to advise the Lieutenant-Governor.

In a legislature of 36 members the Congress has 24 seats, K.M.P. 3, Scheduled Castes Federation 1, Independents 8.

ADMINISTRATION

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Himmat Sinhji.
Chief Minister, Gen. Adm., Finance, Revenue, Excise, Forest, Agriculture, Law, Information, Dr. Yaswant Singh Parmar.
Police, Planning, Development, Education, Co-operatives, Panchayats, Industries, Civil Supplies, Pandit Padmadev.
P.W.D., Medical, Public Health, Local Self-Govt., Transport, Gouri Prasad.
Judicial Commissioner, R. K. Choudhry.
Chief Secretary, K. L. Mehta.
Chief Conservator of Forests, N. P. Mohan.
Director of Health Services, Gwash Lal.
Dy. Director, Education, S. N. Sehgal.
Chief Engineer, G. R. Nangia.
Chief Electoral Officer, Indar Sen.
Asstt. Director of Health Services, Dr. (Mrs.) A. C. Parmar.
Deputy Commissioner, Mahasu, Shiv Pal.
Deputy Commissioner, Mandi, R. G. Abbhi.
Deputy Commissioner, Sirmur, Kehar Singh.
Deputy Commissioner, Chamba, Raghubir Singh.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Director, Industries, Director Civil Supplies, Ram Lal.
Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Ramji Das.
Dt. and Sessions Judge, Mahasu, Sirmoor, H. L. Soni.

KUTCH

Kutch was integrated with the Indian Republic as a Chief Commissioner's State on June 1, 1948.

The State has a land area of 17,000 sq. miles including the two Ranns (which have a surface area of 9,000 sq. miles). The population is 567,804 (1951 census).

The State is bounded on the north and the north-west by Pakistan; on the east by North Gujarat; on the south by Saurashtra; and on the west and south-west by the Indian Ocean.

The capital of the State is Bhuj, founded in 1549.

There is a fair proportion of good cultivable land in Kutch, the principal crops being bajra, wheat, barley and cotton. Irrigation is also well developed with 46 reservoirs. Work on 10 new tanks has started during the year.

The belief that the Kutch desert encroaches upon cultivable land in the neighbouring Gujarat districts was borne out by a recent investigation by the Government of Bombay. The extent of the encroachment varies from a few feet to anything upto a hundred every year on a front of a hundred miles. The Kutch desert is not a desert in the ordinary sense. It is dry only on the surface, it is wet underneath even in the summer as three Gujarat rivers Banas, Rupen, Saraswati lose themselves in the Kutch desert. The remedy suggested is afforestation of the border area.

The State is rich in gypsum, clays and limestone, and has fairly large deposits of lignite.

The main occupation of the people apart from agriculture and mining are embroidery and silver work, which are well-known for their beauty.

The State has fine cows of the Thari breeds which are used for a dual purpose, *i.e.* for milking and agriculture.

The currency of the State which in the past was reckoned in Kories was demonetised on April 26, 1949 when Indian currency was introduced.

New weights and measures under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 were introduced in October 1950.

Efforts are being made for the expansion of education in the State. There are about 650 schools with about 30,500 students on the rolls. Primary and secondary education is free. The State has a programme for opening eight new schools every year. It is proposed to open an Arts College, a Technical School and a Bal Mandir during the next year.

Free medical relief is available in Kutch. There are six Government hospitals, fourteen Government dispensaries and one mobile dispensary. Two dispensaries, four maternity homes, three mobile dispensaries are planned. It is proposed to have a general surgical hospital, a mental hospital, one more eye hospital, two more village dispensaries and two more mobile dispensaries in the course of the next year. Steps are taken to check the epidemic of malaria. A B.C.G. vaccination campaign was also conducted early in 1952. It is proposed to develop the activities of the Public Health Department from 1953.

The chief means of communication is by sea. Goods are carried by country craft, the chief import and export centres being Mandvi, Tuna and Kandla. The State has a modern port at Kandla with a natural harbour, which the Government of India are developing into a major port. Construction of Kandla-Deesa Railway line is likely to be completed in August 1952.

There were 296 miles of pucca roads in Kutch to which 51 miles were added during 1951 making a total of 397 miles.

Estimated revenue for 1952-53 is Rs. 50·5 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 96·4 lakhs.

The Planning Commission have approved of a five-year development plan for Kutch at a cost of Rs. 2.73 crores.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

The administration is carried on by a Chief Commissioner. Steps are being taken to bring the administration of the State into line with that of other States. Most of the departments have already been reorganised.

The electoral college formed after the general election has a strength of 30. Out of this 28 members belong to the Congress, one to the Girasdar Sangh, and one is an Independent.

President, Chief Commissioner.
Vice-President, G. A. Dholakia.
Members, B. A. Khimji; Premji Bhavanji; K. C. Antani; Ranchod Natha; K. Panjwani.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, S. A. Ghatge.
Judicial Commissioner, N. C. Vakil.
Collector and Dt. Magistrate, T. M. Seth.
Dt. and Sessions Judge, M. D. Manek.
Addl. Dt. and Sessions Judge, K. H. Desai.
Settlement Officer, B. M. Buch.
Irrigation Engineer, H. M. Antani.
State Engineer, P. K. Vora.
Dt. Supdt. of Police, B. D. Buch.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. K. T. Taskar.
Education Officer, J. J. Nanavati.
Agricultural Officer, Dr. S. S. Varma.
Secretaries to the Chief Commissioner, K. V. Bhatt; B. G. Khabade.
Asstt. Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Secy. to Advisory Council, H. C. Jethi.

1951 CENSUS

	Males	Females	Total
Bhuj City ..	14,692	15,340	30,032
Mandvi Town ..	13,861	15,427	29,288
Anjar Town ..	9,435	9,869	19,304
Mundra Town ..	3,523	4,195	7,718
Bhuj District ..	26,347	29,829	56,172
Mandvi District ..	30,909	36,748	67,657
Anjar District ..	28,143	26,358	54,501
Mundra District ..	20,061	24,705	44,766
Bhachau District	22,805	22,966	45,771
Rapar District ..	36,273	34,269	70,542
Abdasa District ..	25,397	28,817	54,214
Nakhtrana Dist.	25,045	30,158	55,203
Lakhpat Dist. ..	6,007	6,133	12,140
Banni Mahal Dist.	1,524	1,433	2,957
Khavda Mahal Dist.	3,588	3,302	6,890
Khadid Mahal Dist.	1,207	1,038	2,245
Adhoi Mahal Dist.	3,662	3,775	7,437
Military	863	100	963
Total ..	273,342	294,462	567,804

MANIPUR

Manipur bounded on the east and south by Burma and on the north and west by the Naga Hills and Cachar Districts of Assam, is a highly strategic State on the eastern frontier of India. Two land routes from Burma pass through its territory. It was formally proclaimed a Chief Commissioner's Province of the Indian Union on the 15th of October, 1949, when Major-General Rawal Amar Singh, last Dewan of the State, took over charge as the Acting Chief Commissioner. He was succeeded on the 19th November, 1949 by Himmat Singh K. Maheshwari who in his turn was succeeded by E. P. Moon, on the 7th April, 1951.

In the Electoral College formed after the General Elections there are 10 Congress members, All Manipur National Union 3, Praja Shanti Party 3, Kuki National Union 3, Achumba Pamba Congress 2, Communists 2, Mao Maram Union 2, Socialist Party one, Gandhi Sevak Sabha one, Manipur Zeliangrong Union one, Mizo Union one, Independents one. The total strength of the College is 30.

It was reported later that the strength of the Congress party had increased to 13.

The State has a population of 5,79,058 (1951 census) and an area of 8,620 square miles. The density of the population is 67. Seven hundred square miles of the area form a central valley, 2,600 feet above sea-level, which is shut in on all sides by extensive hill tracts covering the rest of the State with hill stations as high as 6,000 feet above sea-level. The climate varies from temperate in the valley to cold in the high stations in the hills. The rainfall on the average is 65 inches in the year.

The main population is "Meitels" inhabiting the valley with some 40 tribes and sub-tribes known by the generic names of Nagas and Kukis. Though a number of different dialects are spoken in the State, Manipuri and English are the official languages. The people are carefree and healthy, with a passion for religious festivals involving community dances in which both sexes join.

There are about 1,200 refugees.

Out of a total population of 579,058, the number of males is 284,747, and of females 294,311. The total population of Imphal Town is 133,606.

DELHI

Under the Constitution of India, Delhi is a Part 'C' State, responsibility for the administration of which, vests with the President. The President exercises control over the State through a Chief Commissioner appointed by him.

However, in accordance with the provisions of the Government of Part 'C' States Act, 1951, the State has a Legislative Assembly consisting of 48 members representing 36 single member constituencies and 6 double member constituencies. The Legislative Assembly has power to make laws in respect of the whole of the State or any part thereof with regard to all or any matter enumerated in the State List or Concurrent List in the VII Schedule to the Constitution, other than the following matters :—

(*a*) Public Order; (*b*) Police including railway police; (*c*) the Constitution and powers of municipal corporations and other local authorities, of improvement trusts and of water supply, drainage, electricity, transport and other public utility authorities in Delhi or New Delhi; (*d*) lands and buildings vested in or in the possession of the Union which are situated in Delhi or New Delhi including all rights on or over such lands and buildings, the collection of rents therefrom and the transfer and alienation thereof; (*e*) offences against laws with respect to any of the matters mentioned in the foregoing clauses; (*f*) jurisdiction and powers of all courts, with respect to any of the said matters; and (*g*) fees in respect of any of the said matters other than fees taken in any court.

Provided further that nothing shall derogate from the powers conferred on Parliament by the Constitution to make laws with respect to any matter for the State or any part thereof.

There is a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Chief Commissioner in the exercise of his functions in relation to matters with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has power to make law except in so far as he is required by any law to exercise any judicial or quasi-judicial functions.

The responsibility for the discharge of other functions of Government with respect to which the Legislative Assembly has no powers to make laws, vests in the Chief Commissioner, acting through the permanent Civil Services.

The Government of India formulated detailed rules which would govern its relations with the Chief Commissioner. According to present arrangement the Chief Commissioner is authorized to allot portfolios to Ministers. All orders will be issued in the name of the Chief Commissioner, and he or the Chief Secretary alone is competent to conduct official correspondence with the Government of India on behalf of the State Government. No official bill can be introduced in the Assembly without the prior consent of the Chief Commissioner. Even in respect of transferred subjects all important cases are liable to be scrutinized and sanctioned by the Chief Commissioner. He is competent to preside over the meetings of the Cabinet.

The State has one seat in the Council of States, and four seats in the House of the People. Of the latter, one seat is reserved for the Scheduled Castes.

In the Assembly of 48 members the Congress has 39 seats, Jan Sangh 4, Independents 2, Socialist 2, Hindu Mahasabha 1.

Delhi State is really the size of a district. The majority of its population lives in the urban areas of Delhi with its suburbs, New Delhi and Shahdara. The State is divided into a number of Municipal units (see below). The integration of the urban units into a Corporation was the subject of an enquiry in 1947. A Corporation Act is due to come before Parliament according to which all the existing local bodies except those of New Delhi are to be merged into a Corporation.

Estimated revenue for 1952-53 Rs. 351.2 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 350.2 lakhs.

The Government of India have made the following allotments among others for 1952-53 : Rs. 35,10,100 in all for construction of new buildings, extension of old buildings, and expansion of educational, medical and public health services. Construction of Basic school buildings Rs. 2,50,000; Rs. 66,000 for opening more refugee schools; Rs. 1,81,600 for X-ray laboratory at the silver Jubilee T.B. Hospital; Rs. 76,400 for expansion of Infectious Diseases Hospital; Rs. 1,30,000 for construction of health centres; Rs. 9,95,200 for quarters for police; Rs. 1,51,500 for implementation of State Employees Insurance Scheme; grant to Delhi University Rs. 15,00,000; Rs. 12,42,000 to Colleges in Delhi (inclusive of a grant of Rs. 3,00,000 to Jamia Milia Islamia for building more schools).

Greater Delhi

The Greater Delhi area comprises the following administrative units :—(1) New Delhi Municipal Committee, (2) Delhi Municipal Committee, (3) Civil Lines Notified Area, (4) Red Fort Notified Area, (5) Delhi Cantonment, (6) West Delhi Notified Area besides three other Notified Areas 7) District Board and (8) Shahdara Municipal Committee. These eleven units are responsible to the Chief Commissioner who is the head of the Delhi State.

The area is the same as before 574 miles. But the population has gone up to 1,743,992 according to the 1951 census.

New Delhi is an inflated officers' colony. The density of the population which is thin consists largely of Government officials. The density is only 45 persons per acre, as against 500 or more in Old Delhi. Apart from the lack of transport facilities, there are not enough post offices, schools or colleges, hospitals, libraries or recreation grounds. This is in striking contrast to Old Delhi which is amply provided with urban amenities though in a haphazard manner.

With the attainment of independence, there has been a phenomenal growth in the number of Government Departments under various Ministries, whose number has also increased as compared with the Government Departments under British rule. The strength of Parliament also exceeds that of any of the Central Legislatures during the pre-Independence days. With the greatly expanded Government activities and the stoppage of the exodus to Simla, provision for housing additional Government officials and ministerial staffs, as well as members of Parliament, had to be urgently taken in hand. Quite a number of new buildings have been commandeered by Government and allotted to officials, but these touch only the fringe of the problem. Urbanisation of several main thoroughfares has been under active consideration in conformity with the report of the New Delhi Development Committee. Urbanisation of Parliament Street and Minto Road is for instance considered quite urgent.

As for the staffs in the lower grade, the position is more acute. The following is a list of Government housing schemes in and around the Capital for the official classes :—Clerks' quarters, Vinay Nagar; Clerks' quarters, Timarpur; Peons' quarters, Sewa Nagar; Officers' flats, Man Nagar; Officers' flats, Cornwallis Road; Multi-storey flats near Purana Quila, Jorbaugh Nursery and Esaf Saral.

After the attainment of Independence in August 1947, various countries began to establish embassies in New Delhi, while the smaller nations either, enlarged their consular establishments to quasi-embassy level, or delegated extra powers to their representatives to act as envoys extraordinary or minister plenipotentiaries. In order to remove the congestion in various parts of New Delhi, the Government of India have thought it expedient to create neighbouring units and precincts to absorb the growing population. Among these units, one is to be entirely devoted to housing the foreign diplomatic missions and consular establishments—called the Diplomatic Enclave—and the locality chosen tentatively is an area covering about 385 acres in the south-west of New Delhi.

At present, the bigger Embassies and High Commissions, like those of U.K., U.S.A., France and Australia, occupy large bungalows and hutments, while a few others are housed in leading hotels. The tentative plan also provides for the organisation of an up-to-date shopping centre, besides modern roads and transport arrangements.

After partition Delhi became the focal point on which the refugees from Pakistan, especially from the N.-W.F.P., and the Punjab converged. This huge influx gave rise to stupendous problems of housing.

In order to accommodate this inflated population, the municipal authorities, with the help of the Central Government, embarked on the construction of numerous residential colonies in the immediate neighbourhood of Old and New Delhi. Most of these have their own shops, schools, hospitals and police stations. The following is a list of refugee housing schemes which have either been completed or are nearing completion :—

(1) Rajendar Nagar (N.D.N.E. Area); (2) Patel Nagar (Shadipur Extension); (3) Malkaganj; (4) Nizamuddin Village; (5) Nizamuddin Extension; (6) Jungpura Village Extension; (7) Kalkaji; (8) Kingsway (Camp Mud houses, Hudson Lines, Outram Lines, Reids Barracks); (9) Band-stand Area; (10) Lajpat Nagar; (11) Sheikh Sarai and (12) Azadpur.

The main railway station is the junction at Old Delhi, from where radiate the railway lines to the Punjab, U.P., Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The headquarters of the Northern Railway are located here.

The main industries are: cotton mills (four); hand and powerloom weaving; hosiery; pottery; flour mills; vegetable oil mills and expellers; paints and varnishes; rubber goods; imitation jewellery; copper and brass utensils; wire netting; sola hats; leather goods, and tanning industry.

A note on the scale of rehabilitation work may be added here. By December 1950, 15,300 houses were constructed at a cost of Rs. 414·27 lakhs; 2,300 shops at a cost of Rs. 76·11 lakhs; and 1,700 acres of land was developed at a cost of Rs. 260·8 lakhs.

HISTORY

The transfer of the capital of India from Calcutta to Delhi took place at the Delhi Durbar on December 12, 1911. It had long been recognised as necessary, in the interests of the whole of India, to de-provincialise the Government of India, but this ideal was unattainable as long as the Government of India were located in one Province, and in the capital of that Province—the seat of the pre-partition Bengal Government—for several months in every year. It was also desirable to free the Bengal Government from the close proximity of the Government of India which had been to the constant disadvantage of that Province. To achieve these two objects the removal of the capital from Calcutta was essential. The man who first advocated this change was Sir Henry Maine.

Various places had been discussed as possible capitals, but Delhi was by common consent the best of them all. Its central position and situation as a railway junction, added to its historical associations, told in its favour.

The foundation stone of the new capital was laid by King George V on December 15, 1911, the finally selected site being on the eastern slopes of the hills to the south of Delhi on the fringe of the tract occupied by the Delhi of the past. The land chosen is free from liability to flood, has a natural drainage, and is not man worn. It is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment, and the site is near the existing town of Old Delhi.

Plan and Architecture

A Town-Planning Committee, appointed to advise Government, submitted its report in March, 1913, with a plan of the lay-out and work was begun in accordance with that Report. The central point of interest in the lay-out, which gives the motif of the whole, is Government House (now Rashtrapati Bhuvan) and two large blocks of Secretariats. This Government centre was given a position at Raisina Hill near the centre of the new city. Sir Edwin Lutyens was the architect for the Bhuvan and Sir Herbert Baker for the Secretariats. The former building was estimated to cost approximately Rs. 140 lakhs and the latter groups were originally estimated at some Rs. 124 lakhs.

In October, 1912, by proclamation, there was constituted an administrative enclave of Delhi under a Chief Commissioner. This enclave was entirely taken from the Delhi district of the Punjab and its total area was 574 square miles.

The plans of the New Capital allowed for a population within it of 70,000. Sites were allotted for forty Ruling Princes and Chiefs to build houses for their own occupation during their visits to the capital and several of these habitations were erected.

There was, as regards architecture, a prolonged "battle of the styles". Finally, to use the language of the architect, they decided "to express within the limit of the medium and of the powers of its users, the ideal and the fact of British rule in India, of which New Delhi must ever be the monument." The inspiration of the designs is manifestly Western, as is that of British rule, but they combine with it distinctive Indian features without abandoning the architect's aim to avoid doing violence to the principles of structural fitness and artistic unity.

Cost of Scheme

It was at first tentatively estimated that the cost of the new capital would be four million sterling and that sum was given in the original despatch of the Government of India on the subject. Various factors afterwards increased the amount, the chief of these being the immense rise in prices after the First World War, and the Legislative Assembly was informed by Government that the revised estimates then amounted to 1,307 lakhs of rupees. This amount included allowances for building new Legislative Chambers and Hostels for Members of the Indian Legislature, which were not allowed for in the earlier estimates.

The New Capital Enquiry Committee, in its report estimated the total expenditure at Rs. 1,292 lakhs including Rs. 42 lakhs for loss by exchange.

The Project Estimate contained certain items such as land, residences, water-supply, electric light and power, and irrigation on which recoveries in the form of rate or taxes would in addition to meeting current expenditure, partially at any rate cover the interest on the capital outlay, whilst there were other items on which some return on account of the sale of leases, general taxes and indirect receipts was secured.

The project, after being completed and closed, was reopened in 1933-34. This became necessary owing to the need to increase residential accommodation for officers and staff and was facilitated by a period of cheap money. Government utilised the occasion for extending the residential accommodation for visiting members of the Indian Legislature. The expenditure on the construction of New Delhi was Rs. 21,91,15,501 upto the end of 1945-46.

So far as the occupation of New Delhi was concerned, the Secretariats were transferred from Calcutta in October 1924, the offices of the Accountant-General, Central Revenues, and the headquarters of the Royal Air Force in India in the winters of 1924-25 and 1925-26. The original programme of residential buildings for Government officers and staff of various grades were then nearly completed. The whole of the civil side of Government moved from Old Delhi into their quarters in the new Secretariats on coming down from Simla in 1926. The Viceroy took up his residence in the new Government House on December 23, 1929. The Viceroy until then had resided during the Delhi season at Viceregal Lodge in Old Delhi. The Government of India in 1927 devoted special consideration to the question whether their ordinary annual 5 months' residence in Delhi should be extended each year to 7 months; and early in 1928 decided in consultation with the India Office to endeavour to stay in Delhi for half of each year, the new order being introduced for trial in 1928 by keeping the Secretariat in New Delhi till mid-April and bringing it down from Simla again in mid-October. The experiment was not very successful and was not repeated till 1932-33, when Retrenchment Committees had strongly recommended a longer stay in Delhi in order to extract rent for a longer period from the seasonal official occupants of its residential buildings, the rents in Delhi being higher than those for residences in Simla. An early descent from Simla was postponed in the autumn of 1934 on account of a report by the Public Health Commissioner on the general unhealthiness of the Winter Capital in October.

Health Measure

There was sixteen years ago an increase in malaria bearing mosquitoes and consequential fever in New Delhi. This led to a special inquiry in 1936. The inquiry showed that both Old and New Delhi were ringed about with prolific mosquito breeding places, one of the worst being the area utilized for sewage outfall. The water borne sewage of both Old and New cities is dealt with in a farm which, when the new city was built, was placed immediately outside its southern boundary. The Government of India after the 1926 inquiry were forced to adopt a new scheme for the removal of the farm to a more distant site and chose one some four miles further away from the city. Anti-malaria operations on a large scale, scientifically directed, were simultaneously undertaken, the estimate of their cost being Rs. 14 lakhs. Improvements in the water-supply of the new Capital with a view to a larger population being retained in it during the summer was also effected.

The Improvement Trust was instituted in 1937, its duties being to provide for the expansion of the new capital, including both old and new cities and urgently to deal with the insanitary overcrowding of the old city, a problem arising from the rapid increase of population and influx of refugees.

An area of over 6,500 acres has already been brought under the various schemes of the Trust, such as slum clearing and housing, at a cost of over Rs. 200 lakhs. In 1943 a new municipal authority designated West Delhi Notified Area Committee was constituted to meet the expanded civic needs. There are nine members on it all of whom are officials.

When the residential buildings in New Delhi were about to be designed, the Government of India issued orders that they were to be "for cold weather occupation only." This rule was followed. The general principle embodied in the design of the houses was that of planning them to capture as much warmth from the sun as possible. Secretariat, residential bungalows and staff quarters are largely inappropriate for hot weather occupation.

The Government of India in 1927 approved a scheme for the encouragement of Indian artists by providing facilities for the decoration of certain buildings in New Delhi. The outlines of the scheme are briefly as follows. A certain number of domes and ceilings in the New Secretariat Buildings at Delhi suitable for decoration were selected. The various schools of art in India, as well as individual artists, were invited through local Governments, to send in small scale designs for approval by a Committee. After approval by the Committee both as regards the design and colour the pictures were to be drawn out and painted to full size on canvas, and if finally approved by the Committee, fixed according to the marouflage process *in situ*. Other techniques, such as fresco or tempera, were optional. Artists or schools of art, who sent in small scale drawings, had to bear the initial expense of preparing them. When these were approved by the Committee, the out-of-pocket expenses would be paid in addition to honorarium. Government undertook to pay for the finished pictures done from approved sketches but gave no guarantee that the finished paintings would permanently be preserved. Government intimated that historical or allegorical subjects would be given preference over religious ones and English artists living in India were barred from competition, the work being strictly reserved to Indian artists. Numerous artists submitted designs, especially those of Western India, and with such satisfactory results that the specially appointed Expert Committee approved of nearly all.

The Duke of Connaught laid the foundation stone of the All-India War Memorial in February 1921. The place is a fine position in the centre of the circular Princes' Park. The memorial was formally inaugurated by Lord Irwin in February, 1931, in the presence of representatives of every unit of the army in India, of the Royal Air Force and of a large concourse of official and other spectators.

The New City was the scene of notable and elaborate inauguration ceremonies in February, 1931. The first of these was the unveiling of four "Dominion Columns" suitably placed about the great place between the two Secretariat blocks. The columns are of red stone, surmounted each by a gilded merchantman of the old style in full sail. The columns are designed to resemble the historic ones erected in various parts of the land by Asoka and were presented by Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The first two and fourth of these Dominions sent their own representatives to perform the ceremony of unveiling. New Zealand nominated a Member of the Government of India to act in her behalf for the same purpose.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner, Shanker Prasad, I.C.S.
Chief Minister, Brahm Perkash.
Education Minister, Shafiqur Rehman Kidwai.
Health Minister, Dr. Sushila Nayar.
Chief Secretary, L. J. Johnson, I.C.S.
Home Secretary, Y. N. Varma, P.C.S.
Secretary (Local Self-Government), K. K. Sharma, I.A.S.
Development Secretary, Govind H. Seth.
Finance Secretary, D. S. Nakra.
Secretary, Judicial-cum-Legislative, M L. Vijh, P.C.S.
Under-Secretary (Appointments), P.H. B. Wilkins.
Under-Secretary (Finance), M. L. Chopra.
Deputy Commissioner, Rameshwar Dayal, I.A.S.
Additional District Magistrates, H. S. Dhillon and J. B. Tandon.
Secretary, Notified Area Committee, G. L. Mittal.
Magistrates, 1st Class, Abhey Raj Singh; R. S. Dewan; M. L. Batra; J. D. Sharma; Aziz Shafi; Gopal Saran Das; Raja Lal Gupta.
Resident Magistrate, New Delhi, Atam Parkash Bagal.
Lady Magistrate, 1st Class, Mrs. K. Pahwa.
Revenue Officer, and Executive Officer and Secretary to the District Board, P. N. Bhanot.
Treasury Officer, Major P. C. Mukherjee.
Development Officer, Bhag Singh.

Judicial

District and Sessions Judge, S. S. Daulat, I.C.S.
First Additional Sessions Judge, Vacant.
Second Additional Sessions Judge, Des Raj Pahwa.
Senior Sub-Judge, Mohinder Singh Matharu.
Commercial Sub-Judge, Des Raj Pahwa.
Judge, Small Cause Court, Y. L. Taneja.
Additional Judge, Small Cause Court, Rameshwar Dial.
Administrative Sub-Judge, Chetan Das Jain.

The soil is fertile. Rice is the principal crop of which Manipur exports a fair quantity. Handloom weaving is a popular industry throughout the State and Manipuri cloth of various picturesque and indigenous designs, is in demand throughout India and even outside. Efforts are in progress to revitalize this cottage industry.

The administrative machinery under the former State Government was archaic and ineffective and has therefore been reorganised.

The Budget figures for Income and Expenditure for 1952-53 were Rs. 29,79,000 and Rs. 75,03,400 respectively.

The Planning Commission have tentatively accepted a ceiling of Rs. 1.5 crores for the following Development schemes in Manipur under the Five-Year Plan. They are Forest Development scheme, Medical Development scheme, Agricultural Development scheme, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Development scheme, Education Development scheme and Communication Development scheme. Over and above the aforesaid schemes, the following schemes are also contemplated to be taken up under the Five-Year Plan, namely Hydro-Electric Supply scheme, Water Supply scheme for the town of Imphal and rural water supply scheme. Arrangements for the implementation of these schemes during 1952-53 are now in progress.

With a view to intensifying the " Grow More Food " Campaign improved seeds of Rabi, Boro and other high yielding seeds, Gram seeds, Potato seeds and Mustard seeds were distributed to the cultivators during the current year. Fruit grafts and seedlings also were distributed both in the hills and valley areas of the State. About 700 acres of waste land have been settled with cultivators and brought under cultivation during the current year. Another about 3,000 acres of waste land is now under survey and is expected to be settled with landless cultivators shortly.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Chief Commissioner and District Magistrate, E. P. Moon, I.C.S.
Development and Revenue Commissioner, Shamsundar Lal Dhar.
Secretary to the Government, P. C. Deb.
Judicial Commissioner, Thakur Laxminarian.
District and Sessions Judge, L. Ibungohal Singh.
Deputy Commissioner and Additional District Magistrate, M. N. Phukon.
Superintendent of Police, S. Palit.
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. A. C. Kapur.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries, H. Iboyaima Singh.
Principal, Dhanamanjuri College, S. N. Chatterji.

TRIPURA

Tripura is one of the oldest Hindu States in India. It is bounded on the north by the Sylhet and Cachar Districts, on the west by Sylhet, Tipperah and Noakhali Districts, on the south by the Chittagong and Noakhali Districts and on the east by Lushai and Chittagong Hill tracts. The major portion of the State is hilly and full of jungles.

The area of the State is 4,049 sq. miles, and the population according to the 1951 census 649,930. The increase over 1941 is 26·7 per cent. The number of refugees is 100,251. Hence the net increase is only 7·1 per cent. Today the density is 158 while in 1941 it was 124.

The agricultural wealth of the State consists of paddy, jute, cotton, tea and fruit such as pineapple, jackfruit, etc., while forests yield timber, firewood and charcoal. Paddy is the main source of revenue.

The State is divided into ten administrative Divisions—Sadar, Khowai, Kailashahar, Dharmanagar, Sonamura, Udaypur, Belonia, Sabroom, Kamalpur and Amarpur.

Sadar Division has a population of 225,035 (1941) and is divided into ten Tahsils—Sadar, Puranagartala, Banutia, Mohanpur, Simna, Ishenchandranagar, Kamalasagar, Takarjala, Bishalgar, Charilam.

Khowai Division has a population of 60,866 and is divided into three Tahsils—Khowai, Kalyanpur and Asharambari.

Kailashahar Division has a population of 74,004 and is divided into three Tahsils—Kailashahar, Fatickroy and Kanchanpur.

Dharmanagar Division has a population of 68,053 and is divided into four Tahsils—Dharmanagar, Brojendranagar, Kurti and Longai.

Sonamura Division has a population of 44,270 and is divided into five Tahsils—Sonamura, Kathalia, Bakshanagar, Dhanpur and Mantinagar.

Udaypur Division has a population of 54,446 and is divided into two Tahsils—Radhakishorepore and Salgarah.

Belonia Division has a population of 41,429 and is divided into seven Tahsils—Belonia, Rajnagar, Radhanagar, Puranrajbari, Sidhinagar, Hrishyamukh and Muhuripur.

Sabroom Division has a population of 22,839 and is divided into five Tahsils—Sabroom, Manu, Amlighat, Samarendraganj and Gorakapa.

Kamalpur Division has a population of 29,131 and is divided into two Tahsils—Kamalpur and Kulai.

Amarpur Division has a population of 29,858 and is divided into three Tahsils—Birganj, Omphi and Dumboornagar.

The Chief Commissioner who is the head of the State, is assisted by three Secretaries, each in charge of several Departments.

There is also a District Magistrate, and for each of the Divisions an S.D.O. On the judicial side there is a Judicial Commissioner's Court which is the highest court in the State. There is also a District Court, and in seven out of the ten Divisions a Munsif Court.

The Electoral College has a total strength of 30. Out of this the Congress won 9 seats, Communists 12, Ganatantrik Sangh 3 and Independents 6.

ADMINISTRATION

Chief Commissioner, V. Nanjappa, I.C.S.
District Magistrate, R. Ghosh, I.A.S.
Secretaries, R. K. Dev Varma ; N. L. Dev Varma ; S. C. Ghosh, B.L.
Dy. Secretaries, P. K. Dev Varma ; H. K. Dev Varma, B.A.
Assistant Secretary, C. R. Bhattacharjee, B.L.
Director of Health Services, H. P. Banerjee.
Director of Agriculture, Vacant.
Director, Relief & Rehabilitation, S. K. Roy.
Director of Civil Supply, Vacant.
Director of Procurement, A. K. Bhattacharjee.
Conservator of Forest, Vacant.
Executive Engineer, A. K. Sen, B.E.
Superintendent of Police, G. P. Ghosh.
Commandant, Armed Police Bn., Major H. K. Dev Varman.
Legal Remembrancer, C. Deb Choudhury.
Revenue Officer, N. N. Choudhury.
Registrar, Tripura Secretariat, B. K. Sen Gupta.
Superintendent of Press, B. C. De.
Inspector of Schools, K. B. Das Gupta, M.A., B.L.
Census & Statistical Officer, C. Paul, M.Com.
Labour Officer, B. C. Halder, B.L.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Vindhya Pradesh lies between 20° 30′ and 26° 15′ N. latitude and 78° 15′ and 82° 50′ E. longitude. It now includes 25 Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand States of which Rewa is the biggest. The States are besides Rewa : Ajaigarh, Baraundha, Bijawar, Chhatarpur, Charkhari, Datia, Maihar, Nagod, Orchha, Panna (Salute States) and Alipura, Bhaisunda, Garrauli, Gaurihar, Jaso, Kamta Rajaula, Khaniadhana, Kothi, Lugasi, Naigawan-Rebai, Pahra, Paldeo, Sohawal, Taraon (Non-salute States).

Originally Vindhya Pradesh was composed of 35 States of which the following 10 were transferred to Uttar Pradesh on 25th January 1950 : Samthar, Sarila, Jigni, Bihat, Banka Pahari, Baoni, Beri, Dhurwai, Tori Fatehpur and Bijna.

Vindhya Pradesh lies between Uttar Pradesh in the north and east and Madhya Pradesh in the south. On the west lies Madhya Bharat.

The population of the State is 3,577,431 according to the 1951 census, and the area 24,600 square miles. Hindus form an overwhelming majority of the population. The prevailing languages are Hindi and dialects called Baghelkhandi and Bundelkhandi. The main occupation of the people is agriculture. The capital of the State is Rewa.

There are 8 districts sub-divided into 31 Tehsils. Rewa, Satna, Shahdol and Sidhi districts form Baghelkhand Division, while Bundelkhand Division comprises the Districts of Datia, Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur and Panna, each Division being under a Commissioner.

The following table gives the population of each of the districts according to the 1951 census :

Name of District	Population according to 1951 census
Rewa	636,646
Satna	554,820
Sidhi	664,388
Shahdol	650,238
Panna	258,563
Chhatarpur	482,614
Tikamgarh	365,947
Datia	164,215

The soil is poor and bears only average crops. Wheat, Gram, Barley, Linseed, etc., are grown in the spring and Rice, Maize, Saman, Kodon, Cotton, Bajra, etc., in the autumn. Irrigation is mainly by bandhs and wells.

MINERALS

Vindhya Pradesh has large mineral resources. The State is richly endowed with coal and building stone, especially limestone. Large deposits of Corundum are found in the Sidhi District. The diamonds of Panna are well known. Other minerals and raw materials of economic importance, so far known to exist in this area, are iron ore, copper ore, lead ore, yellow ochre, felspar, fireclay, and bauxite.

Geologists believe that fresh minerals may be found in the State as many minerals not yet found here are known to occur in other parts of India in similar formation. There are good prospects for the manufacture of cement, glass, paper, aluminium, heavy chemicals and synthetic petrol.

The exploitation of the centuries-old diamond mines of Panna by scientific devices is soon to be taken in hand under the guidance of two foreign experts. The services of these two experts, Mr. Roydon Harrison, consulting engineer of the Anglo-American Corporation and Dr. A. E. Waters, a geologist attached to the De Beers Group of Africa mines, have been lent to the Panna Diamond Mining Syndicate. The machinery, which is of the latest type is installed at Panna. It is capable of handling 250 tons of ore in an eight-hour day. Extensive study of ore from Panna mines by the geologists of the Central Government has shown that its diamond content is one carat in four tons of rock, and they believe that the deposits are commercially workable.

FORESTS

There are extensive forests which produce excellent timber. Enough bamboos and bagal grass are also available for making paper pulp. Tender leaves used for making bidis are also found in abundance. There is a shellac factory at Umaria in Shahdol District.

The jungles in the south-east are famous for their big game. Tigers are met with in considerable numbers, as also bears, panthers and wild buffaloes while Sambhar, Chikara and Roj abound.

COMMUNICATIONS

The State is not well served by railways and communication is mostly by road. Satna (32 miles) is the railway station for Rewa, the capital of the State, and is situated on the Central Railway. Another section of the Central Railway between Manikpur and Jhansi passes through a few villages in the Bundelkhand Division. The Katni-Bilaspur section of the Eastern Railway passes through the southern District (Shahdol) of the State for a distance of 138 miles.

There are not many metalled roads, and parts in the interior are sometimes cut off from one another during the monsoon. All the district towns are connected by road.

ARCHÆOLOGY

There are a number of places of archæological interest in the State, chief among them being the Khajraho and Orchha temples, the Bandhogarh Fort, Chandreha and Manda, Bir Singh Palace, Datia, Jahangir Mahal with a flower garden at Orchha, the source of the Narbada River at Amarkantak, and the Jain temples at Sonagir. There are numerous waterfalls the most picturesque among them being the Chachai and Keoti in the old Rewa State.

EDUCATION

The percentage of literacy is only 6 because of vast unopened tracts and the existence of aboriginals like Gonds. The number of educational institutions is increasing every year. A feature of the education in Vindhya Pradesh is that not only primary education, but education upto and including the high school sections is free throughout.

There is one Post-Graduate College which also conducts Law Classes at Rewa, one Degree College at Chhatarpur, one Intermediate College at Tikamgarh, 14 High Schools, 31 A.V.M. Schools, 160 Hindi Middle Schools, about 1,450 Primary Schools, two Teachers' Training Schools and one Technical Institute. In addition there are 12 Night Schools and some special schools. 300 Primary Schools, two High Schools and one C.T. have just been opened and it is proposed to open one Model School and to introduce Basic Education in two institutions. The approximate number of students in the educational institutions in Vindhya Pradesh is 91,000.

For 1952-53 budget estimated receipts were Rs. 3,41,94,000 and expenditure Rs. 3,32,45,000 thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 9,49,000. There was no increase in the existing taxes and no proposal to levy new ones. The surplus was ascribed to the Central subsidy which amounted to Rs. 95 lakhs. Allotments are for forests Rs. 2,50,000 ; for building Rs. 2,00,000 ; electrification Rs. 8,00,000 ; purchase of food grains Rs. 50 lakhs ; for purchase and equipment of Gandhi Memorial Hospital Rs. 5,15,000.

POLITICAL SET-UP

Vindhya Pradesh became a Centrally administered area under a Chief Commissioner on January 1, 1950 and is now listed as a Part C State under the new Constitution.. The posts of Rajpramukh and Up-Rajpramukh were abolished on that date.

A Lieutenant Governor was appointed for this State and he took over from 1st of March 1952. In accordance with the provisions of Government Part C States Act, 1951, Vindhya Pradesh Legislature consisting of 60 members has been formed.

There is a Judicial Commissioner's Court presided over by a Judicial Commissioner assisted by two Additional Judicial Commissioners.

In the Legislative Assembly which has a total strength of 60, the Congress has 41 seats, Socialists 10, K.M.P. 3, Jan Sangh 2, Rama Rajya Parishad 2, and Independents 2.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Lieutenant Governor, K. Santhanam.
Chief Minister, Shambhoo Nath Shukla.
Minister for Justice and Planning, Gopal Saran Singh.
Minister for Home, Lala Ram Bajpai.
Minister for Industries & Civil Supplies, Dan Bahadur Singh.
Minister for Social Services, Mahendra Kumar Manav.
Chief Secretary, M. K. Kher, I.A.S.
Secretary to Lt. Governor, P. K. Chakravarty.
Judicial Commissioner, H. R. Krishnan, I.C.S.
Additional Judicial Commissioner, Pancholi Chhatar Singh, B.A., LL.B.
Inspector-General of Police, Hiranand, I.P.
Finance Secretary, M. S. Venkatram.
Judicial Secretary, M. P. Shrivastava, M.A., LL.B.
Revenue Secretary, Syed Sifat Ali.
Deputy Secretary, Commerce and Industries, R. D. Singh, M.A.
Deputy Secretary, Revenue, M. P. Goswami, M.A. LL.B.
Deputy Secretary, Home, Raghavendra Prasad, B.A., LL.B.
Director of Food and Civil Supplies and Ex-officio Secretary to Government in Food and Civil Supplies Department, Ganga Prasad Jain, M.A., LL.B.
Commissioner, Baghelkhand, Kanhaiya Lal Pancholi, I.A.S.
Commissioner, Bundelkhand, Seth Badri Prasad.
Commissioner, Sales Tax and Excise, A. K. Tankha, B.Sc.
Director of Medical and Health Services, N. C. Kapoor, M.B.B.S.
Chief Engineer, T. C. Gue, B.Sc., B.E.
Chief Conservator of Forests, S. L. Dube.
Director of Education, A. P. Mathur, M.Sc., D.Sc., D.I.C. (London).
Principal, Durbar College, Dr. J. K. Das Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. (London).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(*For members of Assembly see under General Election*).

SCHEDULED CASTES AND TRIBES

THE new Constitution provides for special safeguards for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes. The President has defined by means of an order who the Scheduled Castes and Tribes are. A similar list of Backward Classes has to wait the detailed findings of the Census Commission. For the Scheduled Castes the safeguards take the form, broadly speaking, of reservation of seats in the lower houses and of vacancies in Government services. For the Scheduled Tribes there is a sort of autonomy in parts of Assam, Tribal Councils to watch their interests in some States, while in other States Ministers have been appointed to take charge of Tribal affairs. There are also special grants to be used exclusively for uplift work. All these special provisions may come up for review by a Commission appointed by the President at any time within ten years after the commencement of the new Constitution. Meanwhile there is an official with the Central Government who is to report to the President from time to time on the working of these provisions. A commission may also be appointed to look into the case of backward classes.

The number of people coming under the definition Scheduled Castes is about 49.8 millions, and of Scheduled Tribes about 17.9 millions.

The following table gives the distribution of the Scheduled Tribes over the territory of the Union:—

Statement 1.

—	Estimated Population as on the 1st March, 1950 (In Lakhs)
Assam excluding Tribal Areas thereof	6·82
Autonomous Districts—	
United Khasi-Jaintia Hills ..	3·25
Garo Hills	2·07
Lushai Hills	1·63
Naga Hills	2·02
North Cachar Hills	0·36
Mikir Hills	0·99
Total	17·14

Statement 2.

Name of State	Estimated Population as on the 1st March, 1950 (In Lakhs)
Part A.	
Bihar	42·10
Bombay	30·37
Madhya Pradesh	24·59
Madras	5·96
Orissa	29·25
Punjab	0·15
West Bengal	11·77
Part B.	
Hyderabad	2·37
Madhya Bharat	9·49
Mysore	0·10
Rajasthan	4·47
Saurashtra	0·73
Travancore-Cochin	0·23
Total (Parts A and B)	161·58
Grand Total	178·72

The 49·8 million Scheduled Castes are distributed as follows (number in lakhs): Assam 4·18, Bihar 52·86, Bombay 27·97, Madhya Pradesh 29·29, Madras 89·14, Orissa 21·57, Punjab 20·79, Uttar Pradesh 119·17, West Bengal 41·25, Hyderabad 31·21, Madhya Bharat 13·62, Mysore 15·45, PEPSU 5·59, Rajasthan 15·00, Saurashtra 2·67, Travancore-Cochin 8·61.

ORIGIN

It was during the Round Table Conference held in London, before the 1935 Government of India Act was finally drafted, that Dr. Ambedkar suggested the term "Scheduled Caste" for all those depressed class people who were not only backward socially, economically and politically but who also suffered from the social disabilities derived from untouchability. The Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assembly) Orders 1936 give a list of officially recognized Scheduled Castes. Similarly, the aboriginal tribes which were termed Animists in the census of 1911, Forest and Hill Tribes in the census of 1921, Primitive Tribes in the census of 1931 and Backward Tribes in the 13th Schedule of Government of India (Provincial Legislative Assembly) Order 1936 and finally Tribals in the census of 1941 are now called Scheduled Tribes according to the new Constitution.

It is comparatively easy to define a Scheduled Caste as its distinguishing feature is untouchability but it is more difficult to lay down a uniform criterion for a Scheduled Tribe.

The main object of listing these Castes and Tribes separately in the Government of India Act of 1935 and the present Constitution was to give them special political representation and educational and other facilities.

Every State has a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the granting of educational and other facilities. But for political representation the list contained in the Schedule 13 of the Government of India Act (Provincial Legislative Assembly) Orders 1936 was followed by all the States so far as Provincial Assemblies and Councils were concerned. The Indian States, prior to the advent of Independence, however, had lists which were haphazardly compiled.

So, when the new Constitution was on the anvil, it was decided that a thorough going list for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be prepared.

SAFEGUARDS

The Constitution of India has laid down certain safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes or the weaker sections of the people. In a chapter on Fundamental Rights, under Articles 15, 16 and 17, it has been stated that the State shall not discriminate between any citizens on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. This does not prevent the State, however, from framing rules for the reservation of seats in the legislature or of appointments in the public services in favour of any class which is not adequately represented. Similarly, under Article 19, the right to freedom is circumscribed by authorising the State to place reasonable restrictions for the protection of the interests of Scheduled Tribes. Under the directive principles of policy, under part 4, Article 46 of the Constitution, it is said that the State should promote the educational, economic and political interests of the weaker section of the people and in particular the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Under Article 17 untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form forbidden. Article 25 empowers the State to throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character. Article 29 provides that no citizen can be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or aided by it on grounds of religion, race, caste or language.

Consequently, it has been laid down under Article 164, that in the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare who may, in addition, be in charge of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or any other work of allied nature while in the Part B State of Madhya Bharat there will similarly be a Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare who may, in addition, be in charge of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes or any other work of allied interest. The VIth and VIIth Schedules of the Constitution under Article 244 also provide for the administration and control of Schedule areas and Scheduled Tribes and of the Tribal areas in Assam by providing Tribe Advisory Councils for Tribal areas. For the promotion of the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and Schedule areas, provision has been made under Article 275 for grants-in-aid to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund of India for such schemes of development as may be undertaken by the States with the approval of the Government of India for raising the administration of the Schedule areas of the State to the same level as that of the other areas of the State. Special provision for grants-in-aid has been made in the case of Assam.

Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madras and Orissa.

In the Tribal areas in Assam District or Regional Councils have to be set up for each autonomous region. Three-fourths of the members have to be elected on a basis of adult franchise.

REPRESENTATION IN LEGISLATURES

Seats are reserved in the House of the People under Article 330 and 332 for Scheduled Castes and for Scheduled Tribes including the Tribal areas and autonomous districts of Assam. The number of seats reserved in any State shall bear the same proportion to the total number of seats allotted to that State in the House of the People as the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State or the part of the State bears to the total population of the State. Similarly in the Legislative Assembly of every State seats are reserved. The reservation of seats in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. The representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the House of the People and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States by nomination shall also cease after ten years.

Under these provisions 72 seats in the House of the People and 477 in the States Legislatures have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes, and 26 seats in the House of the People and 192 in the State Legislatures for the Tribes.

The claims of members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration under Article 335 in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State consistently with the maintenance of the efficiency of the administration.

In order to investigate all matters regarding these safeguards for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Anglo-Indians, provision has been made in the Constitution under Article 338 for the appointment of a special officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who is required to report to the President upon the working of these safeguards at such intervals as the President may direct and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament. Articles 339 and 340 provide for the appointment of a Commission by the President any time but within the expiration of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution to report on the administration of Schedule areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the States of Parts A and B. The same Articles also provide for the appointment of a Commission to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes and the difficulties under which they labour and to make recommendations as to the steps to be taken to remove such difficulties and to improve their conditions, and the grants that should be made for this purpose by the Union or any State.

Now for the purposes of preparing a list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it has been laid down under Articles 339, 341 and 342 that the President, in consultation with the Governor or Rajpramukh of the State, by public notification, specify the castes, races or tribes to be deemed as Scheduled Castes and specify the Scheduled Tribes to be deemed as Scheduled Tribes. Parliament alone may, by law, include or exclude from this list Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. The notification of such lists by the President cannot be varied by any subsequent notifications.

This was done through the following orders: The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950; the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Part C States) Order, 1951; the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950; the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) (Part C States) Order, 1951.

SCHEDULED CASTE DISABILITIES

The main problem of Scheduled Castes is the social disabilities based on untouchability which is deep-rooted in the structure of Hindu society. The Legislative measures making untouchability a cognizable offence and enjoining entry into common Hindu temples have been enacted in Part A States as the Removal of Social Disabilities Act and the Temple Entry Act; and they have been applied to some of the Part B States as well where the Scheduled Castes are badly treated. For instance, there are some Part B and Part C States where they are not allowed to put on shoes, ride on horseback or put on the more expensive type of clothes or silver and gold ornaments, while in many places the Scheduled Castes are not allowed to draw water from the well. Inter-caste dining or inter-caste marriages are out of question.

Propaganda by non-official agencies like the Harijan Sewak Sangh and the Congress has softened down the custom and the habit of untouchability to a considerable extent. Legislative measures helped in keeping up the tempo of the propaganda. Ultimately, it will be the propaganda and the public opinion created by it that will put an end to untouchability of every kind. As a result of scholarships and other privileges granted to them the Scheduled Castes are coming into their own and are supplying leadership for the community. There are, for instance, Ministers in Cabinets and Members of Parliament from Scheduled Castes. Similarly, in the Government services they are beginning to make headway and some have reached the upper ranks of services. The worst sufferers are those members of Scheduled Castes who are at the bottom of the social order and are considered as untouchables even among untouchables, castes like Bhangis, Mehtars, Valmikis and Mangs, and so on. That is to say those who are mainly engaged as scavengers or sweepers or in the so-called unclean work of removing dead animals, etc. It is very difficult to persuade these people to take to education or lead a decent life and also to provide them with decent houses. The period of ten years stipulated in the Constitution may not be long enough to educate them socially and raise them to the level of the other sections of society.

SCHEDULED TRIBES

Different Scheduled Tribes belong to different strata of culture and have different habits, customs and modes of life. The main characteristics which are common to all Scheduled Tribes are, isolation from other communities, primitive life, belief in sorcery and black magic, nomadic habits, and love of drink and dance. It is mostly on hill tops, or valleys or forest areas that the Scheduled Tribes have their habitation. They have been neglected both by Government and society in general who have, nevertheless, exploited them and, ultimately drove them into the forest regions of the country. The problem is, therefore, quite different from that of the Scheduled Castes. The foreign Christian Missionaries have tried to improve their lot by starting missions amongst them as a result of which some leaders like Mr. Jaipal Singh, M.P., have come forward and qualified themselves for membership of Parliament. There are very few educated or socially conscious people among the Scheduled Tribes who can take their due share in the work of State Assemblies, much less in Government services. It was very recently that non-official organisations have sprung up in the country for doing ameliorative work among them at the instance of the late Shri Thakkar Bapa who had organised Associations in some States with the help of grants from different State Governments. It is only the beginning, and there is enormous uphill work to be done before they can catch up with the rest of society. Without adequate support in men and money it is doubtful if this work can be accomplished within a period of ten years stipulated in the Constitution.

In this connection the Bharatiya Adamjati Sevak Sangh to which all other institutions doing tribal welfare work are affiliated is doing much useful work.

Backward classes can be classified and listed only after the findings of 1951 census are available. It will not be easy to list these people as the general condition of the majority of the people in India is also backward, educationally and economically. It will, therefore, be very difficult for the State to provide adequate funds for the improvement of these classes.

In view of the importance and urgency of the problem of tribal welfare, the Government of India was expected to convene towards the end of May a conference of representatives of States, members of Parliament and States Assemblies representing the tribal people, anthropologists and social workers, to formulate the right approach in tackling the problem and to discuss welfare schemes of the Centre and the States.

The Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Mr. L. M. Shrikant, has submitted to the President a 200-page report giving a comprehensive review of the position of the tribal people, measures of uplift undertaken since the inauguration of the new Constitution and the programme of work to be implemented in the coming years in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution.

This report would be placed on the table of the House of the People and debated during its first session.

In a circular sent to the States Governments and representatives of the tribal people, the Special Commissioner elicited from them information on what agencies and what schemes of tribal welfare should be chosen for utilising the grants-in-aid made by the Central Government under Article 275 of the Constitution.

Classification of tribes according to linguistic, cultural and racial affinities, tribal economy, social structure of the tribal people, the problem of education and dialects, health and hygiene and training in leadership are other important questions on which information was elicited by the Central Government.

In 1951-52 a sum of Rs. 1·75 crores was granted to Part A and B States for promoting the welfare of Scheduled Tribes; and for 1952-53 a provision of Rs. 1·80 crores has been made. For the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Part C States a sum of Rs. 24 lakhs has been provided.

It may be added as a post-script, a five-year development plan for the tribal areas of Assam (8 lakhs of people living in an area of 40,000 sq. miles) estimated to cost Rs. 3 crores, has been approved by the Planning Commission.

A major portion of this expenditure, nearly Rs. 1·35 crores, would be spent on development of roads. The road development programme will be co-ordinated with the programme for strategic roads likely to be drawn up at the instance of the Ministry of Defence.

It is proposed to spend Rs. 65 lakhs on medical facilities and public health, Rs. 48 lakhs on education, Rs. 32 lakhs on agriculture and Rs. 20 lakhs on forests. Rs. 83·5 lakhs will be required to implement the first stage of the two-year programme.

From the point of view of the existing production the area can be divided into three distinct categories. These are: (1) an area of about 2,000 square miles with a population of 60,000 which is self-sufficient or has even surplus production; (2) an area of 3,700 square miles with a population of 100,000 which has average production and (3) the balance of about 34,000 square miles with a population of 5,38,000 which is a deficit area.

At present paddy forms the major crop of the area and it is also the staple food of the people so long as it is available. Millet and maize are next in importance and are grown extensively in the region. Wheat and barley are grown only in some localised areas where climatic conditions are favourable. Next to cereals, the tribal people are accustomed to root crops such as kachu, sweet potato and yams which are cultivated. They are also found in wild condition.

In the road development programme, it is contemplated to build nearly 1,400 miles of road in the Mishimi Hills, Abor Hills, Subansiri area, Sela Sub-Agency, Tirap Hills and Naga Hills.

Development of medical and public health services includes opening of 10 hospitals and 30 dispensaries, education and training of students, appointment of malaria and vaccination staff and supply of drugs and medical instruments. It also includes the establishment of a leper colony.

Expenditure on education includes opening of primary and secondary schools, both of the middle and high standard, and also vocational training schools. Emphasis is laid on the establishment of technical schools which are proposed to be opened in each of the six subdivisions in the area.

On agricultural development, the major programme covers the introduction of permanent cultivation in the form of both terrace and wet rice cultivation. Introduction of new and commercial cash crops, supply of improved varieties of seeds, training of agriculturists in improved manurial and cultural practices, supply of tools and implements form other important aspects of the programme. The existing sericultural activity in the area has to be promoted, and the plan makes a provision for setting up a fully equipped central farm at Pasighat. In view of the future possibilities of sericulture among the tribal people, it is also considered necessary to provide for demonstration and seed-supply centres in the area.

For 1951-52, the provision made in the plan for the development schemes of the tribal area was Rs. 14,73 lakhs. The revised budget estimates are Rs. 30 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 21 lakhs has also been provided in the budget for 1952-53 in respect of the development schemes of this area.

In view of the backwardness of the area, the Planning Commission has now allotted one Development Block to this area to be developed on the lines of the general pattern of Community Projects which will be implemented in various parts of the country.

A note may also be added on the results of the general elections. Of the 98 seats allotted to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the House of the People the Congress won 74 seats, the Scheduled Castes Federation 2, the Communists 2, the Akali Party 2, and the Socialist Party 3. Fifteen others were elected either through local parties or as independents.

In the States Assemblies of the 669 total seats for the Scheduled Castes and Tribes the Congress won 461 seats, the Socialists 19, K.M.P.P. 15, Communists 19, Scheduled Castes Federation 14, Akalis 8. The rest of the 133 seats were won by local parties and independents.

(For an analysis for each State see under General Elections).

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P.A. to the C.I.M. in India, A. P. Connolly.
Chairman, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Dhanbad, S. P. Varma.
Chairman, Central Government Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta, K. S. Campbellpuri.

Labour Appellate Tribunal.
Calcutta Bench.

Chairman.—J. N. Majumdar.
Member.—R. C. Mitter.
Member.—G. P. Mathur.

Bombay Bench.

Members.—K. P. Lakshmana Rao; F. Jeejeebhoy.

Deputy Registrar.—Mirchandani.

State Supervisors, Agricultural Labour Enquiry

Ajmer.—Pandit Omkar Nath Sharma.
Assam.—A. L. Mukerji.
Bihar.—Ayodhya Prasad.
Bombay.—H. P. Bhatt (Ahmedabad).
Coorg.—P. M. Chengappa.
Delhi.—Mian Bhag Singh.
Himachal Pradesh.—Ram Nath.
Hyderabad.—George V. Butt.
Madhya Bharat.—Dr. K. B. L. Bhargava.
Madhya Pradesh.—M. G. Mohoni.
Madras.—C. P. Madhava Menon.
Mysore and Travancore-Cochin.—R. Ramchandra Rao Bhombore.
Orissa.—Nilamani Tripathi.
PEPSU—K. L. Budhiraja.
Punjab.—B. L. Anand.
Rajasthan.—S. N. Shukla.
Uttar Pradesh.—N. L. Dikshit.
Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa.—Gopal Prasad Khare.
West Bengal.—H. N. Guha.
Bhopal.—Shyam Bharosey.
Kutch.—J. B. Trivedi.
Saurashtra.—Prof. L. N. Thacker.
Jammu & Kashmir.—Syed Nisar Hussain Shah.

Coal-mines Labour Welfare Fund

Coal-mines Welfare Commissioner, R. S. Misra.
Deputy Coal-mines Welfare Commissioner, Vacant.
Financial Adviser, Vacant.
Secretary, S. S. Garga.
Assistant Secretary, S. K. Chakravarty.
Adult Edn. Officer, Shyam Chandra.
Superintending Engineer, B. R. Malhotra.
Assistant Engineers, N. D. Taneja; P. C. Kohli.
Medical Superintendent, T. D. V. Krishnan.
E. N. T. Specialist, Thanu Ananthan Narayanan.
Dental Surgeon, Raj Selvi.
Medical Officers, S. K. Ghosh; B. B. Bhattacharya; M. S. Kapur; R. N. Ghosh; Mandra Pratap Singh; Atma Nand Saxena.
Resident Surgeon, Amar Nath Dwivedi.
Resident Physician, Aswini Kumar Mukherji.
Anaesthetist, Murari Sen.
Lady Doctors, C. A. Harris; S. Bose; K. Dongre; M. Jacob.
Chief Welfare Officer, A. Hussain.
Officer-in-Charge, Women's Welfare Section, Vacant.
Inspectors of Labour Welfare, J. V. Bhave; M. R. Kurrey; Mahamood Hussain.
Welfare Inspector, P. R. Kanch Kas.

Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund

BIHAR

Welfare Commissioner, R. S. Misra.
Executive Officer-cum-Secretary, B. W. Bijapurkar.

MADRAS

Chairman, Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Advisory Committee, Nellore, C. A. Ramakrishna.

Employees' State Insurance Corporation

Director General, Dr. C. L. Katial.
Private Secretary, J. C. Kuba.
Insurance Commissioner, K. K. Bhargava.
Chief Accounts Officer, B. N. Sen Gupta.
Deputy Insurance Commissioner, S. Narayan.
Administrative Officer, P. D. Gaiha.

REGIONAL OFFICE (DELHI)

Regional Director, Sardar Iqbal Singh.
Assistant Insurance Commissioner, R. K. Agrawal.

REGIONAL OFFICE (KANPUR)

Regional Director, Dr. J. N. Agrawala.
Assistant Insurance Commissioners, B. B. Tewari; A. N. Bidani.

REGIONAL OFFICE (BOMBAY)

Regional Director, S. K. Wadhawan.
Assistant Insurance Commissioners, K. R. Vora; A. N. Ambo.

REGIONAL OFFICE (MADRAS)

Regional Director, V. R. Natesan.
Assistant Accounts Officer, A. K. Padmanabhan.

REGIONAL OFFICE (CALCUTTA)

Regional Director, N. Varma.
Assistant Insurance Commissioner, D. K. Guha.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister, Chintaman D. Deshmukh.
Minister of State, Mahavir Tyagi.

Department of Revenue and Expenditure

Secretary, K. R. K. Menon.
Joint Secretaries, J. Dayal; M. S. Bhatnagar; S. Ratnam; C. S. Menon.
Deputy Secretaries, B. L. Batra; S. K. Majumdar; K. N. Nair; V. S. Krishnaswami; E. Kolet; H. F. B. Pais; R. G. Mundkur; P. N. Segal.
Under-Secretaries, V. Doraiswamy; Har Kishore; S. N. Ghosh; R. S. Krishnan; P. C. Mukherjee; B. S. Atri; D. D. Chopra.
Assistant Secretaries, S. Sundaresan; Mokand Lal; P. S. Kaicker; Kirpa Singh; T. V. Balakrishnan; Moti Lal.
Superintendents, E. R. K. Menon; Kishen Lal; Attar Singh; S. R. Virmani; C. K. Subramanian; Chand Kishore; C. R. Govindarajan; K. R. Prabhu.
P. S. to Secretary, C. P. K. Erady.
Asstt. Private Secretary to H.M. (S), S. K. Kaul.

Communications Division

Joint Secretary, R. Narayanaswamy.
Deputy Secretary, S. Sankaran.
Under-Secretaries, R. Natarajan; Sardar Singh.
Superintendents, S. K. Sen; R. L. Kapur.

Deputy Secretary, Delhi State Division

Deputy Secretary, D. S. Nakra.
Under-Secretary, Raj Kumar.
Superintendent, D. C. Sapra.

Food Division

Under-Secretary, Har Kishore.
Assistant Secretary, Moti Lal.
Superintendent, S. R. Virmani.

I. & C. Division

HEADQUARTER'S OFFICE, NEW DELHI

Joint Secretary, K. R. P. Aiyangar.
Dy. Secretary, O. P. Gupta.
Under-Secretaries, J. P. Malhotra; N. V. Venkatraman; B. G. Idnani.
Asstt. Secretary, H. Rai.
Superintendents, P. B. Saharya; P. S. Srivastava.

SUPPLY BRANCH, NEW DELHI

Deputy Secretary, A. Baksi.
Assistant Secretary, N. C. Chatterjee.
Deputy Assistant Financial Adviser, V. Ramachandran.
Chief Cost Accounts Officer, S. V. Iyer.
Asstt. Cost Accounts Officers, K. Nagaswamy; S. K. Basu; A. Saha.

DISPOSALS BRANCH, NEW DELHI

Deputy Assistant Financial Advisers, R. S. Mittal; S. Subramanian.

I. & C. DIVISION, BOMBAY OFFICE

Under-Secretary, K. R. Aravamuthan.
Dy. Asstt. Financial Adviser, M. G. Thomas.
Cost Accounts Officers, R. Sundaram; N. Krishnan.
Asstt. Cost Accounts Officer, S. Rajan.

I. & C. DIVISION, CALCUTTA OFFICE

Under-Secretary, N. Sen Gupta.
Deputy Assistant Financial Advisers, N. P. Mukherjee; N. C. Ghosh.

Department of Economic Affairs

Secretary, K. G. Ambegaokar, I.C.S.
Joint Secretaries, P. C. Bhattacharyya; G. R. Kamat, I.C.S.; D. L. Mozumdar, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretaries, H. S. Negi; B. K. Kaul, I.C.S.; O. K. Ghosh; S. S. Shiralkar; S. K. Sen.
Under-Secretaries, K. L. Rathee; P. N. Suri; F. C. Dhaun; Dr. R. K. Bhan; V. Subramanian; P. D. Kasbekar.
Assistant Secretary, K. P. Biswas.
Assistant Controller of Capital Issues, L. D. Seth.
Private Secretary to Secretary, Mrs. R. Srivastava.
Superintendents, A. K. Mozumdar; T. S. Menon; D. K. Bose; N. Parasuraman; K. B. Lal; R. B. Lal; A. Sitaraman; R. P. Capoor; H. K. D. Tandon; Prem Narain; A. K. Natarajan; R. Saran.

FINANCE COMMISSION

Chairman, K. C. Neogy.
Members, Kausalendra Rao; V. L. Mehta; B. K. Madan.
Member-Secretary, M. V. Rangachari.
Assistant Secretary, Dr. N. A. Sharma.
Superintendent, A. G. Krishnan.

Defence Division

Financial Adviser, K. Bhawanishankar Rao.
Addl. Financial Adviser, S. Jayasankar.
Joint Financial Adviser, Batuk Singh.
Deputy Financial Advisers, M. K. Hariharan; H. L. Wadera; V. N. Sukul; A. N. Abbi; A. N. Kaul; A. Shama Rao; K. S. Krishnaswami.
Assistant Financial Advisers, S. K. Kaicker; Hans Raj; Som Nath; A. R. Sethi; Ram Autar; K. N. Parbat; M. R. Chhiber; J. C. Sen; M. K. K. Ajyar; K. Srinivasan (I); K. S. Ganapati; K. Srinivasan (II); A. Rangaswami; A. P. V. Krishnan; A. N. Joshi; K. Lakshminarayanan; S. G. Dube; B. L. Jain; R. N. Basu; Gurpal Singh; T. P. Chatterji; I. S. Chib; S. Venkateswaran.
Superintendents, Ujagar Singh; Manmohan Lal; Anand Swaroop; A. N. Sarma; B. D. Saxena; Siri Ram Ohri; Daulat Ram; T. C. Grover; D. D. Kohal; A. S. Raman; N. N. K. Nair; C. Khanna; P. S. Kohli; J. R. Saha; Bishamber Lal.

Central Board of Revenue

Senior Member and Ex-Officio Jt. Secretary, A. K. Roy.
Members and Ex-Officio Jt. Secretaries, E. S. Krishnamoorthy; E. Rajaram Rao.
Secretaries, C. B. R. and Ex-Officio Deputy Secretaries, S. P. Lahiri; D. P. Anand.
Under-Secretaries, T. S. Ramaswami; R. Kothandaraman; K. B. Deb; A. K. Mukerji; W. Saldanha; B. M. Sarobar.
Chief Superintendent, H. L. Dutta.
Officers on Spl. Duty, Pyare Lal Uppal; K. L. Mittar; G. W. Gidwani.
Superintendents, Mukand Lal; A. M. Ramachandran; Brij Bhushanlal; U. C. Tripathi; A. Krishnamurthy; R. Krishnaswamy; Basheshar Nath; C. S. Kedarnath; B. N. Chadha; V. S. T. Chari; K. P. Soni.
Statistician (Income-tax), P. S. B. Pillai.

Income-Tax Investigation Commission

Chairman, S. Varadachariar.
Commissioners, A. V. Viswanatha Sastri; K. Govindan Nair.
Secretary, R. S. Ramaswami.
Asstt. Secy., T. K. Natesan.
Officers on Special Duty, P. S. Bagadthey; N. K. Saksena.
Superintendent, N. P. Gupta.

DIRECTORATE OF INSPECTION, CUSTOMS AND CENTRAL EXCISES

Director of Inspection, A. C. Whitchar.
Dy. Dir. of Inspection, Vacant.
Asstt. Dir. of Inspection, R. N. Misra.
Inspecting Officers, A. N. Bhattacharya; S. K. Bhattacharya; M. K. Punshi; H. S. Kohli; J. N. Saxena; Tilak Raj; R. S. Rama Rao.

DIRECTORATE OF INCOME-TAX

Director of Inspection, T. M. Airey.
Addl. Directors of Inspection, Kanhaiya Singh; B. B. L. Kapoor.
Assistant Director of Inspection, K. C. Tharyan.

CENTRAL REVENUES CONTROL LABORATORY, NEW DELHI

Chief Chemist, T. S. T. Chari.
Chemical Examiner, Grade I, Manohar Lall.
Chemical Examiner, Grade II, V. J. Bakre.
Assistant Chemical Examiner, K. S. Subramanyan.

STATISTICS AND INTELLIGENCE BRANCH (CENTRAL EXCISES)

Dy. Coll., Statistics and Intelligence, N. L. Dutta.
Statistician, M. P. Shrivastava.
Asstt. Statistician, Daya Sagar.

AUTHORISED REPRESENTATIVES ATTACHED TO THE INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL

Authorised Representative, Bombay Bench, 'A'—B. S. Kasbekar.
Authorised Representative, Allahabad Bench, G. S. Srivastawa.
Authorised Representative, Bombay Bench, 'B'—F. H. Vallibhoy.
Authorised Representatives, Madras Bench, K. V. Rao; T. V. Ramakrishna.
Authorised Representative, Calcutta Bench, N. Srinivasan.
Authorised Representative, Delhi Bench, P. G. Deshpande.
Authorised Representative, Patna Bench, G. Misra.
Junior Authorised Representative, Bombay Bench, N. Y. Tambane.
Junior Representative, Calcutta Bench, J. M. Bhatia.

India Security Press

Master, India Security Press and ex-Officio Controller of Stamps, J. C. Dutta Gupta, B.Sc. (Engg.).
Deputy Master, India Security Press, N. D. Prabhu, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.
Deputy Master, Currency Note Press, M. S. Pathak, B.Sc., B.E.
Assistant Master, India Security Press, M. B. Kapur, G.I. Mech. E., A.M.I.E.
Assistant Master, India Security Press, P. M. Rau, B.Sc. (*on Probation*).
Deputy Controller of Stamps, M. S. Srinivasan, B.A.
Assistant Master, Currency Note Press, V. R. Godbole.
Photogravure-Process Expert, India Security Press, E. B. Chapman.
Labour Officer, India Security Press, M. W. Warty, B.Com.

Mint (Bombay)

Mint Master, Maj. D. V. Deane, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.E. (Retd.).
Asstt. Mint Master, P. K. Tikku.
Accountant, D. R. Rele.
Depy. Acctts., S. V. Shanbhag; V. G. Nabar, B.Sc.
Temp. Depy. Acctts. G. L. Thakoor; N. V. Prabhu.
Cashier, D. M. Gavankar.
Works Manager, M. R. Carr (Offg.).
Dy. Works Manager (M. & E.), H. N. Rao, B.E. (Mech.) (*Temp.*).
Engineers, S. G. Ley; C. A. B. Hartley; S. M. Tahseen, H. W. Travao, F. E. Hyderabadwalla; R. M. Atkinson, L. C. Woodcock; B. M. Mistry.
Asstt. Engineer, G. K. Malkani (*Temp.*).
Dy. Works Manager (Melting), N. W. B. Race (*Temp.*).
Melting Supdts., C. E. Clarkson; F. R. Tanksalvala, B.Com.
Temp. Melting Supdts., F. Walker; C. D. Mascarenhas; W. A. Khan.
Temp. Asstt. Melting Supdts., J. F. Fernandes; G. A. Joshi; M. N. Pagare.
Artist Engraver, P. W. M. Brindley.
Bullion Registrar, M. R. Tanksalvala, B.Com.
Depy. Bullion Regtrs., M. V. Wakade; A. G. Sarnaik.
Depy. Bullion Registrar (Temp.), G. P. Varde.
Bullion Keeper, S. J. Mahudawalla, B.Com.
Depy. Bullion Keeper, N. A. Dingankar.
Officer on Special Duty, G. C. Mitter, F.R.I.C., F.N.I.
Chief Assayer, B. K. Bose, M.Sc., D.I.C.
Assay Offg. Supdts., S. G. Dighe, B.A., M.Sc.; M. K. Bose, M.Sc., D. Phil.
Assay Temp. Asstt. Supdt., H. C. Bhargava, M.Sc.
Storekeeper, C. N. Anklesaria.
Offg. Warder, T. P. Holmes.
Medical Officer, S. K. Karnik, L.C.P.S.
Labour Officer, V. B. Dongre.

Mint (Calcutta 27)

Master of the Mint, A. A. J. Gomez, B.Sc. Eng. (London), A.C.G.I., D.I.C., A.M.I.E.
Dy. Master of the Mint, B. S. D. Aiyar, M.A., B.Sc. (Hons.), D.I.I.Sc. (Tech.) A.M.I.E.
Works Manager, N. Sinclair Jones.
Dy. Chief Assayer, N. C. Mitra, M.Sc., A.R.I.C. (London).
Bullion Registrar, G. E. Belchambers.
Accountant, B. D. Goswami.
Dy. Works Manager, S. S. Molla.
Labour Officer, Janab A. G. Sarwar.

Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

Comptroller and Auditor-General, V. Narahari Rao, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Dy. Comptroller and Auditor-General, P. D. Pande.
Additional Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General (Headquarters), R. C. Khanna.
Additional Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General (States), A. Balakrishnan.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Minister, N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar.
Secretary, H. M. Patel, I.C.S.
Joint Secretaries, R. K. Ramadhyani, I.C.S.; B. B. Ghosh; N. N. Wanchoo, I.C.S.; J. D. Kapadia.
Private Secy., S. Vohra, I.C.S.
Asstt. Private Secy., P. V. Ramaswamy.
Deputy Secretaries, M. K. Gangull, B.A.; C. D. Sharma, B.A. (Hons.); S. K. Sen Gupta; G. P. Bhatt; B. S. Grewal, I.C.S.; Maharaj Nagendra Singh, I.C.S.; Saroop Krishen; K. T. Satarawala.
Under Secretaries, V. Subrahmanyan; P. C. Bose; K. C. Jain; P. N. Krishnamurthi; M. K. Kutty; K. S. Raghupati; D. P. McKenna; Suranjit Singh; N. S. Gidwani; B. Vasudeva Rao; R. S. Vohura; S. S. Puri; Balwant Singh Kalkat; M. A. Sujan; K. K. Dar; N. S. Siva; Prakash Narain; N. P. Bijlani; K. G. Bijlani.
Director, Mily. Lands & Cantts., Rachpal Singh.
Asstt. Director, Military Lands & Cantts., Gajendra Singh.
Director, Military Regulations & Forms, Niranjan Singh.
Assistant Secretaries; R. S. Bhandari; B. P. Srivastava.
Private Secretary to Secretary, Miss L. M. Srinagesh.
Secretary, I. S. S. and A. Bd., Major R. Shroff, *A.D.M.S.* (P), Lt.-Col. V. P. Gupta.
Medical Advisers, Lt.-Col. Vishwanath P. Gupta; Major B. C. Singh; Major A. K. Choudhury; Major B. D. Misra; Major K. M. Kudva.

Pensions Branch

Joint Secy., J. D. Kapadia, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretary, AIRO, Lt.-Col. H. S. Khorana.
Deputy Secretaries, S. K. Sengupta, B.A., G. P. Bhutt.
Under-Secretaries, N. S. Gidwani; Major P. N. Krishnamurti; Niranjan Singh; M. A. Sujan.
Assistant Secretaries, R. Sen Gupta, B.A.; G. C. Roy; R. S. Vohura; A. C. Swarris; V. Subrahmanyan, B.A. (Hons.); I. D. Khosla; Prakash Narain; K. S. Subramanian; B. K. Ghosh; S. Venkateswaran; J. C. Sen Gupta; B. P. Srivastava.
Medical Advisers (Pensions), Lt.-Col. V. Sivasankaran; Major B. C. Singh; Major M. L. Sudan; Major L. M. Hogg; Major J. P. Zachariah; Major J. N. Ghosh; Major V. C. Venkatachalam; Major B. S. Dhillon Major E. R. White; Major B. N. Narula; Muja Mohan Singh.

Office of the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence.

Chief Administrative Officer, L. D. Vasisht.
Asstt. Chief Administrative Officers, M. N. Roy; H. R. Khanna.
Administrative Officer, A. V. Y. Narayanan.
Officer Supervisors, Faqir Chand Aggarwal; N. K. Subramanian; R. L. Bhargava; Babu Ram; Bhuben Chand Pande; Ram Chand Dhown; D. C. Gupta; Behari Lal; Banwasi Lal; B. R. Goela; Kripa Shanker Mathur; S. R. Gujral.
Officer Supervisor (Welfare Officer), D. D. Sharma.

For Defence Services Personnel see under article "Defence Forces"

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

Minister, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.
Pt. Secy., S. Rajaraman.
Secretary, H. V. R. Iyengar, I.C.S.
Special Secretary (Reorg.) and Census Commissioner for India, R. A. Gopalaswami.
Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, L. M. Shri Kant.
Joint Secretary, S. B. Bapat, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretaries, R. C. Dutt, I.C.S.; E. C. Gaynor; U. K. Ghoshal, I.C.S.; B. D. Tewari; Fateh Singh; P. M. Sundaram; K. N. Subbanna.
Under Secretaries, Captain N. N. Mallya; C. B. Gulati; A. V. Raman; Karam Chand; R. K. Rangan; C. P. S. Menon; R. R. Murgai; R. N. Philips; Shrimati Litha Wagle-Dhume.
Assistant Secretaries, Gajinder Singh; S. L. Mathuria; B. M. Sharma.
Census Officer, D. Natarajan.
Private Secretary to Secretary, B. N. Mathur.
Private Secretary to Joint Secretary, G. D. Gupta.
Supervisor, E. S. S., Sarvan Mal.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Minister, Dr. B. V. Keskar.
Secretary, P. C. Chaudhuri, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretaries, T. R. V. Chari; C. B. Rao, I.C.S.
Under-Secretaries, B. S. Dasarathy; A. N. Bery; A. S. Bhatnagar.
Officer on Special Duty, K. N. Bamzai.

ADVERTISING CONSULTANT'S BRANCH (SIMLA)

Advertising Consultant, D. D. Sabnis.
Deputy Advertising Consultant, V. Padmanabhan.

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Director, Dr. S. Sinha.
Deputy Director (Production), V. S. Varma.

FILMS DIVISION, BOMBAY

Chief Producer (Documentaries), Mohan Bhavnani.
Officer-in-Charge of Distribution, H. A. Kolhatkar.
Public Relations Officer, J. N. Ganju.
Assistant Producer (Documentaries), L. T. Shivdasani.
Assistant Producer (Newsreels), P. N. V. Rao.
Administrative Officer, P. C. Saksena.

Central Board of Film Censors

Chairman, C. M. Agarwala.
Members, C. R. Srinivasan; Tushar Kanti Ghosh; Shrimati Lilawati Munshi; Dr. Amarnath Jha; Chandulal Shah; Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.
Regional Officers, R. M. Ray (Calcutta); K. Srinivasan (Madras); S. A. Ayer (Bombay).
Assistant Regional Officer, J. J. J. Cursetji (Bombay).

Press Information Bureau (Delhi Office)

Principal Information Officer, B. L. Sharma, 4, Dupleix Lane, New Delhi.
Deputy Principal Information Officer, M. L. Bhardwaj, 35-44, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
Deputy Principal Information Officer, A. R. Vyas, 2, Roberts Lane, New Delhi.
Deputy Principal Information Officer, V. R. Bhatt, 28, Tughlaq Crescent, New Delhi.
Deputy Principal Information Officer, Madho Prasad, 16A-4, Western Extension, Karolbagh, New Delhi.
Deputy Principal Information Officer, P. D. Murti, 77, Man Nagar, New Delhi.
Information Officer, M. J. E. Pritchard, 16-A-4, Western Extension, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
Information Officer, R. L. Handa, 3/62, Park Area, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
Information Officer, V. Krishnaswami, Hut No. 8, Rouse Avenue Lane, New Delhi.
Information Officer, G. G. Mirchandani, 16-C, Park Lane, New Delhi.
Information Officer, C. L. Bhardwaj, 4, Lytton Lane, New Delhi.
Information Officer, S. L. Dhingra, Tara Chand Building, 1st Floor, H Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
Information Officer, B. P. Mathur, Brahm Bhawn, 11, Darya ganj, Delhi.
Information Officer, R. K. Chatterjee, 33-B, Irwin Road, New Delhi.
Information Officer, K. K. Nair, A-21/103, Lodi Colony, New Delhi.
Information Officer, S. Lakshminarasu, 41, Pataudi House, New Delhi.
Press Facilities Officer, P. N. Venkataraman, 89-B, Press Road, New Delhi.
Campaign Officer, P. M. M. Menon, 83, Kotah House, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
Officer-in-Charge, Photo Studio, D. Handa, 14-D, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.
Administrative Officer, Naurang Lal, 67-D, Market Road, New Delhi.
Chief Superintendent, J. M. Saxena, 69-D, Tagore Road, New Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, S. Sundar Rajan, A-20/54, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, Shanker Goure, A-20/61, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, P. Rai, C-2/80, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, Shamsher Singh Narula, 22, Bhargava Lane, Boulevard Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, A. P. Mishra, 91-C, Daryaganj, Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, T. K. Jhuremalani, 23, Raisina Road Hostel, New Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, P. R. Subramanian, 33-B, Lady Hardinge Road, New Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, Harish Chandra, 84, Pataudi House, New Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, J. Nigam, 26, Barron Road, New Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, I. P. Tewari, 10/21, West Patel Nagar, New Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, R. Raina, Tibbia College Chummeries, Karol Bagh, Delhi.
Assistant Information Officer, A. M. Abdul Hamid, 12-B, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi.
Assistant Campaign Officer, M. M. Lal, 127, Pataudi House, New Delhi.
Photographer, R. L. Lekhi, 12-C, Matasundari Road, New Delhi.
Photographer, K. Shumshere, 8-C, Matasundari Road, New Delhi.
Photographer, R. D. Chopra, Block 8-B II, House 29, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.
Assistant Superintendent, J. D. Jain, 18, Foch Square, New Delhi.
Assistant Superintendent, N. Bannerjee, 98-B, Press Road, New Delhi.
Assistant Superintendent, Bhim Sain, 7, Krishan Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
Assistant Superintendent, Kartar Singh, 10, Outram Square, New Delhi.

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU, DEFENCE WING

Armed Forces Information Officer, B. K. R. Kabad, 4, Western Court, New Delhi.
Information Officer, H. C. Saraswat, A-20/14, Lodi Colony, New Delhi.
Photographer, Captain V. P. Puri, 28-C, Matasundari Road, New Delhi.

CALCUTTA OFFICE
(8, ESPLANADE EAST, CALCUTTA)

Deputy Principal Information Officer, B. Mukhopadhyay, P-90, Lake Road, Ballygunj Lake Area, Calcutta.
Assistant Information Officer, A. C. Pandeya.
Assistant Information Officer, B. K. Basu, 7/1-A, Tamerlane, Calcutta 9.

BOMBAY OFFICE
(UNITED INDIA BUILDINGS, SIR PHIROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY)

Information Officer, L. R. Mirani, 10, Rasik Nivas, 75, Marine Drive, Bombay.
Assistant Information Officer, G. L. Rawal, Qr. No. 2, Wadala, Bombay 14.
Assistant Information Officer, S. N. Joshi, B-28, Govt. Quarters, Land's End, Bandra.

MADRAS OFFICE
(KHALEEL MANSIONS, MOUNT ROAD, P.O. MADRAS)

Information Officer, D. S. Varadan, 8, Ramanathan Street, T'nagar, Madras.
Assistant Information Officer, J. Thangavelu, 22, Dr. Rangachari Road, Mylapore, Madras.

Directorate-General, All-India Radio

(Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi.)

Director-General, N. A. S. Lakshmanan, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P.
Chief Engineer, B. V. Baliga, A.M.I., B.E.
Deputy Directors-General, M. Lal, I.C.S.; S. Gopalan; A. K. Sen (*Offg.*).
Deputy Chief Engineer, A. C. Ramchandani.
Director of Programmes, K. S. Mullick.
Director of Public Relations, D. Raghavan.
Assistant Chief Engineer, T. Rajamanikam.
Assistant Director, Community Broadcasting, S. V. R. Swamy.
Assistant Directors of Administration, K. A. Iyer; S. V. Natarajan.
Assistant Director of Programmes, Miss L. Sen Gupta.
Assistant Director of Listener Research, C. T. Philip.
Officers on Special Duty (Kashmir), B. R. Kapur; A. L. Maini; S. P. Sharma.
Deputy Director of Administration, S. Banerjee.
Instructor (Programmes), V. Balasundaram.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Planning Officer (Studios), R. L. Suri.
Planning Officer (Transmitters), N. L. Sahdev.
Deputy Development Officer (Administration), S. N. Sen.
Deputy Planning Officer (Purchase), V. Balasubarmaniam.
Assistant Planning Officer (Accoustics), R. Raghavachari.
Assistant Planning Officer (Equipment), A. S. Balasubramanyam.
Assistant Development Officer (Administration), B. N. Chaudhuri.
Co-ordination Officer, Planning, G. Natarajan.

NEWS SERVICES DIVISION
(*Telegraphic Address:* "AIRNEWS", New Delhi.)

Director of News Services, M. L. Chowla.
Senior Deputy Director of News, A. N. Bhanot.
Chief News Editor, P. N. Chopra.
Special Representatives, M. H. Samuel; R. L. Rau.
Administrative Officer, Surjeet Singh Mamak.

EXTERNAL SERVICES DIVISION
(*Telegraphic Address:* "AIRFOREIGN", New Delhi.)

Director, External Services, Miss Mehra Masani.
Deputy Director (General), S. C. Parasher.
Deputy Director (Middle East), M. A. Amin.
Deputy Director (Far East), K. P. Shungloo.
Supervisor, Western Service, V. K. Narayana Menon.
Programme Officer, D. K. Sen Gupta.
Assistant Station Director, Miss A. Sayal.
Talks Officer (Africa and East Asia), N. C. Chaudhury.
Talks Officer (Mid. East Services), G. V. Shukla.
Listener Research Officer, S. C. Pandit.
Public Relations Officer, K. S. Srinivasan.
Supervisors, G. T. Talia (*Arabic*); A. H. Gran (*Pushtu*); Wing Pe (*Burmese*); K. Chao (*Chinese*).

RESEARCH DEPARTMENT (CURZON ROAD)

(*Telegraphic Address:* "AIRSEARCH", New Delhi.)

Research Engineer, S. S. Aiyar.
Assistant Research Engineers, K. Venkataraman; S. Ramakrishnan; D. C. Bhattacharji.
Deputy Installation Engineer, Central Project Circle, New Delhi, A. S. Narayanaswamy.

MAINTENANCE DEPARTMENT (CURZON ROAD)

(*Telegraphic Address:* "AIRWORKS", New Delhi.)

Maintenance Engineer, B. C. Sil.
Senior Deputy Maintenance Engineer, K. P. Bannerjee.
Senior Deputy Maintenance Engineer, S. Tiruvenkatachari.
Deputy Maintenance Engineer, A. C. Ghosh.

THE INDIAN LISTENER, AWAZ, SARANG (CURZON ROAD)

(*Telegraphic Address:* "LISTENER", New Delhi.)

Editor, Indian Listener, R. S. Sharma.
Assistant Editor, The Indian Listener, K. Biswas.
Assistant Editor, Awaz, P. N. Dar.
Assistant Editor, Sarang, J. L. Birmani.
Administrative Officer, B. N. Trikha.

HIGH POWER TRANSMITTERS, KINGSWAY, DELHI

(*Telegraphic Address:* "AIRBEAMS", Delhi.)
Engineer-in-Charge, T. D. Chatterjee.
Deputy Engineers-in-Charge, P. S. Nilakantan; K. G. Pendse.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT, WESTERN CIRCLE, BOMBAY

(*Telegraphic Address:* "AIRWORKS", Bombay.)

Project Officer, B. K. Garde.
Deputy Installation Engineer, S. Pattabiraman.

MONITORING SERVICE, SIMLA

(*Telegraphic Address:* "AIRMONITOR," Simla.)

Director, Surjeet Singh.
Assistant Director, D. Srinivasan.

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT UNIT, EASTERN CIRCLE, CALCUTTA
(*Tel.:* "AIRWORKS", Calcutta.)

Project Officer, M. L. Sastri.
Assistant Project Officer, D. V. Phatak.
Deputy Installation Engineer, M. R. Rao.

ALL-INDIA RADIO STATIONS

Station Director, Delhi, B. P. Bhatt.
Station Engineers, Delhi, P. R. Khanna; A. K. Bannerjee.
Station Director, Calcutta, Vacant.
Station Engineer, Calcutta, S. C. Roy.
Station Director, Bombay, Vacant.
Station Engineer, Bombay, B. Y. Nirurkar.
Station Director, Madras, G. T. Sastri.
Station Engineer, Madras, Keshavchandra.
Station Director, Lucknow, Uma Shankar.
Station Engineer, Lucknow, P. S. Nagarkar.
Station Director, Tiruchirapalli, B. S. Mardhekar.
Station Engineer, Tiruchirapalli, Y. Venkataramiah.
Station Director, Patna, B. S. Anand.
Station Engineer, Patna, B. J. Gulati.
Station Director, Cuttack, B. K. Nundee.
Station Engineer, Cuttack, Jaya Chandra.
Station Director, Shillong, P. C. Chatterjee.
Station Engineer, Shillong, S. R. Biswas.
Station Director, Nagpur, S. N. Murti.
Station Engineer, Nagpur, A. Venkateswaran.
Station Director, Jullundur, B. C. Ishwardas.
Station Engineer, Jullundur, S. S. Kohli.
Station Director, Baroda, M. V. Rajagopal.
Station Engineer, Baroda, K. M. Mehta.
Station Director, Allahabad, Dr. R. M. Marathey.
Station Engineer, Ahmedabad, K. G. Pendse.
Station Director, Vijayawada, Dr. A. V. Rao.
Assistant Station Engineer, Vijayawada, Y. N. G. Rao.
Asstt. Station Director, Kozhikode, K. M. Panikkar.
Asstt. Station Engineer, Kozhikode, K. Ganapathy.
Asstt. Station Director, Gauhati, N. K. Bannerjee.
Asstt. Station Director, Dharwar, N. D. Waknis.
Asstt. Station Engineer, Dharwar, M. Raghavachari.
Asstt. Station Director, Ahmedabad, C. C. Mehta.
Asstt. Station Engineer, Ahmedabad, M. P. Goel.
Officer on Special Duty, Hyderabad, H. R. Luthra.
Station Engineer, Hyderabad, D. W. Palekar.
Officer on Special Duty, Aurangabad, H. R. Shah.
Officers on Special Duty, Trivandrum, P. S. Viswanathan; G. P. S. Nayar.
Asstt. Station Director, Mysore, Dr. A. Natesh.
Asstt. Station Engineer, Mysore, P. K. Basu.
Asstt. Station Director, Trivandrum, G. P. S. Nayar.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.
Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, B. N. Kaul.
Asstt. Private Secretaries, M. L. Bazaz; S. P. Khanna; C. R. Srinivasan.
Foreign Secretary, K. P. S. Menon.*
Secretary, Commonwealth Affairs, R. K. Nehru, I.C.S.
Director, Historical Division, K. Zachariah.
Joint Secretary and Controller-General of Emigration, S. N. Haksar.
Joint Secretary and Chief of Protocol, I. S. Chopra.
Joint, Secretaries, B. F. H. B. Tyabji; H. Daval.
Deputy Secretaries, S. Sen, I.C.S.; Y. K. Puri, I.C.S.; B. N. Nanda; Devi Dayal Bhatia; V. S. Swaminathan; Miss Leilamani Naidu; R. Issar, I.C.S.
Officer-in-Charge, C.C.B., Lt.-Col. R. L. Sharma.
Under-Secretaries, U. S. Bajpai; O. V. Ramadorai; M. L. Mehta; C. M. Sharma; S. V. Sampath; I. J. Broughton; D. Murgesam; K. G. Mathur; A. G. Menezes; M. K. Narayanan; Raja Dinesh Chandra of Jubbal; A. K. Dar; G. J. Malik; Avtar Singh; T. J. Natarajan; S. N. Chopra; Humayun Mirza; Sardar Joginder Singh.
Assistant Secretaries, S. N. Shcopori; S. Chaudhuri; S. D. Pathak; E. E. Thomas.
Attaches, R. D. Sathe; P. N. Kaul; M. A. Vellodi.
Private Secretary to Deputy Minister, V. Y. Ghorpade.
Private Secretary to Secretary General, M. V. Chalam.
Private Secretary to Foreign Secretary, S. K. Sarkar.
Private Secretary to Special Secretary, M. B. Nair.
Private Secretary to Secretary, C. L. Sethi.
Librarian, Historical Division, S. S. Seth.
Director, Indian Information Services, K. B. Tandon.
Information Officers, R. C. Asthana; H. S. Vohali; P. M. George.
High Powered Officer (Recovery of abducted persons), Jullunder, A. L. Fletcher, I.C.S.
Central Recovery Officer, (Miss) Mridula Sarabhai.
Officer-in-Charge, Displaced Persons' Enquiry and Search Service, New Delhi, R. K. Balbir.
Special Officer, Search Service Bureau, West Bengal, Assam & Tripura, Calcutta, J. M. Chatterjee.
Controller of Emigration, Madras, K. S. Seshan.
Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, D. C. Mukherjee.
Protector of Emigrants, Bombay, Captain R. B. Ghatge.
Protector of Emigrants, Madras, K. Narayanamurthy.
Protector of Emigrants, Negapattinam, R. Krishnamachari.
Protector of Emigrants, Mandapam Camp, T. S. Subramanya Aiyar.
Protector of Emigrants, Tuticorin, K. E. Krishnamachari.

MINISTRY OF STATES

Minister, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju.
Secretary, C. S. Venkatachar, I.C.S.
Joint Secretaries, N. M. Buch, I.C.S.; V. Shankar, I.C.S.; G. Swaminathan.
Deputy Secretaries, C. Ganesan; S. Narayanaswamy; K. L. Mehta, I.C.S.
Under-Secretaries, H. C. Mahindroo; B. Das; A. N. Sachdev; E. Herd.
Private Secy. to H.M., T. S. Anantakrishnan.
Private Secy. to Secy., N. S. Vaidyanathan.
Section Officers, S. K. Ayanger; T. R. Chaubal; N. K. Srinivasan; M. M. Thomas; V. P. Bhatnagar; K. Raja Ram; M. P. Rodrigues; D. Krishnamurti; Tara Singh; S. Srinivasan; B. D. Joshi; S. G. Dhawle; K. N. V. Nambisan; S. P. Kaul; D. B. Chandavarkar.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Minister, T. T. Krishnamachari.
Deputy Minister, D. P. Karmarkar.
Secretary, S. Bhoothalingam, I.C.S.
Joint Secretaries, L. K. Jha, I.C.S.; K. N. Kaul, I.C.S.
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Editor, Commercial Publications, S. R. S. Raghavan.
Director, Exhibitions, P. K. Panikkar.
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Sub-Editors, Commercial Publications, V. Ramakrishna Rao; N. S. Narasimhan; P. N. Neville.
Private Secretary to the Minister, P. K. Patnaik.
Private Secretary to the Deputy Minister, R. V. Jathar.
Private Secretary to Secretary, Hit Prakash.
Assistant Private Secretary to the Minister, P. M. Ramachandran.
Secretary, Patent Advisory Committee, B. N. Atrishi.

DEVELOPMENT WING

Assistant Director, Admin., T. G. Anantaswami.
Assistant Directors Co-ord., N. M. Sachdev; V. A. Ganapati.

CHEMICAL DIVISION

Industrial Adviser, Dr. A. Nagaraja Rao.
Deputy Development Officers, N. Srinivasan (*Plastics*); S. P. Verma (*Glass*); S. L. Venkiteswaran (*Power Alcohol*).
Assistant Development Officers, M. N. Kale; Joginder Singh; J. R. Guha; Dr. F. C. Mathur.

FOOD DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

Assistant Development Officer, V. A. Mehta.
Junior Chemist, S. L. Mehra.

TIMBER DIRECTORATE

Development Officer, J. Prasad.

LEATHER, RUBBER & PAPER DIRECTORATE

Development Officer, P. C. Basu.
Deputy Development Officer, G. T. Verghese.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Industrial Adviser, Jang Bir Singh.
Development Officer, P. L. Kumar.
Deputy Development Officers, S. K. Sinha; N. Krishnaswami.
Assistant Development Officers, G. S. Pandya; T. N. Srivastava; H. N. Risbud; S. C. Banerjee; K. Rajagopalan.

GENERAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Development Officer, B. C. Mallik.
Deputy Development Officer, P. N. Deobhakta.
Assistant Development Officers, A. N. Mukherjee; P. S. Rao.

METALS

Assistant Development Officer, R. N. Sen Gupta.

TOOLS

Deputy Development Officers, P. L. Sehgal; C. J. Shah.
Assistant Development Officers, Gurbaksh Singh; S. Kumar.

REGIONAL CEMENT ADVISERS

Reg. Hony. Cement Advisers, Bombay, P. M. Dadachandji; *Kanpur*, K. M. Raina; *Coimbatore*, C. C. Ramanath; *Madras*, R. R. Verma; *Calcutta*, S. N. Sapory.
Hony. Consulting Engineer, E. B. Mogensen.

Economic Adviser's Office

Dy. Economic Adviser, Vacant.
Asstt. Economic Adviser, M. V. Bhatawdekar.
Chief Research Officer, N. K. Das.
Research Officers (Economics), K. L. Luthra; V. Sambamoorthy; V. K. M. Menon.
Deputy Statistician, G. D. Mathur.
Statistical Research Officers, T. Dutta; S. C. Tripatni; I. M. Sahni.

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Manager, C. Biswas.
Chief Process Officer, A. K. Gavaskar.
Chief Production Officer, N. C. Sen.

Office of the Director of Industrial Statistics, Simla

Director, Dr. P. C. Mittra.
Deputy Directors, P. N. Nayar; Dr. S. K. Dhar.
Assistant Directors, P. G. Sahi; Harishchandra.
Research Officers, P. C. Kurian; V. Bhanu Koti; R. C. Prakash; E. S. Venkataraman.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES DIRECTORATE

Development Officer, L. N. Renu.
Deputy Development Officers, P. V. Krishna Ayyar; K. N. Nanjappa.
Assistant Development Officers, M. K. Chitre; R. L. Biswas.

Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi

Chief Controller of Imports, Vacant.
Joint Chief Controllers, J. Byrne; J. N. Dutta.
Deputy Chief Controllers, K. P. Sircar; P. V. Gopalan; K. N. Shenoy; T. S. Kunchithapatham; P. D. Srivastava.

* Has now been appointed as Indian Ambassador in Moscow.

Controllers, N. S. Ayyar; Naval Kishore; S. K. Pal; P. S. Veeraraghavan; Mela Ram Bharadwaj; H. Mukerji; J. C. Eling; M. P. Srivastava; K. N. Agha; Raja Ram.

Statistical Officers, K. L. Sexana; A. R. Dutta.

Assistant Controllers, Ganga Singh; Jagjot Shanker; S. Narasimhan; S. D. Misra; A. S. Sethi; Mohinder Singh; R. J. Bhojwani; K. G. Narainsinghani; J. S. Bedi; P. M. Nair; Aya Ram; B. D. Bhattacharya; S. Chakravarty; Mahavir Singh; K. R. Bansal; P. C. Verma; A. L. Bhalla; R. R. Kirpalani; M. S. Puri; D. A. Mulchandani; Dharam Vir; G. S. Sharma; D. P. Aggarwal; Kunwar Lal; K. J. Cheriyan, Tulsi Nath.

Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta

Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, P. M. Mukerji, M.A.

Deputy Director-General, Dr. S. G. Rao.

Assistant Directors, P. K. Mitra, M.A.; F. E. Robertson.

Office of the Iron & Steel Controller, Main Office, Calcutta

Iron & Steel Controller, M. K. Powvala.

Price & Accounts Officer, A. C. Gupta.

Dy. Iron & Steel Controllers, A. H. Sethna; R. N. Dutt.

Asstt. Iron & Steel Controllers (Gr. I), M. L. Mitra; S. Banerjee; D. D. Kamat.

Administrative Officer, P. K. Mitra.

Asstt. Iron & Steel Controllers (Gr. II), S. Das Gupta; S. V. Mehta; H. S. Vazifdar; R. K. Ghosh.

Deputy Price and Accounts Officer, P. C. Sarkar.

Dy. Asstt. Iron & Steel Controllers, G. S. Ahuja; L. K. Bose; B. Khastgir; S. K. Dutta; P. N. Mukherjee; V. S. Aiyer; P. K. Dutta; S. M. Majumdar; B. Tewari; N. K. Bose; A. K. Sen.

Office of the Controller of Patents & Designs, Calcutta

Controller of Patents & Designs, K. Seshagiri Rao, M.A.

Deputy Controller of Patents & Designs, H. N. Ghosh.

Examiner of Patents in Charge, Dr. N. N. Chatterjee, D.Sc.

Examiners of Patents, R. V. Pai, B.Sc. (Eng.), Grad. I.E.E.; A. Bose, M.Sc.; B. G. Ray, M.Sc., Grad. I.E.E.; A. N. Bhattacharya, M.Sc.

Examiner of Patents (on Deputation to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry), B. N. Atrishi, M.Sc.

Offg. Examiner of Patents, C. S. Pai, B.Sc. (Eng.), B.Sc.

Officiating Examiners of Patents, A. N. Nagpaul, M.Sc. (Tech.); V. A. Moghe, M.Sc.

Offg. Examiner of Patents, B. G. Ray, M.Sc., Grad. I.E.E.

Offg. Examiner of Patents, R. Narayan, B.Sc., B.L.

Administrative Officer, V. P. Mithal, B.A.

Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay

Textile Commissioner and ex-Officio Joint Secretary to the Government of India, T. Swaminathan.

Joint Textile Commissioner, M. R. Kazimi.

BRANCH SECRETARIAT, ADMINISTRATION AND CO-ORDINATION BRANCHES

Under-Secretaries to the Government of India, D. Hejmadi, M.Sc.; G. V. Pillai, B.A.

Superintendents, P. S. Nayar, M.A., S.A.S.; K. K. Sethi, B.A.; K. U. Menon, B.Com.

Assistant Directors (Grade I), M. B. Menon, B.A.; J. C. Roche.

Assistant Directors (Grade II), A. S. Nadkarni, B.Com.; V. Sivaraman, M.A.; P. N. Barry, B.A., LL.B.

LEGAL BRANCH

Legal Adviser, G. S. Gaitonde, B.A., LL.B.

CONTROL BRANCH

Asstt. Directors (Grade I), V. M. Srikumaran Nayar, B.Sc., B.L.; R. Viswanathan, B.A., B.L.

PRODUCTION BRANCH

Director, P. S. Naidu, L.T.M. (Hons.).

HEADQUARTERS OFFICE

Deputy Director, D. M. Talegeri.

Assistant Directors (Grade I), C. P. Rao, B.Sc.; B. B. Majumdar; R. G. Zalani, B.A., L.T.M.

Assistant Directors (Grade II), R. Sathiamoorthy, B.Sc.; A. U. Shenoy, L.T.M.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, BOMBAY

Deputy Director, M. C. Dutt.

Assistant Directors (Grade II), V. J. R. Zacharias, L.T.M.; Saileswar Saha, M.Sc. (Tech.) (Manch.).

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, AHMEDABAD

Director, N. M. Mukerjee, L.T.M.

Assistant Director (Grade I), Dr. J. N. Desai, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Tech.), Ph.D.

Assistant Directors (Grade II), P. C. Roy; C. C. Shah, M.Sc. (Tech.); G. A. Sheth, L.T.M.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, INDORE

Assistant Director (Grade I), M. P. Avasthy.

Assistant Director (Grade II), J. N. Mukerji.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, KANPUR

Deputy Director, S. K. Gupta.

Assistant Director (Grade II), R. P. Mittra.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, CALCUTTA

Deputy Director, S. C. Das Gupta.

Assistant Director (Grade II), Ashutosh Mukherjee, B.Com.

REGIONAL DIRECTORATE OF PRODUCTION, COIMBATORE

Deputy Director, A. N. Das, B.Sc., B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manch.).

Assistant Director (Grade II), S. N. Chatterjee.

COTTON BRANCH

Director, T. B. Dalal.

Assistant Directors (Grade I), Thomas D'Sa, L.T.M.; A. N. Ramachandran, B.A.

Assistant Director (Grade II), S. R. Ramakrishnan, B.A., B.L.

ACCOUNTS BRANCH

Accounts Officer, R. V. Ramchandani, M.A., LL.B.

Assistant Director (Grade II), S. Rangachari, B.A.

CLOTH TRANSPORT AND PUBLICITY BRANCHES

Director, A. S. E. Iyer.

CLOTH BRANCH

Deputy Directors, M. S. Ramnath; E. H. Nagarwalla, B.A., A.T.I.

Assistant Directors (Grade I), B. K. Dutt; N. H. Rao, B.A.; N. Ramaswami; C. M. Ghorpade, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Assistant Directors (Grade II), N. Subramaniam Chandra Pal, B.A. (Hons.).

CENTRAL STATISTICS BRANCH

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Assistant Directors (Grade II), D. N. Shiveshwarkar, B.Sc.; D. P. Karamchandani.

YARN AND HANDLOOM BRANCH

Director, A. D. Balasundara Mudaliar, B.A.

Deputy Directors, N. R. Venugopal, B.A.; Nathmal Marwari, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

Assistant Directors (Grade I), B. L. Bhatnagar; Dr. J. S. K. Patel, M.A., Ph.D., LL.B.

Assistant Directors (Grade II), R. Rajagopalan, M.A.; P. J. Joshi, M.A.; S. S. Aggarwal, B.A.

TRANSPORT BRANCH

Deputy Director, M. R. Row, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Assistant Director (Grade I), S. S. Santhanam, M.A.

Assistant Directors (Grade II), K. A. Ramaih; H. G. Bhawsar, M.A., LL.B. (*at Ahmedabad*); H. N. Satyanarayana, M.Sc.; H. S. Dhir.

PURCHASE AND DISPOSALS BRANCH

Director, A. R. R. Deshpande, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc.

PURCHASE BRANCH

Deputy Directors, S. M. Iyer; S. P. Kaura, B.A.

Assistant Directors (Grade I), G. C. Gupta; Ram Sahay, M.Sc.; I. S. Ahuja; K. H. Cama.

Assistant Directors (Grade II), Kasturilal, B.A.; Sohan Singh, B.A.

DISPOSALS BRANCH

Assistant Director (Grade II), J. S. Popli, B.A.

MACHINERY, FUEL AND STORES BRANCH

Director, F. A. F. Jesudian, L.T.M. (Hons.).

Deputy Director, Dr. S. R. Ramachandran, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Assistant Directors (Grade I), M. P. Madar; A. K. Das Gupta, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manch.); H. L. Dutt.

Assistant Director (Grade II), P. R. Chaukar.

Directorate of Enforcement

NEW DELHI

Director of Enforcement, W. A. C. Pearce, I.P.

Deputy Director, Enforcement, Naranjan Dass.

Assistant Director, Enforcement, A. G. V. Subrahmaniam.

Law Officer, B. R. Sahni, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law.

BOMBAY

Deputy Director, Enforcement, Vacant.

Assistant Director, Enforcement, Vacant.

Deputy Asstt. Director, Enforcement, Vacant.

COIMBATORE

Deputy Asstt. Director, Enforcement, M. K. Kunkan Nair.

CALCUTTA

Deputy Director, Enforcement, B. Banerjee.

AHMEDABAD

Deputy Assistant Director, Enforcement, P. M. Nadkarni.

KANPUR

Assistant Director, Enforcement, J. P. Misra.

MADRAS

Deputy Director, Enforcement, M. U. Mulk.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Minister, Sardar Swaran Singh.

Dy. Minister, S. N. Buragohain.

Secretary, C. C. Desai, I.C.S.

Joint Secretaries, B. B. Paymaster, I.C.S.; S. Ranganathan, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretaries, K. P. Mathrani, I.C.S.; U. L. Goswami, I.C.S.; N. B. Chatterji, S. V. Joshi.

Under-Secretaries, N. P. Dube, M.A. (Cantab.); Mathra Das; C. S. Edward; A. Nanu; A. K. Sen; D. S. Benegal; D. D. Agnihotri; S. K. Guha.

Assistant Secretaries, S. R. Gupta; J. K. Roy.

Private Secy. to Minister, D. S. Borker.

Private Secy. to Dy. Minister, P. K. Chaudhuri.

Private Secretary to Secretary, M. C. Bhatt.

Private Secy. to Joint Secretary, Mohan Behari Lal.

PETROLEUM DIVISION

Deputy Petroleum Officer, S. S. Puri.

Assistant Petroleum Officer, K. K. Roy.

Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals

(Headquarters Office)

Shahjehan Road, New Delhi.

Director-General of Supplies & Disposals, T. Sivasankar, I.C.S.

ADMINISTRATION BRANCH

Director (Administration and Co-ordination), B. Shiv Charan Singh.

Deputy Directors, Karam Chand; B. L. Varma.

Section Officers, P. R. Krishnamurthy; Dina Nath; C. K. Nair; Ram Sarup Gupta; H. K. Banerjee; Karori Lal; R. Rajagopalan; R. Dayal; Din Dayal; N. R. Seekand; Jagat Singh; Jagat Narain Jain; O. P. Talwar; S. N. Sharma; D. R. Bhatia.

CO-ORDINATION BRANCH

Deputy Directors, J. L. Chopra; B. D. Kumar.

Section Officers, A. R. Iyer; G. L. Gupta; P. C. Banerjee; B. L. Harish; Lachhmi Narain; V. Krishnamurthy.

STATISTICS DIRECTORATE

Director, S. N. Mitter.

Deputy Directors, J. G. Ghosh; A. D. Rao.

Section Officers, S. Venkatesan; N. A. Pillai; R. S. Kapur; G. N. Pant; P. B. Choudhury; J. C. Paul.

SUPPLIES WING

Deputy Director-General (Supplies), J. Munro.

RAILWAY STORES DIRECTORATE

Director of Supplies, S. T. Thadani.

Deputy Directors (Supplies), I. N. Khanna; P. T. Sipahimalani.

Asstt. Directors (Supplies), H. L. Datta; I. S. Sud; S. Venkataramanan; M. Srinivasa Rao; S. P. Chatterjee; Ardaman Singh; Amar Chand; P. V. Kuppuswamy.

Section Officers, C. P. Jacob; S. C. Bhatnagar; V. Swaminathan; Leslie Gomez; G. D. Dhobal; T. J. Verghese; S. R. Vasishta.

ENGINEERING STORES DIRECTORATE

Director of Supplies, J. S. Mathur.

Deputy Directors (Supplies), N. K. Thadani; A. R. Khosla.

Asstt. Directors (Supplies), K. J. Shenoy; B. A. Rao; Bhagwan Singh; M. N. Roy; C. V. B. P. Rao; C. M. Rohatgi; H. L. Gulati.

Section Officers, V. P. Gulati; P. D. Garg; P. T. Lalwani; K. N. Puri; Bhim Sen; B. K. Varma; A. C. Appaji Rao.

CHEMICALS & MISCELLANEOUS STORES DIRECTORATE

Director of Supplies, K. C. Khosla.

Deputy Directors (Supplies), B. Sengupta; P. K. Guha.

Asstt. Directors (Supplies), P. B. Sarkar; S. C. Aggarwal; S. N. Banerji; Sohanlal Sharma; A. Francis; A. C. Ray; Nikka Ram Law; M. K. Govind.

Section Officers, Shiam Sunder; T. J. Kumaraswamy; S. N. Bose; Rajinder Singh; R. C. Mehra; G. M. Dilwaria; M. B. Keswani.

TEXTILE AND LEATHER STORES DIRECTORATE

Director of Supplies, Dr. S. K. Mitra.

Deputy Director (Supplies), J. G. Kumarmangalam.

Asstt. Directors (Supplies), M. R. Pargal; S. S. L. Rohatagi; P. Nath; B. K. Das Gupta; M. A. Khan; M. Singh.

Section Officers, C. L. Garg; Jogindar Singh; M. J. Srivastava; Bhagat Ram; Hari Her Pershad.

IMPORTS AND SHIPPING

Deputy Director, S. S. Venkatakrishnan.

Section Officers, Barkat Rai Mehta; A. K. Dar.

STEEL & RAILWAY CELL

Deputy Director, C. L. Katial.

Asstt. Directors, F. W. Stevens; G. P. Kapur.

Section Officers, A. T. Mukherjee; Mangal Sain; R. K. Chandna; V. S. Vaid.

DISPOSALS WING

Director, S. C. Murgai.

Deputy Director, G. S. Tewari.

Asstt. Directors, P. P. Kapoor; B. C. Sharma; S. D. S. Parmar; T. K. Tarachandani.

Section Officers, B. D. Kapur; G. Muthuswamy; M. R. Sehgal; K. C. Stokes.

KANPUR CELL

Deputy Director, A. D. Rao.

Asstt. Directors, N. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar; V. Subramanian; K. K. Kanal.

DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

6, Esplanade East, Calcutta.

Director of Supplies, P. S. Gupta.

Deputy Directors of Supplies, D. P. Gazdar; Asadul Haq.

Deputy Directors of Disposals, Manmohan Singh; V. V. Chandrasekharan.

Officer on Special Duty (Reparations), K. Krishna.

Asstt. Directors of Supplies, P. R. Sheory; K. K. Nag; S. Chatterjee; S. K. Bhattacharjee; K. C. Bhattacharjee; B. N. Khanna.

Asstt. Director of Shipping, P. V. Ramanathan.

Asstt. Director (Reparations Accounts), S. Somasundaram.

Asstt. Director (Stores & Stores Accounts Organisation), S. Vaidyanathan.

Asstt. Directors (Disposals), A. Mukherjea; H. H. Ahuja; A. K. Balasubramanyam; A. N. Das.

Asstt. Director (Administration), P. H. Kunhi.

U.S.A.S.S. ORGANISATION

Ordnance Officers (Civilian), C. Balasubramanyam; B. L. Chopra; M. L. Kohli; S. Jayaraman; T. K. Roy; Nanak Singh; C. K. Subba Rao; C. R. Chatterjee.

DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

Sapt Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Director of Supplies & Disposals, F. H. Nallaseth.

Deputy Director of Supplies, B. C. Mazumdar.

Deputy Directors of Disposals, S. R. Joseph.

Asstt. Directors of Supplies, K. A. Abbas; K. N. Kakkar; Rameshwari Dayal.

Asstt. Director of Shipping, V. K. Kamath.

Asstt. Director (Administration), K. Nain.

Asstt. Directors of Disposals, C. V. Kamath; Mrs. Maud D'Costa.

DIRECTORATE OF SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS, MADRAS

Deputy Director of Supplies & Disposals, K. N. Rao.

Asstt. Directors of Disposals, B. A. Shenoy.

GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE, ALIPORE, CALCUTTA

Director, T. G. Banerji.

Deputy Director (Chemical), K. C. Bhattacharya.

Deputy Director (Physical), S. N. Mukerji (No. 3).

Asstt. Directors (Physical), D. N. Bose; K. D. Battacharya; S. N. Mukherjee (No. 2).

Asstt. Directors (Chemical), P. C. Sarkar; K. K. Chatterjee; P. B. Mitra.

Asstt. Director (X-Ray), N. C. Bagchi.

Asstt. Director (Administration), C. V. Narayan.

INSPECTION WING

(Headquarters Office)

New Delhi.

Dy. Director-General (Inspection), F. Ashmore.

ENGINEERING

Directors of Inspection, K. N. Sharma; M. N. Mukherjee; R. N. Sarma.

Dy. Directors of Inspection, A. K. Majumdar.

Asstt. Director of Inspection, G. K. Pradhan.

Asstt. Inspecting Officers, H. S. Grewal; V. B. Alekar; H. C. Ghulati; N. L. Ghulati; Kartar Singh.

TEXTILES

Asstt. Director of Inspection, Randhir Singh.

Asstt. Inspecting Officers, P. L. Sharma (Ludhiana); P. R. Dalvi.

Section Officers, A. S. Lokanathan; N. Barat.

Agra Inspection Centre, Agra

Asstt. Inspecting Officer, P. G. Vidwans.

Calcutta Inspection Circle, Calcutta

ENGINEERING

Director of Inspection, K. K. Nathani.

Officer on Special Duty (Rolling Stock), P. K. Chakarbutty.

Dy. Directors of Inspection, R. N. Mookerjee; P. R. Parker; S. S. Roy; M. N. Samanta; S. K. Mitter.

Inspecting Officers, P. G. Sinha; K. R. Joshey; S. N. De; B. N. Majumdar; R. R. Dutt; N. Gupta; S. N. Mukerjee; B. R. Barua; H. B. Neale; M. M. Bose.

Assistant Inspecting Officers, A. C. Majumdar; B. N. Mittra; S. R. Ray; Kuldip Chand; P. K. Roy; H. D. Bahiar; P. L. Das; S. K. Ghosh; A. S. Sethi; T. D. Banerjee; M. L. Mukerjee; S. P. Roy; S. C. Hazra; Harnam Singh; P. L. Kathuria; D. P. Chatterjee; P. C. Kapur; A. K. Bakshi; M. L. Dutt Roy; P. V. Raman; R. M. Rakshit; L. M. Roy; S. R. Gupta; P. C. Roy; P. Chatterjee; B. N. Bhattacharya; K. K. Das; R. N. Gupta; B. Banerjee; Y. K. Muranjan; A. B. Dias; B. B. Ghosh; S. D. Doraj.

TEXTILES

Inspecting Officer, B. N. De.

Assistant Inspecting Officers, H. C. Banerjee; S. P. Banerjee; A. K. Pramanick.

ADMINISTRATION

Assistant Director (Administration), S. Narayan Swami.

Bombay Inspection Circle, Bombay

ENGINEERING

Director of Inspection, S. C. Banerjee.

Dy. Director of Inspection, J. B. Mukherjee.

Inspecting Officers, S. R. Rao; J. M. Marathe; Robert Webber.

Assistant Inspecting Officers, G. S. Athavale; U. S. Savakoor; S. Krishnan; G. K. Ahuja; V. B. Kudalkar; R. C. Chaturvedi; C. D. Dandekar; E. Durrant; G. Kuppuswamy; M. S. S. Rao; L. K. Thaker; G. N. Gidwani; B. T. Gulrajani; P. R. Movdawala.

TEXTILES

Deputy Director of Inspection, S. N. Das Gupta.

Inspecting Officers, I. L. Patel; S. Somanathan; T. V. Rao.

Assistant Inspecting Officers, D. V. Gogte; A. S. Mamoojee; S. K. Chaudhuri; G. M. Gadre; A. V. Kamat.

ADMINISTRATION

Asstt. Director of Administration, Gopal Das.

Madras Inspection Circle, Madras

Dy. Director of Inspection, V. S. Rangasayi.

Inspecting Officer, Syed Jan.

Assistant Inspecting Officers, G. S. Subbaraman; R. R. Rowe; S. Krishnamurthy; C. S. Rao; B. V. Raman; C. Pattappan; K. G. Sastri.

Metallurgical Inspection Circle, Tatanagar

METALLURGICAL

Director of Inspection, M. N. Goon.

Deputy Directors of Inspection, K. P. Banerjee; K. G. Mazumdar.

Metallurgist, S. C. De.

Asstt. Directors of Inspection, S. C. Bose; S. K. Lahiry; T. K. Warrier.

Asstt. Metallurgist (Gr. I)., E. K. N. Nambiar.

Assistant Director of Inspection, R. M. Ghosh.

Assistant Inspecting Officers, P. G. V. Rao; G. V. Halve; D. P. Sen.

Assistant Metallurgists (Gr. II), B. M. Pai; T. V. N. Kidao.

Assistant Inspecting Officers, V. G. Pillay; C. M. Murthi; M. R. Patel; B. C. Mukerjee; S. N. Das Gupta.

ADMINISTRATION

Asstt. Director of Administration, A. N. Patro.

BURNPUR METALLURGICAL INSPECTION

Deputy Director of Inspection, S. C. Lahiry.

Assistant Directors of Inspection, B. R. Nagar; P. C. Ray Chaudhuri.

Assistant Inspecting Officers, D. K. Ray; K. S. Krishnamurthy.

Kanpur Inspection Circle, Kanpur

ENGINEERING

Deputy Director of Inspection, R. T. Ramachandra.

Inspecting Officer, G. Katiar.

Assistant Inspecting Officer, A. N. Kampani.

TEXTILES

Inspecting Officer, S. R. Kochhar.

Assistant Inspecting Officer, S. C. Bakshi.

Central Public Works Department

(Central Office).

Chief Engineer, M. S. Mathur, I.S.E.

Chief Engineer, J. M. Rijhwani.

Chief Architect, G. B. Deolalikar, F.R.I.B.A.

Administrative Officer, Lal Chand.
Town Planner, S. K. Joglekar, F.R.I.B.A.
Planning Circle, Superintending Engineer, N. G. Dewan, I.S.E.
First Circle : (C. P. W. D.), Superintending Engineer, C. B. Patel.
Second Circle : Superintending Engineer, K. M. Bhatia.
President's Estate Division : Executive Engineer, R. G. Gokhale.
Central Circle : U. S. A. Hospital Building, Superintending Engineer, C. P. Malik.
Rehabilitation Circle : C. P. W. D., Superintending Engineer, D. R. Bahl, C.E.
Executive Engineers, Rehabilitation Division, A. G. K. Murthy; N. N. Khanna; Shri Krishna; N. N. Iyengar; N. N. Mehta; Y. P. Kohli.
Central Electrical Circle : Superintending Engineer, K. G. Grover.
Chief Engineer, Civil Aviation Wing, New Delhi, R. P. Barman.
Engineer Officer, Civil Aviation Wing, New Delhi, T. S. Sodhi.
Senior Architect, Civil Aviation Wing, New Delhi, S. R. Yardi.
Senior Engineer, Calcutta Aviation Circle, Calcutta, B. K. Guha.
Executive Engineer, Calcutta Division I, V. Sankaran.
Executive Engineer, Calcutta Division II, A. K. Das.
Executive Engineer, Calcutta Division III, N. V. Rao.
Executive Engineer, Allahabad Aviation Division, I. S. Chopra.
Superintending Engineer, Bombay Aviation Circle, Mohd. Hanif.
Executive Engineer, Bombay Aviation Division I, R. P. Mahate.
Executive Engineer, Bombay Aviation Division II, M. M. Patel.
Executive Engineer, Madras Aviation Division, M. K. Murti.
Superintending Engineer, Aviation Elec. Circle, New Delhi, A. B. Sen.
Executive Engineer, Bombay Aviation Elec. Division, S. Raychandhuri.
Superintending Engineer, Delhi Aviation and Planning Circle, V. D. Bhandari.
Executive Engineer, Delhi Aviation Division, B. S. Saigal.

Coal Commissioner's Organisation, Calcutta*

Coal Commissioner, L. S. Corbett.
Secretary to Coal Commissioner, S. C. Nandy.

PRODUCTION

Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board and Dy. Coal Commissioner (Production), A. B. Guha.
Joint Dy. Coal Commissioner (Production), B. L. Obri.
Dy. Asstt. Coal Commissioner (P), M. S. Monga.
Dy. Asstt. Coal Commissioner (S), S. Roy Chowdhury.
Dy. Asstt. Coal Commissioner, D. K. Dutta.
Administrative Officer (Production), K. Mitra.
Colliery Superintendent, Giridih, D. R. Bagroy.
Supdt. of Collieries, Kargali, P. C. Bhattacharjee.
Coal Superintendent, Dhanbad, S. N. Sahgal.
Asstt. Supdt. of Collieries, Kargali, C. R. Sharma.
Manager, Kurharbaree Colliery, B. R. Tooley.
Manager, Serampore Colliery, B. R. Pal.
Manager, Kargali Colliery, M. G. Fell.
Manager, Jarangdih Colliery, A. N. Banerjee.
Manager, Bokaro Colliery, S. C. Dey.
Manager, Sawang Colliery, C. L. Dhown.
Manager, Bhurkunda Colliery, H. N. Nandy.
Manager, Argada Colliery, K. S. R. Chari.
Manager, Kurasia Colliery, B. K. Ghosh.
Manager, Talcher Colliery, G. D. Ghatak.
Manager, Deulbera Colliery, C. Balram.
Asstt. Manager, Serampore Colliery, W. J. Page.
Asstt. Manager, Kargali Colliery, J. M. Dhawan.
Asstt. Coal Supdt., K. P. Docks, S. K. Ghosh.
Asstt. Coal Supdt., Jharia Colliery (Gr. I), G. B. Sadhu.
Asstt. Coal Supdt., Sijua (Gr. I), I. S. Jain.
Asstt. Coal Supdt., Dishergarh (Gr. II), I. B. Majumdar.
Asstt. Coal Supdt., Ranigunj, A. N. Banerjee.
Asstt. Coal Supdt., Pench Valley (Gr. II), K. S. R. Chari.
Asstt. Coal Supdt., Sengareni (Gr. II), M. L. Gupta.
Elec. & Mech. Engineer, Kargali, M. K. Menon.
Elec. & Mech. Engineer, Giridih, C. R. Voller.
Manager, Coke Ovens, S. Banerjee.
Labour Welfare Officer, Giridih, S. Banerjee.
Labour Welfare Officer, Kargali, L. Singh.
Officer-in-Charge, Lignite Investigation, H. K. Ghosh.
Food Supply Officer, Kargali, P. L. Devgon.

DISTRIBUTION

Jt. Dy. Coal Commissioner, B. S. Marwah.
Coal Transport Officer, I. S. Malik.
Chief Combustion Engineer, P. B. Purkayastha.
Asstt. Coal Commissioners, A. K. Basu; A. K. Dutt; A. E. Ritchin.
Dy. Asstt. Coal Commissioners, K. Ramaswamy; David Sen; S. K. Bose; S. K. Roy; J. P. Dube; Bir Bakhshi; C. Mukherjee.

Office of the Special Officer, Machine Tools Industry*

Room No. 315, Block 8, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.

Special Officer, S. S. Iyengar, B.E. (Mech.), M.I.E. (Ind.), M.I.Mech.E. (Lond.).
Officer on Special Duty, H. D. Doongaji, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.B.

Office of the Salt Controller, New Delhi*

Salt Controller, S. C. Aggarwal.
Deputy Salt Controller, N. G. Mitra.
Assistant Salt Controllers, Dr. B. Shah; Shee Prasad Srivastava; U. S. Sekhon.
Accounts Officer, D. N. Banerjee.
Technical Officer, S. K. Das Gupta.
Administrative Officer, P. N. Dhir.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SALT CONTROLLER, BOMBAY.

Deputy Salt Controller, P. K. Sarkar.
Asstt. Salt Controllers, K. L. Gambhir; P. J. Cooper.
Supdts. of Salt, Gulam Anwar Ghulam Ali: A. D. Adhikari; B. V. Shah; S. A. Kadri; S. S. Vyas.
Supdt.-cum-Chemist, G. V. Dange.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SALT CONTROLLER, MADRAS.

Deputy Salt Controller, Dewan Chand.
Assistant Salt Controllers, R. K. Das; H. H. Callanan.
Supdts., P. F. James; C. V. Rama Krishna Pillai; R. Murgesam Pillai; K. R. Srinivasa Iyer; S. A. M. Maraeayar; A. J. James; A. Subramaniam; R. V. Krishnamacharya.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SALT CONTROLLER, CALCUTTA.

Assistant Salt Controller, M. K. Chatterjee.
Supdts., S. N. Ghosh; H. N. Banerjee; K. Swaminathan.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL MANAGER, SAMBHAR LAKE.

General Manager, H. J. Everden.
Electrical & Mech. Engineer, Vacant.
Assistant Surgeon, Dr. J. P. Udawat.
Treasury Officer, R. C. Seth.
Assistant General Manager, B. K. Roy.
Superintendents of Salt, S. P. Kapoor; D. V. Kritikar; Jogindra Singh; W. R. Mehta; K. L. Sahani; S. P. Kapoor.
Mandi Salt Mines :
Mining Engineer, C. L. Malhotra.

National Instruments Factory, Calcutta 16*

Superintendent, Mukherji, Bhabesh Chandra, M.Sc.
Works Manager, Mahajan, Parshotam Chand, M.Sc., M.Sc. (Tech.).
Assistant Works Managers, P. S. Paul; S. M. Brahma, M.Sc., B.L.
Accounts Officer, M. M. Mukherjee, M.A.
Labour Officer, O. Maheepathi, M.A.

Telephone Cable Factory*

(3, RIVER ROAD, CHITTARANJAN, W. BENGAL).

Officer on Special Duty, B. K. Mitter.
Technical Officer, G. D. Saha.
Plant Superintendent, K. K. Banerjee.
Chief Inspector and Technical Assistant, J. Das Gupta.
Chief Tester and Technical Assistant, S. P. Banerjee.
Operating Superintendent, B. K. Madhavan Nair.
Operating Superintendents, K. P. Pillai; B. S. Prasanna.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
Secretary, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar.
Addl. Secy., A. N. Khosla.
Dy. Secretaries, N. D. Gulhati; A. R. Khanna; T. Gonsalves.
Under-Secretaries, Sardari Lal Vij; M. M. Malhotra; S. Venkataraman; G. C. Jerath; Kailash Chandra; D. D. Gupta.
Officers on Special Duty, J. K. Malhotra; Vidya Ratan.
Geological Adviser, Dr. D. N. Wadia.
Director, Geological Survey, Dr. M. S. Krishnan.
Private Secretary to Minister, N. Parasuraman.
Private Secretary to Secretary, D. C. Chopra.
Liaison Officer (Production), S. B. Deshaprabhu.
Senior Scientific Officer, Ram Dev.
Superintendents, Dina Nath; K. L. Saxena; M. B. Kalyanaraman; K. S. Rajagopalan; Mahendra Prasad.

Council of Scientific & Industrial Research

Director, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar.
Secy., R. P. Bahadur.
Joint Secy., S. K. Bose.
Dy. Secy., Gurdev Saran.

National Physical Laboratory of India

Director, Dr. K. S. Krishnan.
Asstt. Directors, Dr. S. Parthasarathy; Dr. K. N. Mathur; V. Cadambe; G. D. Joglekar; Dr. W. M. Vaidya; Dr. Swami Jnananda; Dr. M. L. Ghai.

Atomic Energy Commission

Chairman, Dr. H. J. Bhabha.
Member, Dr. K. S. Krishnan.
Member-Secretary, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar.

Central Road Research Institute, Delhi

Director, Dr. Ernast Zipkes.
Assistant Directors, Dr. R. K. N. Iyengar; Dr. H. L. Uppal.

Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee

Director, Dr. J. N. Mukherjee.

Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Jadavpur, Calcutta

Director, Dr. Atma Ram.
Assistant Directors, Y. P. Varshney; N. V. Raghunath.

Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow

Director, Dr. B. Mukerji.
Assistant Directors, Dr. D. L. Srivastava: Dr. M. L. Dhar; Dr. N. N. De.

Central Leather Research Institute, Madras

Officer on Special Duty, B. M. Das.

Fuel Research Institute, Digwadih Jealgora

Director, Dr. J. W. Whitaker.
Assistant Director, Dr. A. Lahiri.

National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur

Acting Director, Dr. G. P. Contractor.
Assistant Directors, Dr. B. R. Nijhawan: Dr. T. Banerjee; P. I. A. Narayanan; Rabinder Singh.

* Now under the Ministry of Production.

National Chemical Laboratory, Poona

Director, Dr. J. W. McBain.*
Assistant Directors, Dr. M. Damodaran; Dr. B. D. Laroia; Dr. K. G. Mathur; Dr. J. Gupta; Dr. R. C. Shah; Dr. S. S. Marsden; Dr. H. C. Bijawat.

Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore

Director, Dr. V. Subrahmanyan.
Assistant Director, Dr. Girdhari Lal.

Ink Manufacturing Project, New Delhi

Commercial Manager, Dr. D. N. Mazumdar.

Indian Bureau of Mines

Director, V. R. Khedker.
Dy. Directors, B. S. Lamba; H. R. Dewan; S. S. Malhotra.
Assistant Directors, V. Kalyanasundaram; V. S. Pradhan; B. Banerjee.

Department of Explosive†

Chief Inspector of Explosives, New Delhi, M. K. Maitra, Ph.D. (London), D.I.C., F.R.I.C.
Deputy Chief Inspector of Explosives, New Delhi, B. N. Pal, M.Sc.
Inspector of Explosives, West Circle, Bombay, S. K. Bhavnagri, B.A., B.Sc. (Tech.), A.R.I.C.
Inspector of Explosives, East Circle, Calcutta, T. K. Lahiri, M.Sc., A.R.I.C.
Inspector of Explosives, North Circle, Agra, S. C. Roy, M.Sc.
Inspector of Explosives, South Circle, Madras, S. N. Lahiri, M.Sc.
Inspector of, Explosives, East Circle, Calcutta, G. N. Vadehra, M.Sc. (Tech.).
Inspector of Explosives, New Delhi, K. Sankaran, M.Sc.
Inspector of Explosives, Central Circle, Nagpur, S. N. Gupta, B.Sc.
Inspector of Explosives on Special Duty, New Delhi, M. P. Mukherji, M.Sc.
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, South Circle, Madras, R. S. Bhandarkar, B.E., A.M.I.E.
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, North Circle, Agra, J. K. John, M.Sc. (Tech.).
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, South Circle, Madras, V. A. Chandrasekharan, M.Sc.
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, East Circle, Calcutta, I. N. Murty, M.Sc. (Tech.).
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, East Circle, Calcutta, V. Krishnamurthy, M.A., A.R.I.C.
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, East Circle, Calcutta, A. N. Ohdedar, M.Sc. (Tech.), M.S. (U.S.A.).
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, West Circle, Bombay, J. S. Phadnis, M.Sc. (Tech.).
Asstt. Inspectors of Explosives, South Circle, Madras, Ramaswamy, M.Sc. (Hons.); K. S. Subramanyam, B.Sc.
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, East Circle, Calcutta, N. K. Sanyal, M.Sc.
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, North Circle, Agra, C. Ramchandran, M.A.
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, Central Circle, Nagpur, B. C. Pal, M.Sc.
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, West Circle, Bombay, P. K. Sen Gupta, M.Sc.
Asstt. Inspector of Explosives, Central Circle, Nagpur, S. K. Lakshminarayan, B.Sc.
Superintendent Office of the Chief Inspector of Explosives in India, New Delhi, N. C. Chatterji.

Central Water and Power Commission††

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Secy., Bhakhra Control Board, S. L. Malhotra.
Central Board of Irrigation and Power, Secy., S. L. Malhotra.

Survey of India

Surveyor-General, Brigadier I. H. R. Wilson, F.R.I.C.S., M.I.S. (Ind.).
Directors, Col. R. T. L. Rogers, F.R.I.C.S., M.I.S. (Ind.); Col. Gambhir Singh, M.I.S. (Ind.); Col. R. S. Kalha, M.I.S. (Ind.); H. M. Critchell (*Offg.*); B. L. Gulatee, F.R.I.C.S., M.I.S. (Ind.) (*Offg.*); K. L. Dhawan, M.I.S. (Ind.) (*Offg.*); P. A. Thomas, A.R.I.C.S., M.I.S. (Ind.) (*Offg.*).

Geological Survey of India

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Superintending Geologists, Dr. J. B. Auden, M.A., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.G.S., F.N.I., F.R.G.S.; V. P. Sondhi, M.Sc. (Punj.), F.G.S., F.N.I. (Deputy Director); Dr. P. K. Ghosh, M.Sc. (Cal.), D.I.C., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.N.I.; Dr. M. R. Sahni, M.A. (Cantab.), D.I.C., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.N.I.; A. M. N. Ghosh, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S.; Dr. B. C. Roy, B.Sc. (Cal.), A.I.S.M., M.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C., Dr. Ing. (Freiberg); Dr. A. K. Dey, B.Sc. (Cal.), D.I.C., Ph.D. (London); Dr. A. G. Jhingran, M.Sc. (Banaras), Ph.D. (Durham).
Geologists, A. B. Dutt, M.Sc. (Cal.), F.G.S.; P. C. Das Hazra, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Lond.), A.R.C.S.; V. R. Khedker, M.Sc. (Banaras); N. K. N. Aiyengar, M.A., B.L., Assistant Director; G. C. Chaterji, B.Sc., A.I.S.M.; M. S. Venkatram, B.A., B.L. (Cal.); C. Karunakaran, M.Sc. (Banaras); Dr. K. Jacob, B.A., M.Sc., D.Sc. (Lucknow), F.G.S., F.N.I. (Palæontologist and Palæobotanist); K. K. Dutta, A.I.S.M.; M. S. Balasundaram, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A. (Madras); R. N. P. Arogyaswamy, B.Sc. (Madras), A.I.S.M. (Petrologist); S. P. Nautiyal, M.Sc. (Banaras); P. K. Chatterjee, M.Sc. (Cal.); S. Krishnaswamy, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Rangoon), A.I.S.M.; M. C. Poddar, B.Sc. (Cal.), A.I.S.M.; P. K. Ghosh, B.Sc. (Mining) (Banaras); D. R. S. Mehta, A.I.S.M.; S. Narayanaswamy, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A. (Madras); Muktinath, M.Sc. (Banaras); A. K. Roy, M.Sc. (Cal.); B. G. Deshpande, M.Sc. (Bombay); B. Laskar, A.I.S.M.; S. N. Sen, M.Sc. (Cal.); M. K. Roy Choudhury, M.Sc. (Cal.); Dr. A. P. Subramaniam, M.Sc. (Banaras), Ph.D.; V. S. Krishnaswamy, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Madras); G. Kohli, M.Sc. (Banaras); S. C. Chakraborty, M.Sc. (Cal.); S. N. Sarkar, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Edinburgh); N. A. Vemban, M.Sc. (Madras); C. Ramaswamy, M.Sc. (Mysore).
Petroleum Geologist, V. H. Boileau, B.A. (Cantab.).
Chief Geophysicist, M. B. Ramachandra Rao, M.Sc., M.A., I.M.E.
Geophysicist, B. S. Negi, M.Sc., Geol. E., M.G.P.E.
Mining Engineer, D. Kerr-Cross, A.C.S.M., M.I. M.M.
Deputy Mining Engineer, G. V. D. Upadhyaya, Dipl. R.T.C. (Glasgow).
Drilling Foreman, F. M. Fisk.
Chemist, Dr. R. K. Dutta Roy, M.Sc. (Dac.) Dr. Ing. (Hanover), F.N.I.
Assistant Geologists, D. Gupta, B.Sc. (Cal.); D. K. Chandra, M.Sc. (Cal.) (on study leave); G. N. Dutt, M.Sc. (Cal.); Dr. F. Ahmed, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Aligarh); B. F. Mehta, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Bombay); K. D. Shukla, M.Sc. (Benares); Dr. B. N. Sinha, M.Sc. (Benares), G. H. S. V. Prasada Rao, M.Sc. (Andhra); S. M. Mathur, M.Sc. (Benares); K. Narain, M.Sc. (Benares); K. S. Mahapatra, A.I.S.M.; Y. G. K. Murthy, M.Sc. (Benares); T. K. Kurien, M.Sc. (Benares); N. V. Chandrasekariah, B.Sc. (Mysore); Md. Zajuddin, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore); M. V. A. Sastry, M.Sc. (Mysore); D. M. Sen, B.Sc. (Mining) (Benares); R. Thiagarajan, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A. (Madras); N. V. B. S. Dutt, M.Sc. (Mysore); A. S. Ramiengar, A.I.S.M.; J. Narayana Murthy, M.Sc. (Mysore); T. Banerjee, M.Sc. (Cal.); M. A. Anandalwar, B.Sc. (Mysore); D. N. Sett, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Cal.); R. A. Nagarajaiah, B.Sc. (Mysore); V. Venkatesh, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A. (Madras); B. Srikantan, M.Sc. (Mysore); M. N. Deekshitulu, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Andhra); G. G. K. Sastri, M.Sc. (Andhra); K. C. Channabasappa, M.Sc. (Mysore); G. Venkateshwara Rao, M.Sc. (Andhra); V. Gopal, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Madras); Dr. M. R. Subramanyam, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Edinburgh); R. K. Sundaram, M.Sc. (Madras); J. P. Srivastava, M.Sc. (Benares); M. Krishnamurty, M.Sc. (Andhra); D. K. Chatterji, B.Sc. (Osmania); C. S. Raja Rao, M.Sc. (Mysore); S. K. Ramaswamy, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore); C. K. Radhakrishna Sastry, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore); A. Damodaran, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Madras); B. N. Raina, M.Sc. (Benares); C. Gourishankar, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.A. (Madras); A. S. L. Singha Hunday, M.Sc. (Cal.); S. C. Awasthi, M.Sc. (Benares); A. Mitra, M.Sc. (Cal.); N. Venkatappayya, M.Sc. (Andhra); N. Gopalakrishnamurthy, M.Sc. (Andhra); S. N. Puri, M.Sc. (Lucknow); T. M. Mahadevan, M.Sc. (Madras); T. Madhusudhana Rao, M.Sc. (Andhra); Y. S. Sahasrabudhe, M.Sc. (Bombay); D. Venkataramanan, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Madras); V. R. Venkoba Rao, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore); Y. M. K. Chandra Chowdary, M.Sc. (Banaras); B. D. Pathak, M.Sc. (Banaras); K. Ranganathan, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Madras); A. R. Gokulam, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore); P. C. Soganim, M.Sc. (Benares); B. N. Jayaram, M.Sc. (Mysore); Dr. M. V. N. Murthy, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore), Ph.D. (Glasgow), F.G.S.; Dr. S. Y. P. Iyengar, M.Sc. (Mysore), D.I.C., Ph.D. (Lond.), F.G.S.; Ashutosh Acharya, M.Sc. (Cal.), M.S., Geol. E. (Colorado—U.S.A.); V. K. S. Varadan, A.I.S.M., A.R.S.M., B.Sc. (Lond.); S. S. Sarkar, M.Sc. (Cal.); B. R. C. Iyengar, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore), A.I.I.Sc.; R. Ramchandran, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Madras); M. S. Jain, M.Sc. (Benares); B. R. Narayana Murthy, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore); S. N. P. Srivasta, M.Sc. (Patna); K. Rajarajan, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Madras); C. Nageswara Rao, M.Sc. (Benares); Ch. Narasimha Rao, M.Sc. (Andhra); S. Venkatadesikachar, M.Sc. (Mysore); K. Ganeshan, A.I.S.M., A.R.S.M., B.Sc. (Lond.); Viswanath Prasad, M.Sc. (Benares); J. Swaminath, B.Sc. (Madras).
Assistant Geophysicists, A. Roy, M.Sc. (Dacca) (on study leave); (Mrs.) K. Sarma, M.Sc. (Cal.); S. N. Sen Gupta, M.Sc. (Cal.); L. N. Kailasam, M.Sc. (Cal.) (on study leave); M. N. S. Rao, M.Sc. (Mysore); P. C. Paul, M.Sc. (Cal.).
Assistant Chemists, P. C. Roy; R. B. Ghosh; B. N. Sen, B.Sc. (Cal.); M. K. De, M.Sc. (Dacca), A.R.I.C.; P. D. Malhotra, M.Sc. (Punjab); N. C. Das, M.Sc., B.L. (Dacca); S. C. Chakraborty, M.Sc. (Dacca); K. M. Ghosh, B.Sc. (Cal.); A. N. Chowdhury, M.Sc. (Cal.); A. K. Majumdar, B.Sc. (Cal.), D.I.C. (Lond.).
Drillers, N. Mariano; R. D. Sinha, B.Sc. (Patna).
Geophysical Technician, M. A. Ganapathy, M.Sc. (Travancore).
Artist, A. K. Ghosh.
Administrative Officer, M. M. Ghosh.
Registrar, G. P. Mukherjee, B.A. (Cal.).

Botanical Survey of India

Director, Vacant.
Superintendent, Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta, Dr. K. Biswas, M.A., D.Sc. (Edin.), F.R.S.E., F.N.I.
Curator, Industrial Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, K. S. Srinivasan, M.Sc.
Assistant, Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta, R. S. Rao, M.Sc.

Zoological Department

Director, Dr. S. L. Hora, D.Sc. (Punj. et. Edin.), F.R.S.E., C.M.Z.S., M.I. Biol., F.A.S., F.Z.S.I., F.N.I.
Assistant Superintendents, Dr. B. S. Chauhan, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.A.Sc., F.Z.S.I.; Dr. K. S. Misra, D.Sc., F.Z.S., F.Z.S.I.; M. N. Datta, M.Sc., F.Z.S.I.; B. Biswas, M.Sc.
Curator, Zoological Galleries, Indian Museum, K. S. Pradhan, M.Sc.
Zoologist (Assistant Superintendent), K. K. Tiwari, M.Sc.
Assistant Zoologists, M. N. Acharjee, M.Sc.; Dr. H. C. Ray, M.Sc., D.Phil.; A. G. K. Menon, M.Sc.

* Now retired. † Now under the Ministry of Works, Housing, Supply. †† Now under the Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

Minister, Lal Bahadur Shastri.
Joint Secretary, S. Chakravarti, I.C.S.

Deputy Secretaries, S. K. Ghosh; S. N. Chib; T. S. Parasuraman.

Under-Secretaries, C. Parthasarathy; S. N. Banerji; G. R. Kadapa; R. S. Bahl; K. Narayanan.

Under-Secretaries (*Roads Wing*), J. G. Gomes; V. M. Parulekar, K. Ranganathan, B. V. Radhakrishnan.

Private Secretary, G. Santhanam.
Private Secretary to Secretary, Z. S. Bains.
Assistant Secretary, Lachhmi Narain Jerath.
Road Development Adviser, G. M. McKelvie, C.I.E., O.B.E., I.S.E.
Consulting Engineer (*Roads*), H. P. Mathrani, I.S.E.
Addl. Consulting Engineer (*Roads*), H. P. Sinha, I.S.E.
Deputy Consulting Engineer (*Roads*), Goverdhan Lal.
Planning Officers, B. N. Shenoy; D. G. Bhagat; C. P. Subbiah.
Deputy Materials and Plant Officer, R. S. Bhalla.
Deputy Bridges Officer, S. L. Bazaz.
Deputy Standards Officer, H. Sunder Rao.
Officer on Special Duty, C. S. Ananta Padmanabhan.
Divisional Engineer Consultants, Har Dayal; J. N. Trehan; N. D. Mirchandani; T. G. Sadarangani; P. C. Poonen; M. B. Lal.
Assistant Engineer Consultants, J. Subrahmanyam; M. P. Nageshwar Seth; B. P. Patel; R. L. Gursahani; M. D. Menon; S. K. Rajagopalan; N. S. Surya; A. J. D'Costa; N. D. Mitra; M. Sen; M. G. Oza; B. N. Ghose.
Assistant Engineers, N. S. Ramaswamy; T. N. Bhargave; D. R. Upadhaya; B. S. Narasimhamurthy; Jaswant Singh; M. K. Navanaj; K. M. Chandiramani; D. T. Grover.

Delhi Road Transport Authority

General Manager, P. Rajnathr.
Dy. General Manager, Shanti Lal Ahuja.
Chief Accounts Officer, N. N. Haldar.

Regional Tourist Office, 88-Queensway, New Delhi

Regional Tourist Officer, E. H. K. Sen.

Civil Aviation Department

Director-General of Civil Aviation, T. P. Bhalla, I.P.
Deputy Director-General (*I*), K. M. Raha.
Deputy Director-General (*II*), D. Chakraverti.

ADMINISTRATION DIRECTORATE

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Assistant Directors of Administration, P. N. Kapur (*Budget*); K. Sachidanandam; Gian Singh (*Aerodromes*).

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Director of Air Routes and Aerodromes, R. K. Nanda.
Deputy Directors, G. D. Singh; Santok Singh; G. B. Singh (*Planning*).
Assistant Director (*Equipment*), P. B. Bagchi.
Assistant Director (*Operations*), M. L. Parashar.
Aerodrome Inspector, M. D. Sundararajan.
Assistant Director (*Estates*), Manohar Singh.
Deputy Director (*Training and Licensing*), G. S. Subramaniam.
Inspector of Flying, G. C. Arya.
Assistant Director (*Examination & Licensing*), S. G. Deshpande.
Assistant Director (*Training & Education*), N. C. Khanna.

AIR TRANSPORT DIRECTORATE

Director of Air Transport, O. N. Dang.
Assistant Directors of Air Transport, C. B. Rodgers; P. S. Warrior.
Accounts Officer, A. Varadachari.
Operations Officer, R. K. Banerjee.

INFORMATION AND REGULATIONS DIRECTORATE

Director of Information and Regulations, S. C. Sen.
Assistant Director, Conventions, Agreements and Legislation, D. S. Bhatti.
Operations Officer, B. S. Gidwani.

AERONAUTICAL INSPECTION DIRECTORATE

Director of Aeronautical Inspection, K. L. Puri.
Deputy Directors of Aeronautical Inspection, E. J. Earle; J. Sen.
Senior Aircraft Inspectors, A. Vartak; R. Prasada.

ACCIDENT INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Inspector of Accident, Y. R. Malhotra.

AERONAUTICAL COMMUNICATION DIRECTORATE

Director of Communication, M. B. Sarwate.
Deputy Directors of Communication, C. L. Ahuja; C. R. Rao.
Assistant Directors of Communication, N. V. Gadadhar; G. M. McSweeny, R. Misra; A. J. Mirchandani.
Senior Technical Officers, K. R. Bharucha; B. K. Rakshit; Om Parkash.
Senior Communication Officers, D. S. Rampuri; R. C. Sen; V. Ponnuswamy; W. S. Williams.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT DIRECTORATE

Deputy Director of Research and Development, P. Nilakantan.
Senior Scientific Officer, S. Ramamritham.
Scientific Officer, T. S. Krishnamurty.

AIR TRANSPORT LICENSING BOARD

Secretary, Air Transport Licensing Board, G. P. Shahani.
India's Representative on the Council of the I.C.A.O., Montreal, M. G. Pradhan.

Railway Board, New Delhi

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Financial Commissioner, A. K. Chanda.
Member (*Staff*), V. Nilakantan.
Member (*Transportation*), S. S. Vasist.
Director, Finance (*Budget*), N. C. Deb.
Director, Civil Engineering, H. K. L. Sethi.
Director (*Establishment*), P. N. Saxena.
Director, Finance (*Expenditure*), K. Sadagopan.
Director, Mechanical Engineering, P. Morris.
Director, Traffic (*General*), A. K. Basu.
Economic Adviser, L. A. Natesan.
Secretary, Havali Ram.
Joint Director, Civil Engineering, D. C. Baijal.
Joint Director, Establishment, V. T. Narayana Menon.
Joint Director, Mechanical Engineering, P. C. Kapoor.
Joint Director, Finance, K. V. Kasturi Rangan.
Joint Director, Traffic (*General*), S. K. Guha.
Joint Director, Traffic (*Transportation*), Ranjit Singh.
Officer on Special Duty (*Regrouping*), B. B. Mathur.
Deputy Director, Finance (*Expenditure*), K. S. A. Padmanabhan.
Assistant Director, Finance (*General*), V. R. Ganesan.
Deputy Director, Preferential Tariff, B. N. Nanda.
Deputy Director (*Stat.*), G. Rama Rao.
Deputy Director, Telecommunication, I. C. Bhatt.
Deputy Director, Traffic (*Transportation*), Rajendra Dev.
Deputy Director, Establishment (*I*), S. L. Jaini.
Deputy Director, Establishment (*II*), R. Srinivasan.
Assistant Director, Finance, D. C. Rewari.

Central Standards Office

Deputy Chief Controller of Standardization, In-Charge, D. Narayanaswamy.
Deputy Chief Controller (*Carriage and Wagon*), B. S. Sindhu.
Deputy Chief Controller (*Civil*), V. Venkataramayya.
Deputy Chief Controller, Mechanical (*Designs*), R. H. G. Da Cunha Da Costa.
Asstt. Chief Controller (*Specifications & Records*), S. R. Woodmore.
Assistant Chief Controller (*Mechanical Loco*), R. Krishnamurti.
Architect, N. B. Shroff.
Assistant Chief Controller (*Carriage and Wagon*), B. L. Ballur.
Research Officer (*Soil Mechanics*), S. S. Varma.
Research Officer (*Steel & Structures*), R. Basu Chowdhury.
Research Officer (Mechanical), M. S. Murti.
Research Officer (*Electrical*), M. B. Ramchandani.
Research Officer (*Metallurgical & Chemical*), R. G. Bhatawadekar.
Dynamometer Car Officer, B. V. Mallya.
Research Officers (*Civil*), Kurt Vogl; Walter Frey.
Oscillograph Officer, C. S. P. Sastry.
Inspecting Officer for Railways, Salig Ram.
Inspecting Officer for Railways (*Locos and Boilers*), R. K. Sethi.

Railway Inspectorate

Chief Government Inspector of Railways, Simla, K. L. Ganguly, B.Sc., C.P.E. (Glasgow), A.M.I.E. (Ind.).
Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 1, Calcutta, R. C. Sood, C.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.).
Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 2, Calcutta, K. C. Pathak, C.E. (Hons.), A.M.I.E. (Ind.).
Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 3, Bangalore, D. C. Desai, B.E., A.M.I.E. (Ind.).
Government Inspector of Railways, Circle No. 5, Bombay, P. N. Mubayl, C.E.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister, Jagjivan Ram.
Deputy Minister, Raj Bahadur.
Secretary, Ministry of Communications, A. V. Pai, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretaries, Ministry of Communications, P. K. Roy; K. V. Venkatachalam.
Under-Secretaries, Ministry of Communications, V. K. Menon; P. K. Samal; T. R. Mantan.

Posts & Telegraphs

Director-General of Posts & Telegraphs, Krishna Prasada, I.C.S.

Posts

Sr. Dy. Director-General, H. L. Jerath.
Director, Staff & Establishment, S. R. Sud.
Director of Planning, S. C. Sen Gupta.
Director (*Postal Technical*), P. B. Lahiri.
Officer on Special Duty, L. K. Narayanaswami.
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Asstt. Dy. Directors-General, R. B. Herkel; A. N. Joshi; A. K. Bhattacharyya; P. Srinivasan.
Dy. Director of Welfare, T. L. A. Acharya.

Telegraphs

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Dy. Director-General, Telegraphs, S. S. Moorthy Rao.
Dy. Director-General (*SE*), R. C. Valsh.
Dy. Chief Engineers, K. V. Pal; C. P. Vasudevan.
Director, Telephones, Uma Shankar.
Controller of Telegraph Traffic, Vacant.
Director of Complaints, S. R. Bhashyam.
Director, Wireless, N. Mahalingam.
Asstt. Chief Engineers, M. S. Muthana; S. Das Gupta; R. N. A. Sinha; V. Sundaram; S. N. Ranganathan.
Asstt. Dy. Directors-General, G. S. Sethi; T. K. Mahadevan; K. P. Joseph; S. Rama Iyer; B. R. Chopra; B. N. Narasimhiah.

Overseas Communications Service

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General Traffic Manager, M. Rajagopal.
Chief Engineer, P. J. Rodgers, Dip. Faraday House (London).
Assistant General Manager, H. N. Mukerjee, A.M. I.E.E.
Director, Delhi Centre, S. N. Kalra.
Deputy General Traffic Manager, M. V. Pai, B.Sc., A.M.I.R.E., A.M.I.E. (India).
Engineers-in-Charge of various stations of Overseas Communications Service, B. V. Rao, B.Sc., Grad. I.E.E.; G. M. Patel, B.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; C. A. Parthasarathy, B.E., Dip. I.I.Sc.; V. B. Sujan, Dip. Faraday House, Grad. I.E.E.; K. M. Balchandani, B.E.
Dy. Engineers-in-Charge, M. S. Gharse, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Manch.); J. B. F. DeSa, L.E.E.; G. N. Parekhji, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Lond.), A.C.G.I.; G. D. Gokarn, B.Sc. (Bom.), A.M.I.R.E.; V. P. Oldfield, A.M.I.E.E. (U.S.A.); P. M. Kakodkar, Dip. Faraday House (London).
Asstt. Engineers Stationed at various stations of Overseas Communications Service, M. P. Rao; K. R. Rao, B.E., Dip. I.I.Sc.; P. M. Banerjee; V. Y. Sathe, B.E., Dip. I.I.Sc.; M. S. Misquitta; G. A. Tcilis; C. B. Misquitta, L.M.E.; B. N. Raja Rao, M.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; C. M. Braganza, B.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; B. H Paranjpye, B.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; G. D. Gokarn, B.Sc. (Bom.), A.M.I.R.E.; E. S. Sewjee, B.E.; B. S. Dutt, L.E.E.; M. J. Gandhi, M.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; G. Seshadri, B.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; P. G. Damle, B.Sc.; A. E. Hussein, B.E.; T. C. Sekhar, B.Sc.; R. Parthasarathy, B.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; S. Sreenivasachar, B.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; N. J. Joshi, B.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; A. S. Vajihuddin, B.E.; N. F. Allana, B.E.; G. K. Nagarmanolikar; S. P. Bapat; M. V. Joglekar; K. L. Garudachar, B.Sc.; A. S. Khadilkar; M. S. Nagarajan, M.A., Dip. I.I.Sc.; M. V. Krishnaswamy, B.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; S. Ramaswamy, M.Sc., Dip. I.I.Sc.; V. Balasubramanian, M.A., Dip. I.I.Sc.
Assistant Managers Stationed at various stations of Overseas Communications Service, C. G. Slark; C. D. Pears; O. G. Lushington.
Traffic Managers, Stationed at various stations of O.C.S., C. G. Slark; C. D. Pears; O. G. Lushington.
Statistician, K. Rajagopalan.
Supervisors Stationed at various stations of O.C.S. P. E. Kouwen; H. R. Mckertich; J. A. Menezes; D. V. Cardozo; T. V. Fernandes; J. A. M. Lopes; M. A. Rao; D. C. Snelling.
Traffic Accounts Officer, M. C. Raymond.
Chief Mechanic, E. A. Caston.

MINISTRY OF LAW

Minister, C. C. Biswas.
Secretary, K. V. K. Sundaram, I.C.S.
Joint Secretary, S. B. Capoor, I.C.S.
Jt. Secretary & Draftsman, G. R. Rajagopal.
Deputy Secretaries, Shri Gopal Singh, M.A., LL.B.; B. G. Murdeshwar; B. N. Lokur.
Under-Secretaries, Mangharam Bhavandas; K. G. Avadhani.
Private Secretary, S. K. Mukerji.
Superintendents, B. K. Bannerjee; B. J. Sen Gupta; E. Venkateswaran; C. L. Sharam; C. R. D. Menon; E. P. J. DeSouza; U. C. Ghose.
Additional Draftsman, R. C. S. Sarkar.
Deputy Draftsmen, S. P. Sen Varma S. K. Hiranandani.
Solicitor to the Government of India, K. Y. Bhandarkar.
Second Solicitor to the Government of India, K. S. Tayade.
Assistant Solicitors to the Government of India, B. N. Bannerjee; G. A. Shah; P. K. Bose.
Government Agent, P. A. Mehta.
Deputy Government Agent, G. H. Rajadhyaksha.
Assistant Government Agent, A. S. Rao.
Solicitor to the Central Government at Calcutta, S. K. Mandal, M.A., B.L.
Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay, M. V. Jayakar.
Attorney-General of India, M. C. Setalvad.
Solicitor-General, C. K. Daphtary.

Election Commission, India

Chief Election Commissioner, S. Sen, I.C.S.
Private Secretary to Chief Election Commissioner, V. Raghavan.
Secretary, Election Commission, P. S. Subramanian.
Assistant Secretaries Election Commission, Iqbal Krishna; P. N. Krishnamani.
Superintendent, Election Commission, Rajendra Singh.

Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal

(HEADQUARTERS BENCH, BOMBAY)

President, A. N. Shah, I.C.S.
Accountant Member, R. P. Dalal, F.S.A.A., R.A.
Registrar, K. Srinivasan, M.A., M.L.

(BOMBAY BENCH)

Accountant Member, P. C. Malhotra.
Judicial Member, M. B. Samarth.
Assistant Registrar, G. N. Jerath, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B.

(ALLAHABAD BENCH)

Judicial Member, N. D. Karkhanis.
Accountant Member, B. N. Mukherjee.
Asstt. Registrar, Ramlal Kapur, B.A., LL.B.

(DELHI BENCH)

Accountant Member, A. L. Sahgal.
Judicial Member, K. N. Rajagopal Sastri.
Assistant Registrar, Sadhu Ram.

(PATNA BENCH)

Accountant Member, S. A. L. Narayana Row.
Judicial Member, C. V. Nagaraja Sastri, Bar-at-Law.
Assistant Registrar, C. K. B. Dave, M.A., LL.B.

(MADRAS BENCH)

Accountant Member, V. P. Choudary.
Judicial Member, S. C. Manchanda.
Assistant Registrar, K. R. Sampath, M.A., B.L.

ADDITIONAL MADRAS BENCH (MADRAS)

Judicial Member, K. S. Sankararaman.
Accountant Member, M. N. Sambamurti.
Assistant Registrar, R. Rajaram.

(CALCUTTA BENCH)

Judicial Member, A. R. Aggarwal.
Accountant Member, B. M. Chatrath, M.A., F.S.A.A.
Assistant Registrar, Krishan Gopal Mehta, B.A., LL.B.

EAST PUNJAB SPECIAL TRIBUNAL, GORTON CASTLE, SIMLA

Member, Tikka Jagjit Singh Bedi.

CENTRAL APPEAL TRIBUNAL, NEW DELHI

Member, S. B. Capoor, I.C.S.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION

Minister, Ajit Prasad Jain.
Private Secretary, Pitambar Pant.
Adviser, Mehr Chand Khanna.
Private Secretary to Adviser, Des Raj.
Secretary, C. N. Chandra, I.C.S.
Private Secretary to Secretary, A. Sethumadhavan.
Joint Secretaries, V. D. Dantyagi; Nakul Sen, I.C.S.
Chief Settlement Commissioner and ex-Officio Joint Secretary, N. C. Shrivastava, I.C.S.
Hony. Adviser, Shrimati Rameshwari Nehru.
Hony. Technical Adviser and ex-Officio Joint Secretary, S. K. Dey.
Deputy Secretaries, Savitri Prasada (*Admn.*); C. N. Sen; D. R. Kohli, I.C.S.; C. P. Gupta, I.C.S.
Officer on Special Duty, Dr. S. P. Chablani.
Deputy Rehabilitation Adviser, Sudhir Ghosh.
Deputy Technical Adviser, D. N. Endlaw.
Under-Secretary, M. R. Thadani.
Under-Secretary (*Admn.*), K. J. George.
Under-Secretary, V. P. Sud; M. L. Puri; T. D. Sachdeva.
Assistant Secretaries, J. N. Mathur; Manmohan Kishan; Onkar Dayal; K. S. Kane.

BRANCH SECTT., CALCUTTA

Jt. Secy., A. B. Chatterjee, I.C.S.
Deputy Secretary, N. C. Sen Gupta, I.C.S.
Under-Secretaries, S. Majumdar; S. K. Sen.

CUSTODIAN-GENERAL OF EVACUEE PROPERTY, DELHI

Custodian-General, Nawal Kishore.
Private Secretary to Custodian-General, S. Narula.
Deputy Custodian-General, D. Dhawan.

CHIEF CLAIMS COMMISSIONER, DELHI

Chief Claims Commissioner, Vacant.
Dy. Chief Claims Commissioner, T. C. Aggarwal.
Claims Commissioners, I. M. Lall, I.C.S.; Jugal Kishore Khanna; L. R. Sikand; S. P. Advani; R. K. Vaish.

CUSTODIAN OF EVACUEE PROPERTY, DELHI

Custodian, Uma Shankar Dikshit.

MINISTRY OF PRODUCTION

Minister, K. C. Reddy.
Secretary, C. C. Desai.

Government Housing Factory, P. O. Jangpura, New Delhi

General Manager, C. D. Kapur.
Maintenance Engineer, K. B. Row.

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA, PARLIAMENT HOUSE, NEW DELHI

Chief Justice of India, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Patanjali Sastri.
Judges, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mehr Chand Mahajan; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bijan Kumar Mukherjea; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sudhi Ranjan Das; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. Chandrasekhara Aiyer; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vivian Bose.
Dy. Registrars, Shivcharan Das Goswami, B.A., LL.B.; K. F. Sequeira, B.A., LL.B.
Asstt. Registrars, S. N. Sharma; H. D. Sud, B.A., LL.B.
Editor, Supreme Court Reports, A. N. Aiyar, B.A., B.L.

UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, R. N. Banerjee, I.C.S.
Members, A. A. A. Fyzee; S. V. Kanungo G. C. Chatterji; N. Govindarajan; C. B. Nagarkar, I.C.S.; N. K. Sidhanta.
Secretary, D. C. Das, I.C.S.

PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

(*For list of Members see under article "General Elections"*.)

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Ambassador in China, Peking, His Excellency N. Raghavan.

Ambassador in U.S.S.R., Moscow, His Excellency K. P. S. Menon.

Ambassador in Iran, Teheran, Dr. Tara Chand.

Ambassador in Nepal, Kathmandu, His Excellency C. P. N. Singh.

Ambassador in Burma, Rangoon, His Excellency K. K. Chettur.

Ambassador in Afghanistan, Kabul, His Excellency Wing Commander Rup Chand.

Ambassador in Turkey, Ankara, His Excellency C. S. Jha.

Ambassador in the United States of America, Washington, D.C., His Excellency G. L. Mehta (also accredited to Mexico).

Ambassador in France, Paris, His Excellency Wing Commander Sardar H. S. Malik, I.C.S. (also Minister to Norway).

Ambassador in Belgium, Brussels (also accredited to Luxembourg), His Excellency P. A. Menon.

Ambassador in Thailand, Bangkok, His Excellency M. K. Kripalani.

Ambassador in Switzerland, Berne, His Excellency Asaf Ali (also to *Vatican, Austria*).

Ambassador in Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, His Excellency Raja Joginder Sen Bahadur.

Ambassador in Indonesia, Djakarta, His Excellency Bhagwat Dayal.

Vice-Consul in Shanghai, M. R. Uppal.

Consul-General in the French Establishments in India, Pondicherry, R. K. Tandon.

Ambassador in Netherlands, The Hague, His Excellency B. N. Chakravarty.

Charge d'Affaires in Czechoslovakia, Prague, R. Goburdhun.

Charge d'Affaires, Legation of India in Portugal, Lisbon, Kewal Singh.

Charge d'Affaires in Italy, Rome, Dr. J. N. Khosla. (concurrently accredited to Yogoslavia).

Charge d'Affaires in Egypt, Cairo, V. M. M. Nair, (also Minister to Hashamite Kingdom of Jordan, Syria, and Republic of Lebanon).

Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary in Sweden, Stockholm, M. J. Desai, I.C.S. (also accredited to Finland and Denmark).

Commercial Secretary to the Embassy of India in Argentine, Buenos Aires, V. C. Vijaya Raghavan.

Ambassador in Japan, Tokyo, His Excellency Dr. M. A. Rauf.

Ambassador in W. Germany, Bonn, His Excellency S. Dutt.

Consul-General, Kashgar, Vacant.

Political Officer, Tibet, Bhutan and Sikkim, Vacant.

Consul-General in New York, A. S. Lall.

Permanent Representative of the Government of India with the United Nations, India Delegation Office, New York, Rajeshwar Dayal.

High Commissioner in Canada, Ottawa, His Excellency R. R. Saksena.

High Commissioner in Ceylon, Colombo, His Excellency K. P. K. Menon.

Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, Kandy, P. S. Menon.

High Commissioner in the United Kingdom, London, His Excellency B. G. Kher (also Ambassador to Ireland).

High Commissioner in Pakistan, Karachi, His Excellency Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta.

Dy. High Commissioner, M. Atal.

Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, Lahore, S. K. Banerji.

Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Dacca, B. K. Acharya.

High Commissioner in Australia, Canberra, His Excellency Duleep Sinhji.

Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Cape Town, Vacant.

Representative of the Government of India in Malaya, Singapore, M. Gopala Menon.

Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, T. V. Ramakrishna Rao.

Commissioner for the Govt. of India in British East Africa, Appa B. Pant. (Also accredited to S. Rhodesia, N. Rhodesia and Nyasaland as Commissioner and Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi as Consul-General).

Consul-General for India in Goa, Vincent H. Coelho.

Consul-General of India, San Francisco, Azim Hussain.

Consul-General for India in Saudi Arabia, Jedda, M. K. Kidwai.

Consul for India, Medan, Jagat Singh.

Vice-Consul for India, Zahidan, Harbans Lal.

Vice-Consul for India in Kandahar, Ram Chand Kalra.

Vice-Consul for India in Jalalabad (*Afghanistan*), Narindra Nath.

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Ethiopia, Sardar Sant Singh.

Minister for India, Philippines, Mirza Rashid Ali Baig.

Consular Agent, Hanoi, M. Kutty.

Commissioner for the Govt. of India in British West Indies (including British Guiana), *Port of Spain* (*Trinidad*), A. M. Sahay.

Minister for Iraq, Bagdad, Khub Chand.

Commissioner for the Govt. of India, Mauritius, Port Louis, J. A. Thivy.

Commissioner for the Govt. of India in Fiji, Suva, A. K. Sen.

Consul-General in Indo-China, Saigon, F. M. de Mello Kamath.

Officer-in-Charge, Indian Mission, Lhasa (*Tibet*), A. K. Sen.

Commissioner for the Govt. of India at Aden, A. B. Thadani.

Indian Trade Agent and Assistant to the Political Officer in Sikkim, Major S. M. Krishnatry (Gyantse); Sonam Tobden Kazi (Yatung); Lakshmanan Singh (Gartok).

INDIAN TRADE REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Note :—In those countries where there are no trade representatives trade interests are looked after by the country's Diplomatic Missions.

Designation and address	Tel. Address	Sphere of activities
DHARMA VIRA.—Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in the U.K., "India House," Aldwych, London, W.C. 2.	HICOMIND London.	United Kingdom and Eire.
M. P. MATHUR.—The Commercial Secretary to the Embassy of India, 15, Rue Alfred, Dehodeneq, Paris XVI eme.	INDATRACOM Paris.	France and Norway.
VACANT.—The Commercial Secretary to the Legation of India, 18, Jungfraustrasse, Berne.	INDELEGATION Berne.	Switzerland.
S. S. BAJPAI.—The Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy of India, *via* Lovanio, 24, Rome (Italy).	INDEMBASSY Rome.	Italy, Greece and Yugoslavia.
B. P. ADARKAR.—The Commercial Counsellor to the Legation of India in Germany, 262, Koblenzer Strasse, Bonn.	INDELEGATION Bonn.	Germany.
K. V. RAMASWAMY.—The Indian Vice-Consul Cum Attache in Austria, Legation of India, 69, Sternwartestrasse, Vienna, XVIII.	INDELEGATION Vienna.	Austria.
V. C. VIJAYA RAGHAVAN.—The Commercial Second Secretary to the Embassy of India, Avenide Roque Saenz Pena 628, Buenos Aires (Argentina).	INDEMBASSY Buenos Aires.	Argentina, Chile, Bolivia, Paraguay and Uruguay.
S. V. PATEL.—The Indian Government Trade Commissioner, "Africa House," Kilindini Road, Post Box No. 614, Mombasa, Kenya.	INDOCOM Mombasa.	East Africa (Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika), Zanzibar, British and Italian Somaliland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nayasaland.
P. RATNAM.—Commercial Secretary to the Embassy of India in Egypt and Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Al Bassir Building, No. 5, Rue Adib Bey, Issac, Avenue de la Reine Nazli, Alexandria (Egypt).	INDIACOM Alexandria.	Egypt, Sudan, Syria, Lebanon, Cyprus, Jordan and Eritrea.
DR. T. G. MENON.—The Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Prudential Building, 39-49, Martin Place, Sydney.	AUSTRIND Sydney.	Australia.
B. SANYAL.—The Indian Government Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, Windsor Building, 49, Willis Street, Wellington.	TRACOMIND Wellington.	New Zealand.
V. C. TRIVEDI.—The First Secretary to the Indian Liaison Mission, Empire House, Naigai Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.	INDIA Tokyo.	Japan.
B. K. MASSAND.—The Secretary (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon, Fort, Colombo.	TRADIND Colombo.	Ceylon.
H. N. VIBHAKAR.—The Commercial Secretary to the Embassy of India, Randeria Building, Phayre Street, Rangoon.	INDEMBASSY Rangoon.	Burma.
RAJKUMAR RAGHUNATH SINHA OF SITAMAU—The Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Chartered Bank Chambers, 'Valika Mahal,' N. J. Setna Road, New Town, Karachi 5.	INTRACOM Karachi.	Pakistan.
P. DAS GUPTA.—The Assistant Indian Government Trade Commissioner, 8, Gopikrishna Lane, P.O. Wari, Dacca.	GOODWILL Dacca.	East Pakistan.
VACANT.—The Indian Government Trade Commissioner, India House, Singapore (Malaya).	INDITRACOM Singapore.	Malaya and Hongkong.
S. K. ROY.—The First Secretary (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, Bangkok.	INDEMBASSY Bangkok.	Thailand.
P. R. S. MANI.—Charge d'Affaires, Legation of India, 509-511, Burke Building, Escolta, Manila.	CONGENIND Manila.	Philippines.
S. KRISHNAMURTI.—The First Secretary to the (Commercial) Embassy of India, P.B. No. 178, Koningsplein Noord, Djakarta.	INDEMBASSY Djakarta.	United States of Indonesia.
A. B. THADANI.—The Commissioner of the Government of India in Aden.	COMIND Aden.	Aden.

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—(*contd.*)	New Delhi.	Assistant Air Attache	Capt. Robert L. Tillotson.	
		Assistant Naval Attache and Asst. Naval Attache for Air.	LTJG Walter B. W. Wilson.	
		Assistant Air Attache	1st Lt. Bobbie L. Donald.	
		Assistant Attache	William E. Dwyer.	
		Assistant Attache	Royal D. Bisbee, Jr.	
		Assistant Attache	Elizabeth G. Robb.	
		Assistant Attache	Marien D. Bailey.	
		Assistant Labor Attache ..	Edith C. Wall.	
		Assistant Attache	Charles L. Mullin, Jr.	
		Assistant Attache	Marguerite A. Brown.	
		Assistant Attache	Edward J. Logue.	
		Assistant Attache	Willis D. Lansford.	
		Assistant Attache	Jack Masey.	
		Assistant Attache	Velma M. Woods.	
		3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul	Alan L. Campbell, Jr.	
		3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul	Judith Laikin.	
		Vice-Consul	Millidge P. Walker III.	
W. GERMANY.	New Delhi.	Ambassador	His Excellency Dr. Ernest Wilhelm Meyer.	
YUGOSLAVIA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador	His Excellency Joze Vilfar.	Ambassador Hotel, Sujan Singh Park.
		LEGATIONS IN INDIA		
AUSTRIA.	New Delhi.	Charge d'Affaires	Dr. Kurt H. Enderl.	2-4, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
CHILE.	New Delhi.	Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General.	Dr. Juan Marin.	Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.
DENMARK.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Mons. Harry Emil Toyberg Frandzen.	1, Humayun Road, New Delhi.
		Commercial Counsellor	Viggo Theis-Nielson.	
		Secretary	J. F. A. Holck Colding.	
		Private Secretary	Miss Marie Ruffert.	
ETHIOPIA.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Ato Emmanuel Abraham.	29, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
FINLAND.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Mons. Hugo Valvanne.	39, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi.
		Secretary of the Legation ..	Monsieur Mauno Kaikkonen.	1, Humayan Road, New Delhi.
		Commercial Secretary	Olli Vilpponen.	
		Secretary to the Minister ..	Miss Liisa Hagelberg.	
		Secretary	Miss Ines Kuusisto.	
HOLY SEE.	New Delhi.	Apostolic Internuncio	Vacant.	8, Alipur Road, Civil Lines, Delhi (Tel. 6767).
		Counsellor	The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Luigi Raimondi.	
		Attache	The Very Reverend Father Augusto Lombardi.	
		Attache	The Very Reverend Father Neil McBrearty, C.P.	
IRAQ.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Mohammed Salim Al-Radi.	21, Prithviraj Road, New Delhi (Tel. 40088).
		Third Secretary	Mohammad Ismail Ramadhan.	
		Attache and Vice-Consul ..	Mahmood Ali.	
		Chancellor	Salah-ud-Din Hamid.	
		Private Secretary	Ghulam Naqshband.	
NORWAY.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary	Vacant.	Room 29, Cecil Hotel, Delhi, (Tel. 40088).
		Charge d'Affaires	P. C. Proitz.	
		Commercial Counsellor ..	M. Arne Bjorgung.	
PORTUGAL.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Dr. V. V. Garin.	22, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
		First Secretary	Dr. Armando de Castro e Abreu.	
		Third Secretary	Dr. Joao Manuel Hall Themido.	
SWEDEN.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Monsieur Per Wijkman.	Theatre Communications Buildings, New Delhi (Tel. Nos. 7727 & 40890).
		Second Secretary	Dag Erik Bergman.	
		Attache	Kaj Sundberg.	
		Attache	Karl Rune Nystrom.	
SYRIA.	New Delhi.	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Dr. N. Armanazi.	Malden's Hotel, Room 59, New Delhi (Tel. 6789).
		Charge d'Affaires	Monsieur V. Kandala.	
		HIGH COMMISSIONERS IN INDIA		
AUSTRALIA.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency Mr. H. R. Gollan, D.S.O., M.C.	Australian High Commission, Connaught Place, New Delhi (Tel. Nos. 40041, 40042 & 40043).
		First Secretary	F. H. Stuart.	
		Public Relations Officer ..	J. D. Keating.	
		Second Secretary	F. B. Hall.	
		Third Secretary	R. N. Birch.	
		Chief Administrative Officer ..	J. F. Knox.	

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
CANADA.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency Warwick Fielding Chipman.*	4, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi (Office Tel. 40191).
		Commercial Counsellor	Richard Grew.	
		First Secretary	Graham C. McInnes.	
		Third Secretary	R. Harry Jay.	
		Third Secretary	Georges H. Blouin.	
	Bombay.	Commercial Secretary	Bruce I. Rankin.	Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, Bombay (Tel. 20672).
CEYLON.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency C. Coomaraswamy.	2, Scindia House, New Delhi (Tel. 7377).
		Official Secretary	V. Duraiswamy, C.O.S.	
PAKISTAN.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	His Excellency Shuaib Qureshi.	8-B, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
		First Secretary	S. A. Rahman.	101, Hotel Imperial, New Delhi.
		Military Adviser	Colonel Sahib Dad.	Sher Shah Mess, New Delhi.
		Commercial Secretary	A. W. Khan.	1, Marina Hotel, New Delhi.
		Liaison Officer	Mujahid Husain.	Marina Hotel, New Delhi.
		Third Secretary	Inamullah Khan.	
		Third Secretary	A. H. Khan.	
		Third Secretary	Tabarak Husain.	
		Press Attache	S. Waliullah.	
		Passport Officer	Col. Nur Khan, M.B.E., M.C.	
	Jullundur.	Deputy High Commissioner ..	Abdul Rehman Khan.	Radio Colony, Jullundur, Punjab.
		Second Secretary	Bashir Ahmad.	
	Calcutta.	Deputy High Commissioner ..	Abdul Hamid Choudhry.	9, Circus Avenue, Calcutta 17.
		Second Secretary	Ataullah.	
		A.P.O.	Bazlur Rahman.	
UNITED KINGDOM.	New Delhi.	High Commissioner	Sir Peter Alexander Clutterbuck.†	6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi (Tel. 40151).
		Deputy High Commissioner (Minister).	J. J. S. Garner, C.M.G.	
		Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner (Minister).	R. Owen, C.M.G.	
		Public Relations Adviser to the High Commissioner and Director, British Information Services.	W. F. King.	
		United Kingdom Treasury Representative in South Asia.	H. G. Curran.	
		Counsellor	W. H. Young.	
		Counsellor	C. S. Pickard.	
		Assistant Economic Adviser (Counsellor).	L. Harrison.	
		Adviser on Works and Services	A. Tough, A.R.I.B.A.	
		Military Adviser	Brig. T. C. Usher, C.B.E., D.S.O.	
		Air Adviser	W. Cdr. P. J. S. Finlayson, A.F.C.	
		Labour Adviser	J. J. Keane.	
		Civil Air Adviser	D. E. Proudlove.	
		First Secretary	E. R. Kitchin.	
		First Secretary	V. C. Martin.	
		First Secretary	E. H. Peck.	
		First Secretary	J. R. Downie.	
		First Secretary	Miss L. E. T. Storar.	
		Assistant Economic Adviser ..	E. A. Midgley, M.B.E.	
		Assistant Economic Adviser ..	J. N. McKelvie.	
		Assistant Economic Adviser ..	E. I. Oliver, D.S.O.	
		Assistant Public Relations Adviser.	J. T. Hughes.	
		Assistant Public Relations Adviser.	D. F. Kerr.	
		Assistant Public Relations Adviser.	L. W. C. Pearce-Gervis.	
		Second Secretary	W. R. Lythgo.	
		Second Secretary	R. H. Johnson.	
		Second Secretary	J. C. Gamble.	
		Second Secretary	J. M. Dutton.	
		Second Secretary	J. A. M. Molyneux.	
		Second Secretary and Private Secretary to the High Commissioner.	J. A. Robinson.	
		Assistant Military Adviser ..	Major M. T. J. Bate Williams.	
		Assistant Labour Adviser ..	S. A. Priddle.	
	Calcutta.	Deputy High Commissioner ..	G. E. B. Shannon.	1, Harrington Street, Calcutta.
		Counsellor	C. M. Walker.	
		First Secretary	A. A. Golds.	
		Second Secretary	R. H. Link.	
	Bombay.	Deputy High Commissioner ..	G. Kimber.	Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay (Tel. 31001-6).
		First Secretary	R. C. Ormerod.	
		First Secretary	L. Pickles.	
		Second Secretary	N. A. Sales.	
	Madras.	Deputy High Commissioner ..	George Edmond Crombie.	No. 2, Armenian Street, Madras (Tel. 86556).
		First Secretary	D. H. Clibborn.	
		Second Secretary	F. R. Jeffers.	

* Was due to leave in September. He was to be replaced by Mr. Escott Meredith Reid. † Due to take charge in October, 1952.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
		EMBASSIES IN INDIA		
AFGHANISTAN.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Dr. Najib Ullah Khan.	24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
		First Secretary	Abdul Kayoum Khan.	
		Second Secretary	Ghulam Siddique Khan.	
		Second Secretary	Mohamad Ayub Khan.	
		Economic Attache	M. R. Younossi.	
		Commercial Attache	Ghulam Rasul Khan Mirjadah.	
		Press Attache	Ahmed Ali Durrani.	
		Attache	Ghulam Farouq Khan.	
		Attache	Mohamad Siddique Khan.	
BELGIUM.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Mons. S. Halot.	Theatre Communication Buildings, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Monsieur Louis de San.	
		Attache	Monsieur Henry Gillain.	
BRAZIL.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Senhor Abelardo B. Bueno do Prado.	8, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
		Charge d'Affaires	Senhor Rodolpho Godoy de Souza Dantas.	
BURMA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Maha Thray Sithu U Kyin.	Curzon Road, New Delhi.
		First Secretary	Sithu U. Pe.	
CHINA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Gen. Yuan Chung-hsien.	Jind House, Lytton Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Shen Chien.	
		Counsellor for Consular Affairs	Yao Nien.	
		Counsellor	Ken Mao-chou.	
		Counsellor for Commercial Affairs.	Wang Chao-hsun.	
		Military Attache	Col. Chu Kai-yin.	
		Asst. Military Attache ..	Lt.-Col. Kan Main.	
		Asst. Military Attache ..	Lt.-Col. Yeh Chang-chu.	
		First Secretary	So-wan Pitt.	
		Second Secretary	Pei Mo-nung.	
		Second Secretary	Ling Pei-hsin.	
		Third Secretary	Hu Ting-i.	
		Third Secretary	Wei Yung-ching.	
		Attache	Madame Chang Su-wen.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	New Delhi.	Charge d'Affaires	D. Pokorny.	
		Third Secretary	Z. Strnadel.	
		Third Secretary	F. Matej.	
		Commercial Attache	K. Wagstein.	
EGYPT.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Mons. Ismail Kamel Bey.	Malden's Hotel, Delhi.
		Counsellor	Fl. Said Ibrahim Bassionni.	Swiss Hotel, Delhi.
FRANCE.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Count Stanislas Ostrarog.	2, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Christian Belle.	Malden's Hotel, Delhi.
		Counsellor (Commercial) ..	André Moitessier.	
		Military Attache	Col. L. L'Helgouach.	
		First Secretary	Henri Costilhes.	
		Second Secretary	René Lalouette.	
		Second Secretary	Henri Dumont.	
		Third Secretary and Consul ..	Marcel Barthelemy.	
		Attache (Cultural)	Claude Journot.	
		Attache (Commercial)	Jean Courtemanche.	
		Attache	Jean Robert.	
INDONESIA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Dr. Soedarsono.	14, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Dr. S. Binol.	Flat No. 60, Block E, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi.
		First Secretary	St. Bahrum Sjah.	46C, North Avenue, New Delhi.
		Second Secretary	Roeslan Baboe.	16, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
		Third Secretary and Private Secretary to His Excellency.	Miss S. W. Soeprapto.	14, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
		Attache	Parhadi Utomo.	16, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
		Assistant Information Officer ..	A. Muhardjo.	16, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
		Chief Chancellor	Sugoro Atmaprasadja.	16, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
		Third Commercial Secretary ..	M. H. Panggabean.	16, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
IRAN.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Abdol-Ahad Yekta.	5, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	K. Nia-Mir.	
		Cultural Counsellor	S. M. Tabatabai.	
		Third Secretary	M. H. Pouyani.	
		Attache	G. A. Razmand.	
ITALY.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Signor Sidney Prina Ricotti.	17, York Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Signor Alberto Barugnoli.	
		Secretary	Signor Alberto Cavaglieri.	
		Commercial Secretary	Signor Marcello Serafini.	
		Chancellor	Signor Vuicenzo Buonomo.	
JAPAN	New Delhi.	Ambassador	His Excellency Thutomu Nishi-yama.	4A, Hailey Road, New Delhi.
		First Secretary	N. Takasugi.	
		Second Secretary	M. Ogiso.	
		Third Secretary	M. Itoh.	
		Attache	S. Matsuda.	

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
NEPAL.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency General Bijay Shumshere.	Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
		First Secretary	J. N. Singha.	
		Military Attache	Major W. B. Basnyat.	
		Third Secretary	Subba G. M. Singh.	
NETHERLANDS.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Count W. F. L. Van Bykand.	4, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	Dr. R. H. van Gulik.	
		Attache	F. J. Th. J. van Agt.	
		Director of the Chancellory ..	J. de Jong.	
		Officer on Special Duty ..	J. Verboog.	
SWITZERLAND.	New Delhi.	Charge d'Affaires	His Excellency S. F. Campiche.	Connaught Place, New Delhi.
THAILAND.	New Delhi.	E.E. & M.P.	His Excellency Luang Phinit-Akson.	15, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.
		Secretary of Embassy	Vadhana Isarabhakdi.	
		Attache	Somboon Rochanakorn.	
		Chancellor and Private Secretary to His Excellency the Minister.	Asa Boonyapratuang.	
		Air Attache	Group-Captain Swasdi Bhotiwihok.	
		Naval Attache	Captain Bisnu Na Thalang.	
		Acting Army Attache	Major Bunnag Desaputra.	
TURKEY.	New Delhi.	Charge d'Affaires	Orhan H. Erol.	Maiden's Hotel, Delhi.
		First Secretary	Mesut Suntay.	
		Commercial Counsellor ..	Sami Ozelsel.	
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.	New Delhi.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	His Excellency Monsieur Kirill Vasilievitch Novikov.	Travancore House, Curzon Road, New Delhi.
		Counsellor	G. M. Balasanov.	
		Commercial Counsellor ..	I. S. Andrienko.	
		First Secretary	P. D. Erzin.	
		First Secretary	B. G. Lopatenko.	
		First Secretary	S. N. Shundenko.	
		First Secretary	B. N. Vilkov.	
		Second Secretary	S. P. Egiazarov.	
		Second Secretary	A. I. Korolev.	
		Second Secretary	I. M. Pilipenko.	
		Second Secretary	I. S. Portyannikov.	
		Second Secretary	G. S. Zykov.	
		Third Secretary	V. P. Stepanov.	
		Attache	N. S. Orlov.	
		Attache	P. A. Timchenko.	
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	New Delhi.	Ambassador	His Excellency Chester Bowles.	Bahawalpur House, New Delhi.
		Minister-Counsellor	Loyd V. Steere.	
		Counsellor (Agricultural) ..	Clifford C. Taylor.	
		Counsellor (Political)	Everett F. Drumright.	
		Counsellor for Economic Affairs	John A. Loftus.	
		Counsellor (Public Affairs) ..	Teg C. Grondhal.	
		Army Attache	Col. Morris K. Henderson.	
		Air Attache	Col. Robert B. Sullivan.	
		Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air.	Captain Hugh R. Awtrey, U.S.N.	
		First Secretary and Consul ..	Fraser Wilkins.	
		Attache	Howard S. Lahman.	
		Minerals Attache	Andrew V. Corry.	
		Attache	Lewis M. Lind.	
		Labour Attache	Henri Sokolove.	
		Attache	Robert A. Hancock.	
		First Secretary and Consul ..	Jay Walker.	
		Attache	Henry J. Lawrence.	
		Social Welfare Attache ..	Evelyn W. Hersey.	
		Attache	Konrad Bekker.	
		Attache (Cultural)	Clifford Manshardt.	
		First Secretary	Richard S. Leach.	
		Attache	Arthur C. Bartlett.	
		Attache	Henry T. Robertson.	
		Attache	Kenneth M. Barnes.	
		Attache	Jean Joyce.	
		Attache	William J. Handley.	
		Attache	Clarence E. Pike.	
		Attache	George E. Pearcy.	
		Attache	Dorothy M. Spencer.	
		Attache	Homer C. Kaye.	
		Attache	Joseph I. Krene.	
		Second Secretary and Consul ..	Howard Brandon.	
		Attache	George E. Hodge.	
		Attache	William D. Rutter.	
		Second Secretary & Vice-Consul	Douglas N. Forman, Jr.	
		Attache	Theodore R. Frye.	
		Assistant Army Attache ..	Lt.-Col. Joseph E. Stopp.	
		Assistant Air Attache	Major Robert G. Crowder.	
		Assistant Naval Attache and Assistant Naval Attache for Air	Lieut. Hayes A. Dorr.	
		Assistant Army Attache ..	Capt. June C. Caton.	
		Assistant Army Attache ..	Capt. John H. Painter.	

FOREIGN CONSULAR OFFICES IN INDIA

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
AFGHANISTAN.	Bombay.	Consul	Vacant.	115, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay (Tel. 40677).
ARGENTINE.	Calcutta.	Additional Consul	Vacant.	2, Camac Street, Calcutta.
BELGIUM.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Emile Lotz.	"Morena", 11, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay (Tel. 41824).
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Pierre Roersch.	24/1-A, Alipore Road, Calcutta (Tel. South 2136).
		Vice-Consul	René Vanhenten.	
	Madras.	Consul	K. H. Chambers.	Lecot's Building, Erabalu Chetty Street, Madras (Tel. No. 2001).
BOLIVIA.	Calcutta.	Consul-General*	B. Matthews.	Wellesley House, Wellesley Place, Calcutta (Tel. West 229).
BRAZIL.	Bombay.	Consul	J. N. Heredia.	Asian Building, 4th Floor, Ballard Estate, Bombay (Tel. 33157).
	Calcutta.	Vice-Consul	T. S. Panchapakesan.	Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.
BURMA.	Calcutta.	Consul	U Tin Maung.	Suite No. 4, 8, Syed Amir Ali Avenue, Calcutta.
	Madras.	Vice-Consul	U Ba Yi.	Mount Road, Madras.
	Vizagapatam.	Vice-Consul	U Bo Aye.	20.342, Thompson Road, Vizagapatam.
CHINA.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Yao Tchung-Ken.	30, Stephen's Court, 18-B, Park Street, Calcutta.
COLOMBIA.	Madras.	Consul-General	Alfonso Tavera Garcia.	Adyar P. O.
	Calcutta.	Consul	H. Aldridge.	C/o Messrs. R. B. Rodda & Co., Wellesley Place, Calcutta 1.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Viktor Bacik.	West View, Ground Floor, 87, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay (Tel. 35944).
DENMARK.	Bombay.	Consul	Sigurd Pederson.	Eros Cinema Building, Queen's Road (Tel. No. 35854).
	Calcutta.	Consul	W. T. Holmgaard.	F2, Clive Building, Netaji Subhas Road, P.O. Box No. 364, Calcutta (Tel. No. 1078).
	Cochin.	Consul	Archibald Allan Henry Campbell.	C/o Pierce Leslie & Co., Ltd., Cochin.
	Madras.	Consul	Vacant.	Mercantile Bank Building, 1st Line Beach, P.O. Box No. 146, Madras (Tel. No. 3688).
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Haji Hasham Ismail.	211/17, Nagdevi Street, Jamal Building, Bombay 3.
ECUADOR.	Calcutta.	Consul	Leonard Wilfred Balcombe.	6, Lyons Range, Calcutta (PK 701).
EGYPT.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Rauf Kaldav.	Cambatta Building, 124D, Queen's Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay (Tel. 31735).
EL SALVADOR.	Calcutta.	Consul	Karanjaksha Bonerjee.	Rama Niketan, 10, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta (Tel. B. B. 296).
FINLAND.		(Finnish Legation, New Delhi.)		
FRANCE.	Bombay.	Consul	Pierre Royere.	Celandine, 87-B, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay (Tel. 44956).
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	M. Regis Tapounie.	26, Park Mansion, Park Street, Calcutta 16 (Tel. 3090).
	Cochin.	Consular Agent	B. B. Holloway.	C/o Pierce Leslie & Co. Ltd., Cochin.
	Madras.	Consul	P. Papoussamy.	North Beach Road, Madras.
GERMANY (West).	Bombay.	Consul-General	Herr Franz Viktor Mendelssohn.	Air Lines Hotel, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.
		Consul	Herr Dr. Hellmuth Dietmar.	
GREECE.	Bombay.	Consul-General	G. Loucatos.	Mercantile Chambers, 1st Floor, Graham Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay (Tel. No. 20889).
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	B. Mathews.	Wellesley House, 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta (Tel. No. West 229).
HAITI.	Calcutta.	Consul	Murari Churn Law.	No. 2, Cornwallis Street, Calcutta 6 (Tel. No. 3841).
INDONESIA.	Bombay.	Consul	Raden Buntarian.	117, Air Lines Hotel, Churchgate Street, Bombay.
IRAN.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Ali Bhatmanghlich.	Dorchester, Queen's Road, Bombay (Tel. 45185).
IRAQ.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Muhiddin Mumayiz.	"Panorama", 203, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6 (Tel. 40969).
ISRAEL.	Bombay.	Consular Agent	F. W. Pollack.	126, Wodehouse Road, Bombay 5 (Tel. 35911).
ITALY.	Bombay.	Consul	Dr. Oberto Fabiani.	Contractor Building, Nicol Road, P.O. Box No. 1521, Bombay (Tel. 23084).
	Calcutta.	Vice-Consul	Signor Marcello Mochi.	227-1, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.
JAPAN.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	A. Nishiyama.	
		Consul	M. Kawanami.	
		Vice-Consul	M. Kataoka.	
		Vice-Consul	H. Hirano.	
	Bombay.	Consul-General	K. Kiriyama.	"Megh Doot", 95B, Marine Drive, Bombay 1.
		Consul	S. Hayashida.	
		Vice-Consul	T. Yamazaki.	
		Vice-Consul	M. Asaba.	
		Chancellor	T. Yashiro.	
JORDAN.	Bombay.	(Interests being looked after by the Iraqi Consul-General.)		
LEBANON.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Tarek El-Yaffi.	Churchgate House, Churchgate Street, Bombay (Tel. 31873).
LUXEMBURG.	Bombay.	Vice-Consul	R. C. S. Van Damme.	2nd Floor, Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay (Tel. 33328).
NEPAL.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Commander Col. Daman Shamshere Jung Bahadur Rana, C.I.E., C.B.E.	25, Raja Santosh Road, Calcutta 27.
NETHERLANDS.	Bombay.	Consul	G. H. Heintzen.	314, Hornby Road, Petit Library Building, Bombay (Tel. 26267/8).
	Calcutta.	Vice-Consul	Jhr. M. F. Van Lennep.	5, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta (Tel. B.B. 8670).
	Cochin.	Consul	A. W. J. Hoogeveen.	Cochin (Tel. 46).
	Madras.	Consul	A. D. Charles.	North Rly. Terminus Road, Royapuram, Madras (Tel. 2056).
NICARAGUA.	Bombay.	Consul	C. H. A. R. Hardcastle.	Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay (Tel. No. 27017).
	Calcutta.		(The interests of Nicaragua at Calcutta are in charge of U.S.A. Consular Service.)	
NORWAY.	Bombay.	Consul-in-Charge ..	Fredrick Anders Johan Orvin.	Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay (Tel. 23394).
	Calcutta.	Consul-in-Charge	S. Gylseth.	9, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.
	Cochin.	Vice-Consul	B. S. Holloway.	Cochin.
	Madras.	Consul	H. G. P. Woodroffe.	Post Box No. 42, Madras.
PANAMA.	Bombay.	Consul	Karim Gulam Hussain.	Bell Bldg., Sir P. M. Road, Bombay.
PERU.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Don Antonio Picasso-Panizo.	Flat No. 3, 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta.
PHILIPPINES.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Maynardo Farol.	8/6, Alipore Park Road, Calcutta.
PORTUGAL.	Bombay.	Consul	Dr. A. de Castro e Abreu.	19-A, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay (Tel. 35477).
	Calcutta.	Consul	S. H Tully.	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
	Madras.	Consul	Rev. Alberto Lopes.	San Thome, Mylapur, Madras.
SAUDI ARABIA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Yusuf Al Fawsan.	"Firdaus", Flat No. 18, 4th Floor, Marine Drive, Bombay.
		Vice-Consul	Mohammed Mansuri.	
		Secretary	Ali Fozan.	
SPAIN.	Bombay.	Consul	Pablo Rico-Avello.	"Oceana", 153, Marine Drive, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.
	Calcutta.	Vice-Consul	Pritindra Nath Ray Chowdury (Acting Hon. Vice-Consul).	10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.
	Madras.	Vice-Consul	Albert Augustine Pais.	113, Armenian Street, Madras.
SWEDEN.	Bombay.	Consul	Gi. A. Thorstenson.	Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
	Calcutta.	Consul	F. Tisell.	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
	Madras.	Consul	N. G. Hylten-Cavallius.	8/9, Thambu Chetty Street, George Town, Madras (Tel. 2978-80).
SWITZERLAND.	Bombay.	Consul-General	H. A. Sonderegger.	Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay (Tel. 23738).
	Calcutta	Consul	Hans C. Naegeli.	Clive Building, 8, Netaji Road, Calcutta.
	Cochin.	Consular Agent	H. Bueler.	C/o Volkart Brothers, P.O. Box No. 3, Cochin.
	Madras.	Consular Agent	F. Hofmann.	C/o Volkart Brothers, Armenian Street, P.O. Box No. 45, Madras (Tel. 4406).
SYRIA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Sobhi El-Ejel.	Mustafa Buildings, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.
TURKEY.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Orhan H. Erol.	"Firdaus", 56, Marine Drive, Bombay (Tel. 27439).
	Calcutta.	Consul	F. L. Gresham.	Mercantile Buildings, Lall Bazar, Calcutta (Tel. 2666 & 2667).
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Prescott Childs.	Construction House, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
		Consul	W. Clyde Dunn.	
		Consul	James G. Evans.	
		Consul	Giles A. Hubert.	
		Consul & Public Affairs Officer	Robert W. Ehrman.	
		Vice-Consul	Albert W. Hennig.	
		Vice-Consul & Information Officer.	T. Edward Munce (Jr.).	

* Honorary.

Country.	Station.	Designation.	Name.	Address.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*(contd.)*		Vice-Consul & Information Officer.	Georgiana C. Remer.	
		Vice-Consul	David H. Ernst.	
		Vice-Consul	George W. Small.	
		Vice-Consul & Motion Picture Officer	Jacob E. Oglesby.	
		Vice-Consul & Cultural Affairs Officer.	Lawrence B. Wilson.	
		Vice-Consul	Harry G. Barnes (Jr.).	
	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Evan M. Wilson.	5/1, Harrington Street, Calcutta (Tel. Pk. 3610-15).
		Consul (Public Affairs Officer) ..	George A. Mann.	
		Consul (Economic Officer) ..	Dudley C. Bostwick.	
		Consul (Executive Officer) ..	Garrett H. Soulen.	
		Consul (Political Officer) ..	Nicholas G. Thacher.	
		Consul (Motion Picture Officer)	John W. Moyer.	
		Consul (Cultural Affairs Officer)	John H. Esterline.	
		Vice-Consul	William G. Gibson.	
		Vice-Consul (Information Officer).	Frances H. Baker.	
		Vice-Consul (Cultural Affairs Officer).	Elsie A. Aderton.	
		Librarian	Jane Fairweather	
		Vice-Consul (Information Officer).	Glenn Lee Smith.	
		Administrative Officer	Gerrit J. W. Heyneker.	
		Assistant Disbursing Officer & Property Officer.	Ervie M. Moorhouse.	
		Assistant Librarian	Elisabeth A. Winn.	
		Vice-Consul	Marie F. Brown.	
		Vice-Consul (Information Assistant).	Herbert K. Berthold.	
		Vice-Consul (Administrative Assistant).	Lawrence C. Dalley, Jr.	
		Technician	Chalmen E. Pitman.	
		Mail and Records Supervisor ..	Roland C. Paul.	
	Madras.	Consul-General	Robert M. Taylor.	Dare House, Esplanade, Madras (Tel. 2138).
		Consul	Paul C. Sherbert.	
		Vice-Consul	Robert A. Christopher.	
		Vice-Consul	Gordon P. Hagberg.	
		Vice-Consul	Helen R. Sexton.	
		Vice-Consul	Harold G. Josif	
		Vice-Consul	Jesse R. Core (III).	
		Vice-Consul	Ralph E. Purcell.	
		Vice-Consul	Harold M. Otwell.	
		Vice-Consul	Donal C. Horan.	
		Vice-Consul	Howard F. Needham.	
		Vice-Consul	Ruth J. Cain.	
		Vice-Consul	Donald E. McNertney.	
VENEZUELA.	Calcutta.	Consul-General	Bernard Mathews.	7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta.
YUGOSLAVIA.	Bombay.	Consul-General	Vjeceslav Messaric.	Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

TRADE COMMISSIONER SERVICE

UNITED KINGDOM

THE United Kingdom Trade Commissioners are the representatives in India, of the Board of Trade. The department of the Board which is mainly concerned with external economic relations is the Commercial Relations and Exports Department which is responsible for general external commercial policy and for the promotion of export trade.

In foreign countries the counterpart of the work performed by Trade Commissioners is undertaken by Foreign Service Officers in Commercial, Diplomatic and Consular posts. The Board of Trade is associated with the Foreign Office in the staffing of commercial posts in foreign countries. But the trade policy of the United Kingdom is a matter for the President of the Board of Trade acting, as do all other Ministers, in consultation and agreement with those of his colleagues whose interests are also concerned.

The primary duty of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners consists in the giving of assistance to governments, organisations, firms and individuals who wish to establish contact with sources of supply in the United Kingdom. The Trade Commissioner, in addition, himself collects information in regard to trade opportunities which may arise within his territory. He reports to the Board of Trade on all matters affecting the trade, industry and commerce of the area entrusted to him. He is responsible for maintaining close personal relations with ministers and officials of governments in his area, with chambers of commerce, trade associations and the principal importers and manufacturers. He aims at visiting the principal commercial centres, reporting upon foreign competition, on financial and trade conditions, and new legislation affecting trade. He is also expected to maintain a regular flow of commercial information of all kinds to the Board of Trade, to maintain active correspondence with firms in the United Kingdom who wish to extend their trade, and to give all possible assistance to representatives of United Kingdom firms who may visit this territory. The senior U.K. Trade Commissioner in India acts in addition as Economic Adviser to the U.K. High Commissioner.

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioners in India endeavour to maintain contact with United Kingdom representatives and agents in India. The offices are equipped with a wide range of directories and reference books of all kinds, including libraries of catalogues of the leading United Kingdom manufacturers. Firms desiring information with regard to specific manufacturers are invited either to call personally or to communicate their requirements in writing. It is hoped that local importers and buyers will not hesitate to make more extensive use of the information available in these offices, and to bring to the attention of the United Kingdom Trade Commissioners any cases where difficulties may have arisen over the harmonious development of trade between the United Kingdom and India.

Delhi :—Rowland Owen, C.M.G., Senior United Kingdom Trade Commissioner in India.

L. Harrison, Principal United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Delhi.

E. A. Midgley, M.B.E., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

J. N. McKelvie, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

E. I. Oliver, D.S.O., T.D., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

Address :—Eastern House, Man Singh Road, New Delhi 2.

Telephone No. 44211.

Telegrams :—"TRADCOM".

Calcutta :—G. W. Brazendale, Principal United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Calcutta.

G. B. W. Harrison, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

R. W. B. Carter, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

Address : 1, Harrington Street, Calcutta 16.

Telephone No. PK 4500-7.

Telegrams : "TRADCOM".

Bombay :—D. A. Bryan, O.B.E., Principal United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Bombay.

G. J. Husted, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

Address : Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 31001-6.

Telegrams : "TRADCOM".

Madras :—D. G. Stewart-Smith, United Kingdom Trade Commissioner.

Address : 2, Armenian Street, Madras 1.

Telephone No. 85448.

Telegrams : "BRITRACOM".

AUSTRALIA

The territory covered by the Australian Government Trade Commissioner Service in India includes India, Burma, Nepal, Persian Gulf area and Aden and is divided into two areas with Australian Government Trade Commissioners stationed at Bombay and Calcutta.

The territory of the Trade Commissioner stationed at Bombay includes Bombay State, Madras, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, French and Portuguese territories in India, Persian Gulf Ports and Aden while the Trade Commissioner at Calcutta is responsible for West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, Burma and Nepal.

The Australian Trade Commissioner Service is administered by the Assistant Secretary, Trade Promotion Section of the Commonwealth Department of Commerce and Agriculture in Canberra.

The Trade Commissioners deal with enquiries from all the above mentioned areas, their main function being concerned with putting Australian exporters and manufacturers in touch with organizations and merchants interested in importing Australian merchandise.

They maintain a flow of trade information to the Department of Commerce, Australia, for dissemination to Australian exporters and information on specific openings for trade, including Government contracts and tenders for which Australian products might be suitable. They watch the demand for specific goods and give information concerning competition to be met in their supply. An important function is to provide details of credit conditions and terms of payment. Market surveys on specific commodities are prepared and sent for the information of trade interests in Australia.

At the Bombay Office is stationed a Trade Information Officer who edits a monthly trade and economic newspaper known as *Austral News* and issues other special releases in the form of technical, economic and agricultural newsletters. Information and literature are available on all aspects of trade with Australia.

Bombay:—S. D. Shubart, Trade Commissioner; A. L. Paltridge, Assistant Trade Commissioner; G. B. Hardham, Trade Information Officer.

Address : Mercantile Bank Building, 52/66, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay, P.O. Box 217.

Calcutta :—R. J. Dunlop, Trade Commissioner; G. W. S. Temby, Assistant Trade Commissioner.

Address : 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, P.O. Box 303.

CANADA

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce comprises, as one of its principal divisions, the Foreign Trade Service, formerly described as the Commercial Intelligence Service. This service had its beginnings prior to the establishment of the Department in 1892 and has undergone considerable expansion. Before the war it included a headquarters staff in Ottawa and thirty-four Trade Commissioner offices abroad. Several of these were closed during the war years but are being progressively reopened and at the beginning of 1949 the service comprised offices in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, Newfoundland, Eire, the West Indian Colonies, the United States, Cuba, Egypt, the principal countries of Central and South America, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, France, Belgium, Italy, Turkey, Greece, India, China and other centres of the East. The service still continues to expand both in respect to offices and trained personnel in order to assist in the transition of Canada's extensive wartime trade to a normal commercial basis.

In those countries where Canada has established diplomatic representation the Trade Commissioner's office has been incorporated into the Canadian embassy or legation.

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for India, Burma and Ceylon was established in Calcutta in 1922 and was transferred to Bombay on April 1st, 1940. In the summer of 1947, the office of the High Commissioner for Canada was established at New Delhi where a Commercial Section is also located. The services of Canadian Trade Commissioner offices are at the disposal of Canadian firms interested in the export of their goods to the Indian, Burma and Ceylon markets and to Canadian manufacturers and others who may be interested in the purchase of local products. These offices are also in regular touch with import houses in these countries and are prepared to co-operate as well with exporters interested in the Canadian market.

New Delhi :—Richard Grew, Commercial Counsellor.

Address : Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4, Aurangzeb Road, P.O. Box 11.

Cable Address : "CANADIAN." *Telephone No.* 40191/2.

Bombay :—Bruce I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

Address : Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road, P.O. Box 886.

Cable Address : "CANADIAN." *Telephone No.* 20672.

CEYLON

Commercial Secretary : Ceylon High Commission in India : G. A. Fernando.

Address : Ceylon House, Bruce Street, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The office of the Trade Agent to the Jammu and Kashmir Government, at Bombay, is a useful link between the State and exporters of the produce and manufactures of the people of Jammu and Kashmir. In addition to fostering foreign trade, the office of the Trade Agent looks after the Kashmir Information Bureau and the Kashmir Visitors' Bureau, the latter organisation propagating tourism and giving every assistance to those intending to holiday in the "Happy Valley".

Address : Advani Chambers, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

NEW ZEALAND

Trade Commissioner in India : G. S. Cosgrave *(Acting)*.

Address : 2nd Floor, Mercantile Bank Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

Telephone : 27350.

Telegraphic Address : "ZEALANDIA."

AUSTRIA

Austrian Trade Representative in India: Robert Schmidt.

Address: Queen's Mansions, Bastion Road, Bombay.

Telephone: 34483.

BELGIUM

Consul-General for Belgium with jurisdiction over commercial matters: Emile Lotz.

Vice-Consul: René Vanhenten.

Address: "Morena," 11, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

Telephone: 41824.

CUBA

Consul for Cuba in Charge of Economic Affairs: Sergio Arcacha.

Address: "Sea Foam," Cuffe Parade, Bombay 5.

Telephone: 34787.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Commercial Counsellor: K. Wagstein.

Address: Himalaya House, Palton Road, Bombay 1.

DENMARK

Commercial Counsellor: Viggo Theis-Nielsen.

Asstt. Trade Commissioner: P. Steffen-Nielsen.

Address: Pallonji Mansion, New Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5.

Telephone: 35854.

EGYPT

Commercial Attaché to the Government of Egypt in India.

Address: Royal Egyptian Embassy, Swiss Hotel, Delhi.

FRANCE

New Delhi:—The Commercial Counsellor to the French Embassy, 24, Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Circus.

Bombay:—The Commercial Attaché to the French Embassy, "Adelphi", 4th Floor, 3, Queen's Road.

Calcutta:—The Commercial Attaché to the French Embassy, 13, Park Mansions, Park Street.

W. GERMANY

German Trade Commissioner: Gerd Deyhle.

Assistants: Ernst Kunisch, Dr. Gerard Ritzel.

Address: Consulate-General of the Federal Republic of Germany, Airlines Hotel, 5th Floor, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

Telephone Nos.: 26230 and 26239.

HUNGARY

Legation of the Hungarian People's Republic—Commercial Section: B. Szilagyi.

Address: West End Hotel, 45, Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

Telephone: 32096-9.

ISRAEL

Trade Commissioner of Israel for India and South East Asia and Consular Agent: F. W. Pollack.

Address: Marine Villa, 126, Wodehouse Road, Bombay 5.

Telephone: 35911.

ITALY

Consul for Italy with Jurisdiction over Commercial matters: Dr. Vincenzo Bolasco.

Address: Contractor Building, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Telephone: 23084.

JAPAN

Consul General: Kiichiro Kiriyama.

Dy. Chief Representative: Shigemi Hayashida.

Address: Patel House, 124, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay 5.

Telephone: 35478.

NETHERLANDS

Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy: J. A. Koks.

Asstt. Commercial Counsellor to the Embassy: A. C. H. Graatland.

Address: 298, Bazargate Street, Fort, Bombay.

NORWAY

Commercial Counsellor for Norway: Arne Bjorgung.

Address: Imperial Chambers, Wilson Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SPAIN

Assistant Spanish Trade Commissioner: I. Ali Prados.

Address: Spanish Consulate, Commercial Attaché, "Oceana", 153 Marine Drive, Bombay.

Telephone: 23427.

SWEDEN

Commercial Secretary to the Royal Swedish Legation: Tage Moberg (*Acting*).

Address: Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

Telephone: 26583.

SWITZERLAND

Trade Commissioner: Dr. E. W. Dutschler.

Secretary to the Swiss Trade Commissioner: Dr. M. Steiner.

Address: Gresham Assurance House, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. P. O. Box 102. *Tel.* 27084.

YUGOSLAVIA

Consul-General of Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia: V. Mesaric.

Address: Taj Mahal Hotel, Room No. 228, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Telephone: 36374.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

THE maund is the denomination of weight common all over India, but we may find that in a given city there are nearly as many maunds as there are articles to weigh. The maund varies even from district to district. Thus in Uttar Pradesh a maund of sugar weighs 48½ seers in Kanpur, 40 in Muttra, 72½ in Gorakhpur, 40 in Agra, 50 in Moradabad, 43½ in Saharanpur, 50 in Bareilly, 46 in Fyzabad, 48½ in Shahjahanpur, 51 in Goshangunge. Thus the maund varies throughout India from the Bengal or railway maund of 82-2/7 lbs. to the Factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 drs., and the Madras maund, which some authorities estimate at 25 lbs. and others at 24 lbs.

Committees of Inquiry—As there are variations in the weights and measures from one place to another there is much confusion and sometimes heavy individual loss. And Municipal and commercial bodies are continually returning to the problem with a view to devising a practical scheme of reform. The Union and State Governments have made various attempts during the past to solve the problem of common units of weights and measures; commercial and trade interests have agitated about the question for a long time. The Indian Railways and Government departments adopted a standard tola (180 grains), seer (80 tolas) and maund (40 seers) and it was hoped that this would act as a successful "lead" which would gradually be followed by the whole trade throughout the country, but the expectation has not been realised.

STANDARDS OF WEIGHTS ACT, 1939

By 1939 opinion in favour of legislation by the Government of India for the standardisation of weights crystallised to the extent that the Indian Legislature passed the Standards of Weight Act (Act No. IX of 1939) applicable to the whole of the area known as British India. The Act received the assent of the Governor-General of India and was published in Part IV of the Gazette of India of the 1st April, 1939. The Act laid down the following standard weights:—

(*a*) the standard tola, being a weight of 180 standard grains;
(*b*) the standard seer, being a weight of 80 standard tolas or 14,400 standard grains;
(*c*) the standard maund, being a weight of 40 standard seers;
(*d*) the standard pound, being a weight of 7,000 standard grains;
(*e*) the standard ounce, being one-sixteenth part of the weight of a standard pound;
(*f*) the standard hundred-weight, being a weight of 112 standard pounds;
(*g*) the standard ton, being a weight of 2,240 standard pounds.

Under sub-Section (2) of Section 4 of the Act, the Union Government undertook to supply to each State Government a complete set of duly authenticated standard weights. (See below).

PRESENT SYSTEM

The various systems of weights used in India combine uniformity of scales with immense variations in the weights of units. The scales used generally throughout Northern India, less commonly in Madras and standardized in Bombay under the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, may be thus expressed as one maund = 40 seers, one seer = 80 tolas. The actual weight of a seer varies greatly from district to district and even from village to village except in Bombay State. In the standard system the tola is of 180 grains, and the seer thus weighs 2.057 lbs. and the maund 82.28 lbs. This standard is also used in official reports.

For calculating retail prices, the universal custom is to express them in terms of seers to the rupee. Thus, when prices change what varies is not the amount of money to be paid for the same quantity, but the quantity to be obtained for the same amount of money. In other words, prices in India are quantity prices, not money prices. When the figure of quantity goes up, this of course means that the price has gone down.

The name of the unit for square measurement in India generally is the *bigha*, which varies greatly in different parts of the country. So the areas have been expressed here either in square miles or in acres.

BOMBAY WEIGHTS

The following are the Standard Weights and Measures according to the Bombay Weights and Measures Act of 1932:—

Weights—

(i) The Bombay Tola of 180 grains.
The Bombay Seer of 80 tolas.
The Bombay Maund of 40 seers.
The sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16 and 1/32 and the multiples 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 40 of a seer.

The pound avoirdupois equal to 7,000 grains and the sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛, 1, 2, 4 and 8 ounces, the multiples 1, 2, 4, 7, 14, 28 lbs. (a quarter), 56 lbs., 112 lbs. (1 cwt.) and 2,240 lbs. (1 ton).

In pursuance of their policy of standardising weights and measures throughout the State, the Government of Bombay have directed that, from September 1, 1951 the Bombay tola of 180 grains, the Bombay seer of 80 tolas and the Bombay maund of 40 seers and the sub-multiples of 1/2, 1/4, 1/8, 1/16, 1/32 and the multiples 2, 4, 5, 10, 20 and 40 of a seer should be used in the trades in grains, pulses, seeds, salt and flour (all these in quantities exceeding 1/2 seer and not exceeding 20 Mds. in respect of seeds and pulses), spices, nuts and dried fruits, gur, ghee, butter, vegetables, edible oils including hydrogenated oils (in quantities exceeding two seers and not exceeding 20 Mds. in respect of edible Hydrogenated oils only), sweetmeats, flesh, fish, charcoal and fuel wood, except in such of these articles as are packed and sold in packets or tins of containers indicating quantities in pounds, cwts. and tons.

(ii) The Bullion Tola of 180 grains. Multiples 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 100, 200, 300, 500, 1,000 and 2,000 and sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ and 1/16 of a Tola.
The Val = 1/40 of Tola = 4.5 grains.
Sub-multiples ½ and ¼ of Val.

(iii) The Rati = 1/62 of Tola. Multiples 2, 3, 6, 12, 24, 48, 72, 120, 240 and sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛, 1/16, 1/32 and 1/64 of Rati.

(iv) The dram is equal to 1/16th part of an ounce or 1/256 part of a lb. Sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ of dram and multiples 2, 4, 8 drams.
The grain and sub-multiples .01, .02, .03, .05, .06, .1, .2, .25, .3, .5, .6 and multiples 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 24, 30, 48, 50, 60, 72, 100, 120, 240.

(v) (APOTHECARIES)
Apothecaries ounce equal to 8 drachm or 480 grains.
Apothecaries drachm equal to 60 grains.
Sub-multiples 1/16, ⅛, ¼, ½ and multiples 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 apothecaries oz. The Scruple equal to 1/3 drachm or 20 grains.
Sub-multiples ½ and multiples 2 of Scruple.

Note.—Apothecaries weights from 10 oz. to 1 oz. should be marked "Apoth".

Dry measures—

(i) The Bombay Seer.
The sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛ seer.
The Bombay Chatak = 1/16 seer.
The Adpao = ¼ seer.
The Adholi = 2 seers.
The Bombay Payali of 4 seers.
The Bombay Maund of 16 payalis.
The Bombay Map of 2 maunds.

(ii) Sub-multiples 1/32 seer.
Sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛, ½ of Bombay Maund.

Liquid measures—

(i) The Bombay Seer.
The sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ and 1/16 seer.
The multiples 2, 4 and 8 seers.
The Imperial Gallon.
The Pint = ⅛ gallon.

(ii) Sub-multiples 1/32 and 1/64 and multiples 10, 20, 30 and 40 seers.
The maund = 40 seers.
Sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ and multiples 2, 4, 5, 8, 15, 16, 20, 25, 40, 50, 100 and 200 of Imperial Gallon.
The Gill = ¼ pint.
Sub-multiples ½, ¼, ⅛ and multiples 2, 4, 8, of Pint and Gill.

(iii) Liquid measures (For Road Tank Vehicles used as Measures)—
All multiples of Imperial Gallon.

(iv) APOTHECARIES—
Fluid oz. = 1/160 Imperial Gallon.
Fluid drachm ⅛ Fluid oz.
Minim = 1/60 Fluid drachm.
All measures of capacity from 40 fluid oz. down to a half-fluid oz.
All measures of capacity from 16 fluid drachm down to a half-fluid drachm.

(v) All the measures of capacity from 60 minims down to 1 minim.

(vi) The liquor dram = 1/48 of Imperial Gallon.
Sub-multiples ½, ¼ and multiples 2, 4, 8, drams.
The Peg = 2 fluid oz. or 1/80 Imperial Gallon.
Sub-multiples ½ Peg.

Length—

(i) The Yard.
The Inch = 1/36th yard, and
The Foot = ⅓rd yard,
The Furlong of 220 yards.
The Mile of 1,760 yards.

The yard is that unit of length which is exactly equal to the certified yard kept in the custody of the Mint Master, Bombay.

(ii) Sub-multiples ½ of the Yard.
Multiples 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 20, 25, 33, 50, 66, 100 of the Foot.
Multiples 6, 18, 30, 42, 56, 66 and 100 all sub-multiples of the Inch.

Area and volume—

(i) The Square Yard, Square Foot and Square Inch.
The Cubic Yard, Cubic Foot and Cubic Inch and sub-multiples of a Cubic Inch.
The Anna of ½ of the guntha.
The Guntha of 121 square yards and the acre of 4,840 square yards for land measurement.
The Square of 100 square feet.
The Brass of 100 cubic feet.

(ii) Sub-multiples ½, ¼ and ⅛ of Brass.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

As mentioned above, weights and measures in India have never been standardised. As a consequence numerous systems exist resulting in a confusing state of diversity, significant variations occurring from village to village sometimes in the same district. Attempts at standardisation date as far back as 1801. Since then the Central and the Provincial Governments have appointed several committees, at different times; notable among these are the committees appointed by the Government of India in 1867-68 and in 1913-14. But the results achieved did not go beyond the Regulation VII of 1833 which fixed the weight of the Furrukhabad rupee at 180 grains English weight, the Government of India resolution of November 1854 which fixed the standard railway maund at 40 seers (82 2/7 lb.) and the Measure of Length Act of 1889 which fixed the imperial yard with its subdivisions in feet and inches as the primary unit of length.

The Committee of 1867-68 recommended the adoption of the English Standards of weights and measures with, however, a strong note of dissent from three of its members who recommended the metric system. The Government of India accepting the minority note of dissent, passed the Indian Weights and Measures Act of 1870 which defined the kilogramme as the

standard of weight. The Act was, however, refused sanction by the Secretary of State on the ground that it was too severe and extensive. The Government then modified the Act, still keeping the unit of weight, the seer, equal to the kilogramme, and reintroduced it in August 1871 (Act XXXI of 1871). But even this amended Act has remained a dead letter in the statute book, since no notification has ever been issued under it.

The Committee of 1913-14 made an extensive survey of all attempts at standardisation of weights and measures since 1801. In their deliberations, the Committee issued two questionnaires, ascertained the views of all Provincial Governments and examined witnesses from Chambers of Commerce, leading citizens, merchants and traders. They made definite recommendations for the adoption of a standard system which they based on a combination of the Indian and the English systems. One of the three members, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell, however, submitted a strong note of dissent recommending that it was eminently desirable that the Government should take steps without further delay to constitute the metric system as the uniform system of weights and measures in India.

The report of the 1913-14 Committee met with the approval of the Central as well as the Provincial Governments. The Government of India, however, decided to adopt standards of weights only and not of length or area. They further felt that the enforcement should, for the time being, carried out under Provincial Legislations till such time as a strong opinion for central legislation was formed.

In the Government of India Act of 1935, though 'standards of weights' is a central subject, 'weights and measures' is in the Provincial List. Accordingly the Government of India had to request the Provincial Governments to undertake legislations for enforcement, following the lead given in the Act IX of 1939. In the present constitution this ambiguity has been set right by including '*establishment of standards of weights and measures*' in the Union List of subjects and '*weights and measures except establishment of Standards*' in the States List.

The Government of C.P. in 1928 and the Government of Bombay in 1932 had already enacted legislations on weights and measures. As a result of the request from the Government of India, other provinces, except Bengal and Assam, also passed similar Acts. The position of the Provincial Legislations, as it stands now, is as follows:

ASSAM	.. ..	No Act on weights and measures.
BIHAR	.. ..	Weights Act, 1947 (Act XVII of 1947).
BOMBAY	.. ..	Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (Act XV of 1932).
M. P.	.. ..	Weights and Measures Act, 1928 (Act II of 1928).
MADRAS	.. ..	Weights and Measures Act, 1948 (Act XXII of 1948).
ORISSA	.. ..	Weights and Measures Act, 1943 (Act VII of 1943).
PUNJAB	.. ..	Weights and Measures Act, 1941 (Act XII of 1941).
U. P.	.. ..	Weights and Measures Act, 1947 (Act XXIII of 1947).
WEST BENGAL	..	No Act on weights and measures.

The various Provincial Legislations generally conform to the Central Legislation with a few exceptions. The unit for the measure of length is usually the yard, defined as the length of the standard yard maintained by the Mint Master at Bombay. For longer measures, the furlong (220 yards) and the mile (1,760 yards) are provided; for measures of area and volume, square and cube of the standards of length; acre (4,840 sq. yd.) being additionally allowed for area. Local units for dry and wet measures of capacity, which vary from province to province, are also allowed in the provincial Acts, but they are usually made integral multiples or submultiples of the basic units.

By the time the Government of India passed the Act of 1939, unofficial opinion in the country grew more inclined to the adoption of the metric system on an all-India basis. In 1940 the Manufacturing Sub-committee of the National Planning Committee, in their interim report, made the following recommendation:

"Standardisation of weights and measures on All-India basis should be carried out at an early date so that a uniform system of weights and measures is applicable to the whole country. If other conditions permit, the metric system should be adopted for this purpose."

The Indian Science Congress Association at its Bangalore session in 1946 passed a resolution strongly advocating the decimalization of currency and weights and measures, simultaneously if possible. The matter was further considered at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian Science Congress Association held on March 8, 1946 and presided over by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

"Resolved that the Science Congress notes with satisfaction that a Bill for the decimalization of Indian Currency has been introduced in the Legislative Assembly. The Science Congress is, however, of opinion that decimalization of currency alone is not enough, and considers the decimalization of weights and measures on the basis of the metric system to be equally urgent."

By a resolution of February 1947, the Government of India requested the Provincial Governments to take up the question of adopting the metric system of weights and measures.

Meanwhile in 1946 the Government of India by a resolution dated 3rd September, had decided to establish the Indian Standards Institution, with the stated object, *inter alia*,

"to consider and recommend to Government of India, national standards for the measurement of length, weight, volume and energy."

I.S.I. REPORT

The Indian Standards Institution, inaugurated in February 1947, immediately undertook to make a study of the weights and measures, and a special Committee was soon appointed.

The Committee issued a questionnnaire, examined the problem at length, and published its recommendations in a report which, after being adopted by the General Council of the I.S.I. was submitted to the Government of India for necessary consideration and decision. No decision, however, has so far been taken on it.

The systems of weights and measures in use in India are as numerous as they are complicated. This diversity is the source of many fraudulent practices in trade. The need for standardisation has always been felt and attempts date as far back as 1801. The results achieved so far are, however, meagre.

The special committee on weights and measures set up by the Indian Standards Institution in 1950 to recommend ways and means for terminating this wasteful diversity, finds a solution in the adoption of the metric system. The report of the special committee, which is unanimous, was issued in 1951 by the Indian Standards Institution in a special publication.

Based on a country wide concensus of opinion of scientists, technologists, industrialists and Government departments, the Committee's recommendation for the adoption of the metric system envisages a change-over in three stages extended over a period of about 15 years. A preparatory stage of three to five years for intensive dissemination of information on the new system, would be followed by a change-over stage of about the same period and a final stage for over-all transition. After that period, the only system accorded legal recognition would be the metric system.

For the implementation of the Committee's recommendation, the report stresses the need for early Central legislation for the recognition of the metric system and the creation of an agency to co-ordinate all related measures for the change-over. The introduction of decimalised currency is also recommended in the early stage of the change-over.

In regard to the nomenclature of the new system, the report records the view that the international nomenclature should be used, unless Parliament decides to have an Indianised system. In the latter contingency, however, it has been advised to avoid the use of the existing names, such as seer and guz for kilogramme and metre.

The report traces the historical background of the movement for standardisation of weights and measures since 1801. A brief summary of the proceedings of the Committee at its three sessions and the views of various organisations elicited in reply to a questionnaire issued by the Committee are also included in an appendix.

(Copies of this Report could be had from the Secretary (Administration), Indian Standards Institution, 19, University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi.)

INDIAN STANDARD TIME

FOR many years Indian time was in a state of chaotic confusion. What was called Madras or Railway time was kept on all the railways; and each great centre of population kept its own local time, which was not based on any common scientific principle and was divorced from the standards of all other countries. It was with a view to remedying this confusion that the Government of India took the matter up in 1904, and addressed the Provincial Governments and through them all local bodies, a long letter which reviewed the situation and made suggestions for the future.

The Government pointed out that the Madras local time kept on all railway and telegraphic lines is not useful. So the timing arrangement was completely altered for international scientific purposes in India. This was done in such a manner as to bear a simple and easily remembered relation to Greenwich time.

It was proposed, therefore, by the Government of India, to put on all the railway and telegraph clocks in the country by 8m. 50s. This represented a time 5½ hours faster than that of Greenwich, which would be known as **Indian Standard Time;** and the difference between standard and local time at the places mentioned below were approximately as follows, the figures representing minutes, and F. and S. meaning that the standard time is in advance of or behind local time respectively.—Dibrugarh 51 S., Shillong 38 S., Calcutta 24 S., Allahabad 2 F., Madras 9 F., Bombay 39 F.

Sometime in 1905-1906 the railway and telegraph clocks in India were put at Indian Standard Time. What had come to be known as the "Battle of the Clocks" raged in the Bombay Municipal Corporation for many years, ending ultimately in the defeat of the "no-changers" in January 1950, when Municipal clocks were put forward by 39 minutes—the difference between Bombay time and Standard time. Standard time is now universal in Bombay, except in Hindu temples and Parsi Fire temples.

The Bengal Government decided from October 1, 1941, to move forward their clocks by 36 minutes. Bengal time therefore became an hour ahead of Indian Standard Time and 36 minutes ahead of Calcutta local time. This was followed by the Indian Standard Time also being advanced by one hour with effect from September 1, 1942, making it 6½ hours ahead of Greenwich Mean-Time. With the end of the Second World War the old Indian standard time was restored with effect from 2 a.m. on October 15, 1945.

METEOROLOGY

THE all-important fact in the meteorology of the sub-continent is the alternation of the seasons known as the summer and winter monsoons. During the winter monsoon the winds are of continental origin and hence, fine weather, clear skies, low humidity and little air movement are the characteristic features of this season. The summer rains cease in North-West India and Western Pakistan by about the middle of September after which cool westerly and northerly winds set in over that area and the weather becomes fresh and pleasant. These fine weather conditions extend slowly eastward and southward so that by the end of October, they embrace all parts of the sub-continent except the southern half of the Peninsula, and by the end of the year have extended to the whole land and sea area, the rains withdrawing to the Equatorial Belt. Thus the characteristics of the cold weather from October to March over the sub-continent are:—westerly winds of the temperate zone over the extreme north; to the south of these the north-east winds of the winter monsoon or, perhaps more properly, the North-east Trades and a gradually extending area of fine weather which, as the season progresses, finally embraces the whole land and sea area.

Two exceptions to these fine weather conditions exist during this period, *viz.*, the Madras State and North-West India and Western Pakistan. In the former region the north-east winds which set in over the Bay of Bengal in October coalesce with the damp winds of the retreating summer monsoon, which current curves round over the Bay of Bengal, and blowing directly on to the Madras coast gives to that region the wettest and most disturbed weather of the whole year, for while the total rainfall for the four months June to September, *i.e.*, the summer monsoon, at the Madras Observatory amounts to 14.72 inches the total rainfall for the three months October to December amounts to 31.45 inches. The other region in which the weather is unsettled, during this period of generally settled conditions, is the north-west. This region from December onwards is traversed by a succession of shallow storms from the west. In normal years in the north periods of fine weather alternate with periods of disturbed weather (occurring during the passage of these storms) and light to moderate and occasionally even heavy rain or snow occurs.

These two periods of subsidiary "rains" are of the greatest economic importance. The fall in Madras is, as shown above, of considerable actual amount, while that of the north-west though small in absolute amount is of the greatest consequence as on it largely depend the grain and wheat crops of the north.

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON

It is now necessary to trace the changes which occur and lead up to the establishment of the south-west monsoon. The sun at this time is progressing slowly northward towards the northern Tropic. The temperature increases rapidly and barometric pressure diminishes, owing to the air rising and being transferred to neighbouring cooler regions—more especially the sea areas. Thus we have the southern Trade circulation extending northward and the local land and sea circulation extending southward until about the beginning of June the light unsteady interfering circulation over the Arabian Sea finally breaks up, the immense circulation of the south-east Trades, with its cool, moisture laden winds rushes forward, becomes linked on to the local circulation proceeding between the land area and the adjacent seas and the sub-continent is invaded by oceanic conditions—the south-west monsoon proper. This is the most important season of the year as upon it depends the prosperity of at least five-sixths of the people.

When this current is fully established a continuous air movement extends over the Indian Ocean, the seas and the land area from Lat. 30° S. to Lat. 30° N. the southern half being the south-east Trades and the northern half the south-west monsoon. The most important fact about it is that it is a continuous horizontal air movement passing over an extensive oceanic area where steady evaporation is constantly in progress so that where the current enters the seas and flows over the land it is highly charged with aqueous vapour.

The current enters the Indian seas by the end of May and in the course of the succeeding two or three weeks spreads over the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal. It advances over the sub-continent from these two seas. The Arabian Sea current blows on to the west coast and sweeping over the Western Ghats prevails more or less exclusively over the Peninsula, Central India, Rajasthan and North Bombay. The Bay of Bengal current blows directly up the Bay. One portion is directed towards Eastern Pakistan and Assam while another portion after meeting the Himalayas gets deflected and blows as a south-easterly and easterly current right up the Ganga plain.

DISTRIBUTION

The south-west monsoon continues for three and a half to four months, *viz.*, from the beginning of June to the middle or end of September. During its prevalence more or less general though far from continuous rain falls throughout the sub-continent, the principal features of the rainfall distribution being as follows. The greater portion of the Arabian Sea current, the total volume of which is probably three times as great as that of the Bengal current, blows directly on to the west coast districts. Here it meets an almost continuous hill range, is forced into ascent and gives heavy rain alike to the coastal districts and to the hilly range, the total averaging about 100 inches, most of which falls in four months. The current after parting with most of its moisture advances across the Peninsula giving occasional uncertain rain to the Deccan and passes out into the Bay where it coalesces with the local current. The northern portion of the current blowing across the Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind coasts gives a certain amount of rain to the coast districts and frequent showers to the Aravalli Hill range but very little to Western Rajasthan.

The part of the monsoon current over the southern half of the Bay of Bengal which advances sufficiently far northward to blow over Bengal and Assam gives very heavy rain to the low-lying districts of Eastern Pakistan and immediately thereafter coming under the influence of the Assam Hills is forced upwards and gives excessive rain (perhaps the heaviest in the world) to the southern face of these hills. The remaining portion of the Bay current advances from the southward over Bengal, is then directed westward by the barrier of the Himalayas and gives general rain over the Ganga plain and fairly frequent rain over the lower ranges of the Himalayas from Sikkim to Kashmir.

To the south of this easterly wind of the Bay current and to the north of the westerly wind of the Arabian Sea current there exists a debatable area running roughly from Hissar in East Punjab through Agra, Allahabad and part of Chota Nagpur to Orissa, where one or the other current of the monsoon prevails. In this area the rainfall is conditioned by the storms from the Bay of Bengal which exhibit a marked tendency to advance along this track and to give it heavy falls of occasional rain. The monsoon rains are carried into North-West India and Western Pakistan by storms which form at the head of the Bay of Bengal and move in a north-westerly direction right across the country.

The total rainfall of the monsoon period (June to September) is 100 inches over part of the west coast; the amount diminishes eastward, is below 20 inches over a large part of the centre and east of the Peninsula and is only 5 inches in South Madras; it is over 100 inches in the North Assam Valley and diminishes steadily westward and is only 5 inches in the Indus Valley.

Cyclonic storms are an almost invariable feature of the monsoon period. In the Arabian Sea they ordinarily form at the commencement and end of the season, *viz.*, May and November, but in the Bay they form a constantly recurring feature of the monsoon season.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Meteorological Department has its headquarters in Delhi. Its functions comprise a service side and a scientific side.

(1) (A) The various interests to which weather service is rendered by the Department may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) Aviation, Civil and Military.

(*b*) Shipping (Navy and Mercantile), Ports and Administrative authorities.

(*c*) Agriculture.

(*d*) Irrigation, Public Works (including Railways), Engineering, Industries and Forestry.

(*e*) Medicine and Public Health.

(*f*) The general public, including Commercial Bodies.

(B) The various duties of the Department may be summarised as follows:—

(*a*) Issue of short-range weather reports and forecasts, including warnings of storms, floods, frost, etc. to all the interests mentioned under (A) above.

(*b*) Issue of medium-range forecasts covering a period of 3 to 10 days.

(*c*) Issue of long-range (seasonal) forecasts of rainfall.

(*d*) The custody of the public memory for weather, *i.e.*, the preparation of daily, weekly, monthly and annual summaries of the various met. elements. This includes vast statistics of rainfall, prepared with the co-operation of State Governments.

(*e*) Compilation and publication of climatological information in the form of Tables, Handbooks and Atlases.

(*f*) Organisation and issue of time signals (*i*) for the public throughout the country, over the land-line telegraph system, and (*ii*) for shipping, through naval and coastal radio stations.

(*g*) Other miscellaneous duties, like computation of times of rise and set of sun and moon for various authorities and public bodies.

(2) The scientific functions of the Department cover the following subjects:—

(*a*) Meteorology in all its branches, including agricultural meteorology and meteorology of public health.

(*b*) Allied subjects like radiation, atmospherics, etc.

(*c*) Geophysics, and in particular terrestrial magnetism, earth currents and atmospheric electricity.

(*d*) Seismology.

(*e*) Solar Physics and Astrophysics, and in particular the relationships between solar and terrestrial phenomena.

Normal Monthly and Annual Maximum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
		° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
HILL STATIONS														
Darjeeling	7,432	47.0	47.8	55.4	61.2	62.9	64.9	65.7	65.6	64.6	61.7	55.6	50.5	58.6
Shillong	4,921	60.1	62.5	70.4	74.1	74.0	74.5	75.3	75.1	74.3	71.1	66.0	61.6	69.9
Simla	7,224	47.5	48.8	57.0	65.9	73.2	75.1	70.9	68.4	68.4	64.3	58.3	50.6	62.4
COAST STATIONS														
Bombay	35	83.2	83.1	86.2	89.1	91.1	88.5	85.5	85.0	85.5	88.8	89.4	86.6	86.8
Madras	51	85.3	88.3	91.4	95.5	101.3	99.6	96.3	94.8	93.9	90.1	85.4	84.1	92.2
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Allahabad	322	74.8	79.2	91.7	102.6	107.1	102.7	92.1	89.4	91.5	90.4	83·4	75.7	90.1
Calcutta	21	79.6	83.7	92.5	96.8	95.6	92.4	89.5	89.0	89.9	89.2	84·2	79·4	88.5
Kanpur	413	71.9	77.0	89.4	99.4	106.2	102.7	92.4	89.7	90.9	91.2	82.8	74.0	89.0
Cuttack	87	83.1	88.2	96.6	101.2	101.4	95.5	89.5	89.0	90.0	89.7	85.0	81.2	90.9
New Delhi	710	70.5	74.7	85.0	96.6	104.8	102.4	95.3	93.0	93.5	92.5	83.2	73.7	88.8
Lucknow	371	73.9	78.6	90.8	101.4	105.4	100.2	92.4	90.5	91.9	91.4	83.9	75.9	89.7
Patna	173	73.0	77.8	89.8	98.9	100.3	96.2	90.7	89.1	89.7	88.6	82.1	74.6	87.6
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Dehra Dun	2,239	66.1	69.3	79.4	90.0	96.0	93.7	86.5	84.5	84.8	82.9	75.4	68.7	81.4
Nagpur	1,010	83.7	88.2	96.7	104.2	108.7	99.5	88.3	87.3	89.8	90.6	85.5	81.7	92.0

Normal Monthly and Annual Minimum Temperature in Shade at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
		° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.
HILL STATIONS	For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals													
Darjeeling		35.4	36.6	43.0	48.8	52.4	56.5	58.0	57.7	56.0	50.2	43.1	36.6	47·9
Shillong		38.8	42.4	50.8	57.0	59.1	63.0	64.6	64·0	61.6	54.8	46.2	40.0	53.5
Simla		35.4	36.1	43.6	50.6	57.7	60.1	59.2	59.2	56.3	51.4	44.2	39.3	49.4
COAST STATIONS														
Bombay		66.7	67.4	71.9	76.1	79.6	78.6	76.7	76.1	75.7	75.6	72.5	68.8	73.8
Madras		67.1	68.4	72.4	78.1	81.7	81.1	79.3	78.0	77.2	75.0	71.9	68.9	74.9
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Allahabad		47.1	50.9	61.0	71.4	79.9	82.9	79.8	78.5	76.6	67.1	54·3	47.1	66.4
Calcutta		54.6	59.4	68.8	75.5	77.5	78.6	78.6	78.3	78.0	73.8	63.7	55.0	70.2
Kanpur		45.7	51.0	60.1	70.6	80.4	83.0	79.9	78.7	76.2	66.0	53.9	46.5	66.0
Cuttack		59.8	64.8	71.8	77.5	79.9	79.6	78.3	78.1	77.8	74.4	65.8	58.7	72.2
New Delhi		43.3	49.2	57.1	67.7	78.8	82.5	80.1	78.4	75.5	64.3	51.8	45.0	64.5
Lucknow		47.1	51.4	60.6	70.8	78.3	81.7	79.5	78.6	76.5	66.5	54.1	47.3	66.0
Patna		51.1	54.8	64.3	73.5	78.1	79.9	79.9	79.7	78.9	72.8	61.0	52.3	68.9
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Dehra Dun		44.0	46.6	54.1	62.5	70.1	74.1	73.8	72.9	69.5	60.3	51.1	45.1	60.3
Nagpur		56.0	59.9	66.7	74.5	80.9	79.6	75.5	75.0	74.2	66.5	59.1	53.8	68.5

Normal Monthly and Annual Rainfall at Selected Stations in India.

Stations	Elevation in feet	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
		in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
HILL STATIONS	For elevation, see table of maximum temperature normals													
Darjeeling		0.53	1.19	1.88	4.14	9.63	24.18	32.92	26.56	18.90	5.41	0.81	0.27	126.42
Shillong		0.52	1.06	1.97	5.10	11.29	18.16	13.65	12.49	11.79	6.72	1.61	0.28	84.64
Simla		2.61	2.92	2.36	1.81	2.53	6.04	16.30	16.85	6.68	1.18	0.52	1.24	61.04
COAST STATIONS														
Bombay		0.14	0.08	0.05	0.03	0.65	19.06	24.27	13.39	10.39	2.54	0.53	0.08	71.21
Madras		1.41	0.41	0.29	0.61	1.03	1.86	3.60	4.58	4.68	12.04	13.96	5.45	49.92
STATIONS ON THE PLAINS														
Allahabad		0.85	0.63	0.56	0.17	0.63	5.04	12.56	10.03	8.36	2.34	0.31	0.34	41.82
Calcutta		0.37	1.17	1.36	1.75	5.49	11.69	12.81	12.92	9.95	4.48	0.81	0.18	62.98
Kanpur		0.56	0.66	0.29	0.22	0.32	3.19	10.75	11.20	6.79	1.30	0.35	0.28	35.91
Cuttack		0.32	0·78	1.04	1.07	3.57	9.95	12.89	13.40	9.76	5.34	1.62	0.23	59.97
New Delhi		0.99	0.83	0.51	0.33	0.52	3.03	7.03	7.23	4.84	0.40	0.10	0.43	26.24
Lucknow		0.76	0.72	0.34	0.25	0.77	4.46	12.00	11.50	7.40	1.28	0.22	0.32	40.02
Patna		0.59	0.74	0.42	0.27	1.40	7.14	11.58	13.09	8·60	2.30	0.34	0.22	46.69
PLATEAU STATIONS														
Dehra Dun		2.32	2.47	1.26	0.65	1.45	8.55	26.30	28·79	10.62	1.26	0.35	1.02	85.04
Nagpur		0.37	0.65	0.60	0.60	0.76	8.82	14.60	11.42	8.01	2.17	0.77	0.47	49.24

SUB-DIVISIONAL MEANS OF RAINFALL IN EACH MONTH AND DURING THE SEASON AS A WHOLE JUNE TO SEPTEMBER 1951.

SUB-DIVISIONS.	SEASON AS A WHOLE			
	Actual.	Normal.	Departure from Normal.	Percentage Departure from Normal.
1	2	3	4	5
1. Bay Islands	68·8	70·9	— 2·1	— 3
2. Assam (including Manipur and Tripura)	49·9	61·7	— 11·8	— 19
3. West Bengal	45·5	52·6	— 7·1	— 14
3(*a*). Sub-Himalayan West Bengal	72·7	79·5	— 6·9	— 9
3(*b*). Gangetic West Bengal	37·3	44·5	— 7·2	— 16
4. Orissa	40·0	43·3	— 3·3	— 8
5. Chota Nagpur	36·2	43·2	— 7·0	— 16
6. Bihar	35·0	42·1	— 7·1	— 17
7. Uttar Pradesh, East	26·2	37·6	— 11·4	— 30
8. Do. do. West	31·8	35·9	— 4·1	— 11
9. Punjab (I) (including PEPSU and Delhi)	12·2	20·9	— 8·7	— 42
10. Jammu and Kashmir	..	..	..	..
11. Rajasthan, West	7·2	9·5	— 2·3	— 24
12. Do. East (including Ajmer)	12·9	24·7	— 11·8	— 48
13. Madhya Bharat (including Bhopal)	21·5	35·7	— 14·2	— 40
14. Vindya Pradesh	49·4	40·5	+ 8·9	+ 22
15. Madhya Pradesh, East	42·7	47·6	— 5·0	— 10
16. Do. do. West	29·6	39·1	— 9·5	— 24
17. Gujarat	14·9	29·8	— 14·9	— 50
18. Saurashtra and Kutch	13·9	17·5	— 3·6	— 20
19. Konkan	87·7	93·7	— 6·0	— 6
20. Deccan (Desh)	17·8	20·6	— 2·8	— 13
21. Hyderabad, North	24·7	28·1	— 3·4	— 12
22. Do. South	24·6	23·3	+ 1·3	+ 6
23. Coastal Andhradesa	24·7	19·8	+ 4·9	+ 25
24. Rayalaseema	13·3	15·3	— 1·9	— 12
25. Tamilnad	9·8	11·2	— 1·4	— 13
26. Malabar and South Kanara	92·1	100·3	— 8·3	— 8
27. Mysore	23·7	29·1	— 0·4	— 1
28. Travancore-Cochin	53·5	51·8	+ 1·7	+ 3
Mean of India excluding Kashmir, and Bay Islands	27·4	33·1	— 5·7	— 17

Monsoon Rainfall Summary (1951).—The Monsoon arrived over most of the Peninsula and north-east India by about the normal date. However, it extended into the central parts of the country, Uttar Pradesh and north-west India only towards the end of June. During June and July the activity of the Bay branch of the monsoon was mostly confined to Assam, West Bengal and Orissa with the result that rainfall over the rest of north India was in moderate to large defect. The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon was comparatively more active during this period; rainfall being normal or in excess over the Peninsula outside Gujarat where it was in moderate to large defect. In August and September the activity of the Arabian Sea branch diminished considerably and drought conditions prevailed in Gujarat, Saurashtra and Kutch and North Deccan (Desh) from middle of August onwards. The central parts of the country outside Madhya Bharat alone got good rain during the first half of this period. A break in the monsoon set in the last week of August and the monsoon had completely withdrawn from the country by the 21st of September.

The rainfall as a whole was in moderate defect over north-west India, east Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat and Gujarat and in slight defect over north-east India outside Orissa, in west (Desh), north Hyderabad, Rayalaseema and Tamilnad. It was normal over the rest of the country. Taking the average over the plains of India, the rainfall was 17 per cent in defect.

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS IN INDIA

FRANCE and Portugal are now the only remaining European powers with territorial interests in India after the withdrawal of the British. Of these, Portugal was the first to establish a maritime Empire in Indian waters. France was one of the powers that disputed among themselves the Indian market on the partial eclipse of Portugal following the merger of that nation with Spain under Philip II in 1580.

FRENCH SETTLEMENTS

The French establishments in India, as defined by the Anglo-French treaties of 1814 and 1815, comprise an aggregate area of 203 square miles, with a total population of 323,295 according to the census of 1941. The establishments are:

(1) On the Coromandel Coast: (*a*) Pondicherry, the capital, together with the adjoining territory, divided into 8 communes, (*b*) Karikal and the dependent districts divided into 6 communes;

(2) On the coast of Orissa: Yanam, with the dependent villages; the lodge of Masulipatam and the garden Francepeth;

(3) On the Malabar Coast: Mahé with the adjoining territory; and the lodge of Calicut;

(4) In Gujarat: The *factory* of Surat.

Chandernagore in Bengal is the first French India possession to become *de jure* a part of the Indian Union after the treaty for its cession, signed in Paris in 1951 by the representatives of the two Governments.

A mixed French-Indian Commission has already been set up to examine the financial and monetary issues arising out of the transfer.

The main provisions of the Treaty are:

France transfers to India in full sovereignty the Territory of the free town of Chandernagore. French subjects and citizens of the French Union domiciled in Chandernagore will, on the coming into force of the Treaty, automatically become Indian citizens.

The French Government will transfer all State and public-owned property lying in the territory of Chandernagore to the Government of India. The latter will succeed to all the rights and obligations resulting from acts undertaken by the French Government.

The French Government will be allowed to remove, in consultation with the Government of India, such archives as have a general historical interest.

The Chandernagore Treaty was ratified by the French Assembly on April 11, 1952.

Negotiations in regard to the transfer of other French Indian possessions in South India have not yet reached a conclusive stage despite repeated efforts of the Indian Government to expedite a settlement.

On a suggestion of the French Government, the International Court of Justice appointed three neutral observers, two European and one Asian, to study conditions in the French Settlements in India and report back to the Court on the question of the feasibility of holding a referendum. They arrived in Pondicherry in March and submitted a report after investigation.

The observers' mission was to report whether conditions existed for a fair and free plebiscite in the French settlements. According to the Indian Government, the team reported that these conditions did not yet exist. In the light of this, it was unfair for France to blame the Indian Government for the delay in holding the plebiscite.

HISTORY

Long before the days of Louis XIV, efforts were made by the French to establish direct trade relations with India. In 1601, a Company of the St. Malo merchants fitted out two ships in an attempt to reach the East Indies. In 1604-9 followed the attempts of Henry IV who, emulating the example of the Dutch and the English, set up a French East India Company. In 1616, a French fleet sailed from St. Malo for the Moluccas while in 1619 the two so-called "fleets of Montmorency" sailed for Malaya and Japan.

Though these early efforts met with scant success, interest in Eastern trade was kept up by the success of French merchants and travellers in exploring the sea route by the Cape as well as the much shorter land route *via* the Levant and Asia Minor. In 1642 Rigault obtained from Cardinal Richelieu the privilege of sailing to Madagascar and establishing colonies and trade there. The charter granted to him led to the foundation of the La Compagnie d'Orient which was granted the monopoly of Eastern trade for 20 years, and to whose endeavours was due the establishment at Fort Dauphin, the first port easily accessible to ships sailing to and from India. On the accession of Louis XIV, the great minister Colbert, convinced that French maritime trade could best be promoted by means of joint stock companies, proposed and carried out the establishment of a national institution uniting all the resources of the country. This was the famous Compagnie des Indes Orientales. The King contributed three million *livres* free of interest from which were to be deducted all losses incurred during the first ten years, and the royal example was expected to be emulated by the nobles. The new Company was an official body. The King undertook to protect it and to escort its ships with his own men-of-war and granted it extensive powers, including the powers to fly the royal flag, depute ambassadors, enter into treaties with and make war on Indian princes, and in order to signify the great hopes he and his minister reposed in the venture, he also granted it arms and a motto *Florebo quocumque ferat.*

Thus equipped, the Company's fleet succeeded in occupying Madagascar and making Fort Dauphin the base of operations. It was not till 1668, however, that the ferat Comptoir or factory was founded at Surat by the Company's Resident Caron. At about this time, the Dutch, whose power had reached its apogee in Indian waters, canvassed with the Indian princes against these newcomers, and Colbert, urged by the Company's factors to give the Indian princes a "sample of their master's power", despatched a squadron of 10 vessels under De La Haye with instructions to establish the French position firmly in India and also neutralise the propaganda of the Dutch by inspiring the Indian princes with a high opinion of the power as well as the justice of His Majesty. In the course of his expedition, De La Haye secured for the French the grant of Trincomalee from the King of Kandy, but failed to engage the Dutch fleet which had securely established itself in Trincomalee Bay. The result was that no sooner had the French squadron quitted the bay, than the Dutch seized the handful of men who had been left behind and took possession of Trincomalee, ejecting the French from Ceylon. De La Haye, however passed over to the Coromandel coast where he conquered St. Thome, a Portuguese position in the neighbourhood of Madras, which had ten years earlier been taken by the King of Golconda. At St. Thome the French expeditionary forces were besieged for two years. It was then that Bellanguer de Lespenay sent to Porto Novo to seek from the rival government of Bijapur provisions for the besieged, obtained from Sher Khan Lodi, the Governor, in addition to munitions and victuals, a site for a factory in a fishing village Pondicherry, which the Danes had previously occupied and abandoned.

The city of Pondicherry was founded by Francois Martin who devoted himself wholeheartedly to its fortification and embellishment. But the Dutch, who had sworn to drive the French out of India, attacked and took it in 1693. Convinced of the decided superiority of their arms, they, too, gave themselves to beautifying the city and improving its defences certain that it would never be restored to the French. But in 1697 by the treaty of Ryswick, the French obtained the rendition of the settlement, and the Dutch had to rest content with the compensation of 16,000 pagodas which they were paid in return for the improvements they had effected. In the time of Dumas, the next governor, Pondicherry was attacked by the Marathas under Raghoba, fresh from their victory over the Portuguese at Bassein, but was defended successfully.

In 1746 while France and England were ranged on opposite sides in the War of the Austrian Succession in Europe, the French forces captured Madras and in retaliation an English squadron tried to seize Pondicherry only to be repulsed with heavy losses by Dupleix, the Governor-General. Fortune however, was not so partial to French arms in India during the Seven Years' War when France and England were again fighting on opposite sides. In the course of hostilities again the French commander Lally took Madras which was given to pillage and rapine. He also took and demolished Fort St. David near-by. But it was not long before the tide turned and the French were forced to capitulate at Pondicherry in 1761. The English took the town and wreaked vengeance by razing it to the ground with its fortifications, walls, and buildings. Simultaneously too France lost to the English all her other possessions in India. She secured their restoration at the Peace of Paris, which settled the disputes of the Seven Years War.

During the American War of Independence, France having made common cause with the rebel colonies against England her possessions in India were, again, seized by the English and remained in their possession till they were restored a second time by the Peace of Versailles, in 1783.

For yet a third time the French Settlements were seized by the English in 1793 during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic wars. They were ordered to be restored after the Peace of Amiens in 1802. But with the renewal of the war in 1803 the restoration of the settlements which had been retained by Lord Wellesly was cancelled. They were finally restored to France for the last time in 1816-17.

Chandernagore was acquired by the French in 1688 from the Delhi Emperor; Mahé was seized in 1725-26; Karikal was secured in 1739 under a grant from Chanda Sahib and Yanam was seized in 1750 and formally taken possession two years later.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

Domestic commerce is insignificant as the area is too small. The chief crops are rice, groundnuts, peas, lentils, vetches, onions and other vegetables, betel, indigo, sugarcane bananas and other fruits, coconuts and oleaginous grams. The major portion of these products is consumed in the districts themselves the only markets being the towns of Pondicherry, Karikal Yanam, Mahé and Chandernagore.

The chief exports are oil-seeds which are sent from the ports of Pondicherry and Karikal The imports are mainly manufactured goods textiles and luxury articles from France and the countries on the Continent.

There are at Pondicherry 3 cotton mills and at Chandernagore 1 jute mill. The cotton mills have in all about 2,000 looms and 86,000 spindles giving employment to some 7,000 people Besides these there is one oil factory, several oil presses for goundnuts and one ice factory.

There is a Chamber of Commerce elected by the leading merchants at Pondicherry.

The only bank is La Banque D'Indochine, which caters for the needs of merchants and traders in the locality.

Pondicherry is served by the Messageria Maritimes whose ships sail monthly from France to Indo-China and by the steamers of the B.I.S.N. Co. plying fortnightly between the East Coast ports and the Straits Settlements. A railway line also connects Pondicherry with Villupuram, a junction on the Southern Railway.

The Customs Union which was established as a result of negotiations with the Government of India in 1941 expired in 1948 and has so far not been renewed.

At Pondicherry alone, there are at present, besides the Law School, and the Medical College, one undenominational college for secondary education, one secondary school, 5 public institutions for higher primary education, four schools preparing students for English examinations, fifteen public schools for boys, eighteen public schools for girls and twenty-nine co-educational, all imparting primary education.

PONDICHERRY

Pondicherry is the chief of the French settlements in India and its capital is the seat of the Government. The city is situated in the district of South Arcot in Madras State, about 89 miles from Madras. It is divided by a canal into two parts, the Ville Blanche (or white city) and the Ville Noire (the dark city). The Ville Blanche is towards the east, on the seashore, and has a European appearance, the streets being broad and spacious, laid at right angles to one another. Numerous public buildings and charming hotels, magnificently laid out with courtyards and embellished with gardens and venetians, all in the Louis XIV style give the city an original and pleasing architectural aspect.

There is no harbour, but only a roadstead which is the best on the entire coast. Ships lie at a distance from the shore and contact with and is maintained by means of the usual *masula* boats peculiar to this part of South India. There is a pier to facilitate the loading of ships. With a view to enhance its value in loading and unloading cargo, the pier has been extended for about 265 ft. giving it a total length of about 1,105 feet. Pondicherry is well placed as a centre of tourism, being but a few hours' motoring distance from the main beauty spots of South India, such as the famous fortress of Ginji, the Seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram, the temples of Chidambaram, Tiruvannamalai, Vellore and the city of Madras.

KARIKAL

Karikal is situated in the Tanjore District, and consists of a single tract of territory stretching along the east coast between Tranquebar and Nagore. It is at a distance of 90 miles from Pondicherry. It covers an area of 53 sq. miles and is divided into 6 communes containing 110 villages. The soil is very fertile and is watered by eight tributaries of the River Cauveri, which by the periodical floods adds to the fertility of the land. The five canals with their ramifications complete the irrigation system. Karikal is the terminus of a line from Karaikal on the Tanjore District Railway. The establishment has a population of 60,555, according to the 1941 census.

YANAM

The town is situated in the delta of the Godavari covering an area of 5 miles and is an enclave of the District of Godavari in Madras State. It is bounded on the south by the Godavari river and on the north by the River Coringa. The Godavari falls into the sea 2 miles from Yanam. As the mouth of the river is blocked the approach to Yanam is made by the River Coringa. The soil is fertile, and supports a population of 5,711.

MAHÉ

The territory of Mahé on the west coast consists of the town of Mahé on the left bank of the river of the same name; and the isolated district of Nalutara on the right bank containing the 4 villages of Chambara, Chalakara, Palour and Pandaquel. It lies within the District of Malabar in Madras State, and covers an area of 26 sq. miles. The river is navigable by boats of 20 to 25 tons for a distance of one to two miles in the interior.

The entrance of the river of Mahé is blocked by rocks, and the bar is dangerous except in very smooth water. An estimate in 1941 gave the population as 14,092. Rice is grown where water is plentiful.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

Commissioner of Republic: M. A. Menard.
General Secretary: M. C. J. Cahouilly.
Chief Secretary: M. J. Bellat.
Chief Justice: M. Ch. Callier.
Chief of Education Department: M. Sivaradjam.
Chief of Political Affairs Office: K. Loganadin.
Chief of Economic Affairs: Pierre Kresser.
Administrator of Mahé: M. Pascal.
Administrator of Karikal: Rene Boucheny.

PORTUGUESE SETTLEMENTS

Goa, Daman and Diu are all that remains to-day of Portugal's once vast and glorious maritime empire in the east. In its heyday it extended over a coastlength of thousands of miles from Aden on the Red Sea to Macau and Timor in the Far East. But after the annexation of Portugal by Spain in 1580 Portugal lost, one by one, her bastions, Aden, Ormuz, Bassein, Chaul, Ceylon and Malacca; and, shorn of their splendour, these three remnants of her supremacy on the seas constitute desolate mementoes of an age that is past.

All the three settlements are situated within the State of Bombay. Goa is on the Konkan Coast; Daman, along with the small territory of Pragana-Nagar-Avely lies on the Gujarat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay; and Diu is a tiny islet and along with the isolated spots, Gogola and Simbor lies on the southern fringe of the Saurashtra peninsula. All together, they constitute what is styled under the new Portuguese Constitution the *Estado de India Portuguesa.* They cover an aggregate area of 4,240 square kilometres and comprise a population of 624,177 inhabitants, according to the last census held in 1941.

HISTORY

The genesis of Portugal's "adventure in the East" is to be found in the establishment by Prince Henry the Navigator of his school of navigation at Sagres in the middle of the 15th century. Following up the exploratory achievements of his predecessors who set out from here, Vasco da Gama landed at Calicut on the 20th May 1498. Within a decade the Portuguese, waging constant wars against the Arabs, Negroes, Ethiopians, Persians and Turks had succeeded in establishing themselves firmly at strategic points on either side of the Arabian Sea which they had converted into a home lake.

Alphonso de Albuquerque, who succeeded da Gama and other captains sought not merely to fix the broad limits of the Portuguese power but to lay and stabilize the foundations of an ambitious empire. Goa, which by reason of its ideal geographical position was at this time a flourishing and opulent trade centre, appeared to him indispensable for the realization of his dreams. This was to be the centre of all commercial and imperial activity, and along with Ormuz, the naval base at the head of the Persian Gulf commanding the approaches to the Red Sea and Malacca, another bastion in the East Indies, controlling the spice trade, would ensure the security of the vast maritime empire, opening up at the same time perspectives of fresh conquest in the Far East. Political conditions in India assisted these schemes and helped in the establishment of a regime of protectorates over the warring rajas who vied with one another to put themselves under the protection of the *feringhi* flag. Albuquerque easily annexed the city and island of Goa which was ruled by the Adil Shahis of Bijapur in 1510 with the aid of the Vijayanagara admiral Timoja, and gradually consolidated the Portuguese sway over the land.

In 1546, dissentions broke out in the Adil Shahi family still ruling at Bijapur. Prince Meale Khan, one of the contestants for the throne called in the assistance of the Portuguese, who at the close of hostilities remained with the territories of Salcete and Bardez. These, together with the city and island of Goa make up what is known as the *Velhas Conquistas* or old conquests. The *Novas Conquistas* or new conquests comprising the rest of the present day Goa territory were acquired at various times after 1745.

In 1521 a Portuguese sailing vessel was driven by storm on the shores of Daman. An expeditionary force was subsequently sent to conquer it under Nuno da Cunha. Taken from the Sultan of Cambay in 1529, it was reconquered by that potentate but was finally ceded to the Portuguese in 1556.

In 1535 Bahadur Shah, the Sultan of Gujarat, hard pressed by the forces of Humayun was compelled to come to terms with the Portuguese and ceded to them Salcette, Bassein, and the islands of Bombay, Karanja, Elephanta and Trombay along with rights to construct a fortress on the island of Diu.

The Portuguese power continued to prosper till the appearance of the Dutch and the English in Indian waters in the beginning of the 17th century. These powers contested the maritime supremacy of Portugal now weakened considerably by her union with Spain. In 1603 the Dutch blockaded Goa but were compelled to withdraw after a month. They returned to the blockade in 1610, this time assisted by the Muslim powers on land. In 1622 the English and the Shah of Persia joined forces to wrest the naval base of Ormuz. Then the Dutch seized one after another the other important possessions: Malacca in 1641, Ceylon in 1656, Quillon in 1661, Cranganore in 1662, Cochin and Cannanore in 1663.

RISE OF MARATHA POWER

With the rise of the Maratha power, Portugal suffered further losses in her domains. In 1683 Sambhaji invaded Bardez and Salcette and all but succeeded in taking the city of Goa itself, but was compelled to withdraw by an incursion of the Mughal forces into his own territories. It was on this occasion that the Portuguese Governor Count of Alvor, feeling that all was lost, placed himself under the protection of St. Francis Xavier and as a symbol thereof surrendered into the Saint's hands his staff of authority, so that when the Maratha armies withdrew it came to be believed that the Mughal armies had appeared on the scene at the right moment by the Saint's intercession. To this day, in grateful memory of this miraculous deliverance, every new Governor accepts the staff of office from the hands of the Saint where it is deposited by his retiring predecessor.

In 1739 the Maratha general Chimnaji Appa annexed the entire province of the north comprising Bassein and Salcette. Only Daman and the fortress of Diu were now left to them out of this vast stretch of territory.

During the Napoleonic Wars in Europe, the English under the pretext of protecting the Portuguese settlements from the French occupied them and their military forces continued there with brief interruptions till 1815 the year of Waterloo.

Since then the Portuguese have ruled undisturbed what was left of their empire in India, though there have been periodic revolts in Goa. The Ranes, a Rajput tribe who had manned the Maratha armies, rebelled repeatedly in Satari in 1852, 1871, 1895, 1901 and 1912 finally to be put down with great severity. In the 1871 and 1895 revolts, they were joined by the native garrisons. On the latter occasion the brother of King Carlos himself came to India to suppress the rebellion. The Ranes were defeated and broken up in 1912 and the pick of their youth deported to the African colonies where they perished. No further revolts have taken place in Satari.

The successes obtained by Indian nationalism have had their repercussions in Portuguese India. In 1946 a non-violent movement, with the object of securing civil liberties for the people was initiated in Goa under the leadership of the Indian Socialist leader Dr. Rammanohar Lohia. The *satyagraha*, however, proved ineffective and some of the political leaders were deported to the island of Peniche, near Lisbon, after being tried by a military Court at Panjim.

The Goan National Congress continued to agitate for the end of Portuguese rule in Indian Portuguese territory and pressed for the merger of that territory with India. The Goan representative in the National Assembly in Lisbon urged the grant of some sort of autonomy to the Portuguese possessions in India.

Early in 1950 the Government of India sent a note to the Portuguese Government in Lisbon, asking that the Portuguese possessions in India might be transferred to the Indian Union. It has also suggested a plebiscite under U. N. supervision if the Portuguese Government thought that the people were not for merger with the Indian Union. The Portuguese Government sent an official reply refusing to discuss the question of transfer of sovereignty at all.

Meanwhile the Portuguese Government issued a decree freeing all political prisoners by an amnesty. The Padroada system by which the Portuguese Government had rights of ecclesiastical patronage in India was also abolished. The Government have made a proposal to change the constitution by which the Portuguese colony is to be made a "Province of Portugal" granting it equal rights with other provinces.

GOVERNMENT

The advent of Dr. Oliveira Salazar to power and the establishment of his *Estado Novo* has led to increasing centralization in the administration of Portuguese India. All measures of importance must be initiated by and carry the sanction of the home government in Lisbon. The powers of the Governor-General are considerably reduced and his functions may now be said not to pass beyond supervisory and executive. The Governor's Council, *Conselho do Governo* which assists him, is shorn of what little legislative powers it formerly possessed and its functions are now purely advisory, the nominated majority being predominant in all deliberations. Local self-government has been all but abolished. There are no elected municipalities and local boards in the villages as in former days. Each municipality is in charge of an administrative committee nominated by the Governor-General, who also appoints the presidents of all charitable and cultural associations in the country. A stringent censorship controls the freedom of the press, and every article, book or pamphlet has to be submitted to the board of censors before it appears in print. Infringements of the press laws are severely dealt with and newspapers are required to keep security deposits with the Government before being licensed for publication. Freedom of association is likewise controlled. No public meeting or assembly, be its purpose ever so innocuous, may be convened without previous permission of the authoritics, and every intended talk and speech must bear the censor's visa.

The Governor-General is the head of the administration and is stationed in the capital Cidade de Goa formerly known as Nova-Goa and also Panjim. Secretariats for Home and Political Services, Finance, Customs, Education, Military Forces, Navy, Agriculture, Health Services and Public Works assist him. There are also three Departments for Posts and Telegraphs, Survey and Fiscal of the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway. Associated in the task of government is the *Conselho do Governo* possessing restricted legislative and advisory powers. The Governor-General is its *ex-officio* president. Five members are elected by means of a very exclusive franchise, three to represent the *Velhas Conquistas*, one the *Novas Conquistas* and one the districts of Daman and Diu. Five others are nominated to represent the minorities, agriculture, commerce and the press. Besides these, four officials, the Attorney-General, the Director of Finances, the Director of Civil Administration and the Director of Public Works sit at the Council's deliberations in their own right. Daman and Diu have each a District Governor.

In each district there is a District Council for the supervision of the various municipalities and other local bodies in its jurisdiction. For administrative purposes the district is divided into *Concelhos*, each *Concelho* being in the charge of an official styled the *Administrador*, and for judicial purposes it is divided into circuits or *Comarcas* each having its own court of original jurisdiction. An appeal lies from the decisions of these courts to the *Tribunal de Relacao* or High Court sitting in the capital and side by side with the latter there is also a *Tribunal Administrativo* to dispense justice under *droit administratif*.

The maintenance of law and order in the province of the *Comandante-Geral da Policia* with headquarters in the Cidade de Goa and having under him a descending hierarchy of various *Comandantes* and *Chefes de Policia* in the administrative sub-divisions. Each village or parish which is the smallest unit has its *regedor* corresponding to the Indian patel.

A striking feature of the rural administration is the continuance of the ancient Indian institution of the village community which has disappeared elsewhere in India. In places where the resistance to Portuguese domination has continued almost to our own day, as in the southern communes of Goa, Assolna, Cuncolim and Velim, the village communities were suppressed and their estates confiscated by the Government. But on the whole they have continued in operation.

The village community is an autonomous institution, socialist in its organization under which land is held in common by the original settlers of the village here called the *Gaunkares*, thus preventing concentration of land in the hands of a few and promoting a rough equality, while preventing the domination by privileged few. The management is vested in a committee elected by the constituents. The community undertakes various duties in regard to the maintenance of schools, roads, dispensaries, etc. and of religious services without distinction of creed. It is responsible to Government for land revenue and compounds all the taxes by a lump sum paid into the exchequer. It is subject to supervision by the *Administracao das Comunidades* and cannot spend moneys without Government sanction.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES

The towns of Portuguese India though few in number, serve as commercial centres for their districts; but with a restricted road mileage across the frontiers and in the absence of means of transport away from the only railway line and the rivers, commercial activity is confined normally to the local markets, except in isolated instances as in the case of the town of Margao in Goa which lies at the centre of rail and road traffic converging from the various points of the district.

The chief agricultural products of Goa are rice, coconuts, cashew-nuts, betel-nuts, mangoes, and sugar-cane. Of these only cashew-nuts, betel-nuts, coconuts and mangoes are exported in any considerable quantities, the rice grown not being sufficient for local consumption. Other exports include copra, bamboos, salt, salt-fish and manganese ore. The only industries worthy of note are soap manufacture, tile manufacture, sugar and tinned food products and jaggery. The imports consist of rice, textiles and other manufactured goods, an unrestricted supply of which is just now available owing to the uneven situation created by the currency export regulations in force in the Indian Union, there being no such regulations in Portuguese India.

The economic situation in the territory has become very acute in the last few years. During the war, an artificial panic created by the Portuguese Government's decision not to accept any longer Indian Rupee notes in their offices gave rise to a flourishing blackmarket where Indian currency was exchanged for the local rupee at a fabulous discount, varying from 10 to 25 per cent. The scarcity of the essential consumer goods drove thousands of people abroad into India to earn their living and the majority of these have not returned to their homes, thus maintaining the uneven situation created by the war exigencies. There is a chronic adverse trade balance which is partly made up from the remittances from emigrants, numbering over a lakh, who earn their living in India, Pakistan, Africa and other parts of the Commonwealth.

Most of the trade of Portuguese India is with the Indian Union, Pakistan, Portugal, Portuguese African colonies and the countries of the Continent. Just at present, owing to the world currency situation, there is a glut of American goods on the market.

There are no banks operating in Portuguese territory with the exception of the Banco Nacional Ultramarino which has offices in the major towns.

A railway line maintained and run by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway Company, once a subsidiary of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, joins the port of Mormugao with the junction of Londa on the Southern Railway. It fulfils a very important role by providing an outlet to the sea for the products of this part of the Mahratta country.

Mormugao, which is the chief port, is also one of the major ports on the west coast of India and is open to ocean-going vessels of every size from all parts of the world. It is used by the ships of the B.I.S.N. Co. Ltd., going south to Colombo and the ports on the east coast as also by ships bound for the East African ports. Mormugao is a port of call for every coasting ship of India's merchant fleet.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Primary education is free and compulsory in schools maintained by the State of which there is at least one in every village. There are at present some 200 primary schools controlled and administered by a Board of Primary Education, *Conselho da Instrucacao Primaria* with offices in the capital. In the Cidade de Goa there is a Lyceum for the study of Portuguese secondary education, a Normal School, and a Medical School. A Theological Seminary trains young men for the priesthood at Rachol. Over and above these, there are a number of English teaching High Schools run by private enterprise and by religious orders preparing students for the S.S.C. examination of the Bombay Government and the Entrance Examination of the University of Bombay.

There is in the capital the *Instituto Vasco da Gama*, a research association with an exclusive membership and its own research journal. The *Bibliotheca Nacional* houses what is perhaps one of the best libraries of rare books and manuscripts on the west coast of India while the *Arquivo* contain an inexhaustible wealth of hitherto unexplored historical material.

GOA

The territory of Goa lies between the parallels of 15° 48′ and 14° 30′ latitude north by 73° 40′ and 74° 19′ longitude east. It has the island of Angediva, once an important watering station for sailing vessels but now deserted, as a dependency at its southern extremity opposite Karwar.

The temperature varies between the highest mean of 90° F. recorded in April-May and the lowest mean of 70°-71° F. recorded in December-February. The year divides itself easily into two well distinguishable seasons: a dry season from October to the end of April, and a wet season from May to the end of September. The former is marked by land breezes and the latter by the south-west monsoon with almost incessant heavy rains from June to the middle of August.

The population of Goa is 624,177 according to the census of 1941. Of these Christians form roughly one half, the rest being Hindus and Muslims. The latter, who were once the rulers, and were actually responsible for the foundation of the Old City of Goa now in ruins, have dwindled into insignificance both in number and influence. Racially, the people belong to the Aryo-Dravidian stock, speaking Konkani, a language having close affinities with Gujarati and Marathi, but entirely different as regards inflection of words, grammatical construction and syntax.

The old social structure native to the Hindu society has persisted in spite of the influence of Christianity. The Goan Christians preserve the old castes and are proud to be the descendants of the ruling or priestly castes, Kshatriyas (Charados) or Brahmans (Saraswats). For the rest, they are completely westernized in their habits and mode of life.

Under the Portuguese regime and with the advent of western civilization, increasing numbers of Goans have left their homeland in search of better opportunities of earning a livelihood. Goans are to be found occupying responsible posts in all departments in India, Pakistan, Africa, the Far East and even Europe and America.

The capital, Cidade de Goa (formerly known as Panjim or Nova-Goa), is situated on the left bank of the Mandovi, on the site of an outpost of the Adil Shahs, one of whose residences is still being used as the Government Secretariat. Cidade de Goa is a charming city, laid out amidst the luxuriant vegetation of the river valley, and has a cosmopolitan population of 20,300 inhabitants. It possesses some magnificent public buildings, and elegant villas rise above the water-front. Some very good hotels, with excellent cuisine, western and Indian, cater to the needs of the tourist and the casual visitor. The port is visited by sailing craft and during the dry season coastal steamers call there regularly from Bombay and the intervening ports. There is also a ferry-boat that maintains hourly runs across the river to Betim and Verem on the other side for the benefit of people wishing to travel to Bardez and beyond.

Margao is the capital of Salcette. It is a thriving business centre lying midway between the port of Mormugao and the frontier on the railway line. It is served with many excellent arterial roads joining the various points in the district. It is also a centre of educational activity and possesses several English teaching convents and schools.

Vasco da Gama, another town, lies within two miles of Mormugao on the railway line. It is altogether a new city planned on modern lines and fostered by the Government's desire to promote the economic and industrial progress of the harbour, for which a special Department has been created with headquarters here. The only airport is within easy reach from here.

Old Goa, the old capital and the metropolis of the Portuguese Empire in the east is now deserted and in ruins. The only standing edifices are the Cathedral of Goa, the Basilica of Bom Jesus where the body of St. Francis Xavier is enshrined, and a number of other churches and convents, all of them magnificent examples of well known styles of classical European architecture. Every ten years the body of the Saint is exposed for public veneration and thousands of pilgrims from the world over crowd here, reviving for a few days the past grandeur of the city. The Government have recently drained and cleansed the place of the malarial scourge which was primarily responsible for its depopulation, and after inspection by a committee of international experts, the city is now used to quarter troops.

Calangute is a popular sea resort with a splendid sandy beach. In the hot weather months of March to May, the place becomes the haven of thousands of holiday-makers from all parts of Goa and the neighbouring places in the Indian Union.

Dud-Sagar is a magnificent waterfall, a regular cascade with milky white waters rushing down hundreds of feet from the heights of the Ghats. It lies on the railway line between Castle Rock, the last station in the Indian Union, and Collem.

Arvalem is another beautiful waterfall in Bicholim.

There are four major hospitals, the Hospital Central in the capital attached to the Medical School, the Hospicio de Sagrado Coracao de Maria in Margao maintained by a charitable trust, the Hospital of Ribandar run by the Santa Casa de Misericordia, another non-official charitable trust and the Asylo de Nossa Senhora de Milagres at Mapuca.

DAMAN

This remnant of the old province of the north lies between 20° 25′ 26″ latitude north and 72° 55′ 12″ longitude east in Gujarat. It also includes the two isolated enclaves of Drasa and Pragana-Nagar-Avely, lying to the south-east and crossed by the Daman-Ganga river.

The climate does not differ from that of Goa, the country forming part of the same littoral of Konkan. But on the whole it is pleasanter and the temperatures are lower than those of Goa. During the south-west monsoon Pragana has a healthier climate than Daman. The entire territory has a total area of 62 square miles and a population of some 60,000 inhabitants, mostly of Gujarati extraction. It is easily reached from Bombay by the Western Railway, being at a distance of 4½ hours' journey.

There are some very interesting historical relics here such as the old fort and a few surviving churches reminiscent of the old times.

DIU

About 150 miles to the north-west of Daman lies the tiny islet of Diu off the southern coast of Saurashtra, between 20° 42′ 50″ latitude north and 70° 59′ longitude east. It is a small town separated from the mainland by a narrow arm of the sea. Dependent on it and surrounded by the territory of Junagadh is the enclave of Gogola and also the island and fort of Pani Cota in the bay of Simbor.

Diu is reached from Bombay by the Western Railway *via* Viramgam and Delwada. Access by sea is easier and more rapid but there is no harbour. There is an excellent roadstead where ships can safely anchor in two fathoms of water.

The mean temperature is round about 70° F. and in winter it is very cold. The population is estimated at 19,731.

The Portuguese Government, with the co-operation of ecclesiastic authorities, has decided to have the Exposition of St. Francis Xavier in December 1952 and for this purpose the Lisbon authorities have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs.

Pilgrims from Portugal, Spain, Brazil, Ceylon and France are expected to visit Goa at the end of the year and about 50 Bishops and Archbishops from all over the world will be in Goa during the Exposition.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

Governor-General, Comandante Fernando Quintanilha Mendonca Dias.

Commander-in-Chief (*Comandante Militar*), Colonel Alexandre dos Santos Mayer.

Chief of Military Staff (*Chefe do Estado Maior*), Major Francisco Rafael Alves.

Commissioner of Police (*Comandante Geral*), Capt. José Manuel Nobre de Carvalho.

Director of Civil Administration (*Administracao Civil*), Dr. Domingos Carneiro Allen.

Director of Health (*Director de Serricos de Saude*), Dr. Antonio de Souza Sobrinho.

Director of Posts & Telegraphs, José de Oliveira Chaves.

Judges of the High Court (*Tribunal de Relacao*), Dr. Renato Gonsalves Pereira (Chief Justice); Dr. Antonio da Graca Miranda; Dr. Ferreira de Almeida; Dr. Antonio de Abreu Lobo.

Director of Finances (*Fazenda*), Dr. Vasco de Ferreira Martins.

Director of Statistics & Information Department (*Reparticao Central de Estatistica e Informacao*), Dr. Antonio Jose Lopes.

Director of the Customs Department (*Reparticao Central dos Servicos Aduaneiros*), Joao Loureiro de Carvalho.

Advocate-General (*Procurador da Republica*), Dr. Abrantes Amaral.

Director, Agriculture, Eng. Antonio F. C. Madureira.

Director of Surveys (*Agrimensura*), Eng. Bernardino Camilo da Costa.

Elected Members of the Governor's Council (*Conselho do Governo*), Vitola Visnum Sinai Dempó; Dr. José Luis Marcos de Silva Pereira; Adv. Antonio Avelar Barreto; Vassudeva Atmarama Porobo Dessai Desporobo.

Presidents of the Municipal Administrative Committee, Goa-Cap., Luis Pinto dos Santos Cardoso; Salcete, Dr. Alvaro de Loyola Furtado; Bardez, Dr. Antonio Pinto do Rosário; Mormugao, Dr. Roldao Henriques.

H. E. the Patriarch of East Indies, D. Jose da Costa Nunes.

Governor of Daman, Capt. Paulino de Magalhaes Correia.

Governor of Diu, Capt. Paiva Couceiro.

Indian Consul-General in Cidade de Goa, Vincent H. Coelho.

AKHIL BHARAT HINDU MAHASABHA

President : Dr. N. B. Khare.
Vice-Presidents : N. C. Chatterjee ; L. B. Bhopatkar ; Dr. Gokul Chand Narang ; K. Shivanandi Thevar.
General Secretary : Mahant Digvijai Nath.
Organizing Secy. : V. G. Deshpande.
Office Secy. : R. A. Kanitkar.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The aim of the Hindu Mahasabha as enunciated in its constitution which has been amended on the basis of the resolutions adopted by its unofficial parliament at the meetings held at New Delhi on April 2, 1950 and at Nagpur on May 7, 1950, is the protection and promotion of all that contributes to the advancement, strength and glory of Hindu Rashtra, Hindu culture and Hindu polity, and as a means to that end, to achieve Hindu Raj and re-establish the integrity of the State of Bharat by constitutional means.

Besides the establishment of 'Akhanda Hindustan' the aims and objects of the Hindu Mahasabha as first adopted at a meeting of the All-India Council held in New Delhi on December 27, 1948, are defined as follows :

(1) The establishment of a really democratic State in Hindustan, based on the culture and tradition of the land ;

(2) The organisation and consolidation of all sections of the people into one organised whole ;

(3) The creation of a new social order in which all nationals will enjoy equal rights and opportunities and share equal responsibilities ;

(4) The assurance to each national of the dignity of human values and full freedom of thought, expression, association and worship ;

(5) The revival and promotion of the ancient Indian motto of plain living and high thinking, and the glorious ideals of Aryan womanhood ;

(6) Adoption of (Sanskrit-Nishta) Hindi as the national language and Devanagri as the national script of India ;

(7) Making of Hindustan politically, economically and materially strong and self-reliant ;

(8) Removal of all forms of social inequalities and disabilities ;

(9) Reclamation of all those who have left the Hindu fold and welcoming of others into the community ;

(10) Ending of gross inequalities in the distribution of wealth, assurance of a decent standard of living to each national, and securing for workers and peasants their rightful share in the economy of the country ;

(11) Industrialisation of the country as rapidly as possible ;

(12) Promotion of cow protection and abolition of cow slaughter ;

(13) Cultivation of friendly relations with other nations with a view to maintaining international peace and progress.

THE YEAR IN REVIEW

For the first time in its history, the Hindu Mahasabha decided to throw open the doors of its membership to non-Hindus in 1951. On the basis of the recommendations of a sub-committee of seven members representing different points of view, the open session of the Mahasabha held at Jaipur on April 28, 1951, adopted the following resolutions unanimously:

"In view of the fact that Bharat has become an independent and sovereign State and that the communal electorates have been eliminated from her Constitution ; the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha has been aiming at promoting good feelings between Hindus and non-Hindus in Hindusthan ; the object of the Mahasabha is to establish Akhand Bharat and to establish a really democratic Hindu State in Bharat based on the culture and traditions of the land ; and to organise and consolidate all sections of people into one organic whole and to establish a social order in which all the nationals will enjoy equal rights and opportunities and share equal responsibilities, this special session of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha feels that the achievement of these objectives will be greatly advanced by association of non-Hindu citizens in the parliamentary sphere of its activities and by accepting their helpful and constructive co-operation. The Mahasabha hereby authorises its Working Committee to enlist the suffrage and support of non-Hindu citizens and to set up candidates wherever possible from amongst them, subject to their acceptance of the election manifesto of the Hindu Mahasabha."

The session was presided over by Mr. N. B. Khare. He emphasized the need for the establishment of what he termed "homogeneous nationalism" to make India "a well-knit, mighty Hindu nation."

As a step in the process of assimilation of "foreign elements" in Hindu society, he observed that there should be "responsive co-operation" among the people professing different religions even before the elections were held.

Other points raised were : Justice demanded that the ex-ruler of Kashmir, who signed the Instrument of Accession with the consent of his Chief Minister should be restored as a constitutional Rajpramukh. The recent deposition of the Maharaja of Baroda was "most cruel and unjust," as it was he who first took the bold step of acceding to the Indian Union. In contrast the Nizam of Hyderabad, who Dr. Khare alleged was in league with the Muslim League and who had connived at the Razakar atrocities and actually fought with the Indian Union, had been exalted as a Rajpramukh. Why then should the Congress feel offended if its secularism was defined as pro-Muslim and anti-Hindu ?

After the Instrument of Accession was signed, Dr. Khare said, no plebiscite was held either in Baroda or Jaipur or in any other State. The small State of Sirohi in Rajasthan was partitioned without any consent from anybody, and the portion, Mount Abu, was attached to Bombay State " to provide the State of Maha Gujarat in the making, with a hill-station."

"In Rajasthan," he stated, "the affairs are most intriguing. The administration is at present carried on by officers appointed by the States Ministry and complete autocracy is functioning."

Referring to Kashmir Dr. Khare said that the weak-kneed and imbecile policy of India towards Pakistan was responsible for the adoption of the latest resolution on Kashmir by the U.N. to appoint an arbitrator in the teeth of India's opposition.

Mr. Nehru had accepted the challenge offered by this resolution, and " the Prime Minister of India should declare the accession of Kashmir as final and await and meet any attack from Pakistan."

On this question, Dr. Khare affirmed, the Hindu Mahasabha would solidly stand behind him in spite of its ideological differences.

It was high time that India realised that international affinities and hostilities do not come about by mere pious wishes, but are dependent upon our inner strength and needs of the countries concerned. A country like India which has not got a strong army and which is begging from door to door for food can never hope to be a force in international politics.

In regard to the constitution amendment to the Constitution he observed that the Constitution had hardly functioned for a year and it was "most inopportune and indecent" to amend it in such "hot haste to preclude any possibility of interference by courts."

The trade agreement, entered into despite the undertaking that there would be no such trade until Pakistan devalued her rupee, would "fleece India to the tune of Rs. 50 crores annually."

The food question had not yet been solved because there was no policy, no plan and no organised action. The grow-more-food campaign had been a costly failure. Food prices were soaring, cloth prices were being increased by Government and on the top of this there was increased taxation of Rs. 50 crores. "How can the people bear this burden and have confidence in Government," Dr. Khare asked. A change of Government was essential and people should rally round the banner of the Hindu Mahasabha before the next elections.

Resolutions

The resolutions passed at the Conference relate to Kashmir, the Cooch-Behar firing, proposed amendments to the Constitution, the food situation in the country and the Government of India's policy towards princes.

The Mahasabha called upon Government to declare Kashmir " an integral part of India within the framework of the Indian Republican Constitution." The resolutions said that the continuation of the " Kashmir tangle was the result of the weak and vacillating policy pursued by the Indian Government."

The special session " strongly condemned " the proposed amendments to the Indian Constitution, particularly relating to the fundamental rights.

By another resolution the session criticised Government for their policy of discrimination " towards Indian princes."

The resolution demanded that the Government of India should adopt a " fair, equitable and uniform policy " in dealing with the princes.

The session also expressed concern at the " steadily deteriorating " food situation in the country and " impending famine " in parts of Bihar, Bengal and South India and asked Government to treat the present food crisis as a " military problem " and tackle it properly.

Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Vice-President of the Mahasabha, moving the resolution protesting against the proposed amendment to the Constitution, said that it would be undemocratic to tamper with the fundamental rights.

He said that it was deplorable that within a short period of the promulgation of the Constitution steps were being taken to alter the fundamental rights, specially property rights and freedom of speech and expression.

Mr. Mahant Digvijai Nath, General Secretary of the Mahasabha, moving the resolution on Kashmir said that the original mistake of sending the Kashmir issue to the U.N. was a sequel to the policy of appeasement which was still being pursued by Government.

He warned Government against " the steady loss" of India's prestige in the international sphere and asked Government to take a bold stand by declaring Kashmir a part of India.

Mr. N. N. Das, of Bengal, moving the resolution on the Cooch-Behar firing said that the food situation in Cooch-Behar had been " very serious" and the extreme privation of the people compelled them to stage a procession of hunger marches.

Later the All-India Committee redefined the aim of the Mahasabha in order to clarify its original objective of the establishment of a Hindu State. The Committee explained that it was intended " to establish a really democratic Hindu State in Bharat, based on the culture and traditions of Hindu *Rashtra* and to re-establish Akhand Bharat (undivided India) by all constitutional means."

WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

After the general elections the Working Committee met at New Delhi on March 1, 2 and 3, 1952 when the following resolutions were passed among others :

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"The Working Committee of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha after giving its earnest and careful consideration to the reports received from various States is definitely of the opinion that the last general elections to the Parliament as well as to the State Legislatures were neither fair nor impartial and were vitiated by widespread and varied mal-practices which prevented the results of the elections from being a proper index of popular opinion.

"The Working Committee is definitely of the opinion that the failure of the Mahasabha to capture a sufficiently large number of seats is primarily due to the campaign of vilification carried on by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru particularly in charging the Hindu Mahasabha with complicity in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi."

(The Working Committee appointed a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. N. C. Chatterjee, Srikrishna Sharma (Rajkot), Ram Singh (Delhi), Vishwanath Agarwal (Lucknow) and R. A. Kanitkar (as Convenor) with a view to collecting further facts about these allegations and prepare a report for the consideration of the Committee and also to suggest improvements in the existing laws and rules governing the general elections).

"The Working Committee of the Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha notes with indignation that the Pakistan flag was displayed and pro-Pakistani slogans were raised during the course of the general election in certain parts of Madras State, West Bengal and Hyderabad and that in spite of concrete evidence being available, no action has been taken against these open enemies of the State . . ."

"The Working Committee views with great concern and alarm the campaign of repression started by the Congress Government in Saurashtra against its political opponents particularly against those who fought in the last election against Congress candidates and many of whom are leading members of the Hindu Mahasabha on the plausible ground that they had conspired with a gang of outlaws and is of the opinion that this campaign is a prelude to further acts of repression against its political rivals and constitute a flagrant abuse of autocratic powers conferred upon the Government under the provision of the Preventive Detention Act. The Working Committee demands that these persons be placed on trial before a Court of Law without further loss of time or be released forthwith."

"Different versions of the recent happenings in Jammu city which led to lathi-charges, firing, promulgation of curfew order for 79 hours, handing over of the city to military control, calling the Punjab Police, arrests, detentions, externments, suspension of Hindu officers and continuance of the hunger-strike by the students till this day have appeared in the Indian press. It is said that the events have taken a very serious turn and even the very life of many hunger-striking students is in danger. The situation in Jammu and Kashmir is causing grave concern in the minds of Hindus all over India.

"The Working Committee is definitely of the opinion that thrusting of party flag of the National Conference on Jammu and Kashmir State and having a separate flag for the State along with the Union flag is against democracy and militates against the essential unity of Hindusthan.

"This meeting of the Working Committee is further of the opinion that the persecution of political parties for conducting just agitation for the complete integration of Jammu and Kashmir is against all cannons of civil liberty."

"The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has received reports of the nefarious activities of Pakistani agents in Adilabad District of Hyderabad State. The Working Committee notes with grave concern the utter neglect of these dangerous activities both by the State and the Union Governments and is simply shocked to learn that the local officials are being harassed and even punished for taking steps against these agents . . .

"This Committee deputes Mr. S. R. Date to make inquiries regarding the actual state of affairs and report to the Working Committee."

ELECTION MANIFESTO

The Mahasabha election manifesto was finalised only at the meeting of the Working Committee held at New Delhi on June 23, 1951. A Horse with a Rider was adopted as the Mahasabha's election symbol. The Working Committee also elected an Election Committee consisting of Dr. N. B. Khare, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee and Dr. Gokal Chand Narang to look after the elections on behalf of the Working Committee.

The manifesto stated :

The present Constitution of India is borrowed from the Constitutions of America, England, France and other Western countries and is not suited to the genius of the people. The Hindu Mahasabha would undertake the task of amending the Constitution so that it may be in consonance with the tradition and culture of the land and make Bharat a truly democratic Hindu State.

The Hindu Mahasabha wants to discourage all separatist tendencies and hence would amend the Constitution so that Bharat may be a well-knit homogeneous State with a strong centre and not a loose combination of autonomous States. Bharat itself would be a State and the units would be provinces and not States.

The Hindu Mahasabha believes in the policy of formation of provinces on a linguistic basis and the readjustment of boundaries of the existing provinces wherever necessary, with due regard to the problems of defence and security, the area, population and economic stability of the province concerned and the rehabilitation of the refugees.

The distinction between States as Parts 'A', 'B' and 'C' would be removed and all parts of India would enjoy the fullest democratic rights without any distinction.

The Hindu Mahasabha proposes to come out of the Commonwealth in order to make Bharat a really free nation. It will enter into treaty relations with the United Kingdom and other countries for mutual help and co-operation.

India's foreign policy will be guided by the principle of enlightened self-interest and reciprocity. The Hindu Mahasabha will adopt the policy of reciprocity towards Pakistan.

The Hindu Mahasabha will endeavour to build up a strong defence in the present disturbed condition of the international situation and with this object in view, will develop the country as a first rate military power in order to make its voice felt in the United Nations Organisation.

The Hindu Mahasabha will make military education compulsory for all young men between the ages of 18 and 25, who are physically fit and special attention will be paid to develop industries connected with war machines and materials of all types.

The Hindu Mahasabha will relax the rigours of the Arms Act and issue licences liberally to the inhabitants in border areas

The Hindu Mahasabha recognises the sanctity of private property and guarantees its possession and inheritance to its owners.

All key industries such as electricity, railway, coal and steel mines and industries dealing with war materials and weapons will be owned and controlled by the State. The remaining industries will remain open for private enterprise. In running these industries the Mahasabha assures all investors full facilities to start new industries with State aid and partial exemption from taxation in the initial stages.

The Hindu Mahasabha will follow a policy of progressive decontrol as it is convinced that control without guaranteeing adequate supply of controlled commodities to the public, has only a nuisance value and often actually lead to blackmarketing and corruption. Definite schemes will be formulated for improving the supply of food, cloth and other necessities.

The Hindu Mahasabha will give priority to rehabilitation of refugees and would even levy a special tax, if necessary, for the purpose. The Hindu Mahasabha guarantees compensation to all evacuees who have lost their property in Pakistan and will settle the problem of evacuees' properties at Government level speedily. The Hindu Mahasabha also declares that the refugees will become full-fledged citizens of Bharat. The Hindu Mahasabha will take effective steps to recover abducted women from Pakistan.

ELECTION RESULTS

In Bengal, the Hindu Mahasabha contested 36 seats in the Assembly and won four. It also contested six Parliamentary seats and succeeded in sending the Vice-President of the party, Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, to the House.

The names of successful candidates to the Assembly are : Mr. Rakhahari Chatterjee, Mr. Probodh Chandra Dutt, Mr. Amulya Ratan Ghosh and Mr. Tarapada Banerjee.

The Hindu Mahasabha did not seriously contest the elections in Orissa or in Assam.

In the second zone, Uttar Pradesh, the Hindu Mahasabha got Mr. Jwalaprasad Sinha, Vice-President of Uttar Pradesh State Mahasabha, into the State Assembly. The Hindu Sabha also put up candidates for the House of the People and succeeded in getting one lady member, Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar, elected.

In the third zone, Bihar, the party put up four candidates for the State Assembly and one for Parliament, but did not win any seat.

In the fourth zone consisting of the Punjab, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and PEPSU, the party obtained one seat in the Delhi Assembly (Prof. Ram Singh).

In the Punjab, it did not put up any candidates.

In the fifth zone (Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh) the Mahasabha showed the best results. The Madhya Bharat Hindu Sabha contested 33 seats for the State Assembly and two for the House of the People. Mr. V. G. Deshpande, Organising Secretary of the party, was elected to the House of the People from both the parliamentary constituencies ; the Sabha also captured two seats in the State Assembly. The names of the successful candidates are : Mr. P. L. Inamdar, Dr. Har Kishore, Mr. Mahant Kailash Giri, Mr. Niranjan Varma, Mr. Dewan Brajour Singh, Mr. Dwarka Das Chobe and Mr. Lakshminarayan.

In Rajasthan, the party put up six candidates for the State Assembly and one for Parliament, but won only two seats in the Assembly. The names of the members are Mr. Shambhu Singh and Mr. Pyarelal Patel.

In Bhopal the Mahasabha put up a few candidates for the State Assembly and also for the House of the People and gained one seat in the Assembly.

In Madhya Pradesh, the President of the Hindu Mahasabha, Dr. N. B. Khare, who stood for the House of the People was defeated.

In Saurashtra, the party got only one seat in the State Assembly. In Bombay and Maharashtra it put up many candidates but did not win any seat. In Andhra and Tamil Nad also the Mahasabha failed to get any representative into the legislature.

(For history see previous editions of the book)

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS

THE Indian National Congress is the biggest and best organised political party in India.

It was founded in 1885 by a retired official of the Indian Civil Service, Mr. Alan Octavian Hume, for ventilating popular grievances against the Government of the day. Later it became the most popular party under the unique leadership of Mahatma Gandhi in the fight for freedom from the British and the regeneration of Indian society as a whole on the basis of truth and non-violence. It now runs the administration throughout the country* under the inspiration and ultimate guidance of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, whom the Mahatma once named his spiritual heir.

In the first general elections held throughout India on the basis of adult franchise, the Congress has emerged victorious as the largest single party in all the States. Except in the States of Madras, Travancore-Cochin and PEPSU, the Congress returned a comfortable majority capable of undertaking ministerial responsibility independently. In the House of the people, it captured 362 seats out of 496. The following figures indicate its strength in relation to that of each State Assembly: Assam 76 (108), Bihar 241 (330), Bombay 269 (315), Madhya Pradesh 194 (232), Madras 152 (375), Orissa 68 (140), Punjab 98 (140), Uttar Pradesh 390 (430), West Bengal 150 (238), Hyderabad 93 (175), Madhya Bharat 75 (99), Mysore 72 (99), PEPSU 25 (60), Rajasthan 81 (160), Saurashtra 55 (60), Travancore-Cochin 45 (109), Ajmer 20 (30), Bhopal 25 (30), Coorg 15 (24), Delhi 39 (48), Himachal Pradesh 24 (36), Vindhya Pradesh 40 (60).

The organisation comprises a President, elected for a term of two years, two General Secretaries, a Working Committee nominated by the President, an elected All-India Congress Committee (A.-I.C.C.), a Central Parliamentary Board and gram or mohalla, intermediate, district and Pradesh (provincial) Congress committees. The country is divided into 25 Congress Pradeshes for this purpose as follows (the name in brackets is that of the headquarters): Ajmer (*Ajmer*); Assam (*Gauhati*); Andhra (*Vijayawada*); Bengal (*Calcutta*); Bihar (*Patna*); Bombay (*Bombay*); Delhi (*Delhi*); East Punjab (*Jullundur*); Gujarat (*Ahmedabad*); Himachal Pradesh (*Simla*); Hyderabad (*Hyderabad*); Karnatak (*Hubli*); Kerala (*Quilon*); Madhya Bharat (*Indore*); Mahakoshal (*Jabalpur*); Maharashtra (*Poona*); Nagpur (*Nagpur*); Patiala and East Punjab States (*Patiala*); Rajasthan (*Jaipur*); Uttar Pradesh (*Lucknow*); Tamil Nad (*Madras*); Vidarbha (*Akola*); Vindhya Pradesh (*Rewa*); Utkal (*Cuttack*); and Mysore (*Bangalore*). A secretariat of the A.-I.C.C. is also functioning at New Delhi.

Office-bearers (1951-52)

President of the Indian National Congress, Jawaharlal Nehru.

General Secretaries, Balwant Rai Mehta, U. Srinivasa Mallaya.

Treasurer, Morarji Desai.

Members of the Working Committee,† Jawaharlal Nehru, Purushottamdas Tandon, Govind Ballabh Pant, Lal Bahadur Shastri (*U.P.*), Morarji Desai (*Bombay*), Gulzarilal Nanda (*Gujarat*), B. S. Hirey, Shankerao Deo (*Maharashtra*), Abul Kalam Azad (*West Bengal*), Nabakrushna Chaudhuri (*Orissa*), Kamaraj Nadar, Muniswami Pillai (*Tamil Nad*), Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (*Andhra*), Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon (*Punjab*), Manikyalal Varma (*former Princely States*).

Central Election Committee, Jawaharlal Nehru, Purushottamdas Tandon, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jagjivan Ram, N. Sanjiva Reddy, Satyanarain Sinha (also members of the permanent Parliamentary Board); Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Morarji Desai, S. Nijalingappa, Kamaraj Nadar, Dr. B. C. Roy.

Parliamentary Board, Jawaharlal Nehru, Purushottamdas Tandon, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Jagjivan Ram, N. Sanjiva Reddy, Satyanarain Sinha.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION

At its meeting of February 2 and 3, 1952, the Congress Working Committee decided to amend the Congress constitution with a view to making the organisation more effective and disciplined for national service. A sub-committee consisting of the President, Mr. Nehru, the two Secretaries, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. U. Srinivasa Malaya, Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Mr. Harekrishna Mahtab, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and Mr. Khandubhai Desai was appointed to suggest amendments.

This is a summary of the main Articles of the existing Constitution as revised and amended by the A.-I.C.C. session at New Delhi on October 18, 1951.

OBJECT

ARTICLE I

The object of the Indian National Congress is the well-being and advancement of the people of India and the establishment in India by peaceful and legitimate means of a Co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and of political, economic and social rights and aiming at world peace and fellowship.

CONSTITUENTS

ARTICLE II

The Indian National Congress will include the Annual Session of the Congress and (*i*) Gram and Mohalla Congress Committees: One such Committee shall be constituted for every village or mohalla or for a group of villages or mohallas, with a population of not less than 500; (*ii*) District Congress Committees and one class of Intermediate Congress Committees between the D.C.C.S. and the Gram or Mohalla Congress Committees to be determined by the Pradesh Congress Committee concerned; (*iii*) Pradesh Congress Committees; (*iv*) The All-India Congress Committee; (*v*) The Working Committee and (*vi*) Organizations or Associations created, affiliated or approved by the A.-I.C.C. or the Working Committee.

TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS

ARTICLE III

Pradesh Congress Committees shall ordinarily be constituted in the Pradeshes, named below, with the headquarters mentioned against each:

1. Ajmer (*Ajmer*); 2. Andhra (*Vijayawada*); 3. Assam (*Gauhati*); 4. Bihar (*Patna*); 5. Bombay (*Bombay*); 6. Delhi (*Delhi*); 7. Gujarat (*Ahmedabad*); 8. Himachal Pradesh (*Simla*); 9. Hyderabad (*Hyderabad*); 10. Karnatak (*Hubli*); 11. Kerala (*Quilon*); 12. Madhya Bharat (*Indore*); 13. Mahakoshal (*Jabalpur*); 14. Maharashtra (*Poona*); 15. Mysore (*Bangalore*); 16. Nagpur (*Nagpur*); 17. Patiala and East Punjab States Union (*Patiala*); 18. Punjab (*Jullundur*); 19. Rajasthan (*Jaipur*); 20. Tamilnad (*Madras*); 21. Utkal (Orissa) (*Cuttack*); 22. Uttar Pradesh (*Lucknow*); 23. Vidarbha (Berar) (*Akola*); 24. Vindhya Pradesh (*Rewa*); 25. West Bengal (*Calcutta*).

MEMBERSHIP

ARTICLE IV

Any person of the age of 18 years and over who accepts Article I, shall, on making a written declaration to that effect in Form (A) and on payment of an annual fee of a rupee, become a Primary Member of the Congress.

A Primary Member shall become an Active (*Kriyashil*) member if he fulfils the following conditions and signs a declaration in Form (B): (*i*) he is of the age of 21 or over; (*ii*) he is a habitual wearer of hand-spun and hand-woven Khadi; (*iii*) he is a teetotaller; (*iv*) he does not observe or recognise untouchability in any shape or form; (*v*) he believes in equality of opportunity and status for all, irrespective of race, caste, creed or sex; (*vi*) he is a believer in inter-communal unity and has respect for the faiths of others; and (*vii*) he devotes regularly a part of his time to some form of national community or social service otherwise than for personal profit or to some constructive activity, as laid down from time to time by the Congress; Provided that he is not a member of any political party, communal or other, which has a separate membership, constitution and programme and provided that he has been a Primary Member for two years consecutively.

TERM OF CONGRESS COMMITTEES

ARTICLE V

The term of every Congress Committee and of its office-bearers and Executive Committee shall ordinarily be two years.

VOTERS AND CANDIDATES

ARTICLE VII

A—*Voters*:

Every Primary Member, whose name has been on the Register of Primary Members for at least a period of two years and who was enrolled within the prescribed period, shall be entitled to vote at the election of delegates under Article VIII.

B—*Candidates*:

Only an Active Member shall be eligible for election as a delegate or as a member of any Congress Committee, above a Gram or Mohalla Congress Committee.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES

ARTICLE VIII

The Working Committee shall fix the date by which the election of delegates must be held.

Every Pradesh shall be entitled to return delegates to the Congress in the proportion of one to every lakh of population. Pradesh Congress Committees shall divide the Pradesh into single-member territorial constituencies, each of which shall have a population of, as far as possible, about a lakh. Each constituency shall have a primary membership of not less than five hundred.

Every delegate shall have to pay an annual fee of Rs. 10 at the office of the P.C.C. of his Pradesh.

The delegates shall be elected for a term of two years.

A.-I.C.C. ELECTIONS

ARTICLE IX

The delegates in every Pradesh shall assemble in a meeting to elect from among themselves one-eighth of their number, as representatives of the Pradesh on the A.-I.C.C.

The election, mentioned in the above clause shall be by Proportional Representation according to the system of the single transferable vote.

COMMITTEES SUBORDINATE TO THE P.C.C.

ARTICLE X

Every Gram or Mohalla Congress Committee shall consist of all the Primary Members enrolled within its jurisdiction.

Every Intermediate Congress Committee and every D.C.C. shall be constituted by election in the manner laid down by the Constitution of the Pradesh Congress Committee.

PRADESH CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XI

The Pradesh Congress Committee shall consist of all the delegates, elected and ex-officio, from the Pradesh provided they each pay Rs. 5 annually to the P.C.C.

Every member of the P.C.C. may ex-officio be a member of one D.C.C. and one Intermediate Congress Committee, comprising or comprised in the Congress constituency from which he has been elected as a delegate or, in case of an ex-officio member, where he is Primary Member.

Every Pradesh Congress Committee shall ordinarily function through District Congress Committee.

On failure of any Pradesh Congress Committee to function in terms of the Constitution or in accordance with the directions of the Working Committee, the latter may suspend the existing P.C.C. and form an *Ad hoc* Committee to carry on Congress work in the Pradesh.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XII

The President of the Congress, members of the A.-I.C.C. elected under Article IX, the ex-Presidents of the Congress, provided they are qualified under Article IV and representatives of organizations and associations, affiliated shall constitute the All-India Congress Committee.

The President of the Congress shall be the President of the All-India Congress Committee.

The A.-I.C.C. shall carry out the programme of work laid down by the Congress and shall have power to deal with matters and situations that may arise during its term of office.

The A.-I.C.C. shall have power to frame rules not inconsistent with this Constitution, for regulating all matters connected with the Congress, which shall be binding on all subordinate Congress Committees.

The A.-I.C.C. shall meet as often as required by the Working Committee, or on a joint requisition addressed to the Working Committee, by not less than 50 members. Such requisition shall specify the purpose for which the requisitionists desire a meeting of the A.-I.C.C. A requisitioned meeting shall be held within two months of the receipt of the requisition. At any requisitioned meeting, additional items of business may be brought up by the Working Committee for consideration.

Seventy or one-fifth of the total number of members, whichever is less, shall form the quorum for a meeting of the A.-I.C.C.

The A.-I.C.C. may from time to time affiliate to the Congress such organizations and associations and give them such representation as it may deem fit, provided that such representation shall not exceed 5 per cent of elected number of members to the A.-I.C.C.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XIII

The A.-I.C.C. shall meet as the Subjects Committee under the Chairmanship of the President at least two days before the Congress Session. The Working Committee or in case a new President has been elected before the Session and there is no Working Committee appointed by him functioning, a Steering Committee to be nominated by him shall submit to the Subjects Committee the programme of work including draft resolutions, for the Congress Session. In preparing the draft resolutions it shall take into consideration the resolutions recommended by the Pradesh Congress Committees and resolutions given notice of by members of the A.-I.C.C.

The Subjects Committee shall proceed to discuss the programme and shall frame resolutions for being moved in the Open Session. As far as possible, four hours shall be allotted for the consideration of propositions of which due notice has been given by the Pradesh Congress Committees or members of the A.-I.C.C.

CONGRESS SESSION

ARTICLE XIV

The Session of the Congress shall be ordinarily held annually at the time and place decided upon by the A.-I.C.C. or the Working Committee.

The Congress Session shall consist of: (*i*) The President of the Congress. (*ii*) The ex-Presidents of the Congress, provided they are duly qualified under Article IV. (*iii*) The delegates elected under Article VIII and the representatives under clause (h), Article XII.

The Congress Session shall consider resolutions recommended for adoption by the Subjects Committee in the first instance.

Thereafter the Session shall take up any substantive motion not included in (*i*) but which 40 delegates have, before the commencement of the day's sitting, requested the President in writing to allow them to place before the Congress, provided however that no such motion shall be allowed unless it has been previously discussed at a meeting of the Subjects Committee, and has received the support of at least a third of the members then present in the Subjects Committee.

The Pradesh Congress Committee, in whose jurisdiction the Congress Session is held, shall form a Reception Committee.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT

ARTICLE XVI

Any ten delegates may jointly send the name of any delegate for election as President.

The Returning Officer shall publish the names of all persons so proposed, and it shall be open to any person whose name has been so proposed to withdraw his candidature within ten days of the publication of the proposed name.

After eliminating the names of those who have withdrawn, the Returning Officer shall immediately publish the names of the remaining candidates and circulate them to the Pradesh Congress Committees.

On a date fixed by the Working Committee, which shall not ordinarily be less than seven days after the final publication of the names of contesting candidates, each delegate shall be entitled to record, for the selection of a president, his vote in the following manner:

On the voting paper, which shall exhibit the names of the candidates, the delegate shall, if there are only two candidates, record his vote for one of them. If there are more than two candidates, the delegate shall record at least two preferences by writing the figures 1, 2, *etc.* against the names of the candidates voted for. In such a case he may give more than two preferences if he wishes to do so but any voting paper showing less than two preferences will be regarded as invalid.

As soon as may be after the receipt of the ballot boxes, the Returning Officer shall count the votes or the first preferences recorded for each candidate. If a candidate secures more than 50 per cent of the votes or the first preferences, he shall be declared elected as President. If no candidate has secured more than 50 per cent of the first preferences, the candidate who has secured the smallest number of first preferences shall be eliminated and the second preferences, recorded by the voters who gave him the first preference, shall be taken into account in counting the votes of the remaining candidates. In this counting the candidate who secures the smallest number of votes shall be eliminated. By this process of eliminating the candidates who secure the smallest number of votes in subsequent countings after the transference of votes according to recorded preferences, the candidate who secures more than 50 per cent of the votes shall be declared elected as President.

In the event of any emergency arising by reason of any cause such as death or resignation of the President elected as above, the Working Committee shall forthwith fix a date for a fresh election by the delegates as prescribed above. In case such procedure is not found possible, the A.-I.C.C. shall elect the President.

WORKING COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XVII

The Working Committee shall consist of the President of the Congress and twenty members, including a Treasurer and one or more General Secretaries who shall be appointed by the President. Ordinarily members of the Working Committee will be appointed from amongst the members of the A.-I.C.C. but in special cases delegates, who are not members of the A.-I.C.C., may be appointed; provided, however, that a delegate so appointed shall cease to be a member of the Working Committee if he is not elected as a member of the A.-I.C.C. within six months of his appointment.

The number of Ministers of the Central and State Governments on the Working Committee shall not exceed one-third of the total membership of the Committee.

The quorum for a meeting of the Working Committee shall be five.

The Working Committee shall have the power (*i*) to frame Rules under the Constitution for its proper working subject to the approval of the A.-I.C.C.; (*ii*) to issue instructions not inconsistent with the Constitution and the Rules in all matters not otherwise provided for; (*iii*) to superintend, direct and control all Congress Committees except the A.-I.C.C.; and (*iv*) to take such disciplinary action as it may deem fit against a Committee other than the A.-I.C.C. or any individual.

To meet an emergent situation, the Working Committee shall have the power to take such action in the interest of the Congress as it may deem fit; provided, however, that if any action is taken, which is beyond the powers of the Working Committee as defined in this Constitution, it shall be submitted as early as possible to the A.-I.C.C. for ratification.

GENERAL SECRETARIES

ARTICLE XIX

The General Secretaries shall be in charge of the office of the A.-I.C.C.

The General Secretaries shall be responsible for the preparation of the report of the proceedings of the Congress session along with the audited accounts of the session.

FLAG

ARTICLE XXIV

The flag of the Indian National Congress shall consist of three horizontal colours, saffron, white and green, with the picture of a charkha in blue in the centre. It shall be made of hand-spun and hand-woven khadi.

ELECTION COMMITTEE

ARTICLE XXVII

(*a*) The Working Committee shall set up a Parliamentary Board consisting of the President and five other members with the Congress President as its Chairman for the purpose of regulating and co-ordinating parliamentary activities of the Congress Legislature Parties and shall frame rules in that behalf.

(*b*) A Central Election Committee shall be set up consisting of members of the Parliamentary Board and five other members elected by the A.-I.C.C. for the purpose of (1) conducting election campaigns and (2) making final selection of candidates for the Provincial and Central Legislatures.

(*c*) The Pradesh Election Committee shall consist of the President of the P.C.C. and not more than eight and not less than four other members who shall be elected by the general meeting of the P.C.C.

(*d*) The Pradesh Election Committee shall recommend candidates for Central and State Legislatures to the Central Election Committee.

(*e*) The Central Election Committee shall frame necessary rules to give guidance to the Pradesh Election Committees in regard to selection of candidates and other matters relating to the conduct of elections.

CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE XXVIII

This Constitution can be amended, altered or added to only by a session of the Congress. The A.-I.C.C. shall, however, have authority, except in regard to Article I, to amend, alter or add to the Constitution, when the Congress is not in session, if so desired by the Working Committee, provided that no such addition, alteration or amendment shall be made by the A.-I.C.C. except by a majority of two-thirds of the members present and voting at a meeting held specially for this purpose after due notice of the proposed changes has been given to each member at least one month before the date of such meeting. The changes made by the A.-I.C.C. shall be placed before the next session of the Congress for ratification, but they may come into operation even before ratification from such date as may be prescribed by the A.-I.C.C.

* Everywhere in fact except PEPSU. † Later the following left: Nanda, Shastri, Hirey and Deo. And the following joined: N. V. Gadgil, Balwant Rai Mehta, Khandubhai Desai, S. Nijalingappa, Swami Ramanand Tirth.

A REVIEW OF 1951-52

The major part of the time and energy of the Congress during the latter half of 1951 and the first three months of 1952 was devoted to the selection of Congress candidates for contesting the general elections. After Mr. Nehru took over the Presidentship of the Congress, he issued a series of circulars to Pradesh Congress Committees giving them directions about proper selection of candidates. One of the circulars said that the candidates chosen should not only possess integrity but be known to do so. The major struggle in India was between the Congress as representing a non-communal and secular State and communal bodies which had an entirely different approach on this issue. Congress candidates should be chosen with particular care so that they might represent fully the non-communal character and outlook of the Congress. The Congress President also asked State Congress bodies to ensure adequate representation for minorities including Sikhs, Muslims, Christians, Parsis and Anglo-Indians.

On September 24, 1951, Mr. Nehru intimated to the Presidents of Pradesh Congress Committees the appointment of a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Sri Prakasa to look after election work at the A.-I.C.C. office. This committee scrutinised the lists of candidates from various States and placed before the Central Election Committee all relevant material in order to enable it to make as good a selection as possible in conformity with Congress principles. The Central Election Committee held a series of meetings thereafter at which the lists were scrutinised State after State and final selections announced.

During this period when candidates were being selected there was much acrimonious controversy specially between groups into which the organization seems to have broken. In spite of declarations and directives from the Congress President, Congressmen in many States, particularly in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Madras fought the elections on the basis of group politics and casteism. In the event the successes scored by Congressmen came in the nature of a surprise. For instance, in the Punjab where public opinion was overwhelmingly anti-Congress, the party won a decisive majority. In Uttar Pradesh, where group politics were at their worst, the Congress won 390 out of 430 seats in the State Assembly. Even in West Bengal, the Congress secured a *safe majority*. Yet another surprise was the serious reverses that the Congress suffered in the south. In Madras and Travancore-Cochin, for instance, the Congress failed to get an absolute majority, although it still managed to remain the largest single party.

After the general elections were over the Congress Working Committee met on February 2 and 3, 1952 to consider the situation arising from the general elections. The circumstances under which the Congress failed to secure a majority in Madras, Travancore-Cochin and PEPSU were examined. Many reasons were given for the Congress debacle in the south. While the Congress President thought that the Congress reverses in Madras and Travancore-Cochin were due to lack of organisation and discipline, the Madras leaders themselves felt that differences in the Congress ranks and the difficult economic situation, particularly in respect of food, were responsible for the defeat of many Congressmen at the hands mostly of Communists.

1951 CONGRESS SESSION

The 57th session of the Indian National Congress held in New Delhi on October 18 and 19, 1951 marked an important turning point in the history of the national organisation as it involved the resignation in mid-term of the Congress President, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, who was elected to that office at Nasik on Sept. 20, 1950. It may be recalled that the Nasik Presidential contest was a very close one: Mr. Tandon scored 1,306 votes, while Mr. J. B. Kripalani polled as many as 1,092 votes. Although Mr. Tandon thus won the election on the strength of the poll a bitter controversy followed the announcement of the result. Mr. Kripalani demanded an enquiry into the elections. All efforts at *rapprochement* failed in spite of a protracted correspondence between Mr. Tandon and Mr. Kripalani and ultimately, Mr. Kripalani left the Congress to form the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party to fight the elections on his own. The selection of candidates for the general elections gave rise to a crop of unseemly bickerings and squabbles. There was a general fear that the Congress would fare badly in the elections if things were allowed to drift and suggestions were put forward that Mr. Nehru should take over the leadership of the party in addition to his stewardship of the state. Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon and other members of the Working Committee resigned and without an election being held in the usual constitutional manner for which there was no time, Mr. Nehru was elected President by the A.-I.C.C., a meeting of which was convened for the purpose on September 8 and 9 at New Delhi.

At the meeting Mr. Tandon explained the circumstances under which he was compelled to resign his Presidentship. He said: "The reason for my resignation is that by a letter dated August 6, 1951, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru tendered his resignation from the Congress Working Committee and in spite of my efforts and those of the Working Committee he has not agreed to withdraw the same. His demand has been that the whole Working Committee should be dissolved and a new Committee constituted. I have not been able to agree to this since to my mind this decision is neither constitutional nor proper.... The Working Committee, to my knowledge, had done nothing which might raise the question of its reconstitution." The Congress President added "Mr. Nehru seems to believe that by giving a shock to the Congress and bringing about a change in the Working Committee he will create a psychological effect in favour of the Congress. I am not able to accept this view. I believe that the work done by the Working Committee has helped in raising the moral standard of the Congress. The situation that has been created by the resignation of Mr. Nehru is, I think, definitely detrimental to the Congress. I cannot accept the resignation of Mr. Nehru because at present he is the symbol of our nation. At the same time from the point of view of the constitution and propriety, I cannot fulfil his desire. Out of this dilemma I see no other way but to place my resignation before you and I request you to relieve me of the responsibility of the Presidentship."

The Congress President thereafter read the letters which were exchanged between him and Mr. Nehru following the latter's resignation on August 6, 1951.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant thereafter moved the following resolution which was seconded by Mr. Atulya Ghosh:

"While regretfully accepting the resignation of Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, the A.-I.C.C. places on record its deep appreciation of his great services to the Congress as its President".

The resolution was carried by a huge majority. Pandit Pant again moved another resolution requesting Mr. Nehru "to undertake the responsibility of Presidentship, and continue to guide the Congress in these critical days". Mr. S. K. Patil seconded the resolution which was also carried by an overwhelming majority. The next day, the A.-I.C.C. resolved to convene the annual session of the Congress at New Delhi from October 17 to 19, 1951. The Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee was asked to make the necessary arrangements for the session.

The open session was held at 5-30 p.m. at Satyavati Nagar which was specially constructed for the purpose in the diplomatic enclave of New Delhi. About 1,440 delegates were present. After Chaudhary Brahm Prakash, Chairman of the Reception Committee, read out his written address, the Congress President, Mr. Nehru, delivered his Presidential address.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS

Mr. Nehru indicated the basis on which the Congress should fight the elections and the programme that it should follow in the event of being returned to power.

Explaining the reasons for his taking over the Congress Presidentship, Mr. Nehru observed: "It seemed to me that the Congress was slowly drifting in a wrong direction. That was not the fault of any particular individual but rather a weakening of the inner fibre of this great organisation, a gradual infiltration into it of ideas and persons which had been foreign to it in the past. I was deeply troubled by this process and I raised my voice against it. That voice was heard and echoed by many in the country and, as a result, some changes took place of which you are well aware."

Mr. Nehru emphasised that India's policies, domestic or foreign, flowed from each other and affected each other and had to be integrated to some extent. While it was not India's desire to play an important role in the world or even in Asia, India was interested in promoting international co-operation.

Remarking that the U.N.O. had somewhat drifted away from what it was meant to be, Mr. Nehru said that it was necessary to reorganise the U.N.O. on a new basis, keeping to the old moorings, reiterating the Charter, but giving it a wider appeal and bringing it more in touch with reality.

Turning to the home front, Mr. Nehru laid great stress on the evils of communalism and separatism and remarked: "It is this evil that brought about the division of India and it is this evil that culminated in the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi". While he realised that Pakistan's communalism had its own repercussions on a section of Indians, he reminded Congressmen that it was their age-old policy to build up a united India, united not only politically but in heart and mind so that the various religious and other groups should co-operate for their mutual advantage and have full opportunities of growth.

The Congress President went on to say that it was in this context that the issue in Kashmir must be viewed because Kashmir "has become the living symbol of that non-communal and secular State which will have no truck with the two-nation theory on which Pakistan has based itself." He added: "The fate of Kashmir will of course be decided by the people of Kashmir. If they wish to go anywhere that is not to our liking, we shall not come in their way. Fortunately, the mind and heart of Kashmir are firm about this basic issue and it is because of this that Kashmir has held out in spite of pressure from Pakistan or other foreign countries. We are quite content to have a plebiscite in Kashmir not only because we are committed to it but because we are quite sure of its result. But that plebiscite must be a fair one and must not be held under conditions which give encouragement to the aggressor and justify his aggression."

"If India had not rejected communalism, would Kashmir hold on to India and look up to her", Mr. Nehru asked and declared: "Therefore, it is a matter of vital importance today that we must curb and check and put an end to both conscious and unconscious communal thought in India."

Referring to Pakistan, the Congress President said that India had seen during the recent past an amazing exhibition of war hysteria in Pakistan and because of this, the Government of India were compelled to take adequate precautions. Those precautions, he added, were not only inevitable in the circumstances but they probably prevented a dreadful war between the two neighbouring countries which have had and must continue to have so much in common. "While we take all necessary precautions whenever necessity arises, we must always remember that the objective we aim at is not only a peaceful settlement of our problems with Pakistan but the growth of close and friendly relations with that country which, not long ago, was part of our own country."

ECONOMIC SITUATION

Regarding the economic situation, Mr. Nehru said: "Our fight against poverty and unemployment and our attempt at the economic betterment of the people have become major objectives. This is the next vital stage of our journey after political independence. This can only be achieved by social and economic planning so that our resources can be used to the best advantage and increased as rapidly as possible." Mr. Nehru referred to the Draft Five Year Plan of the Planning Commission and said that in essence it was a realistic survey of what it was possible to do with the resources likely to be available within the limitations of our Constitution and without a marked break from our existing social and economic framework.

Emphasising that the elections should be fought on Congress principles, Mr. Nehru concluded: "We have to pull ourselves up from narrow grooves of thought and action, from factions, from mutual recrimination, from tolerance of evil in public life and in our social structure, and become fighters for a cause and upholders of high principles."

The open session of the Congress adopted five resolutions. The resolution dealing with amendment to the Congress Constitution was moved from the Chair. (See Article XXVIII of the Congress Constitution.) The resolution on foreign policy was moved by Mr. Rajagopalachari and seconded by Pandit Pant, while the resolution on anti-social and disruptive tendencies was moved by Mr. Morarji Desai and seconded by Mr. Shankerrao Deo. The last resolution concerned economic policy and was moved by Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda and seconded by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, a former Minister for Works, Production and Supply.

RESOLUTIONS

The following are the main resolutions:—

"This Congress reaffirms the resolution of the Nasik Congress in regard to foreign policy.

"The great need of the world today is the avoidance of war, which will inevitably bring irretrievable disaster to mankind. This Congress earnestly hopes that the great nations of the world, on whom rests a heavy responsibility, will pursue policies which ease the present tensions and lead to peaceful solutions of present-day problems. The policy of interference with another country with a view to bringing about political or economic changes there, as well as the policy of controlling another country and depriving it of freedom to shape its own destiny, must lead to conflict.

"The United Nations Organisation was formed to provide a common platform for all countries, even though they differed from each other in many ways, and was based on each country having freedom to develop in its own way and not interfering with another. If that basic policy of the U.N.O. is followed, the fear that grips the world today will gradually lessen and a peaceful consideration of problems will become easier. This Congress approves of the policy pursued by the Government of India in seeking friendly relations with all countries and in avoiding any entanglement in military or other alliances which tend to divide the world into rival groups and thus endanger world peace.

"In particular, the Congress approves of the decision of the Government of India not to participate in the San Francisco conference, which was held for the purpose of signing the Japanese Peace Treaty and instead to have a separate treaty with Japan. Peace in the Far East, which has been gravely disturbed by hostilities in Korea and subsequent developments, has to be based on the co-operation of the countries of the Far East and the other countries chiefly concerned. Any partial arrangement which does not include all these countries is likely to increase the tension and lessen the chances of a peaceful settlement.

"The colossal programmes of rearmament, which present-day conditions have led many countries to adopt, add to international tension and cast a heavy burden on the people of those countries, which results in a lowering of their standards of living. The progress of the underdeveloped countries of the world is also impeded by these programmes of rearmament. If this vast expenditure on rearmament was diverted towards constructive purposes and to the advance of under-developed countries, that would be a surer guarantee of peace than preparations for war.

"The Congress deeply regrets the continuing tension between India and Pakistan, which injures both countries and poisons their relationship. India has and can have no aggressive designs on any country including Pakistan. But India has always to be prepared to meet any aggression that might be made on any part of her territories. The Congress would welcome a peaceful settlement of all Indo-Pakistan problems.

"In regard to Kashmir, it has been the declared policy of the Government of India, with which the Congress is in entire agreement, that the people of Kashmir themselves should mould and decide their own future. The Congress would welcome an early plebiscite in the Jammu and Kashmir State, under proper conditions which have been clearly stated by the Government of India. The Congress welcomes the constitution of a Constituent Assembly in the Kashmir State and hopes that through its labours the State will make even greater progress than it has done during the last two or three years."

Economic Programme

"This Congress approves of the Election Manifesto adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at its Bangalore meeting in July 1951.

"The Congress believes that the establishment of a planned economy is essential for the most effective utilisation of the country's resources, for increasing national wealth and distributing it equitably, and for harnessing the energies of the people in the tasks of national reconstruction. The Congress, therefore, welcomes the draft Five-Year Plan formulated by the Planning Commission and calls upon the nation and, in particular, upon all Congressmen to offer the fullest co-operation in the execution of the National Plan.

"The largest possible increase in production in every sphere of economic activity by all available means must figure in the forefront of our immediate economic programme. The production of food must be the first concern so as to put an end to dependence on foreign aid in this respect. It is also essential to make sure of an adequate supply of raw materials to keep the people employed and industries running to full capacity.

"The underlying defects in the economic and social organisation of the country, which have led to economic stagnation, have to be removed so as to lead to higher standards of productivity and welfare.

"Future progress depends on capital formation and the amount saved by the community every year for this purpose. In order to enlarge the savings of the community, consumption will have to be restricted. Traditional sources of investment should give place to corporate and collective savings as well as the small savings of a very large number of persons. Tax evasion and blackmarketing, which have grown during the war and post-war period, have become social evils which are a serious impediment to economic progress and which may interfere with any effective planning. It is essential that the Government should take effective steps and the whole community should co-operate in order to destroy this menace to our social stability and welfare.

"The administrative machinery of the State, both general and economic, has to be attuned to present-day needs in India and to the effective working of the National Plan. This necessitates the building up of an industrial and commercial cadre to plan for the country's economic life and reorganise the existing economic structure in terms of the Plan and in accordance with the needs of social justice.

"The building up of basic industries has to be given high priority. The Congress stands for the progressive extension of the public sector according to the resources and personnel available. For the present, however, the bulk of the resources available to the State have to be invested as a matter of priority in agriculture, irrigation and power, transport and cottage and small scale industries. The private sector should function in close accord with the public sector in the fulfilment of common national objectives. Labour should be able to participate in the day to day working of industrial undertakings and in the handling of the general problems of each industry.

"Land is the base of India's economy. The agrarian system should be so organised that the fruits of labour are enjoyed by those who toil and land is worked as a source of wealth for the community. Some measures of land reform, notably the abolition of the zamindari and jagirdari system, protection of tenant cultivators, regulation of rents, the imposition of a ceiling on future acquisition of land and the fixation of minimum wages for agricultural workers have already been given effect to in many States. These should be extended and completed, as speedily as possible, so that their full benefit reaches the masses.

"The first step in the reorganisation of rural economy is to strengthen the village as a social and economic entity as against the separate interests of individuals, and for the purpose of effective administration for development. Village production councils should be charged with the responsibility of developing and increasing production and should serve as the link between the people and the agencies of the State. They should mobilise voluntary labour for community works. Management of all land not cultivated by occupants should vest in village production councils. Uneconomic and inefficient units of cultivation stand in the way of economic as well as social progress. Large co-operative farms are therefore necessary and agricultural and agrarian economy should be reorganised on the lines of co-operative village management.

"Until co-operative village management is fully developed and organised, sub-stantial individual farms should, as an interim measure, be brought under State direction and control. They should be required to conform to standards of cultivation and management laid down by Government. Inequality should be reduced through measures such as enforcement of minimum wages, levy of betterment fees in kind, agricultural income-tax, and control of land values. In the event of failure, their management should be taken over by Government.

"Incentives should be provided for the organisation of small uneconomic holdings into co-operative farms, and a large scale programme should be undertaken for the organisation of multi-purpose co-operatives.

"The greatest asset of the country is its manpower. But if this is not used to proper advantage, it becomes a drag and a burden on the country. Apart from those who are wholly unemployed, there are a vast number of able-bodied persons who are only partially employed. Many of those who are employed or partially employed exhibit a low level of skill, thus leading to economic loss. Full employment and raising the level of efficiency are thus the most important objectives of national endeavour.

"The growth of basic industries envisaged in the Plan, as well as the improvement in agriculture, will provide additional employment. But the only way to provide useful employment on a large scale is by the development of cottage industries. Definite programmes of production through cottage and small scale industries should therefore be framed and such industries should

be given facilities for organisation, research, training, finance, materials, marketing, and an adequate measure of protection. It is necessary that such cottage industries should be worked on the highest technical level of efficiency. By this method unused human working capacity will be mobilised and harnessed for constructive activity.

"The whole system of production and distribution has to be reorganised with the deliberate object of achieving the ends of social justice. The existing disparities in respect of material well-being between the rural and urban areas, the backward and more advanced regions and communities and the different economic layers of the population must be progressively narrowed down, and a ceiling should be fixed for the higher incomes. Taxation and fiscal policies should be examined from this point of view."

A.-I.C.C. MEETING

The A.-I.C.C. had a meeting in Calcutta on March 22, 1952. It passed unanimously Mr. B. G. Kher's resolution re-dedicating the Party to the establishment of a "Co-operative Commonwealth" in India based on equality of opportunity and of political, economic and social rights and dedicated to world peace and fellowship.

The resolution seeks the introduction of social and economic equality without disturbing political stability and continuity.

Addressing the A.-I.C.C., Mr. Nehru said: "India had been free for the past four and a half years and this had imposed new and greater responsibilities on the Congress.

"There had been one success at the elections which must draw everybody's attention and that was that they had been able to defeat communalism to a great extent. There was also casteism which had of late created difficulties in their way."

As regards provincialism Mr. Nehru said: "While we cannot do away with it completely and it is often good to think of one's state or province, we must not forget that we ought to think of our country as a whole and as an indivisible unit."

The Congress President observed that in the last General Elections they had come out successful where they had worked among the masses but failed where they only held meetings.

Mr. Nehru said that agriculturists were the backbone of the country and the economic uplift of the kisans was essential for the general progress of the country. For this they had abolished the zamindari and jagirdari systems in certain parts of the country, but it had been held up by court decisions in others.

The Congress President declared that he did not think that any Party, other than the Congress, could shoulder the responsibility of administration and of leading the country to strength and plenty.

Referring to the question of strengthening the Congress Mr. Nehru suggested that "new blood" be infused and for this they should keep the door open to people who agreed on Congress ideals.

Mr. Nehru invited all, even if they were outside the Congress but believed in the basic principles of the Congress, to join hands with the Congress and work for national progress instead of frittering away their energies in strife over petty matters.

Moving the resolution on the general political situation in the country and the Congress, after the President's speech, Mr. B. G. Kher (Bombay) said that the time had now come for Congressmen to think more of their duty.

Every nation had to face a crisis in its history. Such a crisis was now developing in India. The country had enough resources and it was for the people to exploit these for its economic advancement.

Mr. Algural Shastri (U.P.) moving an amendment to the resolution suggested to the President to invite all political parties to a conference to discuss the problem of food and production now facing the country. He thought an attack on a common problem should be organised by the entire people.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Chaturbhuj Sharma (U. P.) complained that there was no provision in the resolution of an instrument for the distribution of land when zamindari was abolished.

Mr. Narendra Nath Sen (West Bengal) who supported the resolution warned that the leftist parties had taken advantage of the Congress failure to abolish zamindari and had inflamed a section of the masses.

The main resolution was put to vote and adopted unanimously.

Domestic Situation

The main resolution on the domestic situation said:

"For long years it was the destiny of the Congress to lead the struggle for freedom in India and that task was completed under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi. The next historic step is, while maintaining political stability and continuity, to harness the country's resources for economic advancement, so as to raise the living and cultural standards of the masses and remove the inequalities that persist in the social structure. To this task of bringing about peacefully and co-operatively essential changes in the social and economic structure of the country, the Congress must now address itself with all its strength . . ."

"While the nation must advance on all fronts, the immediate task is to complete the abolition of zamindari, jagirdari and like systems of land tenure, and thus further the agrarian revolution in India," the resolution said. "The growth of productive industry must proceed side by side with this agrarian change and the realisation of the objective of full employment.

"The standards of public life and the purity of the administration must be given the highest place, because no effective progress can be made if these standards are allowed to be lowered.

"While the Congress must function in future as a well-knit and disciplined organisation, working for certain well-defined objectives and programmes, it should facilitate the entry into the organisation of all those who accept these objectives and programmes. It should welcome also the co-operation of others outside the Congress organisation in the realisation of these objectives or in any common task that might be undertaken.

"It is essential for all Congressmen, and more especially for Congress members of the Legislatures and other Congress workers, to keep in intimate touch with the people and to co-operate with them in constructive activities for their advancement. This work must be co-ordinated with national planning, as defined in the Five-Year Plan, so that the whole nation might march in step for the realisation of the great goal that it has set before it."

The second resolution on domestic policy related to communalism and other disruptive and separatist tendencies.

"As some misunderstandings have arisen on this subject, the A.-I.C.C. declares that there should be no alliance, co-operation or understanding, explicit or implicit, between the Congress and any organisation which is essentially communal in character, whatever its designation might be.

"While the menace of communalism has been effectively countered, another danger has come to the surface and has been very noticeable in some of the elections. This is casteism. The A.-I.C.C. considers this tendency to be very injurious and a danger to the community' . . ."

Mr. Purushottamdas Tandon, former Congress President, moving the resolution on "communalism and other disruptive and separatist tendencies," said that it was the desire of the Indian National Congress to build up a casteless and classless society.

Moving an amendment to the resolution Mr. Govind Dev Brahmachari (Bihar) suggested the addition of the word "provincialism."

The amendment was accepted by 41 votes to 30.

The A.-I.C.C. passed the resolution on constitutional amendments in three parts relating to (1) reduction of primary membership fee to four annas and fixing additional subscription of Re. 1 for active members, (2) (a) deletion of the provision of Article 4, (b) about active member being primary member for two years and (3) revision of the present system of Congress Election Tribunals.

Moving the resolution on the immediate programme of the Congress, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, then General Secretary of the A.-I.C.C. referred to the formation of a cadre of national whole-time workers as envisaged in the resolution. These workers should be given special training in Congress policies and programmes.

Other resolutions passed relate to foreign enclaves in India, the use of hand-spinning and hand-weaving on a mass scale, and Acharya Vinoba Bhave's movement for the redistribution of land.

Foreign Affairs

The main resolution on the foreign situation expressed "anxiety about the continuation of conflicts in the international sphere, referred to as the 'cold war' which are not only accelerating the drift to the terrible catastrophe of another world war, but are also casting an unbearable burden of armaments on the people and leading to a continuous deterioration in the economic situation in the world . . ."

"The Committee trusts that the cease-fire negotiations in Korea will lead to a cessation of fighting and to the consideration of other problems with a view to arriving at a peaceful settlement in the Far East.

"The Committee considers it essential in the interests of peace and human progress for all remaining forms of colonial or foreign control over the countries of Asia and Africa to be removed so as to enable the peoples of those countries to develop in accordance with their own genius.

"The Committee expresses its full approval of the foreign policy pursued by the Government of India which, while avoiding alignment with any nation or group against another, seeks the friendship of all countries. It trusts that other countries will also follow a like policy and thus advance the cause of peace."

Satisfaction at the South African Supreme Court's invalidation of the Malan Government's "apartheid" voting law and a welcome to "the co-operation of Africans and Indians in not submitting to legislative and administrative measures which condemn them to servitude" were also expressed in another resolution placed before the A.-I.C.C. session.

(*For history see previous editions of the book*)

THE MUSLIMS

INDIAN Muslims who constitute 45 million out of a total population of 361 million, are slowly recovering from the psychological, political and social consequences of the partition of the sub-continent and the establishment of Pakistan for which a large number of them agitated for over a quarter of a century and which they achieved on August 14, 1947. While for the Congress Muslims and other Nationalist Muslims adjustment of life in the new political order in India has been easy, for those who owed allegiance to the Muslim League, the situation continued to be one of uncertainty and anxiety for a long time. Even among these a considerable section has adjusted itself to the changes and is taking an active part in the political and social life of new India.

This growing sense of security, however, received a rude shock in 1951 when Mr. Hussain Imam, a former member of the All-India Muslim League of undivided India and who became a member of Parliament after partition, suddenly and unexpectedly migrated to Pakistan. The episode caused much consternation among Muslim and Hindu leaders who believed that Indian Muslims had accepted India as their motherland.

Fortunately, however, the atmosphere did not deteriorate because Muslim leaders, most of whom belonged to the former Muslim League (barring a few exceptions in Madras and Bombay) asked the Muslim population to forget the Muslim League and rally round the Congress or any progressive party and to work and live as full citizens of India. The campaign against communalism, particularly of Hindu and Sikh communities, carried on zealously by the Prime Minister and Congress President, Mr. Nehru, gave an impetus to the awakening Muslim national consciousness.

The fact that the Constitution of the Indian Republic, which came into force on January 26, 1950, guarantees complete political freedom to Muslims was also responsible for the return of Muslims to active politics. Separate communal electorates for Hindus and Muslims which had done so much harm and led ultimately to the partition of the sub-continent and establishment of Pakistan, had been abolished. The Constituent Assembly, which drew up the present Constitution, had no less than 45 Muslims among its members, and one of them, Sir Mohammad Saadullah, was a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution even though, before partition, he was a prominent Muslim League leader. In the present Indian Parliament, there are 35 Muslim members. There are also many Muslim members in the States Legislatures.

The efforts made by Indian leaders and the Government to ensure for Muslims their share of power and position in the government of the country are clearly demonstrated in the number of responsible ministerial, diplomatic service and other posts held by Muslims today.

By the time elections were held, a large number of Muslim leaders in different States had joined the Congress. The Congress High Command took great pains to see that a good number of Muslims were returned to different State Legislatures and the Houses of Parliament. This was necessary because, under the new Constitution, the principle of separate electorates was erased from Indian politics and Muslims and Sikhs had to fight the elections in general constituencies along with Hindus. Thanks mainly to the efforts of the Congress, a large number of Muslim candidates came out successful in the elections.

The following list gives the number of Muslims who have been returned to the States Legislatures and the Houses of Parliament:

States Assemblies: Assam 15, Bihar 19, Bombay 14, Madhya Pradesh 6, Madras 5, Orissa 2, Punjab 3, Uttar Pradesh 33, West Bengal 22, Hyderabad 8, Madhya Bharat 2, Mysore 1, PEPSU 1, Rajasthan 2, Saurashtra 1, Travancore-Cochin 3, Ajmer 3, Bhopal 5, Coorg 1, Delhi 3, Manipur 1, Tripura 6 and Vindhya Pradesh 1.

House of People: Bihar 3, Bombay 1, Madhya Pradesh 1, Uttar Pradesh 7, West Bengal 2, Hyderabad 2 and Bhopal 1.

The total number of Muslims who have been elected to the Council of States from the different States is 19.

HISTORY

[For details see *Year Book* for 1949]

The awakening of political consciousness among Muslims in the sub-continent as a separate entity dates back to 1906 when the All-India Muslim League was formed. It worked up its influence steadily, so that when it was hardly ten years old it became sufficiently important to enter into an agreement—known since as the Lucknow Pact—with the powerful Indian National Congress. The League fell on evil days in the 'twenties and differences set in among its members. When enhanced powers were conferred on India by the Montford Reforms, Muslims became more and more politically minded and began to aspire to a greater share in the control of the administration of the country and in Government posts. This feeling gave rise to the formation of a new body whose promoters concentrated on an aggressive presentation of Muslim demands. With the prospect of still further constitutional reforms at the end of the first ten years of the working of the Montford Scheme these leaders strove to organise Muslims into an influential body which would safeguard their interests more effectively than the League. The result was the All-Parties Muslim Conference in 1928. The publication of the Communal Award and its inclusion in the White Paper Scheme of Reforms in 1933 helped this process of consolidation.

An attempt was made early in 1934 to consolidate the community by healing the split within the Muslim League and, if possible, bringing the League and the Conference together to work as a united body. The latter failed, but the former object was largely successful and the League marched from strength to strength until it emerged as one of the most powerful organisations of the Muslim community on the eve of the first elections to the provincial legislatures under the Government of India Act of 1935. For the first time in the political history of Muslims their representative institution functioned as a vigorous and active all-India organisation although the success of League nominees was not very striking.

Mr. Jinnah's influence among the Muslims increased rapidly in the years following the advent of the 1935 constitution. The Muslim League grew into a powerful organisation with branches all over the sub-continent. At Lucknow in 1937 its creed was tightened up; at Lahore three years later it adopted a resolution demanding the partition of the country into Hindu and Muslim India; and in 1941, the creed was again changed into what amounted to a demand for secession. The idea of Pakistan was beginning to take shape.

The Muslim League gathered strength as the years rolled by, especially during the war when the Congress was in jail and there was no effective opposition to the League. An attempt was made by Lord Wavell in the summer of 1945 to form a coalition government including the Congress and the League as a temporary measure without prejudice to the claims and aspirations of the two organizations. This move failed and elections were ordered throughout the country. The League came on top at the polls, and soon after the British Government sent a Cabinet Delegation to settle the Indian problem once and for all.

The Delegation, after elaborate investigation and personal discussion, came to the conclusion that Pakistan was impracticable and inadvisable. It decided to set up a Constituent Assembly to frame a three-tier constitution, comprising a limited union centre, three groups of contiguous provinces (one in the north-west, the second in the centre and the third in the east), and 11 provincial constitutions. It also decided to set up an interim government, pending the evolution of a future constitution. The League at first accepted the British Cabinet Mission's proposals, but later went back on its decision and resolved upon direct action. In the late autumn of 1946, the League again decided to co-operate and sent its nominees to the Interim Government at the centre formed earlier by the Congress.

Events then followed one another in quick succession. First came the British Prime Minister's declaration setting a time-limit to the withdrawal of British troops, and Lord Mountbatten's plan for a procedure to divide the country. On August 15, 1947 the country was formally divided and two Dominions came simultaneously into existence. In the wake of the division there came widespread disturbances in the north-west of the sub-continent, and the minorities in either country passed through a period of acute fear and anxiety.

AFTER PARTITION

The chief features of Muslim politics since the partition of the sub-continent have been 1. a decline in the strength and influence of the Indian Union Muslim League. 2. the rise in power of a number of non-League bodies like the Momins, Shias and more especially the Jamiat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind with which Maulana Azad is associated, 3. the dissolution of purely communal-political bodies, and a shift in their emphasis from political work to social, cultural, religious and educational work.

The first indication that Muslims intend to take an active part in politics was available early in May 1951 when an All-India Muslim Convention met at Calcutta under the chairmanship of Mr. Sultan Ahmad, a former member of the Viceroy's Executive Council. About 100 delegates from all parts of India including several members of Parliament attended the Convention.

In his presidential address, Mr. Sultan Ahmed said that the secular State of India afforded them the opportunity to enjoy the spiritual blessings of the Islamic faith without in any way conflicting with the material fulfilment of their needs. He warned the Muslims against any cross-country movement for the sake of their religious affiliations, but at the same time he requested Government to see that justice, equity and fair play were meted out so that, to quote his own picturesque phraseology, the light of the secular State might not be dim in the minds of the Muslim population.

Referring to Indo-Pakistan relations, Mr. Sultan Ahmed said that the people of the two countries had many historical ties that could not be severed simply because a political separation had been effected. If the Delhi Pact on the protection of minorities had given Indian Muslims all the political protection they required there was also a need for a programme to treat the Hindu-Muslim malady in its psychological aspect. Mr. T. M. Zariff, Chairman of the Reception Committee, in the course of his speech, said that the time had now come for Indian Muslims to take stock of their position in the light of the fast-developing situation in the country and abroad. The prime necessity today, he said was for the emergence of a new leadership among the Muslim masses which would deliver them from communalism, superstition, prejudice and ignorance. It was no longer necessary for their leadership to be predominantly political because in a free India and its Constitution Muslims will have the fullest scope for self-fulfilment and development.

One of the main objectives of the Convention, Mr. Zariff explained, was to protest against and to take organised action to undo the mischief done by Pakistan by claiming to speak for the Muslim population of the whole sub-continent. Such a claim, he said, was not only false and preposterous, but also dangerous to the security of Indian Muslims because it carried the imputation that they indirectly supported the two-nation theory on which Pakistan was founded. To patriotic Muslims such a position was not only intolerable but hateful. The Muslims of India, he declared, were loyal citizens and would shed every drop of their blood in war and every ounce of their energy in peace for the motherland of their choice.

The Convention devoted a large part of its time to a discussion of the future of Kashmir. In a 400-word resolution adopted unanimously, the Convention expressed the view that the future of Kashmir must be decided not on a religious basis but purely on political and economic grounds. The resolution declared that the appearance on the Kashmir scene of a foreign arbitrator—Dr. Frank Graham—" will complicate the issue further and lead to Kashmir becoming another Korea." The Convention, therefore, fully endorsed the stand taken by the Indian Government on the Kashmir question.

The Convention maintained that the proposed Constituent Assembly of Kashmir was the most suitable method of ascertaining the people's will in regard to the future of that State. Mr. Aizaz Hussain of Meerut, who moved the resolution, said that Pakistan had no right to Kashmir which belonged to India. He warned against making Kashmir a Korea through foreign intervention.

MUSLIMS AND CONGRESS

Thus a major preoccupation of Muslims during the years 1950 and 1951 was organization. They were realizing that the time had come for them to decide what organization they were going to work in the new India. It transpired that certain Muslim leaders had consulted Mahatma Gandhion this point and he told them to wait until the position became a little clearer. At that time none of the Indian parties including the Congress were prepared to receive Muslims as Muslims in the minority State had played a decisive part in the division of India and the formation of a new Muslim State. Now that the new constitution had come into force and the first general elections were not far off the time had arrived for the Muslims to take stock. It was apparent that the Congress with its long tradition of Hindu-Muslim collaboration was the obvious party to join. A lead was given by Begum Aizaz Rasul of Uttar Pradesh who joined the Congress with her husband. She also worked hard to bring other Muslims in. She opposed separate electorates and reservation of seats for minorities. Another Muslim leader who was very active in this movement was Mr. Latifur Rahman of Bihar, a member of the former Working Committee of the Muslim League.

The attitude of the Congress to this question was far from clear. There was no formal bar to the entry of Muslims into the Congress. But among the rank and file of the Congress a certain opposition was crystallizing. A vague desire was forming to keep out at least those Muslim leaders who had played a prominent part in the agitation for Pakistan. It was argued that this was necessary as they might once again play the part of a fifth column if an opportunity presented itself. One instance which was cited was that of Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman who after a few days of his declaration of loyalty to India suddenly left the country to become a citizen of Pakistan. In short there was doubt about the good faith of those Muslim leaders who had changed their outlook almost overnight. This suspicion was fully shared by Nationalist Muslims who had stood by the Congress when that body was regarded as an enemy of the Muslim community by vast numbers of Muslims. The Nationalist Muslims felt that ex-Leaguers could be admitted into the Congress only on the condition that they did not hold any office in the Congress for five succeeding years during which time, they were to give ample proof of genuine conversion to the new creed. Muslim Leaguers for their part put this last objection down to jealousy and fear lest the Nationalist Muslims should lose their old privileged position in the Congress. The case for free and unconditional admission was argued in the following manner by Muslim Leaguers who wanted to join the Congress: 1. The Congress ought not to display a spirit of revenge; with the establishment of Pakistan there was no major issue which divided the Muslims as Muslims from the Hindus as Hindus 2. The Muslims had freely agreed to the abolition of communal electorates and reservation of seats. There could be no greater proof of their good faith. 3. Muslims were a hard-headed practical people. And they realized that the best guarantee of safety was identification with the Congress. 4. If the R.S.S. could have free admission into the Congress why not the League? The League was already dissolved as a separate body. 5. The Congress for its part needed the Muslims. They would bring it a vast accession of strength when it was fighting to maintain its position against attack from Socialists, Communists and the Hindu Sabha. 6. India as a country would also benefit. Wholehearted acceptance of Muslim Leaguers as members of the Congress would be regarded as extra proof that India was really a secular state. It would also help to counteract anti-Indian propaganda conducted by Pakistan in the Muslim countries of the Middle East.

This was the manner in which the *pro* and the *con* were argued by the two sides to the controversy.

Independent of this controversy there were appeals from political leaders to the Muslims to join the Congress. Some of these appeals were successful and Muslims in certain areas did join the Congress in a body as in Dharwar, Sholapur and parts of Madhya Pradesh.

It may be mentioned incidentally that in this general controversy about the future of Muslims and their organisations in India the Jamiat-ul-Ulema also became involved particularly in Uttar Pradesh where there was some exchange of argument between the Ulema leaders and Government spokesmen. The feeling was apparently growing among sections of Muslims that the Jamiat was usurping functions which did not intrinsically belong to it.

The future of the League and of Muslims in particular also came up for consideration at a convention of Muslims in Madras. Some proposed the liquidation of the League while others warned against any hasty decisions. All, however, stressed the need for a spirit of friendliness and co-operation between Hindus and Muslims. Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan who presided over the convention stated that guarantees for minorities were secured in the Constitution and in the present set-up there was no room for communal political parties. Referring to the suggestion that Muslims should join the Congress he remarked 'After all the Congress is a leaky boat today, why should we get into it and sink?' The convention finally decided to consult public opinion on the question.

In Lucknow about 200 prominent Muslims from Uttar Pradesh gathered together to take counsel. The meeting declared, 'in order to shake off their present lethargy and play their due part in the administration of the country the Muslims of Uttar Pradesh should join some non-communal party.' The meeting appealed to all Muslim religious or cultural organizations to merge into one body so that they could work for the betterment of the community more effectively. One resolution asked for the setting up of a minority board for the protection of the rights of the minorities.

The President of the All India Shia Political Conference, Mr. Sultan Ahmed advised the Shias in particular and the Sunnis in general to join the Congress. The aim of the Muslims should be to do all that lies in their power to aid unity.

ATTEMPT TO REVIVE LEAGUE

Meanwhile the President of the All India Muslim League Mr. Mohammed Ismail sent an important circular to all provincial and primary Leagues, which caused some stir in Indian politics. 'Muslims are a community,' the circular said. 'And for their religious, cultural, educational, social and political purposes the League cannot remain inactive.' This need for an exclusive body was justified on the following ground. 'Recently we demanded religious training and recognition of Urdu as the medium of instruction for those whose mother-tongue is Urdu. But the majority community was against us. How could such of our demands reach the Government through the majority community organization?'

The circular also declared that the revivified League would protect the interests of other minorities too. It further argued that the League would be of help to the Government in securing the loyalty of the community and in keeping it contented.

This circular gave rise to much protest among Muslims in India. Mr. M. M. Moledina, the President of the Poona District branch of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema was among the first to question the wisdom of the decision. He said that the revival of the League would harm Muslim interests and that there was, in fact, no need for communal organizations.

The editor of a Urdu paper *Al Hafiz* wrote that the Muslims would never again follow the lead of the Muslim League. On political questions the Muslims would support the Congress and on religious issues they would consult the Jamiat-ul-Ulema.

The President of Bombay Provincial Muslim League also declared in a statement that the Provincial League stood by the latest resolution of its Working Committee in which it was categorically stated that the Provincial League had divested itself of politics.

Prominent Muslims of West Bengal State meeting in conference declared that in the altered political set-up of the country Muslims should not continue as a separate political entity. The meeting expressed the opinion that Muslims should go back to the fundamentals of their political faith—socialist economy and democratic polity. Another resolution demanded the formation of linguistic provinces and the inclusion of Bengalee-speaking areas of Bihar and Assam in West Bengal and the merger of Cooch-Behar and Tripura.

A point worth mentioning is the formation of a new Muslim organization called the Bharat Momin Panchayat. It pledges itself to work for the principles advocated by Mahatma Gandhi.

From time to time there were complaints, charges, protests from the Pakistan Government. Here are some of the charges made against India: 1. Mosques and other religious institutions were closed or desecrated. 2. Muslims were hampered in the celebration of their religious festivals. 3. Muslim property was being taken over as evacuee property. 4. Indian military units posted on the Sind-Rajasthan border were harassing the Muslim population of the border villages. 5. The Assam Government was pursuing a policy which might result in a mass exodus of Muslims. 6. Pakistan-Afghan relations were being systematically misrepresented in sections of the Indian press. 7. Indian Muslims who had returned to India on temporary permits and overstayed their time were physically deported after conviction and left on Indo-Pakistan border. Permanent permits were cancelled in certain cases. 8. Muslims in general were being driven out of India. 9. About 100,000 Muslims in the Punjab were forced to embrace Hinduism during the 1947 disturbances and most of the mosques there had been converted into temples. To all these charges the Government of India made suitable reply. In regard to (1) the Government of India described most of the allegations as baseless. There was one mosque in Amritsar which was occupied by evacuees but the latter were quickly evicted. Muslims were absolutely free to

celebrate their festivals like every other community. About evacuee property the Government of India pointed out that laws were more liberal in India than in Pakistan. In fact, Pakistan laws were such that it looked as though the Pakistan Government were bent on driving all non-Muslims from West Pakistan. The complaint that Muslims were being driven out of India was fantastic. The large number of permits said to have been granted by the Pakistan High Commissioner's Office related to temporary visitors to India who came for the purpose of collecting their belongings. The charge that over 100,000 Muslims were forcibly converted to Hinduism or Sikhism during the 1947 disturbances were exaggerated and mischievous.

BENGAL DISORDERS

Meanwhile reports were coming through of ill-treatment of the Hindu community in East Bengal as a consequence of which temper began to rise inside India. Outbreaks against minorities occurred on both sides of the Indo-Pakistan border in the east and after a time they assumed such proportion that even war did not seem impossible. In this critical situation Muslim leaders in India spoke up with one voice. On the one hand they asserted their resolution to stand solidly by their mother country, and on the other they warned Pakistan that if the Government did not stop the persecution of the minorities India would be forced to take such steps as would have grave consequences for the future of the sub-continent.

To give a few instances, at a meeting of Delhi Muslims held in the Jumma Masjid a resolution was passed condemning 'the sad happenings' in East and West Bengal. The meeting urged the Government of India to stop its 'policy of appeasement towards Pakistan, to take effective steps to resolve all points of dispute and put an end to the ever-growing tension between the peoples of the two countries.'

A number of prominent Muslim leaders of Bihar issued a joint statement in which they said that they 'felt thoroughly ashamed of all that has happened in East Pakistan and we, Muslims of India, must raise our unanimous voice in unequivocal condemnation of such atrocities committed on the minority community there'

Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee, a former Mayor of Bombay declared 'If Pakistan brings the threat of Mr. Liaquat Ali Khan into action by declaring war on India they can expect nothing but contempt from us. Indian Muslims who are loyal to their motherland will do everything in their power to protect the freedom of India at the cost of their lives.'

Seven Muslim members of the Indian Parliament in a joint statement warned the Pakistan Government that 'if no solution to the tragic happenings in East Bengal were found speedily it might lead to grave consequences....If Pakistan has any genuine concern for Indian Muslims it should desist from its policy of terrorizing the minority community.... We hope Pakistan will read the writing on the wall and desist from actions which always involve destruction to the wrong-doer.'

A meeting of Bombay Muslims vehemently condemned the 'untold atrocities' perpetrated on Hindu minorities in East Bengal. It expressed grave concern over the situation and called upon the Government of Pakistan to accept the no-war proposals of Pandit Nehru.

The statements made by Pandit Nehru in the course of a tour of the Punjab also inspired four Indian Muslim leaders to make an appeal to the Prime Minister and Governor-General of Pakistan to get together with their Indian counterparts and conclude a definitive peace. These four Muslim leaders were the Nawab of Chhatari, Mohamed Ismail Khan of Meerut, the Nawab of Bhagpot and Mr. S. Rashid Ahmed of Meerut. In a joint statement they said, 'the speeches delivered by Pandit Nehru should dispel completely the apprehensions sometimes entertained of an armed conflict between India and Pakistan. Pandit Nehru categorically stated that there was no intention on the part of India to resort to war with its neighbour, and all the outstanding disputes could be solved by mutual negotiations. He further made it clear that recourse could be had to arbitration on specific points.' The statement mentioned the question of evacuee property as one of the main obstacles to understanding, and suggested the setting up of a Committee at Ministerial level to make suitable recommendations.

Tension finally subsided when India and Pakistan signed a minority pact, an event which was widely held to have ushered in an era of peace and trust between majority and minority in the two countries.

Until the future of Kashmir is satisfactorily solved Hindu-Muslim relations will tend to be in a state of disequilibrium.

THE SIKHS

ONE of the most colourful communities in India, the Sikhs are predominantly populated in the Punjab which for centuries has been known as the sword arm of the sub-continent. With the partition of the country and establishment of Pakistan, the Sikhs were squeezed out of the West Punjab which they had made a land of luxuriant fertility by their genius for cultivation aided by the perennial waters of the Indus tributaries. They had to huddle themselves into the Indian part of the Punjab and even overflow into the neighbouring areas. In fact, some of them spread themselves out far and wide in order to eke out a living.

The Sikhs enjoy a privileged position in the armed forces of India because of their martial qualities while in the Punjab itself, they share the power of administration with the Hindus who are in a slight majority.

Despite their admirable qualities of gallantry and valour and capacity for hard work, the Sikhs have continued to be the problem community in free India as they were throughout the British rule. Lack of unity in their ranks would appear to be the basic cause for this, although some Sikhs feel that since Hindus have India and Muslims Pakistan, there must be some part of the sub-continent which they could call their own. The Sikhs ask for the creation of a linguistic province of their own with the Sikh States forming the nucleus. Opposition to this demand is voiced not only by the Hindus of the Punjab but also the rest of India because it is feared that it would constitute another partition at a time when the wounds of the last partition have not been fully healed.

The population of the Sikhs is estimated at at about six million.

Broadly speaking there are three groups among the Sikhs. One group forming the main body of the Central Akali Dal is led by Master Tara Singh with Sardar Hukum Singh, a member of Parliament as President. It is in favour of maintaining the separate indentity of the Sikh community. The second group is represented by the Panthic Durbar led by the Maharaja of Patiala. This group favours discarding the separate identity of the Sikhs. In February 1949 the Working Committee of the Durbar held a meeting in Patiala at which it decided not to have a political programme and not to fight elections as a party. To find a workable programme for the advance of Sikh culture it appointed a sub-committee. In addition to the Panthic Durbar there is also a large body of Sikhs who follow the Congress or conform to the Congress outlook and think that the Sikhs should not have a separate organization. The strength of this section of Sikhs cannot be definitely stated as it fluctuates with the changing fortunes in the Punjab.

The Sikh point of view as such is underlined by two memoranda which are worth quoting. The first is a four-page memorandum presented by Sikh members of the Minorities Advisory Committee of the now defunct Constituent Assembly to the sub-committee which was specifically set up to consider the Sikh case. This memorandum can be regarded as the most authoritative statement of the demands made by the Sikhs from time to time since independence. The following demands were set out in the memorandum:

1. To avoid becoming a permanent minority equality of representation must be secured in the Punjab or the boundaries of the State must be so redrawn that the resulting province contains a majority of 'Punjabi-speaking people.'

2. There must be adequate weightage in the Indian Parliament. When the Anglo-Indians, for instance, are given six seats the Sikhs must have proportionate representation.

3. In U.P. and Delhi cognizance must be taken of recent migrations. For instance, in U.P. there would be about 500,000 Sikhs and in Delhi about 100,000.

4. In the Punjab and Central Cabinets there must be a convention which assigns a certain number of seats to Sikhs. One seat must be assured in the Central Cabinet, while in the Punjab Cabinet if the present boundaries are retained one half of the seats must be allotted to Sikhs.

5. In all committees, commissions and delegations there must be one Sikh.

The theory on which the claims are sought to be justified is that as in undivided Punjab the Sikhs are opposed to communal majority rule. In fact, the opposition is even stronger today because the proportion of Sikhs in the Indian Punjab has increased on account of the partition. Other grounds for justification are Sikh suffering in the cause of undivided India, Sikh contribution to the defence of the country and distribution of the community on the strategic borders of India. The creation of a Punjabi-speaking State is justified on the linguistic principle which is recognized by the Congress. The new State it is claimed can be formed by cutting off the Districts of Rohtak, Gurgaon and the Tehsils of Bhiwani and Hansi in the Hissar District. To make the area more compact the Punjab States could merge with the new province. The Sikhs finally, remind the Congress of its promise to them that the Congress will not be a party to any solution of the communal problem that does not satisfy the Sikhs.

About the same time as Sikh members of the Constituent Assembly handed in their memorandum four Sikh scholars issued a lengthy statement discussing the question of what the Sikhs really wanted. 'Only a little imaginative sympathy is needed,' the statement said, 'to realize the great and unprecedented sufferings of the Sikhs in

the recent terrible happenings in the Punjab.' After describing the sufferings the statement added, '.... Almost 40 per cent of the entire Sikh community can be described as refugees in some form or other.' The statement then goes on to say that being a self-reliant and sturdy people all that the Sikhs need is opportunity—opportunity to create, construct and thus carve out their prosperity as they did in the old Punjab. Among the most urgently-needed relief were the following. 1. An announcement that the question of the Gurudwaras left behind in Pakistan was being taken up by the Government of India with the Pakistan Government. The Nankana Sahib Gurudwara should be created a free city like the Vatican. The other Gurudwaras in Pakistan should be administered by the Nankana Sahib authorities. An equivalent of the land attached to the Nankana Sahib and other Sikh shrines in Pakistan should be allotted to the S.G.P.C. in the Punjab thus giving the Sikhs an opportunity to re-establish their educational and social life; 2. As the worst sufferers among land-holders they should be given a generous share in the new colony areas in Hissar and Karnal Districts to make up for their losses in the colony areas of Pakistan; 3. All Sikh refugees no matter where they come from West Punjab, N.W.F.P., Bahawalpur or Sind should be accommodated in the Punjab. This will provide a homeland for Sikhs in India; 4. In their rehabilitation policy Government should make no distinction between landlords and tenants; 5. To provide houses, work on new townships should be taken in hand immediately, and the site of the new capital of the Punjab should be announced without delay.

According to Sardar Hukum Singh, the Sikhs feel frustrated as none of their demands has been adequately met. As for the first demand about due recognition for Sikh Scheduled Castes, four castes have been included in the scheduled castes whether they profess Hindu or Sikh religion. But there are 30 other castes that would have the same privileges provided they profess the Hindu religion alone. The Sikhs feel that this is discrimination on account of religion and clearly against the spirit of the Constitution. There were about five lakhs of backward classes in the Aligarh district of U.P. that embraced Sikhism within the last fifteen years, but are now going back to their old faith on account of this discrimination. The Sardar further contends that 'Sikh' is included in the definition of 'Hindu' so far as the Hindu law is concerned; and under the proposed Hindu Code, his customs and usages are in danger of being wiped out on the pretext of bringing about uniformity in society. But the Sikh is carefully left out when any concessions to backward classes are involved. The Sikhs, the Sardar explains, feel very bitterly on this point. A similar fate has also overtaken the second concession. Some Sikhs complain that in spite of their heavy sufferings, they have not been treated even on a par with the Anglo-Indians in the matter of recruitment to public services. The Sikhs, it is stated, have gone to the farthest possible extent in their co-operation with the Congress. They almost liquidated themselves by allowing their representatives to join the Congress parliamentary parties in the legislatures. It was clearly understood that the Sikhs would work for the redistribution of boundaries in order to form a Punjabi-speaking unit, where the Punjabi culture and language might find scope or advance and development.

The Sikhs are also determined to secure to the Sikh backward classes the same status and privileges as had been extended to their opposite numbers in Hindu society. The Sikhs are agitated over this as the present order encourages conversion. They contemplate moving the Supreme Court on this point.

The Akali Dal also demands that Sikhs in Delhi and U.P. should be recognised as a minority entitled to the same privileges as are accorded to the Anglo-Indians in certain States under the Constitution.

RECENT EVENTS

A deputation of the Akali Dal went round Bombay, Ahmedabad, Poona and other places, at the beginning of 1951. Sardar Hukum Singh President of the Dal, also explained his party's case at a press conference at Bombay. In the course of a statement he laid great stress on the fact that the Sikh community was being misunderstood by some and misrepresented by others. As a matter of fact the Sikhs did not ask for any separate State. It was only the redrawing of boundaries on a linguistic basis that the Akali Dal was fighting for.

To demonstrate their strength the Akali Dal convened an All-India Akali Conference at Ludhiana for March 10 and 11, 1951. It was a big gathering and made a great impression. The demand for a Punjabi-speaking province was reiterated. The Sikh members of the Punjab legislature, who had refused to comply with the directive of the Akali Dal were denounced as traitors to the community.

Incidentally, Master Tara Singh attended the session of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha on December 24 and 25, 1950, at Poona. Consequently some improvement in the relations between the two communities, became evident.

Early in 1952 came the general elections. The setback suffered by the Akali Dal and the successes that crowned the Congress campaign in the elections even in the Sikh constituencies of the Punjab were a surprise. Ever since the announcement was made about the general elections in May 1951, the Akali Dal, led by Master Tara Singh, had been campaigning hard to capture an absolute majority in the PEPSU and the largest number of seats for any single party in the Punjab State Assembly. The main battle-cry of the Akali Dal was the demand for a Punjabi-speaking province. Master Tara Singh however found himself pitted against a veteran Congress Sikh leader, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon. Sardar Pratap Singh warned the Sikhs against Master Tara Singh's leadership and said that the salvation of the Sikhs lay in the preservation of the secular character of the State.

The Akali Dal set up candidates in all the Sikh districts of the Punjab and PEPSU. However it secured only 14 out of 126 seats in the Punjab Assembly and 23 out of 60 seats in the PEPSU State Assembly. In the Punjab, the Akali Dal did not win any seats in Jullundur, Hoshiarpur and Gurdaspur districts where its hold was thought to be the strongest. In Amritsar also, the holy city of the Sikhs, the Akali Dal secured only one urban seat. All rural seats in Ludhiana and most of the rural seats in Ferozepur were however secured by the Akali Dal.

The Congress scored its successes almost everywhere, chiefly because of their exceptional organisation and equipment. Another decisive factor which made for Congress victory was the election tour of Mr. Nehru, in that State. The success can also be partly ascribed to the personality of the Sikh Congress leader Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon.

The Akali Dal itself accounted for its comparative failure in the following way: (1) The Sikh votes were divided among many candidates. In the Sikh districts, the Communists, the Forward Block and Independents were all Sikhs pitted against the Akali Sikh nominees. (2) Hindu propaganda which said that a vote for the Akali Dal meant further partition of the country or Sikh hegemony in the State. (3) The Congress won over the Sikh Scheduled Castes, who form about 20 to 25 per cent of the electorate in every constituency. Finally, the Akali Dal has also charged that the elections have not been fair and free

Today the Dal makes the following claims and charges: (1) Sikh Government servants have been discriminated against on account of their religion. A Commission should be appointed before which the Dal can place material regarding the justness of the charge. (2) The Punjabi language is not being given the status of a regional language. (3) The Scheduled Castes Order of 1950 of the President is a clear attempt at absorption into Hinduism of all Sikh Scheduled Castes who have embraced Sikhism.

The Akali Dal has now started a movement for the reorganisation of that body. A provisional committee has been set up to broadbase the Dal with a view to establishing closer contact with the masses.

THE LEFT WING IN INDIAN POLITICS

FOR many years after 1919 the Indian National Congress was the party of the Left Wing in Indian politics. And all the Left Wing parties of today (except the Communists) which are now separate from the Congress began as protestant groups within the Congress itself. Thus the Socialist Party, the Forward Bloc, the Revolutionary Communist Party, the Peasants' and Workers' Party which together with the Communist Party constitute the Left Wing today were all in the Congress some time or other.

Broadly speaking the parties of the Left in the Congress differed from the moderates on two points. First, the Left Wingers were opposed to all compromise with the British, and were in favour of complete independence outside the British Empire as the institution was then called. Second, they believed in some kind of economic equality and collectivism, and worked hard to bring the workers and the peasants into the national movement. The Left Wing groups generally worked together and were at their best whenever the Congress launched a movement against the authorities.

When the Congress decided round about 1934 to take office the Left Wing groups made a strong effort to get a Socialist programme accepted by that body; but the effort failed. It is from the failure of this attempt to convert the Congress that the gradual separation of the Left Wing groups from the main body of the Congress began. The Socialist Party, for instance, was formed soon after.

The Forward Bloc was started by Mr. Subbash Chandra Bose in 1938, because of a suspicion that the Congress might in the ultimate resort compromise with the British Power and agree to take less than complete independence. It had some vogue during the war on account of its affiliations with the I.N.A. But when the Congress took up the I.N.A. cause and made it part of its own history the Forward Bloc found the ground cut from under its feet. In 1948, it split into two groups, one led by Mr. R. S. Ruikar and the other by Mr. K. N. Joglekar. At a conference in Calcutta, Mr. Ruikar declared that the Party stood for Socialism which was to be achieved by co-ordination of parliamentary and extra-parliamentary methods. In this, Mr. Ruikar explained, the policy of the Forward Bloc differed from that of the Socialists.

Until lately the position of the Left Wingers was not easy. For the Congress under the dual leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Nehru had a complete plan of action both for urban and rural conditions, a plan which could also be described as Socialistic—of the Gandhian type. Mr. Nehru, in fact, has the reputation of being a Socialist himself. Once he even went so far as to describe himself as half-Communist. In any case, the Congress had not only a plan but had the power to vitalize it by action. For a long time, therefore, the parties of the Left were unable to make much headway; they had nothing strikingly different from the Congress to offer. But with the cessation of war and the advent of freedom came a great deal of unrest among the peasants and industrial workers. Many baffling political problems also presented themselves. To make the situation worse there were incompetence, corruption, low morality among those who were running the Government machinery. All this inevitably resulted in dissatisfaction and discontent with the party in power and helped the growth of Left Wing opposition in the country. It must be pointed out however, that though conditions were favourable the Left Wing groups did not score any striking success against the party in power. Some of the reasons for this failure are fairly obvious. The parties of the Left had no coherent, workable plan. They did not possess the necessary strength which comes from a vast country-wide organization. And they were very much disunited among themselves. Thus though the Left Wing parties were strong enough to harass the Government at many points nowhere did they have the capacity to form an alternative Government.

The approach of independent India's first general elections gave further impetus to disgruntled persons within the Congress with vaguely radical leanings to form a separate group. Though at first both Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai and Acharya J. B. Kripalani took a lead in organising dissidents into a separate party, the former soon returned to the Congress fold and the task of consolidating the newly formed Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party was left to Acharya Kripalani.

Even the pressure of the elections and the fear of dividing the radical vote failed to bring the Left groups together. The Socialists remained as averse as ever to joining hands with the Communists. At first it was thought that the K.M.P.P. and the Socialists might fight the elections together but no firm understanding was reached. The only electoral alliances that emerged were between the Socialists and the Scheduled Castes Federation on the one hand, and the Communists and the K.M.P.P. and small Left groups in individual States on the other.

The divisions in the Left ranks were thus partly responsible for the large disparity between Leftist vote and Leftist strength in the new legislatures. The elections revealed the Communist Party as the most powerful in Madras, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, West Bengal and Tripura and the Socialists as the most influential in Bihar and Vindhya Pradesh, where they got over 18 per cent. of the total votes cast.

PEASANTS' AND WORKERS' PARTY

General Secretary: S. S. More.

Parliamentary Board:

Chairman: S. S. More.

Members: T. S. Jadhav, R. B. Raut, R. M. Nalavade. (All are members of the Bombay State Legislative Assembly.)

According to the constitution of the Party the General Secretary of the Party and the secretaries of the provincial and district branches are the only office-bearers.

The three Provincial Secretaries are Mr. G. D. Lad (Maharashtra), Mr. Narsingrao Deshmukh (Marathwada-Hyderabad State), and Mr. G. A. Deshmukh (Madhya Pradesh). Mrs. Malini Tulpule is the Secretary of the Central Office of the Party.

This is a Marxist-Leninist Party following the guidance of the 'Cominform.'

The Party at present functions only in the Marathi speaking areas of Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya-Pradesh. As a Marxist Party, membership is strictly restricted. Those who devote almost all their time for the Party's work are entitled to full membership, the rest being sympathiser-members. Both classes of members together number about 5,000. Moreover, every district has about a thousand workers working on different mass fronts and in due course are expected to qualify for full membership.

The last conference of the Party held at Dabhadi in 1950 adopted an 18,000 word political thesis explaining its own ideological position.

The Party's programme as outlined in the thesis includes 'severance of all connection with British imperialism, abolition of landlordism without compensation, confiscation of foreign capital invested in banks and industries.' The programme also urges nationalization of big industries, banks and insurance companies and the reorganization of States on a linguistic basis.

Here are all the 18 points of the thesis in their order:

1. Establishment of complete independence after severance of all connections with British imperialism.

2. To establish a democratic State of workers, peasants and middle classes—the classes which are opposed to Anglo-American imperialists and which are inside the Peace Front.

3. To frame a Constitution giving full independence and democratic rights to the people and to protect their fundamental economic rights.

4. To accept the right of nations to self-determination and to reorganise India on a linguistic basis.

5. To provide constitutional protection to language, culture, etc., of the minorities.

6. To abolish vestiges of princely rule and feudalism.

7. To abolish all kinds of economic, political and cultural repression.

8. India and Pakistan to give mutual aid to each other in the interest of the progress of the toiling people in both States.

9. To abolish landlordism without compensation, to redistribute land, to abolish usury, to give a living wage to the agricultural labourers.

10. To confiscate foreign capital invested in big industries, banks, means of communications, plantations, mines and various other enterprises.

11. To nationalise big industries, banks, insurance companies. To secure workers' control over them. To give a living wage, seven-hour day, old age pensions, sickness benefits, etc., to workers.

12. Right to work to every one.

13. Control on profits of private enterprise.

14. To abolish all repressive laws.

15. To abolish bureaucracy and appoint officers elected by the people, the latter having the right to recall.

16. Right to every one to bear arms and the creation of a People's Army.

17. Free and compulsory primary and secondary education; less expensive higher education.

18. Equal rights to women. To put into practice the principle of equal pay for equal work.

Mr. More later explained the decision to adopt Marxism as a guide to a group of journalists in Poona. The metamorphosis was not a sudden one, he said. The Party's past leanings towards Marxism had now been expressed in precise and clear terms. The doors of the new Marxist party would be open not only to workers and peasants but also to middle classes and even to capitalist sympathisers. The Party had accepted Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and the Cominform as the true exponents of Marxism. This does not mean that they would slavishly imitate everything done elsewhere without examining the peculiar conditions of this country. The aim was to create a united democratic front under the hegemony of a genuine workers' party which would include all classes sympathetic to the programme of the Party.

The Party set up candidates for the House of the People and Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh State Assemblies. For the House of the People 13 candidates were set up and two were returned, the Party securing 918,453 votes. For the Bombay State Assembly 86 candidates were set up in 12 districts of Maharashtra of whom 14 were returned and the Party secured 753,588 votes. For the Hyderabad State Assembly 10 candidates were set up in Marathwada, 10 were returned and the Party secured 212,934 votes. For Madhya Pradesh Assembly 32 candidates were set up in 8 districts and two were returned.

The Party has a firm basis in the rural areas of the Marathi speaking districts where it has provided the only effective opposition to the Congress Party so far.

The party emerged as the strongest group after the Congress in Madras, Hyderabad, Travancore-Cochin, and West Bengal. The seats secured by it and its allies in the United and People's Fronts in the various State Assemblies were as follows: Madras (61); Hyderabad (42); Travancore-Cochin (32); W. Bengal (28); Orissa (7); Punjab (6); PEPSU (3); Mysore, Bombay, Assam, 1 each.

In the elections to the electoral college in Tripura, a small Chief Commissioner's State, the Communists, with the Independents' support, secured an absolute majority gaining 16 of the 30 seats.

The Party failed to secure any seats in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, and Uttar Pradesh Assemblies, though it had put up a total of 110 candidates in these States.

CONSTITUTION

As regards the structure and organization of the Party anyone who is above eighteen years of age and is a citizen of India can become a member of the Party provided he wholeheartedly believes in Communist philosophy, is willing to do field-work and agrees to carry out the programme chalked out from time to time.

Application for membership has to be endorsed by at least two members of the Party and when a candidate is accepted he must take an oath of loyalty to the Party and agree to pay a monthly contribution to the Party funds. Discipline is very strict.

The nucleus round which the whole structure is built is the 'cell' consisting of two or three members. Their duty is to spread the faith among the people with whom they live. Such 'cells' may be established in a mill or factory, workers' quarters, civic ward and so on, whenever conditions are propitious.

The hierarchy consists of a series of village, town, district and provincial congresses with their respective executive committees. Each committee generally consists of five members with two in reserve and an elected secretary. The congresses may meet once a year while the day to day work between any two congresses is carried on by committees. Periodical reports are sent from one body to another which is immediately above it.

The supreme body of the Communist Party of India is the All-India Party Congress which generally meets once a year. The Congress elects the Secretary of the Party and also its Central Committee which is the executive body of the Congress. The Committee makes a report to the annual Congress which among other things has the right to change the Party's policy or constitution. Each member of the Committee is assigned the responsibility for some particular aspect of Party work. For instance, one member is in charge of Party newspapers, another directs work in allied organizations, a third looks after accounts, a fourth conducts Party schools and study circles and so on. Within the Central Committee itself there is a smaller body called the Politburo whose Secretary is identical with the Secretary of the Party. The Politburo is the most influential body in the whole organization being for all practical purposes the maker of the Party's policy.

AIMS AND OBJECTS

The basic aim of the Party as defined in the preamble to the Constitution is 'the organization of the toiling masses in the struggle for the victorious anti-imperialist and agrarian revolution for complete national independence, for the establishment of a people's democratic state led by the working class, for the realization of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the building up of socialism according to the teachings of Marxism-Leninism'.

The aims are described in more concrete terms in the draft programme of the Communist Party issued in April under the name of the Politburo. The Politburo also decided "to radically reorientate its tactical line in view of recent discussions among its members."

It calls for the confiscation and nationalisation of all foreign capital, complete withdrawal from the British Commonwealth of Nations and a united front with "peace-loving countries and friendship with them", having first brought about a "cessation of flirtation between world Power *blocs* and leanings towards the United States of America". It also harks back to a programme of what was once called "100 per cent. Swadeshi".

The Party does not press for the immediate establishment of socialism "in view of the backwardness of the economic development of the country", but only a "coalition of all democratic anti-feudal anti-imperialist forces in the country".

On the question of India's *lingua franca* and national unity, the statement says: "In the name of a united country, the language of one province, namely Hindi, was declared an obligatory State language for all nationalities and States to the detriment of their own national language. Vast areas and millions of people of one nationality are compelled to live under the rule of bureaucrats and governments dominated by another nationality."

As for the practical tasks which would face the "new People's Democratic Government", the programme lists the following in the field of State structure:

"1. The sovereignty of the people, *i.e.*, the concentration of power in the country in the hands of the people. The supreme power in the State must be vested entirely in the people's representatives who will be elected by the people and be subject to recall at any time upon a demand by the majority of electors, and who shall constitute a single popular assembly, a single legislative chamber.

"2. The restriction of the rights of the President of the Republic, in virtue of which the President and persons authorised by him will be deprived of the right to promulgate laws, which have not been passed by the legislature. The President shall be elected by the legislature.

"3. Universal, equal and direct suffrage for all male and female citizens of India who have attained the age of eighteen years in all elections to the Legislative Assembly and to the various local government bodies, secret ballot, the right of every voter to be elected to any representative institution, payment to people's representatives, proportional representation of political parties in all elections.

"4. Local Government on a wide scale and with wide powers through People's Committees. The abolition of all local and provincial authorities appointed from above (*e.g.*, governors, magistrates, commissioners, etc.).

"5. Inviolability of person and domicile; unhampered freedom of conscience, speech, press, assembly, strike and combination; freedom of movement and occupation.

"6. Equal rights for all citizens irrespective of religion, caste, sex, race or nationality; equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex.

"7. The right of all nationalities to self-determination. The Republic of India will unite the peoples of the various nationalities of India not by force but by their voluntary consent to the creation of a common State.

"8. Reconstitution of the present artificial provinces or States with the dissolution of princely States into national States according to the principle of common language. The tribal area or areas where the population is of specific composition and is distinguished by specific social conditions or constitutes a national minority will have complete regional autonomy and regional governments.

"9. Introduction of progressive income-tax in industry, agriculture and trade and maximum relief in taxation for workers, peasants and artisans.

"10. Right of the people to receive instruction in their own national language in schools; the use of the national language in all public and State institutions. The use of Hindi as an all-India State language will not be obligatory.

"11. The right of all persons to sue any official before a People's Court.

"12. Separation of the State from all religious institutions. The State to be a secular State.

"13. Free and compulsory primary education for the children of both sexes upto the age of fourteen.

"14. Replacement of the police by militia. Elimination of the mercenary army and other punitive forces and the establishment of a national army, navy and airforce for the defence of India, closely linked with the people.

"15. The establishment of a people's health service with a wide network of medical centres and hospitals all over the country, designed to liquidate centres of cholera, malaria, and other epidemic diseases in the country."

The programme next touches upon the rural problem which is "of primary importance to the life of the country". In order to remove the evils at the root of agricultural and cultural backwardness, it will be necessary, according to the draft programme:

1. To hand over landlords' land without compensation to the peasants and to legalise this reform in the form of a special land law.

2. To ensure long-term and cheap credit for the peasants to enable them to purchase agricultural implements and seeds. To ensure long-term and cheap credit to small artisans to enable them to purchase raw materials, etc.

3. To ensure Government assistance to the peasants in the improvement of old and the building of new irrigation systems.

4. To cancel debts of peasants and small artisans to money-lenders.

5. To ensure adequate wages and living condition to agricultural labourers.

In order to break through the vicious circle of the low purchasing power of the peasants and workers, who for that very reason provide a very poor market for the country's industrial output the programme suggests that it will be necessary:

1. To provide for the protection of the national industry against the competition of foreign goods in the country by promulgating appropriate laws;

2. To develop the national industry and to prepare conditions for the industrialisation of the country without sparing any efforts and resources of the State to achieve this end;

3. To improve radically the living and working conditions of workers by fixing a living wage, application of the eight-hour day and forty-four hour week in all industries and trades, introduction of a six-hour day in underground mines and other trades injurious to health, social insurance at the expense of the State and capitalist against every kind of disability and unemployment, by the establishment of labour exchanges working in association with the Trade Unions, by the establishment of industrial courts, by the recognition of the Trade Unions and the right to collective bargaining;

4. To introduce effective control of prices of goods of mass consumption.

ELECTION MANIFESTO

The Election Manifesto of the party denounced the Congress Government as "a Government of National Betrayal" for having kept India chained to the British Empire. It characterised the Congress Government as a Government of landlords and monopolists, in which "the imperialists, the princes and the landlords, the big monopolists and financiers, the speculators and blackmarketers are prospering" and people are kept in utter poverty. It also charged the Government with resorting to wide scale repressive measures to put down the just movements of the workers, the peasants and the middle-classes. It attacked the foreign policy of the Government as one of "tie-up with the British imperialists, and playing between peace and war" and not an honest and consistent policy for peace and freedom.

It condemned the Congress Government as having "forfeited every right to remain in power," and called upon the people "to replace the present Government by a Government of People's Democracy". It defined the Government of People's Democracy as "a Government of all democratic parties, groups and individuals representing workers, peasants, middle classes and the national bourgeoisie, the bourgeoisie that stands for genuine industrialisation of the country and for the freedom and independence of India."

Such a Government, it said, would break with the British Empire, expel British officers from armed forces, confiscate and nationalise all British capital; cancel all peasants' debts and transfer all lands of landlords and Princes, without payment, to the tillers; develop national industries with the aid of confiscated foreign capital and by enlisting co-operation of private industrialists; guarantee living wage to workers and recognise their right of collective bargaining; create a national army closely linked with the people, abolish the police force and form a people's militia; for national States by abolishing Princely States, reconstruct present States along linguistic frontiers and create a united India by the voluntary consent of nationalities and tribal peoples; protect the rights and interests of minorities; eliminate social and economic disabilities due to sex and caste; introduce free and compulsory primary education and a people's health service; rehabilitate refugees; establish trade and economic relations with all countries on the basis of equality; fight for a Pact of Peace between the Great Powers, for banning of atom bombs and withdrawal of all foreign troops from all countries and establish a pact of friendship between Pakistan, Ceylon and India. The new State will have all the organs from lowest to the highest on an elected basis and these elected organs will have the supreme power.

In October 1951, an All-India Conference of the Communist Party of India was convened with delegates elected from the Provincial Conferences of the Party. The Conference adopted unanimously the new Draft Programme and Policy Statement.

A meeting of the Central Committee held in March 1952 reviewed the result of the general elections, the political situation in the country after the elections and the tasks facing the Party. It noted the swing of the people towards the left and away from the Congress, which though securing a majority of seats, actually polled a minority of votes. It also noted as significant that taking the country as a whole, "the parties of vested interests and communal reaction had not won as much as they had hoped to do."

The meeting dealt with problems of political and organisational nature connected with the relation of the Communist Party with other parties in the building of a broad united front against the rule of the Congress; and also with problems pertaining to the relation between Parliamentary and extra-parliamentary activities of the Party itself. It called upon the Party units to carry forward efforts at unity on the trade union and peasant fronts. The meeting protested against continued detention of democrats in various States and expressed solidarity with Asian and African peoples in their struggle for peace and national liberation.

Mr. Ajoy Kumar Ghosh was elected General Secretary of the party and in October Mr. A. K. Gopalan announced the withdrawal of the Communist movement in the Telengana districts of Hyderabad. The election results further helped to rebuild the shattered morale of the party and by the beginning of 1952, it was functioning normally again.

Early in the year the party headquarters were shifted from Bombay to Madras to help in the consolidation of the party's influence in the South.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF INDIA

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE

Chairman, Acharya Narendra Deva.
General Secretary, Asoka Mehta.
Joint Secretaries, Prem Bhasin; Madhu Limaye; Pratap Shah.
Treasurer, M. Harris.

Hareshwar Goswami; Surendranath Dwivedi; jit Roy; Sibnath Banerji; Ramnandan Mishra; ukumar Pagare; Jayaprakash Narayan; Gan- asharan Sinha; Dr. Rammanohar Lohia; Swami hagwan; Damodar Swarup Seth; Tilakraj hadha; Jagdish Joshi; Maganlal Bagdi; B. S. lahadeosingh; Dr. K. B. Menon; S. R. Subra- maniam; A. Chakradhar; N. G. Goray.

PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

ayaprakash Narayan (*Chairman*); Purshottam Trikamdas; Rammanohar Lohia; M. Harris; Asoka Mehta; Ganga Saran Singh; Shakti Ranjan Bose; Acharya Narendra Deva; K. K. Menon (*Secretary*).

abour Secretary, G. G. Mehta.
isan Secretary, Ramnandan Mishra.

The total membership for the country as a hole is 295,554; Individual membership 71,817; Membership of affiliated Trade Unions, isan Panchayats, etc., 123,737. (These figures e as on April 1, 1951).

The Party is strongly entrenched in industrial eas, where the Socialist trade union, the Hind azdoor Sabha has a large membership In the orking-class, the Socialists are specially influen- al among coal-miners, railway workers, dock orkers, textile workers, and workers in the gar industry. Among peasants, the Socialists ve always had great influence. As early 1936, they set up a Kisan Sabha, and today nder a new name Hind Kisan Panchayat the rty has its largest following in Bihar and P. The Socialists have a youth organisation lled 'Samajwadi Yuvak Sabha'. The Rash- iya Seva Dal is not affiliated to any party, it a majority of the members of the organisation mpathize with the ideals of the Socialist rty. In fact, Socialists claim that their fluence in the country is much greater than any gures can indicate for a Socialist or a near- cialist ideology is now part of all national inking.

The Party publishes 22 weeklies in different nguages—the best known of them *Janata*, has w gone out of publication—while the Central lice issues a fortnightly letter. A foreign news lletin is also issued and is sent to Socialist rties, trade union offices and leading journals foreign countries.

The various branches of the Party conduct aining camps where members are instructed Party policy and where a knowledge is also ven of subjects of special interest such as rarian economics, trade union theory and actice, and so on. Local centres too, often nduct study circles. In big industrial areas e Bombay labour schools and colleges are ganized where workers can get instruction in bjects which are of importance in their day- -day work.

The Socialist Party observes all 'national ys' such as 30th January, 15th August, 2nd tober and the whole of the national week. In dition it celebrates special occasions like 1st ay, as indication of the international solidarity labour, 9th August, as the day on which the al struggle for national freedom was launched, d 14th November as Kisan day.

CONSTITUTION

The final object of the Party is the establish- nt of a democratic Socialist society in dia. The Party will also work with cialist forces in other countries for the eradication of imperialism, racialism, colo- nialism, and all other forms of national oppression and economic inequality among nations and create a democratic Socialist world.

There are two classes of members, individual members and affiliated members. As regards individual membership any person who is above 18 and who accepts the objects, policy, pro- gramme and the discipline of the Party is eligible provided he does not believe in or observe caste or communal distinctions. Affiliated members are not individuals but groups of persons like a trade union, a kisan sabha, organizations of professional men, of youth or just cultural organizations, provided as before they accept the objects, policy, programme, and the dis- cipline of the Party. An individual member pays a minimum membership fee of one rupee a year, an affiliated trade union an affiliation fee of five rupees and an additional fee of four annas a member, while a kisan sabha pays an affiliation fee of five rupees and an additional fee of two annas a member.

The smallest territorial organization is a ward or local unit comprising all the individual members resident in that area. Above a ward unit is a constituency branch. Above the constituency branch are district and city branches. Above these again are the provincial organizations, and finally at the very top is the national organization.

The organization at each of the different levels mentioned above consists in the main of a larger deliberative body called Council and a smaller executive body called Committee. The Council lays down the policy and programme, considers reports and statements of accounts and elects the office-bearers such as Chairman and Secretary. The Executive Committee carries out the policy and programme laid down by the Council, organizes branches, supervises their work and generally initiates such activity as may further the objects of the Party in the area which comes under its purview.

At the national level the organization consists of a National Conference, a National General Council and a National Executive. The National Conference which consists of delegates elected by individual and affiliated members is the highest constitutional organ of the Party. It lays down the policy and programme of the Party for the ensuing year. It elects the Chairman, the General Secretary and members of the Executive. It can amend the Constitution. Its decisions are binding on all the members of the Party, the various branches of the Party and the affiliated organizations. The National Council is a smaller body than the National Conference and consists of one-fifth of the number of delegates to the National Conference. It meets at least once between any two Conferences and takes such decisions on policy and organization as are not inconsistent with the decisions of the National Conference. The National Executive which is the highest executive organ of the Party consists of a Chairman, a General Secretary and 23 members all elected by the National Conference. The Chairman of the Executive Committee also presides over the General Council and the following meeting of the National Conference. During the year in which he is chairman he acts as the chief spokesman of the Party.

A unique feature of the National Conference is that at least 10 per cent of the delegates elected by individual members from each Provincial Branch should be women.

The National, Provincial, District and City Secretaries of the Party are all full-time workers.

ELECTION MANIFESTO

The National General Council of the Socialist Party adopted a 12,000-word programme on the basis of which the Party contested the election to the Union and State Legislatures. It was not a long-term programme; it set out what the Party would do in the next five years, if returned to power.

Food and Agriculture: (1) Abolition of zamindari without compensation. The maximum holding per farming family will be 30 acres of average productivity. All land above this maximum holding shall be taken over and distributed among poor peasants and agricultural labourers.

(2) The petty zamindars, however, will be given rehabilitation compensation and proprietors of land possessing more than 30 acres will receive an annuity for ten years on holdings up to 100 acres.

(3) Village panchayats elected by universal suffrage and the multi-purpose co-operative societies shall be the pivot of the reorganised agrarian economy. The panchayats will tabulate the resources and needs of their villages and prepare a crop-plan which will be sent to the higher organs of the Planning Commission.

(4) There will be a thorough overhaul of the State machinery and the present multiplicity of agricultural departments will give way to an integrated administrative machinery consisting of land commissions at regional, State and Union levels.

The commissions will consist of representatives of village panchayats, co-operatives and Government and agricultural experts. They will deal with rural credit, technical help, land revenue, irrigation, cottage industries, crop-planning, river training, flood control, export and import of agricultural produce and supply of agricultural implements.

(5) To improve the productivity of land, land volunteers will be organised who will undertake minor construction works such as digging of wells, compost pits, draining water-logged lands, building bunds and roads.

(6) A food army raised and equipped by the State will bring new and waste lands under cultivation.

(7) All forms of co-operation including joint farming will be encouraged; collective farms will be organised on lands reclaimed through the food army.

Industry: (1) In order to release the productive power of the community, certain industries will be taken over by the State. Nationalisation of banks and insurance companies will help capital formation; social ownership of key industries like iron and steel, power, mines, chemical fertilisers and plantations is essential for planned economic development; taking over of the derelict textile, sugar, and cement industries which have failed the consumers so utterly, will enable the State to satisfy the basic needs of the common man.

(2) The rest of the industries will be in private hands. State control will be so devised as to remove all restrictions on production and to give an opportunity to entrepreneurs, to explore, experiment and expand.

(3) The emphasis will be not on capital intensive but on labour intensive technique. Small machines will be fabricated for this purpose with the help of the world's best technical talent.

(4) In the nationalised sector there will be autonomous public corporations competing among themselves and municipal enterprise which will avoid dangers of monopoly, centralisation and bureaucratisation.

(5) Workers will be represented on these corporations through their works committees and production committees. In joint stock companies workers' participation in management will be compulsory. In proprietory concerns their interest will be safeguarded through a system of double audit. Management, however, will be the responsibility of the proprietors.

(6) Provision will be made for sickness insurance, maternity benefits and old-age pensions. The principle of union-shop—every worker a union member—will be introduced and internal democracy within the union will be safeguarded.

(7) Producers' co-operatives and handicrafts will be encouraged by reserving certain lines exclusively for them. State initiative will break the stalemate in industry.

(8) The planning machinery will be built from the bottom upwards. Village panchayats, public corporations, local bodies, co-operatives and associations of small manufacturers, workers and handicraftsmen will prepare inventories of their resources and their productive capacity and facilities required for increasing productivity.

These plans will be scrutinised and finalised by planning commissions at State and Union levels. On these planning commissions will be represented all interests including the consumers. The primary bodies mentioned above will be responsible for carrying out these plans.

Trade and Controls:—There will be State trading corporations which will import and procure all requirements of the nationalised sector and scarce capital goods and industrial raw materials. Village produce will be disposed of through multipurpose co-operatives which will also buy the requirements of the village on a wholesale basis. The rest of the trade will be in private hands. State control over it will ensure both traders' and consumers' interests. In order to avoid corruption and black-marketing, instead of the present partial and ineffective controls, rational and integrated controls right from raw materials and capital goods will be devised. Democratic check will be provided by associating consumers and workers at every stage of manufacture and distribution.

Public Finance:—Measures of economic equality such as capital levy and ceiling on income will change the character of public finance. Public revenue will be so distributed as to leave increasing resources to the organs of administration closest to the people. Public expenditure will seek to augment production and not merely maintain law and order.

Economic Equality:—To reduce disparities in wealth the State will abolish all the privileges of Princes. Taxation measures and graduated capital levy will be used (1) to curtail privilege and concentration of property and (2) to bring all incomes within the range of floor of Rs. 100 and ceiling Rs. 1,000. The floor and the ceiling will rise with increase in production.

Social Mobility:—All barriers of caste will be pulled down. The Scheduled Castes and Tribes will be settled on reclaimed lands. A vast sum of Rs. 100 crores will be spent over a period of 10 years to provide educational opportunities to Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In public services there will be reservation for them at least in proportion to their population.

Constitution:—Changes directed at (1) restricting the property rights enjoyed by a microscopic minority which stands in the way of the community's advance, and (2) expanding the sphere of people's freedom will be introduced. States will be rearranged on a linguistic basis, the boundaries of which will be determined by a boundary commission. All States thus brought into being will have equal status.

India must withdraw from the British Commonwealth and thus redeem the pledge of complete independence.

Administrative Reforms:—Administrative reforms will root out corruption, bribery, inefficiency and red tapism; (1) justice will be made cheap and fact-finding and punitive functions will be separated; (2) public opinion will be associated at each level of the executive; (3) there will be periodic departmental meetings of the staff to improve efficiency and cut out red tape; (4) talent discovered in the ranks will be offered opportunity of special training and exercise of initiative; (5) legislative standing committees will act as vigils; (6) promotion and demotion will be based on fulfilment of targets and efficiency audit; (7) an anti-corruption authority will deal with all cases of bribery and corruption. Major offences will be dealt with by special Courts.

Foreign Policy:—India's foreign policy will be based on (1) abstention from disputes between the Atlantic and Soviet camps; (2) collective security arrangements for the belt stretching from Indonesia to Egypt; (3) co-operation with such U.N. agencies as might help to increase living standards of retarded peoples and abolish hunger and war; (4) opposition to all charters and agreements that bolster up the international caste system of rich and powerful nations on the one hand and the weak and poor nations on the other. India will also support freedom movements in Africa and Socialist movements everywhere.

ELECTIONS

The Socialist Party, which contested the largest number of seats after the Congress, was generally unlucky with the electorate. Of its 1,793 candidates for the Assemblies only 126 were returned; they, however, polled over eleven million votes—9.62 per cent. of the votes cast.

The largest bloc of Socialists returned is in Bihar, home province of their leader, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, where they won 23 of the 264 seats they contested. The other States where they secured a fair number of returns are U.P. (18), Madras (13), Travancore-Cochin (12), Vindhya Pradesh and Hyderabad, 11 each; Orissa (10) and Bombay (9).

The worst defeats for the party came from West Bengal, Punjab and PEPSU, where they failed to secure any seat.

Of the 295 seats in the House of the People contested by the party, it secured only 12.

AFTER THE ELECTIONS

In February, 1952, The National Executive of the Socialist Party meeting at Madras adopted a 1,200-word review of the General Elections and pledged itself to redouble its efforts to bring together all parties "sharing a common vision" to further the process of political development of the country.

The Executive invited fraternal parties to come together and build up the vital leadership that the people needed to fight and end "the reactionary rule of the Congress".

Regarding the Socialist Party's attitude towards ministry formation, it said, "The newly-elected members of the Socialist Party in the Legislatures will form no alliance, much less coalition with the Congress or the Communist Party. At the same time, they will function as a democratic opposition to whatever Government is established, fighting for a clean administration, for a lower cost of living and a fair deal to the masses, including the middle classes, for policies of social change and for the liberties of the people. It will be the party's constant endeavour to work in co-operation with like-minded representatives in the Legislatures".

PARTY CONVENTION 1952

A five-day special convention of the Socialist Party held at Pachmarhi in the last week of May adopted an 8,000-word "political line" designed to achieve "a consolidated party of Radicalism and Socialism".

The six-point statement said: (1) The Socialist Party will not confuse its identity by coalitions or fronts with the Congress and the Communist parties and its features will be sharply distinguishable from both these parties.

(2) Comprehensive constructive work will be the continuing mode of the Party's action and every member would participate actively in the community life.

(3) Satyagraha or struggle should become the natural reaction of the Socialist to injustice when constitutional methods have exhausted themselves.

(4) The Party desires closer co-operation with the Sarvodaya movement which is actuated by an urge for a social change.

(5) The Party is anxious to draw closer in working co-operation with parties other than the Congress and Communist in the hope of creating opportunities for achieving a consolidated party of Radicalism and Socialism.

(6) The Socialist Party reaffirms its policy of uncompromising opposition to groups or parties that base themselves on communalism.

The General Secretary of the Party, Mr. Asoka Mehta, in a report submitted to the special convention, attributed the large-scale defeat of the party in the general elections to the multi-lateral contests in single-member constituencies, lack of adequate resources, the "limited propaganda" in certain areas, the absence of "pockets of strength" and "premature confidence" due to victories in earlier by-elections.

Mr. Mehta asked the Party to build up from "bottom upward" with the support of the people in the constituencies where it had won by intensifying the membership campaign with a broad-based approach, and in the constituencies where it had lost by a small margin by establishing maximum contact with the people and starting constructive work.

"The polarisation of the country between the Congress Party and Communist Party", he said, "would not only mean the end of democratic processes and of the freedom of the people to question and to change, but an invitation to internal strife". The necessity of socialism for internal consolidation was the same as that of a third camp in building world peace.

Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, in his address to the convention, said that the Socialist movement should be broadened by the inclusion under an alliance of various smaller parties which had something in common with the Socialist Party. He mentioned the K.M.P.P., the Subhashite Forward Bloc, the Revolutionary Communist Party, besides the Scheduled Castes Federation and the Jarkhand Party with which the Socialists already had alliances.

The National Executive of the Party also appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan to launch a national peace movement to secure redistribution of land.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

General Secretary: Ajoy Kumar Ghosh.

The supreme body of the Party exercising authority and leadership is the Politbureau, composed of the following seven members: Ajoy Ghosh, E. M. S. Namboodiripad, C. Rajeshwar Rao, S. A. Dange, P. Ramamurty, Muzaffar Ahmed, Jyoti Basu.

The party claims a total membership of about 60,000.

Before the election of Mr. Ajoy Ghosh, there was a short period in which Mr. Rajeshwar Rao, the Andhra leader acted as the General Secretary of the Party after the removal of Mr. B. T. Randive.

The Party conducts several dailies and weeklies in the major Indian languages, prominent among which are *Swadhinata* in Bengali, *Janashakti* in Tamil, *Deshabhimani* in Malayalam, *Prajashakti* in Telugu and *Cross Roads* in English.

The Party controls the All-India Trade Union Congress, the All-India Kisan Sabha and the All-India Students' Federation.

The general elections helped to revive the flagging morale of the party resulting from a series of schisms, rehabilitate its prestige with the public and make for smooth functioning as a result of wholesale release of detenus and lifting of bans.

Together with the other United Fronts and People's Front groups, the Communist party secured over 60 lakhs votes—6 per cent of the total in the general elections.

Out of 580 candidates put up for the State Assemblies, 189 were successful. In the elections to House of the People, 20 candidates out of 91 put up by the party were returned. Seven independent candidates sponsored by it were also returned to the House of the People. In the Council of State at the Centre, it secured 13 seats.

SOCIAL WORK IN INDIA

SOCIAL service institutions such as the *Annachatra* for the poor, the *Dharmashala* for the traveller and the temple for the homeless and destitute, have existed in India from the earliest times.

In the pre-British period, Indian social life was largely characterised by the caste system which had a socio-economic significance; the joint family provided social insurance and security and the panchayats in the villages ensured social justice and covered local indigence.

The period under foreign rule witnessed a destruction of the older social structure in India. In the newer structure that emerged a number of reforms and institutions were introduced by bodies like the *Bramho Samaj*, the Prarthana Samaj, the Ramkrishna Mission and the Arya Samaj. Though these organisations were in the nature of religious orders, they took it as a part of their faith to serve the needy and the suffering. The Arya Samaj and the Ramkrishna Mission sponsored social reforms, established orphanages, widows' homes, free dispensaries and relief centres in periods of emergency.

During this period pioneering work in many neglected fields of service, *e.g.* foundling homes, leper asylums and institutions for the maimed and the handicapped, was undertaken by Christian missionaries in the country.

By 1920 Mahatma Gandhi's contribution began to gain recognition throughout the country. Even though he considered the political solution of greatest importance he provided for a number of constructive social welfare programmes through organisations like the Harijan Sewak Sangh, All India Village Industries Association, Charkha Sangh, the Hindustani Talimi Sangh, Goseva Sangh, and the Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, etc.

The late '30s saw the formation of the first popular Ministries in eleven provinces in India. During the same period professional social work began to be recognised with the starting of the Sir Dorabji Tata Graduate School of Social Work in the year 1936. It was sought to develop specific techniques in social work based on the scientific understanding of personal and social problems. As such it required not only personal sacrifice of the worker and religious devotion, but specific skills based on an understanding of human personality and social processes.

The new profession generally covers the following fields of social work: Community Welfare Services; Family, Child and Youth Welfare Services; Public Welfare Administration; Services for the maladjusted and handicapped groups; Social Defence and Correctional Administration; Services for Emergency Relief and Rehabilitation; Social Legislation and Social Action; Social Research; Training in Social Work.

The attitude of the Indian Government towards State responsibility for social welfare is reflected in Part IV of the Constitution which lays down the "Directive Principles of State Policy", as follows:—

"The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic, and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life."

The legal base for governmental action in social welfare matters rests on laws and ordinances enacted by the Central Government, the State governments and the municipalities and local bodies. The Union list, the State list and the concurrent list in the Constitution lay down those spheres of social legislation which are common and those which are different in regard to the Union and State powers.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION

Social legislation on an All India scale dates back to 1843 when the first law abolishing slavery was passed. The earlier laws sought to reform the evil social practices existing at the time, practices such as *Sati*, infanticide, and child marriage. Later, social legislation began to assume a more positive and constructive role. Laws for better working conditions in factories, laws providing maternity benefits, for the abolition of traffic in women and children, and laws for the protection and care of destitute and delinquent children have all received attention in the first half of this century.

The post-independence years have seen an unprecedented increase in social legislation. Among the laws framed by the Government have been laws stipulating the Employees' State Insurance, Provident Fund for Industrial workers, a more comprehensive and liberal Factories Act (1948), the Minimum Wages Act, the Hindu Code Bill, etc.

In India, the Central Government does not have a special ministry or department for social welfare. The Ministries of Health, Education, Labour and Agriculture undertake several important social services. A special Ministry for Relief and Rehabilitation was established in 1947 to cope with the emergency situation arising from the partition of the country and the consequent immigration of displaced persons. In addition, other departments like the Ministry of Defence and the Railways maintain separate sections for the welfare of the employees and their families.

Yet another special department is that of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes(under the direction of a Commissioner) which is attached to the Home Ministry and functions under the President.

A Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by the Government of India and was entrusted with the over-all assessment of resources and planning for economic and social welfare. Chapter 18 of the Planning Commission Report outlines an approach to matters of social welfare in India.

The State governments likewise entrust welfare work to the Ministries for Education, Health, Labour, Home and Rehabilitation.

The need for State interest and social action in the following spheres is apparent: Sponsoring progressive social legislation; Presenting model programmes; Collecting and distributing resources; Supporting research work; and Creating a suitable machinery for co-ordination of social services on a country-wide basis.

There is no system of giving cash relief in India that corresponds to the programmes of Public Assistance of various countries.

The Employees' State Insurance Act when fully implemented will benefit the three million industrial workers in the country in the matter of injury, ill-health, etc.

Matters regarding Health Services have been covered in detail by the Bhore Committee Report, those concerning Labour are dealt with under a separate section in this book.

The question of traffic in women and children has received the attention of the Government but in the absence of adequate rehabilitation services, an abolitionist policy has not been followed on a country-wide basis. Some of the larger cities leave programmes dealing with prostitution to private agencies. Those co-operating with the Government in this work are given government grants-in-aid. The work of the Vigilance Association of Madras is an example of the co-operative effort of Government and voluntary agencies. This problem was highlighted by the plight of displaced persons following the riots in 1947. The Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation initiated programmes for the rescue and rehabilitation of abducted women.

Minimum standards for conditions in prisons are not laid down for the country as a whole. Standards vary from State to State. A plea for a Uniform Manual for all the States has been made to the Planning Commission.

The Ministry of Education of the Central Government has recently sought to formulate a co-ordinated programme to tackle juvenile delinquency. The plan is to include Juvenile Courts, Remand Homes, Schools and a probation and parole system. The scheme envisages the passing of a Model Children's Act and a pilot project financed by the Centre for Delhi area which would eventually be followed by the States.

An All India Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Crime was established in 1950 with Lucknow as its headquarters.

A pilot scheme of Adult Education is already under way in Delhi. Special permanent staff has been recruited and trained for the purpose.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh is also implementing a special scheme of social education offering a State-wide programme. The Bombay Committee of Social Education has also done valuable work in the field.

Anti-beggary acts have been passed in Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Hyderabad, Cochin, West Bengal, Mysore, Madhya Pradesh, and the Punjab. Institutional care for beggars is provided in a few of the States to a very meagre extent.

The Government of India are keenly aware of the special difficulties and problems of the 25 million tribal people in India. In accordance with the Constitution, a Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been appointed by the President. The President is empowered to appoint a commission to report on the administration of Scheduled Areas and the welfare of Scheduled Tribes. For an interim period of ten years special reservations in the legislature and the services have been made for members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. An expert committee of the Indian Conference of Social Work has published a memorandum recently making several recommendations on Tribal Welfare.

Rural reconstruction work has been entrusted to the State governments. Notable among these projects is the U.P. Government rural development programme in Etawah and another in Sholapur in Bombay State. A rural Firka Development project is under way in Madras. The Governments of Assam and Bombay have also implemented rural reconstruction schemes.

The Central Government Ministry of Education has recently opened a Rural Janata College near Delhi; this is an experiment in acquainting rural workers with newer techniques and methods of work in consonance with the particular local setting. The Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust has set up a country-wide network of women and child welfare centres in the rural areas. They had in 1950, 18 training centres, 57 medical centres and 200 rural welfare centres.

In the absence of a central ministry or department of social welfare, there is no Central Government body which undertakes research or is in an authoritative position to furnish accurate and consolidated information on the extent of social services provided in the country. The body that seeks to fulfil this need is the Indian Conference of Social Work.

The following tables quoted from "An Essay on National Income and Expenditure in India" by Dr. B. Natarajan, Economic Adviser and Jt. Secretary to the Government of Madras illustrates the budgetary provisions in Part A States in regard to social services:

State	1938-39 Amount (000)	1938-39 Per cent to Total	1938-39 Per Capita	1949-50 Amount (000)	1949-50 Per cent to Total	1949-50 Per Capita	Increase in No. of times: Amount	Increase in No. of times: Per Capita
			Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.		
Madras	3,86,89	24·03	0 13 0	12,93.12	23·23	2 6 5	3·36	2·06
Bombay	2,63,51	20·59	1 4 7	12,96,36	24·74	5 9 4	4·92	4·34
Madhya Pradesh	76,82	16·31	0 7 6	3,79,90	20·21	2 1 5	4·95	4·46
Uttar Pradesh	2,69,35	21·04	0 8 0	10,17,92	18·31	1 11 5	3·78	3·43
Bihar	1,05,82	21·48	0 4 9	3,17,80	16·57	0 12 11	3·00	3·56
Assam	59,41	19·84	0 9 6	1,98,36	20·83	1 12 9	3·34	3·03
Orissa	36,55	20·19	0 6 10	1,38,63	15·82	1 7 5	3·79	3·43
Punjab	2,34,30	20·18	0 14 0	2,56,57	11·20	2 3 7	1·10	2·54
West Bengal	2,51,74	19·72	0 7 1	7,26,57	22·06	3 6 10	2·89	7·74
TOTAL	16,84,39	20·92	0 9 9	56,25,23	20·40	2 4 4	3·34	3·73

Expenditure allocated to social service under the First Five Year National Plan is 17 per cent of the total provision for the plan, as shown below (figures in lakhs):

Central Govt.	Part A States	Part B States	Part C States	Total
54,24	160,25	28,70	10,89	254,08

VOLUNTARY SOCIAL WORK

The groups of voluntary social work in India largely fall under the following heads: State Administrators and officials; Trained or Professional social workers; Missionaries; The Gandhian social workers; and Voluntary social workers belonging to the various private agencies.

Of these the religious believe in the traditional form of charity, the Missionaries in institutionalised social work, the Gandhian in the 14-point constructive programme, and the other voluntary workers in secular service on humanitarian grounds.

The group of professionally trained social workers is small though more compact. This group consists of some 400 alumni and teachers of the four post-graduate schools of social work in India, *viz.*, The Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay, Delhi University School of Social Work, the Faculty of Social Work of the M. S. University of Baroda and the section on Social Sciences in Shri Kashi Vidyapeeth, Banaras. In the last mentioned institute the medium of instruction is Hindi.

The establishment of the Indian Conference of Social Work at a meeting of over 450 social workers assembled in Bombay in November 1947 marks a significant development in the field of social work in India. The Conference undertakes and promotes the study of social problems and endeavours to bring about co-operation, collaboration and co-ordination amongst social service agencies in India and abroad.

Other social service bodies working on an All India level are mentioned below:—

CHILD WELFARE

Balkan-ji-Bari ('Gulistan', Khar, Bombay 21); Society for the Protection of Children in India (2-B, Camac Street, Calcutta).

YOUTH WELFARE

Y.M.C.A. (5, Russel Street, Calcutta); Y.W.C.A. (37, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U. P.); Bharat Scouts and Guides Association (Regal Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi).

WOMEN'S AND FAMILY WELFARE

All India Women's Conference (41, Queen's Barracks, Foreshore Road, Fort, Bombay 1); Family Planning Association of India (Morarji Mansion, Darabsha Road, Bombay 26); National Council of Women in India (C/o Mrs. Sarladevi Sarabhai, 'Retreat', P.O. Shahibaug, Ahmedabad).

HEALTH

Tuberculosis Association of India (20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi); Indian Red Cross Society (20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi 2); All India Cancer Prevention Society Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay).

REHABILITATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

Convention of the Teachers of the Deaf in India (50, Bondel Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta); All India Light House for the Blind (89, Elliot Road, Calcutta); National Association for the Blind (Victoria Memorial Blind School, Tardeo, Bombay 7).

RURAL WELFARE

Sarva Sewa Sangh (Maganwadi, Wardha M.P.); India Village Service (10, Mall Avenue, Lucknow, U.P.).

GENERAL SOCIAL WELFARE

Servants of India Society (Poona 4); Ramkrishna Missjon (Belur, Dist. Howrah); Gandhi Memorial Fund (C/o Govt. House, New Delhi); Salvation Army (Moreland Road, Bombay 8); Friends' Service Unit (1, Upperwood Street, Calcutta).

RURAL WOMEN'S WELFARE

Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust (Kasturbagram, Indore, Madhya Bharat).

RELIEF AND REHABILITATION

United Council of Relief and Welfare (Govt. House, New Delhi).

SOCIAL EDUCATION

Indian Adult Education Society (7, Faiz Bazar, Delhi); Nai Talimi Sangh (Wardha, M.P.); Jamia Milia (Okhla, Delhi).

WELFARE OF UNDER-PRIVILEGED GROUPS

Harijan Sewak Sangh (Kingsway, Delhi); Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh (Kingsway, Delhi).

SOCIAL DEFENCE

All India Crime Prevention Society (Behari Niwas, Kanpur, U.P.): Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India (Room No. 212, 'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi).

The national organization for the co-ordination of welfare services is the Indian Conference of Social Work located at Dinshaw Wachha Road, Churchgate, Bombay 1.

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

The Government of India have given evidence of their interest in social work by setting up in the Planning Commission a special section for social services. In 1950 the Ministry of Education, Government of India, appointed an All India Social Welfare Advisory Board to give advice on important matters pertaining to social welfare work in the country.

In this connection, the Indian Conference of Social Work, the All India Association for Social and Moral Hygiene and other social work bodies have been unanimously and repeatedly urging upon the Government the need to create a separate Ministry for Public Welfare. It is argued that such a ministry would consolidate the welfare services of the Government now scattered under several portfolios under one, and that it would be more economical and efficient. This demand was also supported by the State Conferences of Social Work held in Madras, Mysore and Bihar.

"National Planning for Social Welfare" was discussed at the Bihar and Madras Conferences. It was also the main theme of the Fifth Annual Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work held in Calcutta in December 1951. In Mysore discussion centred round "family planning".

The first All India Conference for the Blind met in Bombay in January 1952 and formed the National Association for the Blind.

In recent years several International bodies which were hitherto confined mostly to European and American countries have taken active steps to canvass membership in the Eastern countries and to highlight problems of vital interest to the underdeveloped regions.

At the instance of the Indian Conference of Social Work, the International Conference of Social Work is holding its Sixth session at Madras in December 1952. The theme for deliberation is "The Role of Social Service in Raising the Standard of Living". A South-East Asia Regional Office of the International Conference of Social Work has been established in conjunction with the Indian Conference of Social Work in Bombay.

A seminar on Youth Welfare was held in Simla in November 1951 under the joint auspices of the Government of India and the Far Eastern Office of the U.N. Technical Assistance Administration. The Family Planning Association of India organized a Conference on "Family Planning and Population Problems" in Bombay in November-December 1951. The International Organisation of Planned Parenthood is also holding its next session in India in December 1952. The International Union for Child Welfare is arranging a study conference in Bombay in December 1952.

In the field of training in social work, the Government of India set up a committee for standardisation of courses in social work at the post-graduate level. This was followed up by the Indian Conference of Social Work which appointed a Committee representative of the four post-graduate schools of social work mentioned above and a few prominent voluntary workers to recommend courses in social work to suit the needs of the country at different levels, and different settings. This work will be greatly helped by the deliberations of the International Committee of Schools of Social Work which is expected to meet in December 1952 under the presidentship of Dr. Rene Sand of Belgium. The main subject for consideration will be higher training in social work in Asia to suit the needs of the region.

The following institutions already afford training at the post-graduate level:—

1. The Tata Institute of Social Sciences (105-9, Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay).
2. The Delhi School of Social Work (3, University Road, Delhi 8).
3. The Faculty of Social Work (The M.S. University of Baroda, Baroda).
4. The Institute of Social Sciences (Shri Kashi Vidyapeeth, Banaras Cantt., U.P.).

THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

THE last 20 years have seen many changes in the position of Indian women in social, cultural and political spheres. They have come a long way since the early years of the Home Rule Agitation (1914-1917), when first they awakened to a consciousness of their rights. From that day onward there has been no looking back and the movement, gaining momentum with the years, has achieved remarkable results. The measure of success attending the endeavours of women in this country during the last two decades can best be gauged from a study of the rights, social and legal, no less than political, that they have acquired since the movement was launched.

Today the Indian woman is not only represented in almost every field of national activity but is also making her mark in international affairs. A woman—Rajkumari Amrit Kaur—holds the Health portfolio in the Central Cabinet. Another woman has been a provincial Governor and Minister, there are women members in the Indian Parliament and provincial legislatures; women have figured on delegations to U.N. and have represented India on the U.N.E.S.C.O. and the various subordinate organisations of the United Nations. There are women doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects, artists, journalists, business executives and nurses.

Although Indian women hold important posts in various Government Departments, the problem of employment is very acute. Apart from that, the prejudice against women working still persists to a great extent. It would, however, be worth while mentioning that the majority of Indian women work a full day on the land and in the factories. Wages of women working in factories are considerably lower than those of men.

WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

It would not be wrong to say that Indian women have accomplished much more in much less time than the women of the West, and seemingly with much less effort and opposition; the last because of the sympathetic attitude of political leaders and elder statesmen as far back as 1917. It was in that year that the first claim for suffrage for Indian women was made in an address presented to Mr. Montague at the historic All-India Women's Deputation, which waited upon him in Madras on December 18, 1917. The section referring to enfranchisement merits full quotation:—

"Our interests, as one half of the people, are directly affected by the demand in the united (Hindu-Muslim Reform) scheme (I. 3) that 'the Members of the Council should be elected directly by the people on as broad a franchise as possible,' and in the Memorandum (3) that 'the franchise should be broadened and extended directly to the people.' We pray that, when such a franchise is being drawn up, women may be recognized as 'people,' and that it may be worded in such terms as will not disqualify our sex, but allow our women the same opportunities of representation as our men. In agreeing with the demand of the abovementioned Memorandum that a full measure of Local Self-Government should be immediately granted, we request that it shall include the representation of our women, a policy that has been admittedly successful for the past twenty years in Local Self-Government elsewhere in the British Empire. The precedent for including women in modern Indian political life has been a marked feature of the Indian National Congress, in which, since its inception, women have voted and been delegates and speakers, and which, this year finds its climax in the election of a woman as its President. Thus the voice of India approves of its women being considered responsible and acknowledged citizens; and we urgently claim that, in the drawing up of all provisions regarding representation, our sex shall not be made a disqualification for the exercise of the franchise or for service in public life."

The year 1918 was devoted to converting the Government forces to the justice and expediency of Indian Woman Suffrage, but this proved a more difficult matter. It was a disappointment first, that, though the Secretary of State had given a sympathetic reply to the All-India Women's Deputation, yet when the Scheme of Reforms, drawn up by him and Lord Chelmsford was published, no mention of women was made though the widening of the electorate was one of the reforms suggested. When the Southborough Franchise Committee was formed to investigate the suggestions regarding the franchise in this Scheme, the women suffragists took every means to bring to the notice of the Committee all the evidence which pointed to the need for, and the country's support of, the inclusion of women in the new franchise.

FRANCHISE GRANTED

After the introduction of the Government of India Bill into Parliament in July 1919, a number of Indian deputations proceeded to London to give evidence before the Joint Select Committee of Members of both Houses of Parliament which had been appointed to place the Reforms on a workable basis. Mrs. Annie Besant, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Miss Herabai Tata were heard by the Committee in support of the extension of the franchise to women in India.

The House of Commons decided that the question was one for Indians to answer for themselves and while retaining the sex disqualification in the Reform Bill they framed the Electoral Rules in such terms that if any Provincial Legislative Council should approve by a resolution in favour of women's franchise, women should be put on the electoral register of that Province. This was the only provision regarding franchise matters which might be changed before a 10 years' time limit. Until after that period women were ineligible for election to Legislative Councils.

Madras led the way in the matter of women's franchise and under the operative provision of the Government of India Act, women were enfranchised. Other provinces followed suit, and by the time of the inquiry by the Simon Commission seven out of the nine provinces had acquired the right. And the women justified the confidence placed in them by sponsoring and successfully carrying through many measures of uplift and reform in regard to the status and influence of women.

Though the Municipal franchise was granted to the women in the Bombay and Madras States over sixteen years ago it was so limited in numbers that it did not make any large impact on women's consciousness, and indeed no protest was made when it was suddenly withdrawn from Madras women some years later.

A unique step has been taken in Bombay city with the adoption of adult franchise. All women, above the age of 21, are qualified to vote for the Bombay Corporation. In other Municipalities in that State too, women exercise their vote intelligently. Since 1922 scores of women have become Municipal Councillors and members of Local Boards. Their appointment has chiefly been by nomination but there have been notable instances of seats won by election in open contest with men, such as the election of all the four women who first entered the contest for seats in the Bombay Corporation, or the one in which the single woman contestant in the Municipal elections in Lucknow secured the largest poll of any of the candidates. Many important local reforms have been secured by this large band of women councillors, and every year sees a greater number of women serving on these local Councils and Boards.

Both evidence and result of the awakening among Indian women are to be found in nearly half a dozen legislative measures sponsored by women legislators, notably in the Bombay Assembly, calculated to confer greater rights and freedom on women.

The right of divorce which was unknown to Hindu Law has been secured under certain conditions. In Bombay, antipolygamy and divorce laws have been placed on the Statute Book.

Now that the new Constitution has come into force women have the same voting rights for the various legislatures as men have. In the first general elections in 1952 women voters played a big part in settling the final issue in many contests in the urban areas.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

It was the Home Rule agitation in the years 1914-17 which first made women conscious of their own rights. The internment of one of their own sex, Dr. Besant, stimulated political activity and political self-consciousness amongst women to a very great extent. The moment for giving public expression to their feelings came when the Secretary of State for India arrived in India in 1917 to investigate and study Indian affairs at first-hand.

Indian women have in the past ventilated their grievances and demands through their many organisations. Even today these are the official organs of the voice of India's women. The All-India Women's Conference is still the principal body claiming a membership of about 27,000 with 40 branches and 164 constituent branches.

The All-India Women's Conference came into existence, as a result of the initiative taken by Mrs. Margaret Cousins, towards the end of 1926, the first session of the conference being held at Poona in the first week of January, 1927. In the beginning it was inclined to concentrate its attention on the basic question of women's education. The resolutions passed at the first conference were almost wholly devoted to the different aspects of women's education, the only exception being a resolution condemning child marriage and supporting Sir H. S. Gour's Age of Consent Bill. Even this subject was touched upon only because it was felt that early marriages were a very serious impediment in the progress of girls' education.

Such a narrow programme could not, however, be expected to satisfy the leaders of the women's movement for a long time and it was not surprising that at the third session the scope of the conference was definitely widened to include social reform. Education of women, raising the age of marriage, removal of untouchability and caste restrictions, rural uplift, and reform of the laws of inheritance as affecting women are some of the more important of the subjects in which the conference has today interested itself.

A satisfactory feature of the women's movement in India has been the spirit of unity and co-operation behind it. A mere glance at the list of presidents of the All-India Women's Conference—which includes the Maharani of Baroda, the Begum of Bhopal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Lady R. Nilkanth, Lady Abdul Qadir, Mrs. Faridoonji, the Maharani of Travancore, Mrs. Cousins, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru, Shrimati Vijayalaxmi Pandit, Shrimati Kamaladevi, Lady Rama Rau and Shrimati Anasuyabai Kale—should suffice to show that the Conference has never been affected by differences of caste, community, race or class.

This organisation, it may be noted, has latterly shown a tendency to move beyond the requirements of sectional plea and strayed into wider

political activity. It is not, however, difficult to explain this development. The women's movement gained considerable impetus by the part played by and the status accorded to, women in the intensive political movement conducted by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress since 1920.

1951 Session

The 1951 session was organised at Bangalore in January 1951, when many problems engaging public attention were touched upon by Mrs. Hannah Sen, in her presidential address. Thus, education, the food problem, the Hindu Code Bill, nationality rights, rehabilitation of refugees, equality of pay for men and women, and women's new political importance resulting from adult franchise were among the subjects discussed by her.

"Indeed, the conference fully realizes that the days of agitation are not over, and that women cannot rest on their oars, as long as any vestige of discrimination exists," Mrs. Sen observed commenting on the Hindu Code Bill now before Parliament. Outlining women's views on the measure, she said: "In so far as it enforces monogamy, recognises the inheritance rights of the daughter, gives the mother an effective say in the adoption of a child, and concedes her claim to be the natural guardian of her children, and replaces the woman's limited estate by one of absolute control over her property, the Hindu Code Bill has become a document of vital concern to modern India. Some surprise has been expressed at the support given by the conference to this rather defective piece of legislation. If the women are behind it, it is not because it meets all their demands, but because they believe that half a loaf is better than none, and that each new reform can serve as a stepping-stone to another."

Equally forthright was the observation she made on nationality rights of married women. She emphasised that the Government while drafting the India Citizenship Bill should see that there was no distinction based on sex, and that neither marriage nor dissolution affected the nationality of the parties concerned.

RESOLUTIONS

The session passed a number of resolutions. The more important ones are given below:—

"This Conference deplores the hardship caused to small and middle income group families by large retrenchment of lower-grade Government employees without making provision for their absorption in suitable alternative jobs. It therefore urges the Government that economy in the administration should be effected by retrenching or scaling down the salaries of high-grade jobs."

"This Conference urges on the Central Government the necessity for introducing a suitable and uniform standard of weights and measures throughout the country so as to facilitate trade and minimise malpractices."

"This Conference views with great anxiety the deterioration of the food position in India, which has caused the recent 25 per cent cut in cereal rations. It believes that the Government should reconsider the whole of the question from the following angles:—*a*) Procurement, *b*) Storage, *c*) Distribution, and *d*) Rationing, and should adopt a uniform central policy which will force surplus areas to deliver foodgrains to a central agency, and thus assure equal distribution of foodgrains to all parts of the country.

"It urges Government to take stronger measures in suppressing black-marketeers and hoarders of grain, and to punish more severely those guilty of such anti-social practices.

"This Conference, recognising the enormity of the tasks of educating millions of women newly enfranchised under the adult suffrage scheme calls upon its members to make a special effort to organise an effective campaign for this purpose before the general elections, so as to impress upon women voters the need to exercise their vote judiciously. The Conference directs its branches to initiate propaganda and frame comprehensive questionnaires, incorporating the principles for which it has stood, to be used by the electorate to determine which of the candidates is most deserving of support. It also urges its branches to encourage qualified women to stand for election and demand that political parties include a fair proportion of women as candidates in the list."

"This Conference has always stood for the principles of social justice, equal rights and opportunities for all without distinction of caste, creed or sex. It views with grave concern the growth of reaction in social matters, and requests the Government, in conformity with the principles accepted in the Constitution, to take steps to frame a national civil code. However, as an interim measure to ameliorate the hardship of women under the existing Hindu Law, it calls upon all women's organisations to support the principles underlying the Hindu Code Bill, and to resist any retrogressive amendment to it, which will perpetuate the existing inequalities in regard to the rights of women in marriage, inheritance, guardianship and the adoption of children under the Hindu Law."

"This Conference requests the Central Government to start:—(*a*) research centres for cancer and an anti-cancer campaign on the lines of Tuberculosis, Leprosy and Malaria, etc. campaigns, and calls upon all social welfare agencies and the Government to start education propaganda in regard to prevention and early diagnosis of cancer, (*b*) this Conference resolves to participate in the World Cancer Day on the 2nd Sunday in April 1951 and in succeeding years, sponsored by the World Health Organisation."

The conference also unanimously adopted resolutions relating to world peace and family planning.

In the resolution on world peace, the delegates reaffirmed their belief that war was no solution for a settlement of international disputes, and that world conflicts could be avoided by following the path of negotiation. The conference supported all such efforts made by India and Asian countries to avert war.

In order to achieve this end, the conference recommended (1) progressive reduction of arms leading to total disarmament; (2) total elimination of all social, political and racial factors which discriminate against individuals and nations; (3) banning of atomic weapons and the use of mass education to bring about international understanding.

The second resolution, which was also unanimously passed, referred to family planning.

The resolution *inter alia* stated that the conference was of the opinion that the Central and State Governments should accept the principle of family planning in the interests of national economy and the health of women and children, and encourage study and research in birth control.

The conference, therefore, urged Government and Municipal health services to provide clinics for this purpose. The study of family planning in towns and villages was also urged.

Amendments proposed to the constitution of the All-India Women's Conference with a view to making its work more effective were also discussed. No final decisions on this point were reached at the end of the session.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

The National Council of Women in India was established in 1925. The idea of such an organisation was conceived by a kindly English friend—Lady Aberdeen—the President of the I.C.W. at that time who first suggested to Lady Dorab Tata who happened to be in London at the time. She felt the necessity of establishing an All India Organisation to promote the general welfare of women and children and undertake all humanitarian activities so Lady Tata called a meeting of Indian women living in London. Among those who attended this meeting was Miss Cornelia Sorabjee who was mainly responsible for drafting the first resolution for the formation of the N.C.W.I. This resolution was adopted in 1924 and it was proposed to affiliate the existing women's organisations in various provinces to the main body.

The main aims of this body were the strengthening and co-ordinating of women's activities by federating the various associations working for the improvement of the position of women, and for social progress and for the material and moral advancement of women.

It was recognised by the I.C.W at its meeting held in Washington in 1925 and a provisional Draft Constitution was ready by 1926 with Bombay as the head-quarters for the first biennial period.

Its main objects can be summarised as follows:—To associate women of all communities in India for the promotion of the social, civic, moral and educational welfare of women and children; To co-ordinate, both nationally and locally, organisations in harmony with these purposes; To work for the removal of all disabilities of women, whether legal, economic or social and to promote such conditions of life as will ensure to every child, an opportunity for full and free development; To form a link with National Councils of Women in other countries through the International Council of Women.

The past records of N.C.W.I. and its State Councils reveal the enormous sphere of its activities in social work. Free primary education, medical examination of children, child and adolescent delinquency, brothels, film censorship, condition of labouring women in factories and mines, maternity benefits, creches and nursery schools, women's franchise, age of consent, the many legal disabilities of women—these were only some of the problems which have been dealt with by our Council workers.

During the trouble at Noakhali, it called a meeting of all women's association in Bombay and formed the Bombay Women's distress rehabilitation committee. It collected Rs. 60,000 out of which certain sums of money were sent to Bihar, Bengal and Punjab for relief work. Warm clothing, protective foods and medicines were given to thousands of refugees in camps at Delhi and Kurukshetra.

President, Sarladevi Sarabhai; *Hony. Vice-Presidents*, H.H. Maharani Chimnabai Gaikwar of Baroda, H.H. Maharani Setu Parvati Bai of Travancore, Mrs. Maneklal Premchand (*Bombay*), Lady Rachel Ezra (*Calcutta*), Lady Profima Mitter (*Calcutta*); *Vice-Presidents*, Keron Bose (*Calcutta*), Leah Jhirad (*Bombay*), N. B. Shome (*Calcutta*), S. B. Dass (*Cuttack*), N. Nayak (*Cuttack*).

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman, Man Mohini Sahgal (*New Delhi*), *Vice-Chairmen*, Lady Elizabeth Russel (*New Delhi*), G. C. Chatterjee (*New Delhi*).

Hony. General Secretary, Tara Ali Baig (*New Delhi*); *Hony. Jt. Secretary*, Janak Nanda (*New Delhi*); *Hony. Regional Secretary*, Anima Bose (*Meerut*).

The following are the Standing Sectional Committees by means of which the work of the Council is being carried out: Child Welfare (*Leah Jhirad*), Education (*Urmila Johri*), Entertainments (*Om Lata Bahadur*), Food, Nutrition (*Samson*), Housing (*D. L. Mazumdar*), Press, Bulletin (*Leelabai Phatke*), Relief, Rehabilitation (*S. Nirula*), Trades and Professions (*S. Chopra*), Village Welfare (*V. Acharaya*), Health, Hygiene (*Krishna Sethi*), Cinema, Broadcasting (*Mary Mathai*), Legislation (*Avi J. Kama*).

A Conference of all affiliated societies and provincial Councils is held biennially.

The following societies are affiliated to the National Council: National Y.W.C.A., Trained Nurses Association of India, All India Girl Guides Association, Association of Moral and Social Hygiene.

The following are the affiliated State Councils and Branches: Bombay Presidency Council of Women, Bengal Presidency Council of Women, Delhi Provincial Council of Women, Bihar Provincial Council of Women, Orissa Council of Women, N.C.W.I., Jamshedpur, N.C.W.I., Nagpur, N.C.W.I., Allahabad (U.P.), N.C.W.I., Trivandrum (Travancore), N.C.W.I., Lucknow, Simla Council of Women, Assam Provincial Mahila Samity, Rajasthan Council of Women, Jaipur.

In 1951 November the N.C.W.I. celebrated its Silver Jubilee.

Part of the Jubilee celebrations was a remarkable photographic exhibition. It displayed the wide range of activities in which the women of India have been taking part in the 1st half of the 20th Century.

At the meeting of the Governing Body during the celebrations the following resolutions were passed among others: Resolved that the N.C.W.I. considers it is of primary importance to educate voters in the necessity of exercising their right of vote in order to protect Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution. The enormous voting strength should support only such candidates as will stand for progressive legislation.

Resolved that the N.C.W.I. must be vigilant in ensuring that the Electoral Rolls are properly made out and kept up-to-date.

The N.C.W.I. recognises the urgent necessity of Family Planning and urges the State Councils and affiliated bodies to educate men and women in the principles of family planning.

The N.C.W.I. regrets the fate the Hindu Code Bill met at the hands of the legislators, and feels that in one secular state it is imperative that a uniform civil code be adopted for all citizens.

Bengal Presidency Council of Women

The Calcutta League of Women Workers was renamed the Bengal Presidency Council of Women in 1925 at the instance of Miss Cornelia Sorabjee.

One of its first constructive works was the arrangement of ladies' seats in Calcutta tram cars in 1926. Members took an interest in subjects like labour conditions, women's legal status, comforts and needs of women, Haj Pilgrims in the steamers, homes of guilty pit boys, night schools, follow up of released juvenile offenders through play centres formed for them, appointment of women magistrates in children's courts, visits to reformatory schools, introduction of compulsory health examination of school children, visits to jails, investigation of living conditions of political women prisoners, appointment of a member of the Council of Film Censor Board.

Other activities have been the formation of all Bengal Women's Union to promote the Immoral Traffic Amendment Bill, formation of a Nurses' Hostel and Club, establishment of a leper home, infant welfare work, after care of Ranchi patients, mother craft among Purdah women.

By constant pressure the Council had a vagrants' home opened and creches started for the women workers of the jute mills and the local mines. It also persuaded the Government to start a women's police force.

The Council has raised funds from time to time for such causes as Dufferin Hospital, Safety First, Polish Relief, Kasturba Gandhi Fund, Sind Refugee Fund, etc.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council

In Bombay city there are at the moment over 80 organisations working for the betterment of women and children and the women of this city have been foremost in every movement social, political and cultural.

Bombay's oldest organisation is the Bombay Presidency Women's Council started in 1919 under the presidentship of Lady Willingdon. It is among the pioneer organisations in India possibly the very first, and has grown and expanded greatly since its inception. Its original aims and objects to centralise all social and philanthropic work throughout the province have not been forgotten and today the Council has 31 local bodies affiliated to it and branches at Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum.

Creche work in mills was the first problem which was tackled followed by infant and maternity welfare. The Council played a leading part in the revision of factory laws, maternity benefit, housing conditions of workers living in chawls, regulation of wage payments, better conditions for *bidi* workers. The Council also submitted a memorandum to the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the conditions of working women.

Through its Parliamentary Sub-Committee the Council does propaganda for social legislation and in the past two years has been very active in the discussions on The Hindu Code Bill, the Bill to regulate and validate Marriages between various castes and sub-castes, the Bill to further amend the Child Restraint Act, 1929, the Bill to restrain the Custom of Offering and Taking of Dowry in Marriages, Bills to amend the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code, the Bill to abolish the matriculation examination, and the Bill to prohibit Excommunication in the Province of Bombay.

It was the B. P. W. C. which initiated the agitation for controlling beggary 21 years ago and propaganda from then to this day has resulted in the legislation which came into force in March 1946.

Rescue Home

One of the most important activities of the Council is the Rescue Home for Indian Women at Umerkhadi where hundreds of girls have found shelter. Provision is made in the Home for medical treatment, and facilities for education and vocational training are afforded. Government have recognised the importance of this work and have provided accommodation for the institution; a nominal grant for its upkeep is also being given.

Matunga Labour Camp

The Council's Labour Sub-Committee has been doing a considerable amount of social work in a labour camp in the north of Bombay. The Council runs a dispensary and conducts sewing and literacy classes for the women in the camp. The workers of the camp have been persuaded to form a co-operative society through the Committee's efforts.

Children's Holiday Library

Another important activity of the Council has been the running of a holiday library for children for the last four years. This effort has been very successful, the average daily attendance at the library being 800. The Council has approached the Government of Bombay with a request to put the holiday library on a permanent basis.

The Literacy Sub-Committee of the Council has for several years been conducting literacy classes, while the Health Sub-Committee has been helping the Municipality in maintaining sanitation in markets and other public places.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council is affiliated to the National Council of Women in India which in turn is affiliated to the International Council of Women. It has five branches: Poona, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ahmedabad.

President, Lilavati Munshi.

Hon. Gen. Secy., Sehra Oomrigar.

Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union

This Union was formed in 1915, in order that women graduates might have facilities to express their concerted opinion on questions affecting them. During its 35 years' existence, the Union has been a useful link between the Government and other bodies like the University, Corporation, etc.

Besides academic activities, the Union has done useful social work. Thus, during the influenza epidemic which swept the country in 1918, members made house-to-house visits. It also played a prominent part in propaganda for the Child Marriages Prevention Act about 20 years ago. Agitation by the Union for improvement of conditions relating to women working in factories bore fruit in the appointment of a factory inspectress, for the first time about 30 years ago.

Similarly, the Union was partly responsible for securing for women the right to be members of the Corporation. Among the earliest women nominated to the Corporation were Mrs. John McKenzie and Dr. (Mrs.) Malinibai Sukthankar. Extension of the municipal franchise to women did not have to wait long thereafter.

The Union turned its attention to the problem of social vice as far back as 1918, when a sensation was caused by the murder of a woman by the keeper of a brothel for her refusal to obey him. The Union, along with other women's organisations studied the question of prostitution in Bombay and pressed for an official inquiry. A memorial was addressed to the Government, with the result that a Prostitution Commission was appointed. For the first time in the history of India two women were appointed to serve on the committee, both being members of the Union, *viz.*, Dr. Elizabeth Turner Watts, Medical Officer in charge of the Cama and Albless Hospitals and Dr. Jerbanoo Mistri.

The Union was active in the agitation for the expansion of medical facilities for poorer women. Much valuable work was performed by the Medical Sub-Committee whose work was largely responsible for the Infant Welfare Exhibition held in Bombay in 1920. This Exhibition was the seed from which germinated the Infant Welfare Society in Bombay, which has ever since its inception been playing an educative role, specially among women of the labouring classes.

The value attached to the Union on educational matters is shown by the fact that reference was made to it in the matter of the Poona, Karnatak and Gujarat University Bills. The Union's suggestion for grant of better facilities to women students, by provision of hostels, with a woman graduate as warden, has been accepted by Poona University. Similarly, the establishment of a Home Economics Department is under the consideration by these Universities.

A question which aroused widespread interest in 1950 among women medical practitioners was the proposal to convert the Lady Hardinge Medical College into a co-educational institution. The Union lent its support to the agitation conducted by the Association of Medical Women in India against the proposal as it violated the terms of the trust deed. The demand of the Bombay Branch of that Association for the appointment of a woman Director of Public Health was also supported by the Union.

Delhi Council of Women

This Council has been active since 1928-29 and has done very commendable work by activities such as Women Jail visiting, Hospital visiting, Visiting of Orphanages and Ashrams.

A Sub-Committee carried on the work of the Education Section of the All India Education Conference.

In 1948 village medical relief was started. The Council provided medicines, and an honorary lady doctor with voluntary workers visited villages.

Nagpur Council of Women

The Nagpur Council has been functioning since 1939. Problems in which it has been specially interested are orphanages, children and nutrition, social hygiene, mother craft, beggars. The members have a building for a village hospital.

Orissa Council of Women

The Council was started in Patna in 1925 by Miss Sorabji. Some of its main activities have been jail work, hospital work, work parties, child welfare. The branch raised substantial money in 1934 to help the victims of the Bihar earthquake.

University Women's Federation

The Federation of University Women in India was inaugurated on July 24, 1920, in Calcutta. Mrs. P. Chaudheri and Miss Cornelia Sorabji were the first Indians to be President and Secretary respectively. Seven years after its establishment, the first annual report was published. There were five affiliating branches, *viz.*, (1) Association of British University Women in India founded in 1913; (2) Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union, founded in 1915; (3) Kodaikanal Branch, founded in 1921, and composed chiefly of American women graduates doing missionary work in South India; (4) The Bengal Branch, founded in 1921 in Calcutta; (5) Madras Women Graduates' Union.

Membership of the Kodaikanal Branch was thrown open by Dr. Eleanor McDougall, its President from 1927 to 1930 to "women of any University from any land." The chief activity of the branch was to give scholarships to maintain a deserving Indian student in a foreign country.

The Bengal Branch of the Federation was fortunate in having Miss Cornelia Sorabji, B.C.L. (Oxon.), one of India's most brilliant women, and one who was responsible for the establishment of the Federation on a sound basis.

The Madras Women Graduates' Union had various activities, *viz.*, Literary Circle, Social Service Circle, slum clearance, collection of funds for the Seva Sadan and, last but not least, "A Loan Scholarship Fund." From this a sum of Rs. 150 was given to a deserving student.

For the period 1938-1948 there was an average of 75 members.

Bombay became the headquarters of the Federation in August 1929. In the following year, at the request of the High Commissioner for India in London, copies of Reports of the Federation were sent there for distribution and publicity. Official recognition was accorded to the Union in August 1949, when a delegation consisting of Mrs. Pilloo Jungalvala (née Nanavatty), Miss M. Chandy, Icthyologist, Central Government, Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, and Mrs. J. D. Fosqué, met Dr. Humayun Kabir, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education. Recognition was made conditional on the Union reorganising itself on an all-India basis, and being truly representative of Indian university women. Shortly thereafter, the Executive of the Federation forwarded to the Ministry of External Affairs, through the Ministry of Education, applications from Indian university women for key posts in the United Nations Secretariat.

A campaign was started by the Executive of the F.U.W.I. for the formation of branches in the various States. At present, branches exist in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Lucknow, Madras, Bangalore, Nagpur and Poona. The headquarters are at Bombay.

The first conference of the F.U.W.I. was held at Bangalore in January 1951, when the new constitution was accepted. Mrs. Rama Rau was appointed President of the Federation, and Dr. (Miss) K. G. Hewat, Vice-President. The Hindu Code Bill was discussed and the following resolutions and suggestions were passed at the conference.

"Resolved that this meeting of the F.U.W.I. deplores the conditions in which working girls in the cities live, and demand that employers be urged to provide decent living conditions and hostel arrangements for women employees."

"The conference suggests that studies be carried on to investigate what measures are needed to give social security to the middle classes."

"Resolved that realising the great need in India for women doctors, this meeting of the F.U.W.I. deplores the admission of men students to the Lady Hardinge Medical College, a college primarily designed to train women doctors. The need for better qualified women doctors is recognised and for this purpose it is suggested that the college should be staffed by competent men and women doctors."

Y.W.C.A.

Prominent among institutions catering for women's welfare, specially in large cities, is the Y.W.C.A., which has considerably enlarged its original scope of activities when it provided, under attractive conditions, shelter and accommodation for young working women of diverse faiths.

The Y.W.C.A. in Bombay is now seventy-six years old, having been founded in 1875 by Miss H. Butt, a missionary who came to the city a year before. The branch set up in Bombay was the fore-runner of many other branches, which were organized through the zeal and activity of the Hon. Miss Emily Kinnaird. In 1896 the National Association of the Y.W.C.A. in India, was put on a par with the world's Y.W.C.A. The headquarters were at Calcutta. The first National General Secretary an American named Miss Agnes Hill was appointed in 1897.

The Y.W.C.A. steadily grew in strength and popularity. It owes not a little of its phenomenal success to its international affiliations and its complete freedom from the faintest suspicion of communalism. To it belongs the credit for the formation of the first Girl Guide Company in India, under the leadership and guidance of Miss Iris Wingate. The movement expanded to such an extent that a national Girl Guide Association was established, when the Y.W.C.A. withdrew from direct control. Though the Association is no longer associated with the administration and organisation of the Girl Guide movement, it, nevertheless, maintains active contact with it.

In keeping with its policy of service to young girls and enlargement of the scope of its activities, the Association has been conducting a commercial school and an employment bureau. Besides, cooking, needlework, music, dancing and Hindi classes are held. Talks on various subjects of current interest are also given. There is also a well organised Games Club, where physical instruction is imparted. One of the Y.W.C.A.'s less well-known but extremely helpful spheres of work is the activity known as travellers' aid. There is no organised department as such to attend to this work, but the staff co-operates in the provision of help to women and girls travelling alone. Thus, girls are met and seen off.

Another very old organisation in Bombay is the National Indian Association which devotes its energies to promoting higher education among women. Other old organisations doing good work include the Seva Sadan, the Bhagini Samaj, the Gujarati Stree Mandal and the Bhatia Stree Mandal.

KASTURBA FUND

The work in connection with the emancipation of Indian womanhood and the improvement of the lot of Indian women, particularly in rural areas, obtained an enormous stimulus in 1944-45, thanks to the Kasturba Memorial Fund created for the commemoration of Mrs. Gandhi who died under detention in February 1944. At Mahatma Gandhi's request the trustees of the fund used the money for the establishment of a countrywide organisation to improve the lot of Indian women, especially in villages. Attempts have been made to provide opportunities for Indian women to secure education, acquire knowledge of basic sanitary and hygienic lines and to become alive to their social and political rights. An essential part of the plan is to equip rural areas with up-to-date maternity hospitals and clinics. In order to fulfil this ambitious project a large number of women were trained in special camps so that after adequate equipment they could scatter themselves throughout the length and breadth of the land to carry the message of women's uplift to every corner of rural India. At these training camps instruction was given in first-aid and home nursing, child welfare, village nursing, health visits, rural sanitation, balanced diet and cheap remedies. The object of these training camps was the raising of an army of experts called "Gram Sevikas" (servants of the village).

HINDU LAW REFORM

As the result of increasing consciousness on the part of Indian women of their social and political status, there has in recent years been a move to revise and codify the somewhat vague and contradictory law governing the Hindu home, especially as it affects marriage, divorce, succession to property, etc. In 1937 the Indian Legislature enacted the Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act. This Act, for the first time, gave to Hindu widows a right to claim a share in the husband's property and demand partition. Four years later, the Government of India set up a Committee to overhaul and codify the Hindu Law. This Committee, which is known as the Rau Committee, drafted two bills dealing with Hindu intestate succession and Hindu marriage. When the measures came up for consideration by the two Houses of the Central Legislature, a joint committee of the two Houses recommended the revival of the Rau Committee with a view to the codification of the entire Hindu Law. Consequently the Rau Committee was revived early in 1944. During 1944-45, the Committee made a tour of the country and elicited public opinion on the proposals embodied in the two measures and on the codification of the Hindu Law as a whole. They gathered evidence from leading lawyers and representative organisations of various shades of Hindu opinion on a draft Hindu Code prepared by them.

During the last four years, the Central and the Provincial Legislatures passed various Acts, which aimed at improving the condition of Hindu women. The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act of 1946, legalises marriages between Hindus belonging to the same Gotra or Pravara. The Hindu Married Women's Right to separate residence and maintenance Act of 1946 enables a married Hindu woman to claim from her husband separate residence and maintenance on certain grounds. The Hindu Marriage Validating Act, 1949 removes the caste-barriers from the sphere of marriage and validates even the Pratiloma marriages. The Child Marriage Restraint (Amendment) Act of 1949 raises the marriage age of girls from 14 to 15 years. In the State of Bombay, monogamy is made a rule by the Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriage Act of 1946, and dissolution of marriages by divorce is allowed under certain conditions by the Bombay Hindu Divorce Act of 1947. The Madras Legislature passed the Madras Devadasis (Prevention of Dedication) Act in 1947. This Act puts an end to the unhealthy practice of dedicating Hindu women as 'devadasis' to Hindu deities.

Bombay Hindu Women's Right to Property Act (Extension to Agricultural Land) extends the application of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1938 to agricultural land also. A similar law has been passed in Madras.

The Bombay High Court has laid down that the Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriage Act is consistent with the provisions of the Constitution of India.

CHURCH MISSIONS

Among the Church organizations in India are the following :

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH : Archbishop's House, Woodhouse Road, Bombay 1.

CHURCH OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON : The Metropolitan, Calcutta.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA : The Diocesan Office, Cathedral P.O., Madras 6.

UNITED CHURCH OF NORTHERN INDIA : Inter-Mission Business Office, 364 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND : Scots Kirk, Waudby Road, Bombay.

THE METHODIST CHURCH IN SOUTHERN ASIA : 9, Fyzabad Road, Lucknow.

THE APOSTOLIC CHURCH OF THE INDIES : Archdiocese of the Indies, Ambur, India.

BAPTIST SOCIETIES

The Baptist Missionary Society of Great Britain.—Formed in 1792, largely through the efforts of Dr. Wm. Carey, operates mainly in both Bengals, Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab (India). The Baptist Zenana Mission and the Bible Translation Society have been united with the Society. The staff of the united Mission in India and Pakistan numbers 192 Missionaries and 802 Indian workers. Connected with the Society are 493 Indian Churches, 297 Day and Boarding Schools and 3 Theological Training Colleges. The Church membership at the close of 1948 stood at 31,914 and the Christian community at 75,512. Amongst the non-caste people great progress has been made in recent years, and many of the Churches formed from amongst these peoples are self-supporting.

Special work amongst students is carried on in Calcutta, Dacca, Cuttack, Patna and Delhi where there are hostels for the prosecution of this form of work.

Educational Work ranges from Primary School to Colleges. Serampore College with its Royal Charter granted by His Danish Majesty in 1827, and confirmed by the British Government in the Treaty of Purchase of the Settlement of Serampore in 1845, was placed in 1856 by the College Council at the disposal of the Baptist Missionary Society to become a part of its Missionary educational operations, in Arts and Theology. It was affiliated in 1857 to the newly-formed Calcutta University; reorganised in 1910 on the lines of its original foundation with the appointment of a qualified Theological Staff on an Inter-denominational basis for the granting of Theological Degrees to qualified students of all Churches.

In Arts and Science the College prepares for the Calcutta Examinations.

There is a vernacular institute also at Cuttack for the training of Indian preachers and Bible schools in several centres.

There are 10 purely English Baptist Churches connected with the Society, but English services are carried on in many of the stations. Medical work connected with the Society is carried on in 7 Hospitals. Two large Printing Presses for both English and Vernacular work are conducted at Calcutta and Cuttack. The Secretary of the Mission is the Rev. D. Scott Wells, 44, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, 16.

The Headquarters of the Mission are at 93-95 Gloucester Place, London, W. 1. The total expenditure of the Society for 1947 amounted to £3,37,185 of which £97,298 was expended in India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

The Canadian Baptist Mission.—Was commenced in 1873, and is located in the Telugu and Oriya Country to the north of Madras, in the Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam, Srikakulam and Ganjam Districts. There are 20 stations and 535 out-stations with a staff of 85 missionaries including 8 qualified physicians, and 1,250 Indian workers, with Gospel preaching in 1,659 villages. Organised Churches number 182, communicants 36,000 and adherents 45,000 for the past year. In the Educational department are 415 village day schools, with 19,000 children, 12 boarding schools, 2 High schools, 2 Normal Training schools, a Bible Training School for Women, a Theological Seminary providing in all for 5,850 pupils. There are 6 hospitals, two leper-asylums and an orphanage. Village Evangelisation is the central feature of the Mission, and stress is laid upon the work amongst women and children. *Field Secretary :* The Rev. E. J. Church, B.A., Yellamanchili, Vizag District.

The American Baptist Assam Mission.—Was opened in 1836, and has 11 main stations staffed by about 48 missionaries. There are about 850 native workers, 1,600 organized churches, about 112,700 baptized members, 500 schools of all grades including 4 High, 1 Normal Training, 5 Bible and 9 station schools. There are 4 hospitals and 7 dispensaries which treated about 4,500 in-patients and about 23,200 out-patients yearly. Mission work is carried in 16 languages.

Treasurer :—Miss M. G. Burnham.

Field Secretary :—Rev. A. F. Merrill, Gauhati.

American Baptist Bengal-Orissa Mission.—Commenced in 1836. Area of occupation : Midnapore district of W. Bengal, Balasore District in Orissa and Singhbhum District in Bihar. Work chiefly for Oriya and Santal peoples. *Address :* Kharagpur.

Secretary : Rev. C. C. Roadarmel, 435, Fourth Avenue, Kharagpur (W. Bengal).

The Australian Baptist Foreign Mission.—(Incorporated) Embracing the societies representing the Baptist Churches of the States of the Australian Commonwealth. The field of operations is in East Bengal and Assam. The staff numbers 36 Australian workers. There are 7,126 communicants and a Christian community of 12,874.

Secretary, Field Council : The Rev. F. D. Ison, Mission House, Brisiri, P.O. Hatshibganj, Dist. Mymensingh, E. Bengal, Pakistan.

The Strict Baptist Mission.—Has 19 European Missionaries, and 213 Indian workers in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, Ramnad and Tirunelveli Districts. Communicants number 2,053 ; organised churches 65, Day and Sunday schools 107 with 3,714 pupils.

Secretary : Rev. D. A. Thrower, Kilpauk, Madras. *Treasurer :* Rev. G. F. Champion, Kovilpatti, Southern Rly.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIETIES

The Irish Presbyterian Church Mission.—Operates in Gujarat and Saurashtra with a staff of 38 Missionaries, of whom 18 are Clerical, 11 Educationalists, 5 Doctors and 4 Nurses. The Indian staff numbers 410, of whom 15 are Pastors, 85 Evangelists, 40 Biblewomen, and 270 Teachers. There are 25 Organised Churches, a communicant roll of 4,217, and a Christian Community of 11,527.

In Medical work there are 5 Hospitals including one at Dohad and several Dispensaries, with 4,969 in-patients, 22,846 new cases, and a total attendance of 70,994.

The Mission conducts 3 High Schools, 1 Anglo-Vernacular School, 1 Preparatory School at Parantij and 55 Vernacular schools affording tuition for 6,962 pupils ; also 1 creche, 4 Orphanages, an Industrial School at Borsad, a Teachers' Training College for Women at Borsad, co-operates in a United Divinity College at Baroda, and has a Mission Press at Surat. The Mission has made a speciality of Farm Colonies, of which there are about a score in connection with it, most of them thriving.

The Jungle Tribes Mission with 4 Missionaries is a part of the activities of the above, working in the Panch Mahals Dist. and the former Rewa-Kantha areas, with Farm Colonies attached.

Secretary Miss J. C. Watson, Mission House, Borsad, Kaira Dist.

The United Presbyterian Church of North America.—The Sialkot Mission of this Church was established at Sialkot in the Punjab in 1855. It is now carrying on work in one civil district in India and ten in Pakistan. Its missionaries number 88. Its educational work comprises one Theological Seminary, one Bible Women's Training School, one College, four High Schools, one Industrial school, 7 Middle schools and 70 Primary schools. The enrolment in all schools in 1949 was 10,807. Medical work is carried on through five Hospitals and 7 Dispensaries. The communicant membership of the Church established is 52,496 and the total Christian community 126,507.

General Secretary : Rev. Harris J. Stewart, D.D., American Mission, Gujranwala.

The American Presbyterian Mission.—Operates in four main sections, known as the Punjab (1834), North India (1836), Western India (1870) Missions, and Pakistan (1950) Missions. According to statistics up to date available, the American staff, including women and special-term Missionaries number 229, and the Indian staff about 1,200. There are 32 main stations and 197 out-stations. Organised churches number about 130 of which 40 are entirely self-supporting. There are 26,000 communicants and a total baptised community of about 105,000.

There are three men's colleges including a University College, and interest in Baring College, Batala and in the Isabella Thoburn and Kinnaird Colleges for Women,—students about 3,000. There is one Theological College at Saharanpur with about 35 students on its roll, and interest in Poona and Jabalpur Theological Colleges and Bareilly and Gujranwala (Pakistan) Seminaries ; there are two Training Schools for Village Workers ; fifteen High Schools ; one Industrial School ; six Teachers' Training Schools ; 109 Elementary Schools ; 142 Schools of all grades, —pupils about 17,000.

Medical Work :—Miraj Medical School, and interest in Ludhiana and Vellore Christian Medical Colleges ; nine Hospitals, twenty-one Dispensaries and four Specialty Hospitals.

Evangelistic Work :—270 Sunday Schools, with an average attendance of 6,500 pupils. Contributions for this work, on the part of the national church, amount to about Rs. 55,000.

The Hospital at Miraj, under the care of E. H. Evans, is well-known throughout the whole of South-West India, and the Forman Christian College of Lahore, under the principalship of the Rev. R. M. Ewing, is equally well-known and valued in Pakistan. The Ewing Christian College (S. S. Gideon, Ph.D., Principal) and Agricultural Institute (Dr. A. T. Mosher, Principal) and Baring Christian College at Batala, Punjab (R. M. Chetsingh, Principal), have grown rapidly in strength and influence.

Secretary of Council of A. P. Missions in India and Pakistan :—The Rev. H. J. Strickler, M.A., D.D., "Lowriston," Dehra Dun, U.P.

Secretary, North India Mission :—The Rev. C. H. Hazlett, Ed.D., A. P. Mission, Mainpuri, U.P.

Secretary, (Punjab Pakistan) Mission :—The Rev. W. A. Zoerner, 3, Empress Road, Lahore.

Secretary, Punjab (India) Mission :—The Rev. D. N. Dobson, A. P. Mission, Ludhiana.

Secretary, Western India Mission :—J. C. Kincaid, A. P. Mission, Nipani, Belgaum Dist., Bombay State.

Field Representative :—The Rev. John B. Weir, Ph.D., D.D., "Lowriston," Dehra Dun, U.P.

The New Zealand Presbyterian Mission.—Commenced as recently as 1910 at Jagadhri, Ambala Dist., Punjab. It also works in Kharar.

Secretary :—Miss V. Sutherland, Kharar, Dist. Ambala.

The United Church of Canada Mission.—Commenced in 1877, has 11 main stations in Madhya Bharat and Southern Rajasthan including Indore, Gwalior, Ratlam, Dhar, Sitamau and Banswara. The Mission staff numbers 72 ; 64 Canadians and 8 Indians ; and there are in addition about 200 Indian workers. The Evangelistic work of the Mission has been handed over to the Malwa Church Council of the United Church of Northern India, which administers the work through an Executive Board composed of both Indian and missionary members. There were formerly two Church Councils—Malwa and Ratlam. These have been amalgamated in an enlarged Malwa Church Council. There are 48 organised churches, Communicants 4,102 ; Baptised non-communicants 19,744 ; Unbaptised adherents 3,282 ; Total Christian Community 27,128.

Educational work comprises Elementary and Middle Schools for boys and girls ; High Schools for boys and girls, an Arts College for students of both sexes (The Indore Christian College) and a Vocational High School for boys where training is provided in printing, tailoring, carpentry and welding.

The medical work is extensive. There are three General Hospitals, where both men and women are treated, and five Women's Hospitals, and also a number of dispensaries in central and out-stations.

General Secretary of the Mission :—The Rev. R. M. Clark, M.A., B.D., S.T.D., Kharna, Madhya Bharat.

Associate Secretary :—Miss A. B. Munns, B.A., Kharna, Madhya Bharat.

Secretary of Malwa Church Council :—Rev. A. A. Jeremy, Neemuch, Madhya Bharat.

The Canadian Presbyterian Mission.—Operates in two sections, the Northern Section with headquarters at Jhansi in U.P., and the Central India Section, known as the Bhil Field.

In Central India the Mission comprises within its area Alirajpur, Barwani, Jobat and Kathiawar also parts of Jhabua, Chhota Udaipur (in Bombay State) and Dhar, Indore and Gwalior bordering on the Jobat-Barwani Road. The five central stations are Amkhut, Mendha and Alirajpur located in Alirajpur, Jobat and Barwani. The staff consists of 16 missionaries and 50 Indian workers. There are several elementary schools in the area and a central Anglo-Vernacular School at Amkhut in which upwards of 300 children are being educated. At Amkhut also there is a Children's Nursery Home. At Jobat there is a General 60 bed Hospital with a Canadian Medical man, Dr. W. R. Quinn in charge.

There are in the district 7 organized and 2 unorganized congregations with a Communicant membership of 430 and a baptised community of slightly over 1,500.

Secretary :—Miss Ellen Douglas, Amkhut, *via* Dohad, Madhya Bharat.

Secretary, Bhil Field Mission :—Miss M. Williamson, Amkhut, *via* Dohad, Madhya Bharat.

The Jhansi Section formerly known as the Gwalior Mission was founded by the late Dr. J. Wilkie in 1905. There is now a staff of 13 missionaries and 30 Indian workers who are engaged in Jhansi city, Esagarh, Babina, Chirgaon and Shivpuri Datia, Gwalior and the surrounding villages

Activities include one Junior Basic Co-educational School and the H. M. Memorial Higher Seconday School for Girls. The Mission conducts a Bible School and a small dispensary. There is an agricultural settlement at Esagarh.

There are two organised churches and one unorganised church at Babina, having a communicant membership of 225.

Secretary :—Miss H. V. Reaveley, C. P. Mission, Jhansi, U.P.

The Welsh Calvinistic Methodist (Presbyterian) Mission.—Established in 1840 occupies stations in Assam in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Lushai Hills and at Sylhet (Pakistan) and Cachar. The Khasi language has been reduced to writing, the Bible translated, and many books published in that language by the Mission. A large amount of literature has also been produced in the Lushai language. Total in the Church 179,832. Well equipped hospitals at Shillong (Khasi Hills), Jowai (Jaintia Hills) and Durtlang (Lushai Hills) provide medical, surgical and nursing aid to large numbers annually.

Primary, Middle and High School education is carried on widely in Assam. A Theological College and a Department for Teachers' training are maintained at Cherrapunji, Khasi Hills.

Field Secretary :—Rev. G. H. Morgan, Maulvi Bazar, Dist. S. Sylhet, E. Pakistan.

CONGREGATIONAL SOCIETIES

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.—The American Marathi Mission of this Board operates in Western India. Founded in 1813 it is the oldest American Mission in India. In 1950 it included 24 missionaries and 387 Indian workers operating in 9 stations and 140 out-stations. There were 54 churches with 6,329 communicants. Besides conducting a college with 521 students and 5 secondary and training schools with 1,176 pupils, the Mission has a large share in various union educational enterprises. There are 35 primary schools and 3 kindergartens with a total of 2,904 pupils. Its 3 hospitals and dispensaries treated a total of 21,160 patients. The Mission has a total of 6 major social service centres with 21 full time and 19 part-time workers. During 1949 these Centres had a total activity attendance of 276,983. At Ahmednagar is the pioneer non-profit making Sisal Fibre Industry employing an average of 56 women. *Secretary :* Rev. R. W. Fairbank, M.A., P.D, Hartland Bungalow, Sholapur.

American Mathurai Mission (of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions), Church of South India ; Mathurai Ramnad Diocese—*Bishop*—Rt. Rev. J. E. L. Newbigin, Mathurai. *Mission Representative*, Rev. A. A. Martin, Pasumalai. *Manager*, High and Training Schools—D. P. Michael, Pasumalai. *Manager*, Trade School—Rev. Chas Heineman, Pasumalai. *Principal*, Theological Seminary—Rev. A. Samuel, Pasumalai. *Medical Officer*, Pierce Hospital, Hospital for Women and Children—Dr. H. S. Thomas, Mathurai. *Manager*, Pierce High School—Miss D. Abraham, Tallakulam. *Manager*, Capron Hall Training School—Miss E. G. Nichols, Mathurai. *Manager*, Rachanyapuram.—Miss M. D. Brown, Tallakulam. *Manager and Correspondent*, A. C. High School, Tallakulam—Rev. Panhaj Thomas Tirumangalam. *Manager, Basic Training College, Bullogundu*—L. L. Lotbeer. *Principal*, American College—S. J. Savarirayan, Tallakulam. *Secretary*, Mission—L. L. Lotbeer, Pasumalai.

The Evangelical Alliance Mission (formerly known as THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION OF NORTH AMERICA).—The mission staff in Khandesh and Nasik is represented by 80 missionaries and 90 Indian workers. There are 1,403 Church members and 2,456 pupils in Sunday Schools. 40 elementary Schools provide for 1,198 pupils. There is one mission hospital located at Chinchpada, West Khandesh. This hospital and several dispensaries have treated and cared for over 65,396 yearly.

Western India Headquarters :—Amalner, East Khandesh.

Chairman :—Rev. O. E. Meberg, Amalner, East Khandesh.

Secretary :—Miss Gladys F. Henriksen, Dharangaon, East Khandesh.

The London Missionary Society.—Commenced work in India in 1798 and occupies 3 centres in N. India, 12 in S. India and 7 in the United State of Travancore and Cochin. The Mission engages in every form of Missionary activity.

The main centres of the Mission in N. India are at Calcutta and Murshidabad District, W. Bengal. The S. India district and Travancore are divided into Kanarese, Telugu, Tamil and Malayalam fields with 22 stations and 1,095 out-stations. At Nagercoil (Travancore) is the Scott Christian College with about 900 students, a church and congregation said to be the largest in India and a printing press.

The Society is also connected as a contributing body with a number of Union Institutions, including 6 High Schools and 8 Colleges.

India—Field Representative, L. M. S. :—Rev. H. C. Lefever, B.D., Ph.D., 18, Lavelle Road, Bangalore.

Bengal Secretary :—Rev. Vaughan Rees, London Mission, 16 Elgin Road, Calcutta.

LUTHERAN SOCIETIES

The India Mission of The United Lutheran Church in America—founded 1842—commonly known as the United Lutheran Church Mission. Since October 1944, all departments of work under the Mission have been placed under the Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church, Headquarters, Guntur.

OFFICERS OF THE ULCM :—*President :*—Dr. F. L. Coleman, Luthergiri, Rajahmundry ; *Vice-President :*—Rev. W. D. Coleman, Dowlaishwaram, East Godavari Dt. ; *Secretary :*—Miss Christie Zimmerman, Guntur ; *Treasurer :*—Dr. F. B. Irvin, Guntur.

The Andhra Evangelical Lutheran Church was reorganized in the year 1927 and it carries on the work in Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna, Guntur, Nellore and Kurnool Districts, all in Madras State as follows :

The Andhra Christian College, Guntur, three High Schools for Boys, two for Girls ; two Normal Training Schools for Masters, and two for Mistresses ; a Theological College ; three Bible Training Schools ; two Industrial Homes for Women, one Industrial School and one Agricultural School for Men ; 24 Higher Elementary Schools ; 815 Elementary Schools ; 7 Hospitals, 3 Nurses Training Schools ; A School for the Blind ; a Tuberculosis Sanatorium ; a Printing Press ; Public Reading Room and Hostels for College Students both men and women.

The Executive Council which represents both the Mission and the Church with a membership of 17 Missionary and 17 Indians, is the supreme Executive Body of the Church and meets quarterly. The Church functions through 11 Boards known as :—Board of Finance, Board of Inter-Synodical Relations, Board of Evangelism and Missions, Board of Christian Education, Board of Andhra Christian College, Board of Secondary Education, Board of Elementary Education, Board of Publication, Board of Medical Work, Board of Industrial Work, Board of Visrantipuram Sanatorium.

Officers of the Church :—*President :*—Rev. A. N. Gopal, M.A., B.D., P. Box 2, Guntur ; *Vice-President :*—Dr. Henry H. Moyer, Bhimavaram ; *Secretary :*—T. John Ratnam, Narsapur ; *Treasurer and Legal Agent :*—Dr. F. B. Irwin, Guntur.

Statistics :—Foreign Staff 60 ; Indian Staff of all grades 4,255 ; Schools 808 ; Pupils 59,094 ; Baptised membership of the Church 239,624 ; Congregations 2,167 ; Indian Ordained pastors 129 ; Evangelistic workers 685 ; School teachers 2,697 ; Total expenditures on all phases of work Rs. 53,00,000.

The Society has two monthly journals—*The National Missionary Intelligencer* in English and *Swadesa Missionary Sangha Deepika* in Tamil—subscriptions Re. 1 and As. 8 respectively—post free.

The Office-bearers for the present triennium 1950-1953 :—

The Rt. Rev. S. K. Mondol, Hyderabad (*President*) ; His Grace The Most Rev. Juhanon Mar Thoma, Travancore, The Rt. Rev. Dr. A. J. Appasamy, Coimbatore, the Rt. Rev. J. Amritanand, Assam, Rev. J. Lakra, Ranchi and Dr. H. S. Hensman (*Chairman*, Executive Committee), Madras (*Vice-Presidents*) ; Gunanamani Solomon, Madras (*Hony. Treasurer*) ; and S. J. Duraisamy (*General Secretary*).

The Society is controlled and directed by an All India Council consisting of representatives from Branches, State Committees and Churches from all over the country. The Executive Committee which meets once a month in Madras is responsible for carrying on the administration of the Society subject to the approval of the Council.

Address :—N. M. S. House, Royapettah, Madras.

The Seventh-Day Adventist Mission.—The Seventh-day Adventists commenced mission work in India in 1893, and now employ a staff of 1,063 workers, European and Indian including 239 ordained and licensed ministers. Evangelistic and educational work is conducted in 39 vernaculars, besides work for English-speaking peoples in the larger cities. For administrative purposes, there are seven branch organisations located as follows :—

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Burma. (Pastor C. B. Guild, Superintendent). *Office Address:* 68, U Wisara Road, Rangoon, Burma.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-east India. (Pastor F. E. Spiess, Superintendent). *Office Address :* Karmatar, E.I.R.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—North-western India. (Pastor D. W. Hunter, Superintendent). *Office Address :* 16, Club Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—South India. (Pastor O. O. Mattison, Superintendent). *Office Address :* 9, Cunningham Road, Bangalore.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—West Pakistan. (Pastor D. S. Johnson, Superintendent). *Office Address :* 104, Wazir Ali Road, Lahore.

Seventh-day Adventist Mission—Ceylon. (Pastor E. A. Crane, Superintendent). *Office Address :* 7, Alfred House Gardens, Colombo 3.

The general headquarters for India, Burma and Ceylon is located at Salisbury Park, Poona. R. H. Pierson, President ; J. F. Ashlock, Secretary. (Office Address: Post Box 15, Poona). On the same estate is an up-to-date publishing house devoted to the printing of health, temperance, evangelical and associated literature. (Address : Oriental Watchman Publishing House, Post Box 35, Poona).

A large number of day and boarding vernacular and Anglo-vernacular schools are conducted in different parts of the country ; and at Vincent Hill School, Mussoorie, European education is provided, a regular high school course. A senior college is maintained at Kirkee near Poona. In all the denominational boarding schools increasing emphasis is being laid on vocational work, the students being required to share in the domestic work of the institution, and in many cases, to engage in some trade or other work.

18 physicians, and a number of qualified nurses are employed, regular medical work being conducted at 29 stations.

The baptized membership (adult) is 11,836 organized into 241 churches ; and in addition a substantial community of enquirers is receiving systematic instruction. 642 Sabbath Schools are conducted with an enrolled membership of about 19,516. Also over 100,000 are enrolled in the Bible correspondence schools.

The Bombay Address is No. 15, Club Road, Byculla.

The American Mennonite Mission.—Established 1899, works in Madhya Pradesh, Mission staff numbers 26, Indian workers 91, Church members 1,476, Children (unbaptized) 1,034. Training Institutions : Academy including High School and Normal Training School ; Training School for Nurses ; Middle Schools 2 ; Primary Schools 8 ; Hostels 5 ; Hospital ; Dispensaries 5 ; Leper Clinics 5 ; Widows' Home ; Farm Village Project.

President of Mission :—Rev. S. M. King, Dhamtari, M.P.

Secretary :—Rev. Wilbur Hostetler, Dhamtari, M.P.

Central India Baptist Mission.—Taken over in 1944 by the Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society of the United States of America, from the Old Kurku Mission. Working in Madhya Pradesh ; has a Mission staff of 33 workers. Indian workers 13 ; Churches 3 ; Christian Community 600.

Chairman :—Rev. F. Shoen, Ellichpur, Berar, Madhya Pradesh.

The Ceylon and India General Mission.—Established 1892, occupies stations in Mysore State, in the Coimbatore and Anantapur Districts, also in Uttar Pradesh. Mission staff 74 ; Indian workers 94 ; Churches 53 ; Communicants 2,159 ; Christian Community 4,694 ; Orphanages 6 ; Schools 6 ; Pupils 528.

Headquarters.—"Mizpah," Richards Town, Bangalore.

Secretary-Treasurer :—Rev. J. L. T. Mac Carthy, 7, Pottery Road, Richards Town, Bangalore.

The Boys' Christian Home Mission.—The Boys' Christian Home Mission, better known as the B. C. H. Mission, was founded by Albert Norton in 1899, when a severe famine swept the land. The Headquarters of the Mission is Dhond, Poona District.

The main function of the Mission is the care of orphans and at present it is looking after 225 orphans or needy children.

It also runs a day school which has an attendance of 400 children. A little agricultural work is also being carried on.

There are 3 missionaries in the Mission at present and nearly 30 Indian workers. The Mission is evangelical and does evangelistic work in many villages around the main stations. Its object is to help the Indian people in any way it can, especially poor Indian Christians.

Director.—Rev. John E. Norton.

The Santal Mission of the Northern Churches (formerly known as the Indian Home Mission to the Santals).—Founded in 1867, works in the Santal Parganas, Birbhum, Murshidabad, Malda, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Goalpara and Kamrup. Work is principally among the Santals but also among Bengalis Boros and other races. Mission staff numbers 90 of whom 5 medical missionaries. Indian pastors 66, other Indian workers 480, Christian community in organised congregations 28,066. 7 boarding schools with 1,030 pupils, 140 elementary schools with 4,039 pupils, 1 industrial school, 1 printing press, 1 orphanage, 3 hospitals, 4 dispensaries, 2 leper colonies and 1 tea estate. *Secretary :* Rev. O. S. Bierkestrand, Dumka, Santal Parganas.

The Free Methodist Mission of North America.—Established at Yeotmal, 1891, operates in Yeotmal and Amravati districts in Berar and in Wardha district in Madhya Pradesh with a staff of 14 Missionaries and 45 Indian workers. Organised churches 13, 1 Anglo-Vernacular Middle School, 1 Biblical Seminary, and 3 Primary Schools.

Chairman of the Executive Committee for 1951-52 :—Rev. Elmen S. Root, Yeotmal, Berar.

Secretary :—Mrs. Muriel A. Davis, Yeotmal, Berar.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The work of the Salvation Army in India and Ceylon was commenced in 1882 by the late Commissioner Booth-Tucker and was for many years under his control, with Headquarters in India. For some time now, the areas occupied have been divided for administrative purposes into 6 Territories, each under a Territorial Commander ; and one smaller Command. The headquarters for Pakistan are at Lahore.

Northern Territory, with Headquarters at New Delhi.

Western Territory, with Headquarters at Bombay.

Madras and Telugu Territory, with Headquarters at Madras.

Southern Territory, with Headquarters at Trivandrum, in The United State of Travancore and Cochin.

Ceylon Territory, with Headquarters at Colombo.

Eastern Territory, with Headquarters at Calcutta.

Burma Command, with Headquarters at Rangoon.

The Audit and Editorial office is at Poona.

The Commanders are directly responsible to the International Headquarters in London.

Northern Territory.—The area in this Territory is the Salvation Army work in the Punjab (India), Delhi and Uttar Pradesh. The Territory is controlled from Delhi.

Evangelistic work, especially among the "depressed classes," is extensively carried on, both in the Punjab (India), and U.P.

Medical work is carried on in two Hospitals, one of which is in Dariwal, Punjab and the other in Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh ; and also in several dispensaries.

Other institutions include day and boarding schools.

Village centres at which the S. A. works	1,555
Officers and Employees	475
Social Institutions	3

Territorial Headquarters :—83/84, New Rohtak Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

Territorial Commander :—Lt.-Colonel Ivar Palmer.

Madras and Telugu Territory.—Embraces Madras City, the Central and Northern districts of the State also Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh. 393 fully commissioned officers and 215 workers are fully occupied in evangelical, educational and village uplift work carried on in just over 400 villages, two central boarding schools, a Training Institute for men and women selected for officership ; a criminal tribes settlement of 2,500 men, women and children—many work at Chirala, the others on the land. A Leprosy Hospital, General Hospital for women and children, though men are also treated, a Social Services Department where wastepaper sorting, etc. is carried on, and a Women's Industrial Home in Madras complete the list of institutions where work is going forward.

Territorial Headquarters :—The Salvation Army, 1C, Ritherdon Road, P.O. Box 453, Vepery, Madras 7.

Territorial Commander :—Lieut. Commissioner E. Davies.

General Secretary :—Brigadier P. Bhushanam.

Southern India Territory.—The Territorial Headquarters is Trivandrum, the United State of Travancore and Cochin.

The work of The Army had its beginning among the Tamil-speaking people of the southern part of the United State nearly fifty years ago. The work developed and extended throughout the United State of Travancore and Cochin, and during the past twenty-five years eastward into the districts of the southern part of the Madras State.

In more than 490 corps the majority of officers labour amongst the village populations. The Army has a membership in South India of some 95,154. Hundreds of Salvation Army Halls have been erected in which gather Sunday after Sunday congregations of Christian men and women, converts from among those who have been the most depressed people in the country, now of the third, second and first generations.

This territory is divided for administrative purposes into 15 divisions and Districts 6 among the Tamil-speaking people and 9 among those who speak Malayalam.

Medical work, also the work of the Leper Hospitals take care of a vast amount of human suffering. The Catherine Booth Hospital at Nagercoil, which has grown out of a very small beginning, is now a fully equipped, modern institution of many departments, dealing with all manner of medical and surgical cases. The Hospital is equipped with X-Ray, radium, iron lung and splendid nursing facilities. Branches from this Institution carry the service of the Hospital to some of the most remote regions. 189,435 patients were treated during one year in the Catherine Booth Hospital and its several Branches and 1,664 major operations and 7,625 minor operations were performed. Two Leper colonies run one on behalf of the United State of Travancore and Cochin Government, and the other the Evangeline Booth Leper Hospital in North Travancore, have together 562 patients. These two institutions carry on the work ranking with the highest traditions of Christian service.

Workers in the Territory consist of 1,101 Officers, 422 employees. There are, 494 Officered Corps and 140 Societies, 54 primary day schools, 5 Boarding Schools, 1 Middle School, 1 High School, 1 Training Garrison, 762 Outposts, 1 Women's Industry and 2 Men's Industries.

Territorial Headquarters :—S. A. Kowdyar, Trivandrum, United State of Travancore and Cochin.

Territorial Commander :—Lt. Commissioner S. Manuel.

Chief Secretary :—Lieut.-Colonel William H. Smith.

Western India Territory.—The Western India Territory comprises Rajputana, Central India, Saurashtra, Bombay State, Goa, Macathas, and Mauritius.

This territory comprises Corps 323 ; Outposts 513 ; Societies 466 ; Social Institutions 21 ; Day Schools 128 ; Boarding Schools 4 ; Training Colleges 2.

Besides the Evangelical operations there are in this Territory, two large Hospitals ; the Emery Hospital at Anand, and the Evangeline Booth Hospital at Ahmednagar and a number of Dispensaries. Patients treated at both Hospitals during the year were—Out-patients 72,533, In-patients 8,218 ; Major Operations performed 1,829, Minor Operations performed 5,612. Both Hospitals are well-equipped and have a Nurses Training School attached.

Social work in Bombay includes the King George V Memorial Infirmary, and Lady Dhunbai Jehangir Home for Destitutes, Industrial and Rescue Home for Women at Matunga, King Edward Industrial Home for Men at Byculla, which incorporates the Loom Factory for the making of Weaving and Warping machines, a land Colony at Muktipur at which recently a new Engine and Pump was installed for the supply of water for the irrigation of the land. A well-equipped Red Shield Hostel is situated in the Merewether Road, Fort, Bombay. Accommodation for permanent boarders and for visitors to Bombay may be secured there.

Territorial Headquarters :—P.O. Box 4510, Morland Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Territorial Commander :—Commissioner Janet Allen.

Chief Secretary :—Lieut.-Colonel Joseph Dahya.

CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF INDIA AND PAKISTAN

This Council (formerly known as the National Missionary Council, later as the National Christian Council) was organised in 1914 as the result of the first World Missionary Conference held in Edinburgh in 1910. Similar Councils have come into existence in China, Japan, Korea, the Near East, Siam, Philippine Islands, Indonesia, Congo and other Mission fields. The Missionary Societies of the 'sending countries' are also linked together by similar national organizations. All these National Christian Councils and Conferences of Missionary Societies head up in the International Missionary Council which has its offices in London (Edinburgh House, 2 Eaton Gate, London, S.W. 1) and in New York (156, Fifth Avenue, New York City).

Basis—The Council is established on the basis that the only bodies entitled to determine the policy of the Churches and Missions are the Churches and Missions themselves. Questions of doctrine and ecclesiastical policy lie outside the province of the Council.

Objects—1. To stimulate thinking and investigation on missionary questions, to enlist in the solution of those questions the best knowledge and experience to be found in India and other countries ; and to make the results available for all Churches and Missions in India.

2. To help to co-ordinate the activities of the State Councils and to assist them to co-operate with each other where such co-operation is desirable.

3. Through common consultation to help to form Christian public opinion and bring it to bear on the moral and social problems of the day.

4. To be in communication with the International Missionary Council regarding such matters as call for consideration or action from the point of view of the Indian mission field as a whole.

5. To make provision for the convening of a National Christian Conference when such is in the opinion of the Council desirable.

President :—The Rt. Rev. S. K. Mondol, Chapel Road, Hyderabad, Deccan.

Vice-Presidents :—The Rt. Rev. F. Whittaker, Bishop's House, Medak, Deccan ; R. M. Chetsingh, Baring Union Christian College, Batala, E. Punjab.

Treasurer :—Rev. J. W. Prentice, Intermission Business Office, 364, Hornby Road, P.O. Box 92, Fort, Bombay 1.

Secretaries :—The Rev. R. B. Manikam, M.A., Ph.D., D.D. (*Executive Secretary*) ; E. C. Bhatty, M.A., Ph.D. ; Mrs. L. W. Bryce, M.A., Ph.D. ; The Rev. J. W. Sadiq, M.A., B.D. ; The Rev. R. W. Scott, M.A., Ph.D. ; Miss Ruth Ure, B.A., S.T.B. ; Korula Jacob.

Address :—The National Christian Council, The Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur 1. (Madhya Pradesh).

The Evangelical National Missionary Society of Stockholm, Sweden.—A Church of Sweden Society, founded in 1856, occupies the Districts of Saugor, Betul and Chhindwara in Madhya Pradesh.

There are about 3,800 Church members constituted into an indigenous Church called the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Madhya Pradesh. The European and Indian staff numbers 25 and 196 respectively. There are two Training Schools for Indian workers and 26 Primary Hindi Middle and Indian English Middle schools; 35 Sunday schools with 633 Christian and 1,176 non-Christian attending; 3 Hospitals with 60 beds and 8,842 patients and 689 operations during 1951; 10 Dispensaries with 70,077 patients during 1951; 4 Workshops; one Women's Industrial School; one Widows' Home with 36 women; 2 orphanages, 2 Boys' Boarding Schools and 1 Girls' Boarding School with 171 boys and 227 girls and 3 farms where modern village uplift is attempted.

President :—Rev. E. Raman, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh.

The Basel Evangelical Mission.—(Incorporated in Switzerland), with its headquarters in Mangalore, South Kanara, was founded in 1834 and is at present carrying on the work in South Kanara, South Mahrashtra, Malabar and Coorg. It had at the beginning of 1949, 28 chief stations and 84 out-stations with a total missionary staff of 25 European and about 800 Indian workers. The membership of the churches is 30,000. Educational work embraces 100 schools, among which are a Theological Seminary, a second grade college and 9 high schools. The total number of scholars is 25,000. Medical work is done at Betgeri-Gadag, South Mahrashtra Country and at Udipi, South Kanara. At both places a hospital for men and women is maintained. The Mission maintains a Home Industrial Department for women's work. There is also connected with the Mission a large Publishing Department with a Book Shop and a Printing Press, with about 100 workers, at Mangalore, S. Kanara, which is doing work in English and in a number of Indian languages.

President and Secretary :—Rev. J. Rossel, Ph.D., Mangalore, South Kanara.

The Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India was established in 1926 as an outward expression of the spiritual unity of the Lutheran Churches in India. It consists of 10 constituent churches and 3 co-operating Missions in India with a total membership of over 550,000. The work of the Federation is carried on by the Triennial Conference of the Federation, by its Executive Council, by a number of standing and special Committees and by its office-bearers. It was registered under the Societies Registration Act (Act XXI of 1860) in Oct. 1942. Including the members of one Lutheran Mission in South India, considering affiliation the Lutheran baptised membership in India is 550,000.

The names of Officers for 1951-53 are as follows :—

President :—Rev. C. W. Oberdorfer, D.D., Gudur, Nellore Dist.

Vice-President :—Rev. Joel Lakra, M.A., B.D., G.E.L.C., Ranchi, Bihar.

Secretary :—S. Duraisamy, B.A., L.T., Tranquebar, Tanjore Dist.

Treasurer :—T. John Ratnam, A.E.L.C., Narsapur, W. Godavary Dist.

The Federation has appointed Dr. E. G. Wood, Guntur, as the Finance Secretary to receive subsidy mainly from America for the support of the orphaned missions and churches and to distribute among the concerned missions and churches according to the budget approved and conditions agreed upon. When necessary, the Officers of the Federation will serve as Advisor Committee to the Finance Secretary and in case of emergency they will have full powers to act.

At the Triennial Conference of the Federation held at Ranchi, Bihar, in December 1947, it was decided to take immediate steps to form an Evangelical Lutheran Church in India. Accordingly, a special committee was appointed to work out a Draft Constitution. The Draft Constitution prepared by the committee was placed before the Triennial Conference of the Federation held at Guntur in January 1951 and was referred to the constituent churches for opinion and suggestions for modification. Final action on the Draft Constitution is to be taken in the Triennial Conference of 1953.

The Federation has also worked out plans, estimates and a Draft Constitution for a United Theological College (B. D. College). This Draft Constitution has been referred to the constituent churches for opinion and final action is to be taken later.

The Church of Sweden Mission was founded in 1874, but already earlier, Swedish missionaries were working in the Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission (L.E.L.M.). From 1915, the C.S.M. was responsible for the whole L.E.L.M. field, to which German missionaries were allowed to return only in 1927. From 1940, the German field was again managed by the C.S.M. through a special committee upto 1950, when the whole work was merged into the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church (T.E.L.C.). Through the T.E.L.C. the C.S.M. operates in the Tiruchirapalli, Coimbatore, Mathurai and Ramnad Districts. It maintains a general and eye hospital at Tirupattur, an eye hospital at Coimbatore, High schools for boys at Mathurai and Pudukkottai, High Schools for girls at Tanjore and Usilampatti, Higher Elementary and Secondary Training Schools at Tranquebar, the Theological College 'Gurukul' at Madras, and various Primary Schools. Missionary staff 44.

Field Secretary :—Rev. B. Fr. Filiander, M.A., B.D., Tranquebar House, Coimbatore.

Leipzig Evangelical Lutheran Mission.—The Lutheran Mission work in India was commenced in 1706 by German Missionaries under the Danish Tranquebar Mission. It was taken up by the L.E.L.M. (founded in 1836) in 1841. The L.E.L.M. re-entered the work after the Great War in 1927. It is located in the Madras, Chingleput, South Arcot and Tanjore Districts. The Mission co-operates with the Church of Sweden Mission and the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church. The L.E.L.M. maintains two High Schools for boys at Madras and Shiyali (Tanjore Dt.), one High School for girls at Madras, a number of Elementary Schools for boys and girls in different places, and various other institutions.

Recently all the Mission work has been merged into the Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church, whose head is the Rt. Rev. Dr. J. Sandegren, Bishop of Tranquebar, Tranquebar House, Tiruchirapalli.

Tamil Evangelical Lutheran Church.—Organised Churches (Pastorates) 54; Ordained Indian Ministers 50; other Indian workers 137; Baptized membership 50,152; Schools 180; Teaching staff 891; Pupils: Boys 15,914; Girls 7 198.

President :—Rt. Rev. J. Sandegren, M.A., D.D., C.N.O., Bishop of Tranquebar, "Tranquebar House", Tiruchirapalli, S. India.

Missouri Evangelical Lutheran India Mission (M.E.L.I.M.).—Located in Madras State, Mysore, Travancore and Ceylon (1895).

In Madras State, Madras City, North Arcot (Ambur Vaniyambadi, Pernambut), Salem (Krishnagiri, Hosur, Bargur), Coimbatore (Kollegal), Tirunelveli (Vallioor, Vadakangulam), Tanjore, Tiruchirapalli, Mathurai, Ramnad, Malabar (Wynad, Wandoor) Districts.

In Mysore (Kolar Gold Fields and Bangalore).

In The United State of Travancore and Cochin (Nagercoil, Trivandrum, Parasala, Balaramapuram, Aryanad, Nilamel, Alleppey, Shertallay, and Cochin).

In Ceylon (Colombo).

There are 44 American Missionaries, of which 2 (1 male and 1 female) are teachers in charge of school and home for children of missionaries (Kodaikanal), 3 Zenana workers; 2 nurses; 1 American doctor.

There are 3 High Schools, 2 Teachers' Training Institutions, 1 Pastors' Training Institution, and 1 Hospital with 80 beds.

Statistics, Nov. 1, 1951: Christians 24,025; Indian Pastors 74; Evangelists 3; Catechists 141; M.E.L.I.M. Teachers 262; Non-Lutheran Teachers 31; Indian Doctors 2; Indian Nurses 10; Bible Women 18; Boarding Homes 12.

General Secretary :—The Rev. M. L. Kretzmann, M.A., Nagercoil, Travancore-Cochin.

The Arcot Lutheran Church (Formerly known as THE DANISH MISSIONARY SOCIETY).—Established 1864 in South Arcot, working there and in North Arcot, on the Shervaroi Hills, in Madras has a total staff of 486 Indians and 35 European Workers. Communicants 5,253, Christian Community 10,726, two High Schools, 3 Boarding Schools, one Hostel, 73 Elementary Schools and 2 Hospitals; total scholars 8,518.

President :—The Rev. P. Wandall, Fort St. David, Cuddalore, S.I.

Treasurer :—Miss H. Olesen, 14, Rundall's Road, Vepery, Madras.

Secretary :—The Rev. P. Lange, "Carmel", Tiruvannamalai.

INTER-DENOMINATIONAL MISSIONS

The Central Asian Mission.—Founded 1902. Head Office: 39, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1; Field Representative, Bandipur, Kashmir. Stations at Bandipur and Kargil. Protestant, Evangelical, Inter-denominational. 8 European and national workers.

The Friends' Service Council.—The Friends' Service Council works in four stations of the Hoshangabad District besides two organized congregations in Bhopal.

The Church, which is composed of 5 Monthly Meetings united in the Mid-India Yearly Meeting, is largely organised on the lines of the Society of Friends in England. There are 180 full members and 1,366 adherents.

There are 2 missionaries.

The principal activities are a general hospital with dispensary and nurses' training department, a Primary School and a High School at Itarsi; a boarding school for girls with Primary and Indian English Middle Departments at Sohagpur; a Home for older girls in Sohagpur where toys are made for sale; a Boys' Hostel at Itarsi for boys attending Middle and High school there. The Council's work also covers two villages in the Seoni Tahsil of the Hoshangabad district in one of which, Makoriya, there is a Mission Farm stretching 300 acres for demonstrating methods of intensive farming and anti-erosion work, and a Primary School.

A Settlement is maintained at Rasulia near Hoshangabad a Centre of a Rural Development Co-operative Society which is handling a large variety of goods; besides work of an educational and social nature is carried on. Wardens, D. G. and E. M. Groom.

There is also a Weavers' Co-operative Society at Khera, Itarsi, where cloth is made on handlooms.

A "Quaker Centre" at 24, Rajpur Road, Delhi, acts as a Christian Cultural Centre for the promotion of adult education and inter-communal harmony and as a meeting place for people interested in the international service of the Society of Friends *Warden* :—Horace G. Alexander.

Church Secretary : Harry Mirchulal, Itarsi, Madhya Pradesh.

The American Friends' Mission.—With Missionaries working in Chhatarpur District, Hospital at Chhatarpur, Orphanage and Boys' High School at Nowgong. Churches and Evangelistic work throughout the district.

Superintendent: Rev. Everett L. Cattell, Chhatarpur, Vindhya Pradesh.

The Old Church Hebrew Christian Mission was established in 1858, in Calcutta, and is the only Anglican Hebrew Christian Agency in India. *Hon. Secretary:* The Rev. J. L. Hansen, 11, Mission Row, Calcutta 1.

LADIES' SOCIETIES

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.—This is an inter-denominational society, with headquarters, 39 Ladbroke Grove, London, W.11, working among women and girls in 5 stations in Bombay State, 6 in Uttar Pradesh, 3 in E. Punjab, 2 in Bihar, 1 in Hyderabad State and 3 in W. Pakistan. There are 60 European Missionaries, and about 400 national workers—teachers, nurses, evangelists, etc. The work includes the training of Indian and Pakistani women as evangelists, teachers, doctors, nurses, dispensers and midwives. There are three Main hospitals at Nasik, Lucknow and Patna, High Schools at Bombay, Lahore and Panchgani, a Blind School near Dehra Dun and City Schools of which those at Banaras are the largest. At Lahore there is a University College and a teachers' training centre. Evangelistic work is done in the villages and big city. Zenana visiting and literacy work are also stressed in rural areas.

Hon. Treasurer :—Major Mainwaing Burton.

President:—The Lady Kinnaird.

Secretary :—A. J. Dain.

Address in India :—I. M. B. O. Office, 364, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Missionary Settlement for University Women was founded in Bombay in 1896. Its work is religious, social and educational. The Settlement supplies a hostel for University students of all nationalities. The Settlement takes part in many of the organised activities for women's work in the city.

Warden :—Miss O. M. Kaae, B.Sc. (London), University Settlement, Reynolds Road, Byculla, Bombay 8.

Staff :—Miss E. Watts, B.A. (Wales); Miss D. Hunt, B.A. (London).

The Ramabai Mukti Mission (affiliated with the Christian and Missionary Alliance Mission in 1925), the well-known work of the late Pandita Ramabai shelters about 700 deserted wives, widows and orphans, educating and fitting them to earn their living. The Mission is worked on Indian lines and carried on by Indian and European workers. Evangelistic work is carried on in the surrounding villages of Kedgaon, Poona District.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Miss J. I. Craddock.

MISCELLANEOUS

The Christian and Missionary Alliance.—Dates from the year 1892 under the name of the International Missionary Alliance, but a number of its missionaries were at work in the district of Berar much earlier. Work is carried on in the areas of Berar, Khandesh and Gujarat. There is a staff of 60 missionaries and 150 Indian workers. The number of mission stations is 17, with additional out-stations. There is a Christian community of 6,750. There are 4 boarding schools, two for boys and two for girls, 3 training schools for Indian workers. There are 35 organized congregations, including one English at Bhusawal.

Executive Secretary.—The Rev. R. H. Smith, Akola, Berar, Madhya Pradesh.

The Church of the Brethren (American).—Established in 1894 by American Missionaries and is found in Broach, Surat, Thana and Dangs Districts. At present there are 34 American and 224 Indian personnel on the paid staff. There is a total membership of 9,156. The major activities are educational, medical, evangelistic, temperance, village uplift, co-operative societies, etc. There are 81 primary schools serving a total enrolment of 5,300 pupils. There are 5 co-educational boarding schools with separate hostel quarters. A vocational training college including teachers training, village trades, agriculture and carpentry and a school of practical arts for girls are located at Ankleswar. There are two hospitals and four dispensaries with total yearly treatment of about 60,000.

Secretaries :—E. M. Zigler, 364, Hornby Road, Bombay; P. G. Bhagat, Vocational Training College, Ankleswar, Broach District.

The Poona and Indian Village Mission.—Founded in 1893, Mission Stations :—Poona City, Khed Shivapur, Poona District; Nasrapur and Bhor, Poona District; Lonand, M. S. M. Rly., Satara District; Phaltan, Satara District; Pandharpur, Sholapur District; Madha, Sholapur District; Dapoli, Khed, Ratnagiri District; Shetphal, Anjangaon, Yavale and Nandeshwar, Sholapur District.

The Staff consists of 35 Europeans and 60 Indian workers, including hospital staff, with a community of about 600 Indian Christians and their families. The main work is evangelising in the villages, women's zenana work, and primary education and a baby boy's orphanage and Boys' and Girls' Boarding Schools. Medical work with Hospital at Pandharpur. Mission Headquarters, "Villa Memoire", Irwin Road, Poona 2.

Chairman :—Major R. P. D. Snow.

Secretary :—Rev. J. Woodward.

The American Churches of God Mission.—Has 2 missionaries at Bogra and 1 on furlough; 2 at Khanjanpur, *Via* Jayapurhat, Bogra District, East Bengal (Pakistan), and 1 on furlough; 3 at Ulubaria, Howrah District, West Bengal and 2 on furlough, Darjeeling.

President :—Miss E. M. Catlin, Mission House, Bogra, East Bengal (Pakistan).

Secretary :—Miss Evelyn C. Shuey, Mission House, Ulubaria, Howrah Dist., West Bengal (India).

Anglican Evangelical Missionary Society.—Established by the Government of India Act, XXI of 1860. The Society works in the villages of India and amongst the Indian Labour employed on Estates in Ceylon and Malaya. Work commenced in Malaya in 1935 and in Ceylon in 1938. *British Headquarters:* 15 Newburgh Road, Acton, London, W.3, England.

General Secretary :—The Right Rev. Charles Leslie Saul, D.D.

President :—The Most Rev. J. G. Peters, M.A., D.Litt., D.D., Archbishop of the Indies, Ambur, India. *Address* :—Archbishop's Residence, Ambur, India.

The Church of the Nazarene Mission.—Has its headquarters for India at Buldana, Berar, where it has a junior Bible School. In Chikhli 14 miles from Buldana, there is a Co-educational Boarding School with Secondary Departments and an enrolment of 325. At Basim, Berar, 70 miles from Chikhli there is a Senior Bible School and the Reynolds Memorial Hospital—a hospital for women and children. There is a primary boarding school at Dhad, 18 miles from Buldana and also a dispensary at Pusad 40 miles east of Basim. At present there are 19 missionaries in India. There is an organized Indian District Assembly with about 32 churches. The Indian Staff of preachers and teachers number 75.

Mission Chairman :—Rev. Leslie C. Fritzlan, Chikhli, Berar, Madhya Pradesh.

The Indian Missionary Society, Tinnevelly (DORNAKAL AND THE HILL TRIBE MISSION).—Opened in 1903, operates in the Warangal District of Hyderabad State as well as among the hill tribes called Pallars in the Travancore Hills. It is the missionary effort of the Christians living in India and overseas. There are now nearly 19,000 Telugu Christians in 180 villages and 250 Paliyar Christians in the hills. Annakkari in Travancore has become a well established colony of the hill tribes. The nomads have begun to do agricultural work. The Society publishes monthly *The Missionary Intelligencer* containing information about the Society's work in both the fields. Headquarters: Palamcottah.

Secretary :—Rev. Joseph Abraham, Palamcottah.

The Mission to Lepers.—Founded in 1874. An inter-denominational and international Society for the establishment and maintenance of Homes and Institutions for those suffering from leprosy and for their healthy children, working in 20 countries but largely in India, Burma, China and countries in Africa. Its work in India is carried on through co-operation with about 30 Missionary Societies. In India and Burma alone the Mission now has 31 Homes of its own with upwards of 7,600 inmates and is aiding or has some connection with work for leprosy patients at 24 other places in India. Altogether in India and Burma over 10,000 cases of leprosy are being helped.

The Mission also provides for the segregation from their parents of the healthy children of those suffering from leprosy. More than 800 children are thus being saved from becoming infected.

Most of the Mission's income is derived from voluntary contributions. Some funds are raised in India and Burma but the bulk of the money expended by the Mission in India and Burma is received through Britain, although the State Governments give regular maintenance grants.

There is an Indian Auxiliary of the Mission to Lepers of which the Hon. Treasurers are—J. W. N. Baldock, c/o Messrs. Macneill & Co., 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta and. H. F. Milne, c/o Messrs. Killick Industries, Ltd., Bombay.

The General Secretary of the Mission is A. Donald Miller, 7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.I. The Secretary for India is William Bailey, M.A., Purulia (B.N.R.), Bihar.

The Regions beyond Missionary Union.—An inter-denominational Mission commenced at Motihari, Bihar, in 1900. Works in the Champaran, Saran and Purnea Districts. It has 35 European missionaries working in 7 stations and 3 outstations, and runs a hospital and a combined Girls' Orphanage and Women's Home.

Field Superintendent :—Mr. E. W. Oliver, Mission House, Motihari, Champaran Dist., Bihar.

The National Missionary Society of India.—Established 1905, founded, financed and managed by Indian Christians; has a staff of 41 missionaries. 200 other workers including volunteers, operates in Firozabad, Dist. Agra; Benaras, Uttar Pradesh; Malunghat, Mymensingh Dist., E. Pakistan; Rewa, Korea and Surguja in M. P.; Karwar, Ankola, Kumta and Honavar, N. Kanara Dist.; Poona (Bombay State); Parkal, Nirmal (Hyderabad State); Puram, Chandrapuram, Katteri, Jalarpet and Tirupattur, North Arcot Dist.; Dasarpuram (Tinnanur), Chingleput Dist., Madras State; Kottayam in the United State of Travancore and Cochin; N.M.S. of Ceylon affiliated to the N.M.S. of India.

The Society carries on social, medical, educational, rural uplift, literacy and evangelistic work in 16 main centres in 10 language areas. It is the largest, inter-denominational All India Missionary Society, it has 36 Higher Elementary, Primary, Nursery and Night Schools, 1 High School, 1 Printing Press, 2 Hospitals, 2 Dispensaries and 2 Child Welfare Centres. Annual expenditure including self-supporting institutions Rs. 1,30,435. The expenditure of institutions which are autonomous is not included in the budget.

CLUBS

ADYAR CLUB, Adyar, Madras. *Entrance Fee:* Rs. 100. *Annual Subscription:* Rs. 12. *Monthly Subscription:* Rs. 17. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:* D. S. Thorpe.

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WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, P. O. Box 211, Bombay 1. *Secretary.*—J. J. K. Patell, B.A., A.C.A., R.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.C.S. *Asstt. Secretary.*—K. G. Subramanian, B.A.

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YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION: *Central Branch,* 12, Wodehouse Road; *Proctor Branch,* 19, Rebsch Street, Jacob Circle; *Byculla Branch,* 16, Reynolds Road, Byculla; *Byculla Y.M.C.A. Annexe,* Gell Street, Agripada and *Student Branch,* 412, Lamington Road.

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SPORTS

AFTER a lapse of eighteen years an official M.C.C. team visited India during the last season. At first there was a lot of criticism of this team, but even with the absence of Len Hutton, Eric Bedser, Denis Compton, Godfrey Evans and Reg Simpson, India had to fight bitterly to save the rubber.

Out of the five Tests played, those at Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta ended in a draw; the Kanpur Test resulted in a win for England by eight wickets and India levelled the series by defeating England at Madras by an innings and 8 runs. India thus achieved her ambition of registering her first victory in an official Test, in the twenty-fifth attempt and after twenty years.

Indian cricketers went to England in April on a return visit, and India has done well in giving a chance to a good many youngsters. The members of the touring team were: V. S. Hazare (Baroda—Captain), H. R. Adhikari (Services—Vice-Captain), D. G. Phadkar (Bombay), M. K. Mantri (Bombay), V. L. Manjrekar (Bombay), S. G. Shinde (Bombay), R. V. Divecha (Bombay), G. S. Ramchand (Bombay), N. Chaudhary (Bengal), P. Sen (Bengal), P. Roy (Bengal), C. T. Sarwate (Holkar), Hiralal Gaekwad (Holkar), C. D. Gopinath (Madras), P. R. Umrigar (Gujarat), Ghulam Ahmed (Hyderabad) and D. K. Gaekwad (Baroda).

India lost the first three Tests; the fourth was drawn.

Table Tennis: For the first time a world event was held in India—the 19th World Table Tennis Championships at Bombay in February.

Hiroji Satoh of Japan claimed the world singles championship by beating Joseph Koczian, of Hungary; his compatriots Narikazu Fujii and Tadaki Hayashi won the doubles championship by defeating Richard Bergmann and Johnny Leach, the reigning world champions. Shizuka Narahara and Tomie Nishimura also of Japan beat England's formidable combination of the Rowe twins.

Indian players did badly; the only consolation was that the national champion, Thangavelu Thiruvengadam got the measure of Johnny Leach in one of the Swaythling Cup matches against England. Sayeed Sultan made the best impression. She won the women's consolation prize.

Hockey: India is supreme in hockey. The Olympic team consisted of P. D. Singh, popularly known as "Babu"; Francis (Madras); Swaroop Singh (Services); R. S. Gentle (Bombay); L. Claudius (Bengal); Keshav Dutt (Bengal); Perumal (Bombay); Nand Singh (Services); Balbir Singh (Punjab); Udham Singh (Punjab); and Rajgopal (Mysore). Reserves: Deshmuthu (Mysore); Dharam Singh (Punjab); Da Luz and Jaswant Singh (Bengal); and C. S. Dubey (Bangalore).

India beat Holland in the final by six goals to one.

Punjab, Bombay, Bengal and Mysore are the strongholds of the game in this country, but the honour of winning this year's national tournament went to Bengal, who defeated East Punjab, the reigning champions for the last three years. Incidentally, Bengal claimed the title after a lapse of fourteen years. Bengal's women, however, went down fighting to those from Bombay in the All-India Tournament by one goal to nothing.

Tata Sports Club created history by winning the Aga Khan Tournament, the Blue Ribband of Western India for three years in succession.

For the first time a foreign team (from Japan) visited India to have "lessons" in international hockey. They played five Tests at Calcutta, Delhi, Allahabad, Amritsar and Bombay and lost all of them.

A courtesy visit was paid by an Indian hockey team as guests of the Afghan Government to play exhibition matches at Kabul, as part of Afghan Independence Day celebrations.

Football: 'Football remains the best patronised game in the country. Bengal is the home of the game and they again dominated all other States in the Inter-State Tournament to win the championship for the second year in succession, beating Bombay, by one goal to nothing. East Bengal annexed the I.F.A. Shield for the third time in succession, beating Mohun Bagan by two goals to one. They did not, however, participate in the Rovers Cup Tournament, Western India's most coveted prize, which was won by Hyderabad Police for the second time in a row, defeating Wimco Sports, from Madras, by two goals to nothing.

A football team accepted an invitation from the Kabul Government in connection with the celebration of their Independence Day to play exhibition matches there.

An Indian team participated in a quadrangular tournament sponsored by Ceylon, at Colombo. They shared the honours with Pakistan, the final ending in a goalless draw. The other two participating teams were Ceylon and Burma.

The following team represented India at the Helsinki Olympic Games:—B. Anthony Braganza (Bengal); K. Varadraj (Mysore); S. Manna (Bengal)—(Captain); B. Bose (Bengal); Aziz (Hyderabad); A. Latif (Bengal); Chandan Singh (Bengal); Noor (Hyderabad); S. Roy (Bengal); S. Sarbadhikari (Bengal); P. Venketesh (Bengal); R. Guha Thakurta (Bengal); S. Mewalal (Bengal); Sattar (Bengal); P. B. Saleh (Bengal); S. K. Moin (Hyderabad); Ahmed Khan (Bengal); and Anthony (Bengal).

Fifteenth Indian Games: Several records were established during the XV Indian Games at Madras.

The Services asserted their superiority by winning the championship comfortably by registering 108 points against PEPSU's 33.

Lavy Pinto proved again that he was the fastest runner in India.

Madras dominated in weight-lifting and won the Burdwan Challenge Shield for the best weight-lifting State, with 22 points. To East Bengal went a similar distinction in wrestling; they won six out of eight titles.

Parimal Roy, of Bengal won the Bharat Sree championship. He was also a winner at a London Show earlier.

In the women's events Bombay topped with 41 points, the runners-up being Mysore, with 22 points.

Dolly Nazir was head and shoulders above all competitors in swimming, capturing all the five titles for which she competed and helped the Bombay team to win the relay.

Mysore lost its position in basketball but her volleyball players made amends by capturing the championship by defeating Patiala in the final, and the Punjab in an earlier encounter. Madras annexed the basketball title. Madras scored another great triumph in Kabadi over Bengal, who had defeated Bombay, the holders earlier.

Eight athletes represented India in the Helsinki Olympic Games. They were: Lavy Pinto of Bombay for 100 and 200 metres; Ivan Jacobs of Madras for 400 metres; Mehanga Singh of PEPSU for high jump; Surat Singh of Delhi for marathon; Sohan Singh of Services for 800 metres; Gulzara Singh of PEPSU for 3,000 metres steeplechase; Mary D'Souza of Bombay for 100 and 200 metres: Nilima Ghose of Bengal for 80 metre hurdles and 100 metres.

Lavy Pinto qualified for the semi-finals in 100 and 200 metres, while Sohan Singh made that grade in the 800 metres. A bronze medal was won by K. D. Jadhav, bantamweight wrestler.

Lawn Tennis : Quite a number of lawn tennis players participated in tournaments in India during the season. World's leading amateur player, Frank Sedgman, played two exhibition matches in Madras and Bombay. Prominent among the others were the Swedes Lennart Bergelin and Sven Davidsson, Americans Straight Clark, Miss Doris Hart (the Wimbledon Champion) and Miss Shirley Fry and Japan's Miyagi.

India's standard in the game is very low at present as none of her players did well in the tournaments.

Billiards : Wilson Jones, the Indian champion, created history by winning both the national titles. In the final of billiards he beat C. Hirjee by 3,630 points to 2,705 points, while he overcame the same opponent in snooker, winning by seven frames to two.

Jones represented India at the World Amateur Billiards Championship in England, where, however, he finished near the bottom of the table.

Golf : Forty-seven competitors from India, Burmah and Ceylon participated in the year's All-India Tournament at Calcutta. In the final J. R. B. Kean beat I. S. Malik, the holder, two and one.

Kean and Malik scored a great victory over Dai Rees, the former British match champion of 1949 and 1950 and Harry Weetman, the present champion, in an exhibition match at Calcutta.

Max Faulkner, the British Open Golf Champion, gave a delightful exhibition of the game during his two days' stay in Bombay.

Chess : The honour of winning the two major Chess tournaments in the Bombay State namely, Bombay State Open Championship and the Ranade Memorial Chess Tournament, which was played at Poona, went to Ramchandra B. Sapre. The title in the Rutnam Memorial Tournament, at Madras was claimed by S. Venkatraman.

Polo : During the period under review there was nothing of note in polo in India apart from some small tournaments at Jaipur and New Delhi. The All-India Tournament for the President Peron Cup, presented by the President of the Argentine, was to be contested later in the year.

A notable event was the invitation extended to Maharaj Prem Singh, one of the outstanding exponents of polo in India, by Wahid Yousri Pasha, a polo-playing millionaire, of Egypt. Maharaj Prem Singh scored all the goals for the Egyptian Police Academy team which won the Cairo Cup in the Gezira Sporting Club's Polo Tournament in January.

Badminton : The reigning champions of the shuttle game, Devinder Mohan and Miss Betty Farias, did not take part in the All-India Championships at Calcutta this year.

In the first round of the Pacific Zone of the Thomas Cup India beat Thailand in Bombay by nine matches to nothing. And their campaign in Australia was equally triumphant, for they beat Australia by a similar wide margin at Melbourne.

In the next round India beat Denmark, winners of the European Zone, at Kuala Lumpur by six matches to three, but in the pre-challenge round they narrowly succumbed to the United States of America by four matches to five at Singapore.

India was represented by Devinder Mohan (Bombay), Henry Ferreira (Bombay), Trilok Nath Seth (Uttar Pradesh), Manoj Guha (Bengal) and Amritlal Dewan.

CRICKET

M.C.C. in India

First Test, played at Delhi, November 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7, 1951, resulted in a draw.

ENGLAND : (1st Innings) 203 (J. D. Robertson 50 ; S. G. Shinde 6 for 91, V. M. Mankad 3 for 53).

INDIA : (1st Innings) 418 for 6 wkts. decl. (V. M. Merchant 154, V. S. Hazare not out 164 ; R. Tattersall 2 for 95).

ENGLAND : (2nd Innings) : 368 for 6 wkts. (A. J. Watkins not out 138, F. A. Lowson 68, D. B. Carr 76 ; V. M. Mankad 4 for 58, S. G. Shinde 2 for 162).

Second Test in Bombay, December 14, 15, 16, 18 and 19, ended in a draw.

INDIA : (1st Innings) 485 for 9 wkts. decl. (P. Roy 140, V. S. Hazare 155, C. D. Gopinath not out 59 ; J. B. Statham 4 for 96, R. Tattersall 3 for 112).

ENGLAND : (1st Innings) 456 (T. W. Graveney 175, A. J. Watkins 80 ; V. M. Mankad 4 for 91, L. Amarnath 3 for 61).

INDIA : (2nd Innings) 208 (A. J. Watkins 3 for 20, F. Ridgway 2 for 33, R. Tattersall 2 for 55).

ENGLAND : (2nd Innings) 55 for 2.

Third Test Match at Calcutta, December 30, 31, January 1, 3 and 4, 1952, resulted in a draw.

ENGLAND : (1st Innings) 342 (R. T. Spooner 71, A. J. Watkins 68, C. J. Poole 55 ; V. M. Mankad 4 for 89, D. G. Phadkar 3 for 89).

INDIA : (1st Innings) 344 (D. G. Phadkar 115, V. Mankad 59 ; F. Ridgway 4 for 83, R. Tattersall 4 for 104).

ENGLAND : (2nd Innings) 252 for 5 wkts. decl. (R. T. Spooner 92, C. J. Poole not out 69 ; R. V. Divecha 2 for 55, V. M. Mankad 2 for 64).

INDIA : (2nd Innings) 103 for no wicket (P. Roy not out 31, V. M. Mankad not out 71).

Fourth Test, played at Kanpur, January 12, 13, 14, resulted in a win for England by 8 wickets.

INDIA : (1st Innings) 121 ; (R. Tattersall 6 for 48, M. Hilton 4 for 32).

ENGLAND : (1st Innings) 203 (A. J. Watkins 66 ; Ghulam Ahmed 5 for 70, V. Mankad 4 for 54).

INDIA : (2nd Innings) 157 (H. R. Adhikari 60 ; M. Hilton 5 for 61, Tattersall 2 for 77, J. D. Robertson 2 for 17).

ENGLAND : (2nd Innings) 76 for 2.

Fifth Test, played at Madras, February 6, 8, 9 and 10, resulted in a win for India by an innings and 8 runs.

ENGLAND : (1st Innings) 266 (R. T. Spooner 66, J. D. Robertson 77 ; V. M. Mankad 8 for 55).

INDIA : (1st Innings) 457 for 9 wkts. decl. (P. Roy 111, P. R. Umrigar not out 130, D. G. Phadkar 61 ; R. Tattersall 2 for 94, M. Hilton 2 for 100, D. B. Carr 2 for 84).

ENGLAND : (2nd Innings) 183 (J. D. Robertson 56, A. J. Watkins 48 ; V. M. Mankad 4 for 53, Ghulam Ahmed 4 for 77).

Ranji Trophy

WEST ZONE FINAL AT BOMBAY, JAN. 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1952.

Bombay beat Gujarat by an innings and 124 runs.

Bombay : (1st Innings) 506 (S. W. Sohoni 103, M. L. Apte 93, M. R. Amladi 87, Vinoo Mankad 82, G. S. Ramchand 54 ; P. R. Umrigar 2 for 79, J. H. Shodhan 2 for 55, S. Nyalchand 2 for 163, H. C. Nakhuda 2 for 90).

Gujarat : (1st Innings) 146 (J. H. Shodhan 51 ; D. G. Phadkar 5 for 51, S. G. Shinde 2 for 24).

Gujarat : (2nd Innings) 236 (G. Kishenchand 79 ; D. G. Phadkar 2 for 74, R. V. Divecha 2 for 45, S. G. Shinde 5 for 83).

NORTH ZONE FINAL AT NEW DELHI, JANUARY 21, 22, 23 and 24.

Services beat Southern Punjab by 250 runs.

Services : (1st Innings) 290 (H. R. Adhikari 83 ; Razdan 4 for 61, Ram Kishore 5 for 58).

Southern Punjab : (1st Innings) 189 (Swamy 5 for 51, Inderjeet 3 for 54, Iqbal Kiran 2 for 34).

Services : (2nd Innings) 412 (H. R. Adhikari 115, Gadkari 52, Inderjeet 84 ; L. Amarnath 2 for 49, Mendoza 2 for 55).

Southern Punjab : (2nd Innings) 363 (Prithviraj 150, Amarnath 110 ; Mohanlal 3 for 41, Inderjeet 4 for 116).

EAST ZONE FINAL AT INDORE, JANUARY 30, 31, FEBRUARY 1 and 2.

Holkar beat West Bengal by seven wickets.

West Bengal : (1st Innings) 180 (N. Chatterjee 62 ; D. P. Dhanwade 3 for 65, C. T. Sarwate 4 for 23).

Holkar : (1st Innings) 367 (C. T. Sarwate 62, M. Jagdale 88, K. Nayudu not out 60 ; S. K. Girdhari 6 for 125).

West Bengal : (2nd Innings) 315 (P. Roy 52, S. K. Girdhari not out 69 ; H. Gaekwad 4 for 88, D. P. Dhanwade 5 for 110).

Holkar : (2nd Innings) 129 for 3 (C. T. Sarwate not out 76 ; S. Bannerjee 2 for 50).

SOUTH ZONE FINAL AT MADRAS JANUARY 25, 26, 27 and 28.

Mysore beat Madras by 174 runs.

Mysore : (1st Innings) 228 (V. M. Muddiah 51, K. Srinivasan not out 61 ; Kannayiram 6 for 59).

Madras : (1st Innings) 194 (C. D. Gopinath 48 ; T. Krishna 4 for 40, Kasturirangan 2 for 26, Shivshankar 2 for 36).

Mysore : (2nd Innings) 291 (Tandon 55, T. Krishna 62 ; Patrick 3 for 112, Venkatesan 4 for 67).

Madras : (2nd Innings) 151 (T. Krishna 3 for 64, L. T. Adishesh 2 for 40).

SEMI-FINALS

BANGALORE, FEBRUARY 22, 23, 24.

Bombay beat Mysore by an innings and 7 runs.

Mysore : (1st Innings) 170 (P. R. Shamsunder 51 ; S. W. Sohoni 3 for 27, S. G. Shinde 3 for 66).

Bombay : (1st Innings) 205 (M. K. Mantri 57, R. S. Modi 86 ; V. M. Muddiah 6 for 22, L. T. Adisesh 3 for 42).

Mysore : (2nd Innings) 28 (D. G. Phadkar 6 for 8, V. Mankad 4 for 10).

INDORE, FEBRUARY 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Holkar beat Services by 285 runs.

Holkar : (1st Innings) 219 (C. T. Sarwate 74, K. M. Rangnekar 52 ; C. Gadkari 4 for 34, Iqbal Karan 3 for 65).

Services : (1st Innings) 196 (C. Gadkari 58 ; A. Nayudu 3 for 21, C. T. Sarwate 3 for 50).

Holkar : (2nd Innings) 485 (Mustaq Ali 83, C. T. Sarwate 68, K. M. Rangnekar 126, M. M. Jagdale 99 ; Swamy 3 for 83, Inderjeet 3 for 98).

Services : (2nd Innings) 250 (Atma Singh 59, H. R. Adhikari 86 ; H. Gaekwad 4 for 56, C. T. Sarwate 3 for 51).

FINAL

BOMBAY, MARCH 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Bombay beat Holkar by 531 runs.

Bombay : (1st Innings) 596 (G. S. Ramchand 149, V. M. Mankad 141, M. K. Mantri 94, M. L. Apte 98, R. S. Modi 62 ; A. R. Nayudu 2 for 120, B. B. Nimbalkar 2 for 74, C. T. Sarwate 2 for 162, C. K. Nayudu 2 for 72).

Holkar : (1st Innings) 410 (C. T. Sarwate 70, C. K. Nayudu 66, M. M. Jagdale 59 ; D. G. Phadkar 7 for 109, V. M. Mankad 2 for 72).

Bombay : (2nd Innings) 442 for 5 wkts. decl. (M. K. Mantri 152, R. S. Modi 82, V. L. Manjrekar 76, G. S. Ramchand not out 53 ; H. Gaekwad 2 for 129, C. T. Sarwate 2 for 106).

Holkar : (2nd Innings) 97 (V. M. Mankad 4 for 21, S. P. Gupte 4 for 41).

TABLE TENNIS

The 19th World Table Tennis Championships were held at Bombay Feb. 3 to Feb. 14, 1952.

The following are the results :

SWAYTHLING CUP

France beat Pakistan by five matches to nil.

England beat Cambodia by five matches to nil.

Japan beat Portugal by five matches to nil.

India beat Germany by five matches to four.

Brazil beat Afghanistan by five matches to nil.

Hongkong beat Singapore by five matches to nil.

Hungary beat Singapore by five matches to one.

Germany beat Cambodia by five matches to nil.

Portugal beat Pakistan by five matches to one.

Hongkong beat Viet Nam by five matches to two.

Japan beat India by five matches to one.

England beat France by five matches to three.

England beat Germany by five matches to nil.

Hungary beat Afghanistan by five matches to nil.

Portugal beat Cambodia by five matches to nil.

Japan beat Pakistan by five matches to nil.

France beat India by five matches to one.

Brazil beat Singapore by five matches to one.

Hongkong beat Chile by five matches to nil.

Chile beat Afghanistan by five matches to one.

Hongkong beat Brazil by five matches to nil.

Hungary beat Viet Nam by five matches to nil.

India beat Portugal by five matches to nil.

Cambodia beat Pakistan by five matches to two.

France beat Germany by five matches to one.

England beat Japan by five matches to two.

France beat Cambodia by five matches to nil.

Singapore beat Afghanistan by five matches to nil.

Japan beat Germany by five matches to nil.

India beat Pakistan by five matches to one.

England beat Portugal by five matches to nil.

Viet Nam beat Brazil by five matches to two.

Hungary beat Chile by five matches to nil.

Viet Nam beat Chile by five matches to nil.

England beat Pakistan by five matches to nil.

Hongkong beat Afghanistan by five matches to nil.

Hungary beat Brazil by five matches to one.

Viet Nam beat Singapore by five matches to nil.

India beat Cambodia by five matches to three.

Japan beat France by five matches to one.

Germany beat Portugal by five matches to two.

Japan beat Cambodia by five matches to nil.

Viet Nam beat Afghanistan by five matches to nil.

England beat India by five matches to one.

Singapore beat Chile by five matches to one.

France beat Portugal by five matches to nil.

Germany beat Pakistan by five matches to two.

Hungary beat Hongkong by five matches to two.

Brazil beat Chile by five matches to one.

FINAL

Hungary beat England by five matches to four. The details, with Hungary first : Szepesi lost to Leach 21-8, 14-21, 15-21 ; Koczian beat Simons 21-7, 21-16 ; Sido lost to Bergmann 16-21, 17-21 ; Koczian beat Leach 21-18, 21-15 ; Szepesi lost to Bergmann 13-21, 6-21 ; Sido walk-over Simons ; Koczian lost to Bergmann 12-21, 19-21 ; Sido beat Leach 21-19, 21-17 ; Szepesi beat Simons 23-21, 8-21, 21-16.

The final positions were :

GROUP "A"

England 7-0..... 1, Japan 6-1..... 2, France 5-2..... 3, India 4-3..... 4, Germany 3-4..... 5, Portugal 2-5..... 6, Cambodia 1-6..... 7 and Pakistan 0-7..... 8.

GROUP "B"

Hungary 6-0..... 1, Hongkong 5-1..... 2, Viet Nam 3-3..... 3, Singapore 3-3..... 4, Brazil 3-3..... 5, Chile 1-5..... 6 and Afghanistan 0-6..... 6.

FINAL : Hungary beat England by five matches to four.

Corbillion Cup (Women's)

England beat India by three matches to nil.

Rumania beat Hongkong by three matches to one.

Japan beat Hungary by three matches to two.

England beat Hungary by three matches to nil.

Rumania beat Austria by three matches to one.

Japan beat India by three matches to nil.

Rumania beat India by three matches to nil.

Hungary beat Hongkong by three matches to nil.

Japan beat Austria by three matches to one.

Japan beat Hongkong by three matches to nil.

Hungary beat Austria by three matches to one.

England beat Rumania by three matches to two.

Japan beat England by three matches to nil.

Austria beat India by three matches to nil.

Japan beat Rumania by three matches to two.

England beat Hongkong by three matches to one.

Hongkong beat India by three matches to two.

Rumania beat Hungary by three matches to one.

Austria beat England by three matches to one.

The final standings were

Japan 6-0..... 1, Rumania 4-2..... 2, England 4-2..... 3, Hungary 3-3..... 3, Austria 3-3..... 4, Hongkong 1-5..... 5, India 0-6..... 6.

Men's Singles

QUARTER FINAL : H. Satoh (Japan) beat F. Sido (Hungary) 19-21, 22-20, 21-4, 21-13 ; R. Roothoft (France) beat R. Duque (Portugal) 21-16, 21-12, 21-9, Koczian (Hungary) beat Lanskoy (France) 21-18, 21-18, 21-12 ; Amourettl (France) beat Cartland (U.S.A.) 21-19, 21-15, 21-19.

SEMI-FINAL : Koczian (Hungary) beat Amourettl (France) 21-19, 21-14, 21-18 ; H. Satoh (Japan) beat Roothoft (France) 21-19, 21-15, 21-19.

FINAL : H. Satoh (Japan) beat Koczian (Hungary) 21-19, 21-17, 21-14.

Women's Singles

SEMI-FINALS : A. Roseanu (Rumania) beat R. Rowe (England) 21-14, 21-18, 21-5 ; G. Farkas (Hungary) beat Linda Wertl (Austria) 21-4, 21-9, 21-10.

FINAL : A. Roseanu (Rumania) beat G. Farkas (Hungary) 21-17, 11-21, 21-18, 17-21, 21-14.

Men's Doubles

SEMI-FINALS : Fujii and Hayashi (Japan) beat Reisman and Cartland (U.S.A.) 21-8, 21-14, 21-19 ; Leach and Bergmann (England) beat Barna and Haydon (England) 21-5, 21-13, 14-21, 24-22.

FINAL : Fujii and Hayashi (Japan) beat Leach and Bergmann (England) 12-21, 9-21, 21-18, 21-17, 21-12.

Mixed Doubles

QUARTER FINALS : Leach and D. Rowe beat Haguenauer and Wertl 21-6, 21-17, 22-20 ; Barna and R. Rowe beat Bhandari and Sultana 21-15, 21-19, 21-9 ; Koczian and Farkas beat Roothoft and Pritzi 20-22, 21-12, 21-18, 22-20 ; Sido and Roseanu beat Bergmann and Franks 21-15, 21-17, 21-19.

SEMI-FINALS : Leach and D. Rowe (England) beat Koczian and Farkas (Hungary) 23-21, 20-22, 21-16, 21-13 ; F. Sido (Hungary) and A. Roseanu (Rumania) beat Barna and R. Rowe (England) 21-17, 20-22, 21-15, 21-14.

FINAL : F. Sido (Hungary) and Angelica Roseanu (Rumania) beat Barna and R. Rowe (England) 21-19, 21-13, 21-18.

Women's Doubles

QUARTER-FINALS : D. Rowe and R. Rowe beat Y. Wai-Bun and W. Bik-Yun 21-18, 21-9, 21-15 ; Nishimura and Narahara beat Roseanu and Szasz 17-21, 19-21, 21-16, 21-14, 21-9 ; Elliot and Wertl beat Best and Franks 21-16, 21-16, 18-21, 21-8 ; Farkas and Saagi beat Pritzi and Zeller 19-21, 22-24, 21-18, 21-15, 21-13.

SEMI-FINALS : Rosalind and Diana Rowe (England) beat Gizelle Farkas and Edit Saagi (Hungary) 16-21, 21-18, 21-14, 21-15 ; Shizuka Narahara and Tomie Nishimura (Japan) beat Helen Elliot (Scotland) and Linda Wertl (Austria) 21-16, 21-16, 20-22, 21-9.

FINAL : Shizuka Narahara and Tomie Nishimura (Japan) beat Rosalind and Diana Rowe (England) 21-11, 21-7, 22-20.

Consolation Plates

MEN

FINAL : Martin Reisman (U.S.A.) beat Yatin Vyas (India) 21-12, 15-21, 21-17.

WOMEN

FINAL : Sayeed Sultana (India) beat Wong Bik-Yin (Hongkong) 21-11, 21-11.

JUBILEE CUP—FOR VETERANS

FINAL : Victor Barna (England) beat A. Haydon (England) 21-17, 21-19.

ALL-INDIA BADMINTON CHAMPIONSHIPS

The results of the 16th All-India Badminton Championships played at Kanpur in December 1951 were as follows :

Men's Singles :—Amritlal Dewan (Delhi) beat Trilok Nath Seth (Uttar Pradesh) 15-4, 15-6.

Men's Doubles :—Manoj Guha and Gajanan Hemmady (Bengal) beat Charanjit Lal Madan and Amrit Lal Dewan (Delhi) 15-6, 6-15, 15-9.

Mixed Doubles :—Trilok Nath Seth and Mrs. David (Uttar Pradesh) beat S. A. Phalniker and Miss Suman Deodhar (Maharashtra) 15-7, 10-15, 15-2.

Women's Singles :—Miss Suman Deodhar (Maharashtra) beat Miss Krishna Nangia (Delhi) 11-3, 11-7.

Women's Doubles :—Miss Suman Deodhar and Mrs. Siadhu Subedar (Maharashtra) beat Miss Malati and Sheila Tambe (Madhya Pradesh) 15-4, 15-6.

Team Championship

Bombay beat Uttar Pradesh by three matches to one.

T. N. Seth (Uttar Pradesh) beat Henry Ferreira (Bombay) 15-9, 15-10; Miss Sushila Rege (Bombay) beat Mrs. Drummond (Uttar Pradesh) 11-6, 11-4.

Henry Ferreira and Sushila Rege (Bombay) beat T. N. Seth and Mrs. David (Uttar Pradesh).

Ranking List

Amrit Lal Dewan (Delhi)..... 1; Trilok Nath Seth (Uttar Pradesh)..... 2; Manoj Guha (Bengal)..... 3; Henry Ferreira (Bombay)..... 4; Charanjit Lal (Delhi)..... 5; Promod Nath (Uttar Pradesh)..... 6.

(Devinder Mohan not ranked for want of sufficient data).

DOUBLES

Manoj Guha and Gajanan Hemmady (Bengal) ..... 1; Amrit Dewan and Charanjit Lal (Delhi)..... 2; Trilok Nath Seth and Pramod Nath (Uttar Pradesh)..... 3.

Thomas Cup (Pacific Zone)

India beat Thailand in the first round of the Pacific Zone of the Thomas Cup, in Bombay, June 30 and July 1, 1951.

India beat Thailand by nine matches to nil. Details, with India first:

SINGLES: Trilok Nath Seth beat Thad Kheo Prasert 15-1, 15-5; Devinder Mohan beat Dhep Dhattavara 15-0, 15-5; Henry Ferreira beat Kho Tan Jui 15-8, 15-0; Trilok Nath Seth beat Dhep Dhattavara 15-7, 15-4; Devinder Mohan beat Thad Kheo Prasert 15-2, 15-2.

DOUBLES: Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat Thad Kheo Prasert and Pirit Pattabong 15-3, 15-9; Manoj Guha and Gajanan Hemmady beat Kho Tan Jui and Sunthorn Suppaphan 18-13, 11-15, 15-7; Manoj Guha and Gajanan Hemmady beat Thad Kheo Prasert and Pirit Pattabong 15-10, 9-15, 15-8; Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat Kho Tan Jui and Sunthorn Suppaphan 15-6, 15-10.

India beat Australia in the final of the Pacific Zone of the Thomas Cup, at Melbourne, September 30 and October 1.

The details with India first: Trilok Nath Seth beat A. S. McCabe 15-4, 15-5.; Devinder Mohan beat R. R. Russell 15-9, 15-9; Amritlal Dewan beat C. R. Cutt 15-5, 15-12; Trilok Nath Seth and Manoj Guha beat A. S. and A. G. McCabe 15-3, 11-15, 15-0; Trilok Nath Seth beat R. Russell 15-5, 15-5; Devinder Mohan beat A. McCabe 15-4, 15-0; Devinder Mohan and Henry Ferreira beat A. S. and A. G. McCabe 10-15, 15-9, 15-10; Trilok Nath Seth and Manoj Guha beat R. Russell and C. R. Cutt 15-8, 15-1.

INTER-STATE TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The results of the Inter-State Table Tennis Championships played at Calcutta in December 1951 were as follows:

Team Championships

MEN

Bengal beat Madras by five matches to three. Ranbir Bhandari (Bengal) beat V. Sivaraman (Madras) 21-11, 21-16; T. Thiruvengadam (Madras) beat Jayanta De (Bengal) 21-12, 17-21, 21-16; K. Jayant (Bengal) beat V. Sivaraman (Madras) 21-15, 21-9; T. Thiruvengadam (Madras) beat R. Bhandari (Bengal) 22-20, 21-13; Harihar Sastri (Madras) beat Jayanta De (Bengal) 10-21, 21-16, 21-14; K. Jayant (Bengal) beat T. Thiruvengadam (Madras) 17-21, 21-14, 21-15; Jayanta De (Bengal) beat V. Sivaraman (Madras) 21-11, 21-11: K. Jayant (Bengal) beat Harihar Sastri (Madras) 21-9, 21-11.

WOMEN

Bombay beat Madras by three matches to one. Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla (Bombay) beat Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai (Madras) 21-8, 21-12; Miss A. Rukhmini (Madras) beat Miss Ruby Satarawala (Bombay) 21-15, 21-12; Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla (Bombay) beat Miss A. Rukhmini (Madras) 21-17, 21-18; Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla and Miss Enid Bocarro (Bombay) beat Miss A. Rukhmini and Mrs. Swaminathan (Madras) 27-25, 21-19.

National Table Tennis Championships

The results of the National Table Tennis Championships played at Calcutta in December 1951 were as follows:

Men's Singles:—T. Thiruvengadam (Madras) beat V. Sivaraman (Madras) 21-18, 22-20, 23-21.

Men's Doubles:—K. Jayant and Ranbir Bhandari (Bengal) beat U. M. Chandarana and D. P. Somaya (Bombay) 21-18, 21-15, 21-10.

Mixed Doubles:—Ranbir Bhandari (Bengal) and Miss Sayeed Sultana (Hyderabad) beat V. Sivaraman and Miss A. Rukhmini (Madras) 21-11, 21-12, 21-10.

Women's Singles:—Miss Sayeed Sultana (Hyderabad) beat Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla (Bombay) 21-14, 21-12, 21-13.

Women's Doubles:—Miss Sayeed Sultana (Hyderabad) and Mrs. Rajagopalan (Delhi) beat Miss A. Rukhmini and Mrs. C. K. K. Pillai (Madras) 21-18, 18-21, 21-15, 21-11.

Juniors' Singles:—Prakash Nayudu (Holkar) beat M. L. Lulla (Bombay) 21-14, 11-21, 13-21, 24-22, 21-19.

Ranking List

MEN

T. Thiruvengadam (Madras)..... 1; Kalyanpur Jayant (Bengal)..... 2; Ranbir Bhandari (Bengal)..... 3; V. Sivaraman (Madras) ..... 4; T. H. Sastri (Madras)..... 5; U. M. Chandarana (Bombay)..... 6.

WOMEN

Miss Sayeed Sultana (Hyderabad)..... 1; Mrs. Gool Nasikwalla (Bombay)..... 2; Mrs. Vijaya Rajagopalan (Delhi)..... 3; Miss Enid Bocarro (Bombay)..... 4.

BOMBAY RACES

1,000 GUINEAS, DECEMBER 15, 1951
(1 Mile)

Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir's "Roman Dancer" 8-7 (Harbutt) 1

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's "Janice" 8-7 (Antoo) 2

Maharaja of Morvi's "Maharaj Kumari" 8-7 (Mullane) 3

Won by 1½ lengths, 1½ length between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 41-4/5 seconds.

2,000 GUINEAS, DECEMBER 22, 1951
(1 Mile)

Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir's "Fitz Call" 8-11 (Cracknell) 1

Messrs. R. J. Sigtia & R. R. Ruia's "Don Juan" 8-11 (Duffy) 2

Maharaja of Morvi's "Maharaj Kumari" 8-8 (Kheemsingh) 3

Won by 1½ lengths, short head between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 44-2/5 seconds.

INDIAN OAKS, JANUARY 13, 1952
(1½ Miles)

Mr. P. M. Modi's "Haseen" 8-7 (Stevens) .. 1

Maharaja of Morvi's "Maharaj Kumari" 8-7 (Cook) 2

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's "H. R. H." 8-7 (Chavan) 3

Won by 2¾ lengths, ¾ length between second and third.

Time.—2 minutes, 42-3/5 seconds.

INDIAN DERBY, JANUARY 20, 1952
(1½ Miles)

Maharani Seeta Devi of Baroda's "Martial Law" 9-0 (Gethin) 1

Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir's "Fitz Call" 9-0 (Cracknell) 2

Maharaja of Morvi's "Maharaj Kumari" 8-11 (Cook) 3

Won by ½ length, short head between second and third.

Time.—2 minutes, 50 seconds.

ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA, JANUARY 28, 1952
(1¼ Miles)

Mr. J. R. Bhadani's "Bear Dance" 9-3 (Duffy) 1

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's "Our Owen" 9-3 (Cracknell) 2

Lady Sherbanoo & Sir Sultan Chinoy's "Modesty II" 8-2 (Chavan) 3

Won by 1¼ lengths, 5 lengths between second and third.

Time.—2 minutes, 5-2/5 seconds.

INDIAN ST. LEGER, FEBRUARY, 1952
(1¾ Miles)

Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir's "Maharaj Kumari" 8-11 (Mullane) 1

Messrs. R. J. Sigtia & R. R. Ruia's "Don Juan" 9-0 (Duffy) 2

Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir's "Fitz Call" 9-0 (Harbutt) 3

Won by ¾ length, 1¼ lengths between second and third.

Time.—3 minutes, 11-1/5 seconds.

POONA RACES

FILLIES' TRIAL, AUGUST 8, 1951
(6 Furlongs)

Maharani Seeta Devi's "Janice" 9-0 (Fordyce) 1

Maharaja of Morvi's "Maharaj Kumari" 8-11 (Kheemsingh) 2

Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir's "Roman Dancer" 9-0 (Medhe) 3

Won by 2 lengths, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 15 seconds.

COLT'S TRIAL, AUGUST 8, 1951
(6 Furlongs)

Maharaja of Jammu & Kashmir's "Fitz Call" 8-11 (Medhe) 1

Maharani Seeta Devi's "Martial Law" 8-11 (Fordyce) 2

Maharaja of Morvi's "Solid Gold" 8-11 (Duncombe) 3

Won by ½ length, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 15-1/5 seconds.

THE CRITERION, AUGUST 8, 1951
(6 Furlongs)

Mr. M. G. Neogie's "Paper King" 8-10 (Fordyce) 1

Messrs. C. J. Shah & A. H. Ahmedbhoy's "Zam Zam" 8-8 (Duncombe) 2

Mr. R. J. Gazdar's "Neola" 8-10 (Kheemsingh) 3

Won by 1¾ lengths, short head between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 14 seconds.

GIMCRACK STAKES, SEPTEMBER 9, 1951
(1 Mile)

Maharaja of Morvi's "Solid Gold" 8-11 (Kheemsingh) 1

Maharani Seeta Devi's "Janice" 9-4 (Fordyce). 2

Mr. R. N. Nazir's "Forest Flame" 8-7 (Purtusingh) 3

Won by ¾ length, 3½ lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 45-2/5 seconds.

CALCUTTA RACES

TRIAL STAKES, DECEMBER 15, 1951
(1 Mile)

Mr. F. Collingwood's "The Fiddler" 9-1 (Davis) 1

Raja of Ramnad's "Flower Dust" 9-3 (Bougoure) 2

Major-General Mahabir S. S. J. B. Rana's "Khosima" 9-3 (Gethin) 3

Won by 1 length, 3 lengths between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 40 seconds.

Mr. F. Collingwood's "The Fiddler" actually won the race, but he was disqualified after saliva and urine test which was found "positive".

KING GEORGE VI CUP, JANUARY 5, 1952
(1¼ Miles)

Maharaja of Parlakimedi's "Eastern Sea" 9-1 (Cracknell) 1

Raja of Ramnad's "Orcades" 9-3 (Bougoure).. 2

Major-General Mahabir S. S. J. B. Rana's "Fair Ray" 9-3 (Gethin) 3

Won by ¼ length, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time.—3 minutes 1-4/5 seconds.

DELHI RACES

PRESIDENT'S CUP, NOVEMBER 11, 1951
(1 Mile, 1 furlong)

Kumar Chiman Singh & T. Roberoi's "Red Carnation" 8-8 (Duffy) 1

Rao Bahadur B. I. Powar's "Star of Mahad" 8-4 (R. Bhosle) 2

Maharaj Kumar of Jind's "Eros" 8-4 (Mohd. Khan) 3

Won by 5 lengths, ½ length between second and third.

Time.—1 minute, 54 seconds.

MADRAS RACES

GOVERNOR'S CUP, JANUARY 1, 1952
(1½ Miles and distance)

Mr. E. Hayward's "Press On" 9-3 (J. Tyrell).. 3

Mrs. J. Rosen's "Dark Son" 9-3 (McGaffin).. 2

Mr. G. Narasinham's "Sunflare" 7-13 (Agnew).. 3

Won by ¾ length, ½ length between second and third.

Time.—2 minutes, 58-2/5 seconds.

FIFTEENTH INDIAN GAMES

The following are the results of the games held in Madras on February 21-24, 1951.

Track and Field Events

MEN

100 metres: Lavy Pinto (Bombay) 1. Gabriel (Services) 2. Balwant Singh (Services) 3. Time: 11 seconds. 10.7 in the heats.

200 metres: J. Crasto (Bombay) 1. Gabriel (Services) 2. Balwant Singh (Services) 3. Time: 22.2 seconds.

400 metres: Ivan Jacob (Madras) 1. Balwant Singh (PEPSU) 2. Jagdev Singh (PEPSU) 3. Time: 49.8 seconds.

800 metres: Sohan Singh (Services) 1. Gulwant Singh (Services) 2. Ranjit Singh (PEPSU) 3. Time: 1 minute, 57.1 seconds.

1,500 metres: Sadhu Singh (Services) 1. Jabbar Singh (Services) 2. P. Lanka (Orissa) 3. Time: 4 minutes, 6.8 seconds.

3,000 metres Steeplechase: Gulzara Singh (PEPSU) 1. Daluram (Services) 2. Weet Singh (Services) 3. Time: 9 minutes, 31.4 seconds.

5,000 metres: Daluram (Services) 1. Akkrey (Madhya Bharat) 2. Munuswami (Services) 3. Time: 15 minutes, 46.8 seconds.

10,000 metres: Dhanna Singh (Services) 1. Gurbachan Singh (PEPSU) 2. Ronaq Singh (PEPSU) 3. Time: 33 minutes, 55-4/5 seconds.

10,000 metres walk: Harnaik Singh (Services) 1. Nagaraj (Mysore) 2. Lingappa (Mysore) 3. Time: 55 minutes, 19 seconds.

50 kilometres walk: H. Bose (Bengal) 1. B. Das (Bengal) 2. Lal Singh (PEPSU) 3. Time: 5 hours, 28 minutes, 7.4 seconds.

Marathon: Surat Singh (Delhi) 1. Thangappan Nair (Travancore-Cochin) 2. Joseph (Travancore-Cochin) 3. Time: 2 hours, 54 minutes, 29 seconds.

110 metres hurdles: Ajmer Singh (Services) 1. Hiralal (Services) 2. Cleur (Madras) 3. Time: 15.8 seconds.

400 metres hurdles: Preetham Singh (Services) 1. Teja Singh (Services) 2. Muthappa (Mysore) 3. Time: 57.4 seconds.

400 metres relay: Services 1. Bombay 2. Madras 3. Time: 43 seconds.

1,600 metres relay: Services 1. PEPSU 2. Madras 3. Time: 3 minutes, 25 seconds.

High Jump: Mehenga Singh (PEPSU) 1. Pallikal (Services) 2. Sankaran (Madras) 3. Height: 6 feet, 2¼ inches.

Broad Jump: Inderjit Singh (PEPSU) 1. Sankaran (Madras) 2. Shadilal (Services) 3. Distance: 21 feet, 11½ inches.

Hop, Step and Jump: L. T. Boosey (Madras) 1.

Kebur Singh (Services) 2. Kasim (Services) 3.

Distance: 46 feet, 10 inches.

Pole Vault: S. K. Chakravarthy (Bengal) 1. P. Vasavan (Travancore-Cochin) 2. Khurshid Ahmed (U.P.) 3. Height: 11 feet, 3 inches.

Throwing the Javelin: Malaviya (U.P.) 1. D. Smith (U.P.) 2. Hajura Singh (Services) 3. Distance: 184 feet, 10 inches.

Throwing the Discus: Makhan Singh (Services) 1. Balkar Singh (Services) 2. Somnath (PEPSU) 3. Distance: 132 feet, 7½ inches.

Putting the Shot: Pradhuman Singh (Services) 1. Madan Lal (Punjab) 2. Mohinder Singh (Services) 3. Distance: 43 feet, 10 inches.

Throwing the Hammer: Makhan Singh (Services) 1. Kishan Singh (PEPSU) 2. Somnath (PEPSU) 3. Distance: 139 feet, 1 inch.

Decathlon: Melvyn Kaunds (Bombay) 5,160. 39 points 1. Gurnam Singh 4,815.16 points 2.

Services (108 points) 1. PEPSU (33 points) 2. Bombay (21 points) 3.

WEIGHT-LIFTING

Bantamweight: K. V. Thirumalai (Madras) 165 lbs. (press), 160 lbs. (snatch) and 220 lbs. (clean and jerk). Total 545 lbs. 1.

Featherweight: O. P. Mony (Madras) 190 lbs. (press), 200 lbs. (snatch) and 250 lbs. (clean and jerk). Total 660 lbs. 1.

Lightweight: S. G. Sethuraman (Madras) 670 lbs. 1.

Middleweight: Gurudev Singh (Delhi) 615 lbs.1. S. R. Sathasivam (Madras) and S. B. Irani (Bombay) also lifted 615 lbs., but Gurudev Singh being the lightest man amongst them, he was declared the winner.

Light-heavy weight: Sankar Santra (Bengal) 645 lbs. 1.

Heavy weight: D. Rajagopal (Madras) 780 lbs. 1.

Bharat Sree Title: Parimal Kumar Roy (Bengal).

WOMEN

100 metres: Mary D'Souza (Bombay) 1. O. D'Sena (Bengal) 2. Veronica Game (Mysore) 3. Time: 12.7 seconds.

200 metres: Mary D'Souza (Bombay) 1. O. D'Sena (Bengal) 2. Veronica Game (Mysore) 3. Time: 26.1 seconds.

80 metres hurdles: Nilima Ghose (Bengal) 1. Violet Peters (Bombay) 2. Marjorie Saures (Mysore) 3. Time: 13.1 seconds.

400 metres relay: Bengal 1. Bombay 2 Mysore 3. Time: 52.2 seconds.

High Jump: Marie Simoes (Bombay) 1. Joy Ward (Mysore) 2. Marjorie Saures (Mysore) 3. Height: 4 feet, 7-8 inches.

Broad Jump: A. Clarke (U.P.) 1. Veronica Game (Mysore) 2. Christine McInnes (Mysore) 3. Distance: 15 feet, 2 inches.

Throwing the Discus: P. Proudfoot (Bombay) 1. Bhagi Thadani (Bombay) 2. Joy Ward (Mysore) 3. Distance: 85 feet, 3 inches.

Putting the Shot: Bhagi Thadani (Bombay) 1. Joy Ward (Mysore) 2. Renie Thornber (Bombay) 3. Distance: 29 feet, 10¾ inches.

Throwing the Javelin: Veronica Game (Mysore) 1. Marie Simoes (Bombay) 2. Kathar Sha Begum (Madras) 3. Distance: 74 feet, 1¾ inches.

Bombay (41 points) 1. Mysore (22 points) 2. Bengal (21 points) 3.

Swimming

MEN

100 metres freestyle: Sachin Nag (Bengal) 1. B. Das (Bengal) 2. I. Mansoor (Bombay) 3. Time: 1 minute, 5.9 seconds.

100 metres backstroke: K. N. Shah (Bombay) 1. B. S. Chandnani (Bombay) 2. Anandi Kar (Bengal) 3. Time: 1 minute, 15.3 seconds.

100 metres breaststroke: Profulla Mallik (Bengal) 1. A. S. Bharucha (Bombay) 2. Bhuwaneshwar Panday (Bengal) 3. Time: 1 minute, 21 seconds.

200 metres freestyle: Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 1. Santosh Bhattacharji (Bengal) 2. K. Narasinrao (Hyderabad) 3. Time: 2 minutes, 34 seconds.

200 metres backstroke: K. N. Shah (Bombay) 1. B. S. Chandnani (Bombay) 2. Niranjan De (Bengal) 3. Time: 2 minutes, 47.2 seconds.

200 metres breaststroke: P. Mallik (Bengal) 1. L. H. Kotadia (Bombay) 2. B. Panday (Bengal) 3. Time: 3 minutes, 14.6 seconds.

400 metres freestyle: Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 1. S. Bajaj (Bombay) 2. Santosh Bhattacharji and Brojen Dass (Bengal) 3. Time: 5 minutes, 32.7 seconds.

1,500 metres freestyle: Bimal Chandra (Bengal) 1. S. Bajaj (Bombay) 2. R. N. Bhide (Bombay) 3. Time: 23 minutes, 20.8 seconds.

4 × 100 metres freestyle relay: Bombay (S. Bajaj, K. N. Shah, I. Mansoor and R. Mansoor) 1. Bengal (Sachin Nag, Brojen Das, Santosh Bhattachar and Robin De) 2. Madras (A. J. Woodcock, Vasant Kumar, Chellamuthu and Parameswaran Nair) 3. Time: 4 minutes, 34.6 seconds.

4 × 200 metres freestyle relay: Bengal (Bimal Chandra, Robin De, Santosh Bhattacharji and Brojen Das) 1. Madras (A. J. Woodcock, P. Nair, V. Kumar and Chellamuthu) 2. Time: 11 minutes, 2.6 seconds.

3 × 100 metres medley: Bengal (Sachin Nag, Profulla Mallik and N. De) 1. Bombay (K. N. Shah, S. Bajaj and A. S. Bharucha) 2. Time: 3 minutes, 49.1 seconds.

Spring Board Diving: K. P. Thacker, 425.45 points (Bombay) 1. T. T. Dund (Bombay) 2. Ashu Dutt (Bengal) 3.

WOMEN

100 metres freestyle: Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1. Arati Saha (Bengal) 2. Bharati Saha (Bengal) 3. Time: 1 minute, 29.6 seconds.

100 metres breaststroke: Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1. W. Hoggan (Bombay) 2. Arati Saha (Bengal) 3. Time: 1 minute, 40.4 seconds.

100 metres backstroke: DollyNazir (Bombay)1. D. Chitale (Bombay) 2. Time: 1 minute, 45.5 seconds.

200 metres freestyle: Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1. V. Kogle (Bombay) 2. Bharati Shah (Bengal) 3. Time: 3 minutes, 26.4 seconds.

200 metres breaststroke: Dolly Nazir (Bombay) 1. Arati Saha (Bengal) 2. W. Hoggan (Bombay) 3. Time: 3 minutes, 29.7 seconds.

400 metres freestyle: Bharati Saha (Bengal) 1. V. Kogle (Bombay) 2. Time: 7 minutes, 47 seconds.

3 × 100 metres medley: Bombay (Dolly Nazir, W. Hoggan and D. Chitale) 1. Madras (A. Arnold, A. Thomas and M. Menon) 2. Time: 4 minutes, 59.4 seconds.

Water Polo

Bombay (J. Naigamwalla, B. S. Chandnani, G. M. Sopher, A. S. Bharucha, M. N. Bhatia, Kanti Shah and I. Mansoor) beat Bengal (B. Bysack, S. Chatterjee, K. Shaw, A. Das, D. Mitra, Sachin Nag and S. Saha) by 11 goals to 7.

Basketball

Madras beat Bengal by 29 points to 19.

Volleyball

Mysore beat Patiala by 15-13, 15-7, 16-14.

Kabaddi

Madras beat Bengal by 25 points to 21.

Wrestling

Flyweight: B. C. Mithari (Kolhapur) beat Niranjan Das (West Bengal).

Bantamweight: Jogeswara Singh (West Bengal) beat B. B. Bhagwat (Kolhapur).

Featherweight: Nirmal Bose (West Bengal) beat V. D. Chandatraya (Delhi).

Lightweight: B. Ojha (West Bengal) beat K. D. Mangore (Kolhapur).

Welterweight: Jadunandan Singh (West Bengal) beat A. L. Chougule (Kolhapur).

Middleweight: Keshav Prasadi Rai (West Bengal) beat Ramji Singh (West Bengal).

Light-heavyweight: S. Jadhav (Kolhapur) beat Anandi Ghosh (West Bengal).

Heavyweight: Oudh Behari Singh (West Bengal) beat Sardip Singh (Punjab).

LAWN TENNIS

The following are the results of the Asian Lawn Tennis Championships at Colombo in February, 1952.

Men's Singles:—Frank Sedgman (Australia) beat Straight Clark (U.S.A.) 6-1, 9-7, 6-0.

Men's Doubles:—Frank Sedgman (Australia) and Straight Clark (U.S.A.) beat A. J. Mottram and G. Paish (Great Britain) 3-6, 6-1, 11-9, 6-4.

Mixed Doubles:—Frank Sedgman (Australia) and Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) beat Straight Clark and Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.A.) 6-0, 6-1.

Women's Singles:—Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) beat Miss Shirly Fry (U.S.A.) 6-4, 2-6, 6-1.

Women's Doubles:—Miss Doris Hart and Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. Jean Walker-Smith and Mrs. Joy Mottram (Great Britain) 10-8, 6-4.

National Lawn Tennis Championships

Men's Singles:—Sven Davidson (Sweden) beat Iftikhar Ahmed (Pakistan) 6-3, 6-4, 8-6.

Men's Doubles:—Sumant Misra and Narendra Nath (India) beat Naresh Kumar and Dilip Bose (India) 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Mixed Doubles:—Iftikhar Ahmed (Pakistan) and Mrs. Cardin (India) beat S. C. Misra and Miss R. Davar (India) 6-1, 6-4.

Women's Singles:—Miss U. Thapar (India) beat Miss L. Woodbridge (India) 6-0, 4-6, 7-5.

Women's Doubles:—Miss L. Woodbridge and Mrs. S. R. Mody (India) beat Miss R. Davar and Miss U. Thapar (India) 6-4, 6-2.

Juniors' Singles:—R. Krishnan (India) beat Sk. Qutabuddin (Pakistan) 6-4, 6-3.

Juniors' Doubles:—Sk. Qutabuddin and Mohd. Nasim (Pakistan) beat R. Krishnan and T. Hassan (India) 6-4, 6-1.

All-India Hardcourt Tournament

The following are the results of the tournament held at Madras in January, 1952.

Men's Singles:—Lennart Bergelin (Sweden) beat A. Mayagi (Japan) 4-6, 6-4, 6-2, 4-6, 6-4.

Men's Doubles:—M. V. Bobjee and V. R. Savoor beat R. Krishnan and T. K. Ramnathan 6-4, 6-2, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles:—Miss L. Woodbridge (India) and A. Mayagi (Japan) beat Miss L. Merchant and Vishnu Mohan (India) 6-4, 6-1.

Women's Singles:—Mrs. Hawley beat Miss L. Woodbridge 3-6, 7-5, 6-4.

Women's Doubles:—Miss L. Woodbridge and Miss L. Merchant beat Mrs. Lobo and Mrs. Brazel 6-2, 7-5.

Juniors' Singles:—R. Krishnan beat Asif Quadri 6-0, 6-1.

Western India Lawn Tennis Championships

The following are the results of the Championships held in February, 1952.

Men's Singles:—Straight Clark (U.S.A.) beat W. Skonecki (Poland) 8-6, 6-3, 3-6, 2-6, 6-2.

Men's Doubles:—G. Vasant and J. M. Mehta (India) beat W. Skonecki (Poland) and H. Hermann (Germany) 6-3, 6-2, 6-1.

Mixed Doubles:—W. Skonecki (Poland) and Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) beat J. M. Mehta and Miss L. Woodbridge (India) 6-0, 6-0.

Women's Singles:—Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.A.) beat Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Women's Doubles:—Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) and Miss L. Merchant (India) beat Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.A.) and L. Woodbridge (India) 6-4, 5-7, 6-1.

Exhibition Matches

Frank Sedgman (Australia) beat Straight Clark (U.S.A.) 3-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Frank Sedgman (Australia) and Straight Clark (U.S.A.) beat Don Tregonning and John Cawthorn (Australia) 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

C.C.I. Open Lawn Tennis Tournament

The following are the results of the Cricket Club of India Open Lawn Tennis Tournament at Bombay held in February, 1952.

Men's Singles:—G. Vasant (India) beat W. Skonecki (Poland) 6-4, 3-6, 6-3.

Men's Doubles:—G. Vasant and J. M. Mehta (India) beat W. Skonecki (Poland) and H. Hermann (Germany) 6-3, 4-6, 5-3 (Skonecki retired hurt).

Women's Singles:—Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.A.) beat Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) 6-4, 6-3.

Women's Doubles:—Miss Shirley Fry and Mrs. J. Hawley beat Miss Doris Hart and Miss A. Divan 6-3, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles:—Miss Shirley Fry (U.S.A.) and H. Hermann (Germany) beat Miss Doris Hart (U.S.A.) and W. Skonecki (Poland) 10-8, 3-3 (Skonecki was unable to continue).

Juniors' Singles:—K. N. Suntook beat S. Agerwala 6-3, 6-2.

Japan vs. India

The following are the results of the international lawn tennis matches held at Calcutta on Dec. 31, 1951 and Jan. 1, 1952.

India beat Japan by five matches to nil.

Narendra Nath (India) beat F. Nakano (Japan) 9-7, 8-6, 6-3.

Sumant Misra (India) beat A. Miyagi (Japan) 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

Narendra Nath (India) beat R. Kamo (Japan) 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

Sumant Misra (India) beat F. Nakano (Japan) 6-3, 7-5, 6-3.

Sumant Misra and Narendra Nath (Bombay) beat F. Nakano and R. Kamo (Japan) 6-0, 6-4, 6-4.

Northern India Lawn Tennis Tournament

The following are the results of the tournament held at New Delhi in March, 1952.

Men's Singles:—A. J. Mottram (Great Britain) beat Naresh Kumar (India) 7-5, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2.

Men's Doubles:—Narendra Nath and Sumant Misra (India) beat Dilip Bose and Naresh Kumar (India) 7-5, 2-6, 4-6, 5-3, 7-5.

Mixed Doubles:—The final was not played for lack of time. The trophy was shared between the two pairs, Mrs. Mottram and Mottram (Great Britain) and Mrs. Michaeloff and Dilip Bose (India).

Women's Singles:—Mrs. Joy Mottram (U.K.) beat Miss Urmila Thapar (India) 6-0, 6-1.

Women's Doubles:—Miss L. Woodbridge (India) and Mrs. Doreen Michaeloff beat Miss Urmila Thapar (India) and Mrs. Mottram (Great Britain) 6-2, 6-3.

INDIAN RANKING LIST

Naresh Kumar..... 1, Narendra Nath ..... 2, G. Vasant..... 3, Vishnu Mohan .....4, B. R. Kapinapathy..... 5.

S. C. Misra and Dilip Bose were excluded for want of sufficient data.

HOCKEY

The following are the results of the All-India Hockey Tournament at Calcutta in March, 1952.

WOMEN

Bombay beat Bengal by 1 goal to nil.

INVITATION HOCKEY TOURNAMENT

The following are the results of the tournament held at Bombay, March, 1952—Final played in April, after the Aga Khan Tournament final.

Lusitanians beat Tata Sports Club by 1 goal to nil.

All-India Hockey Tournament

The following are the results of the tournament held in Calcutta in March, 1952.

Bengal beat East Punjab by 2 goals to 1.

The Aga Khan Hockey Tournament

The following are the results of the tournament held in Bombay in March and April, 1952.

Tata Sports Club beat Lusitanians by 1 goal to nil.

Beighton Cup Tournament

In the Beighton Cup Tournament held at Calcutta in April-May, 1952 Mohan Bagan beat Hindustan Aircraft by 2 goals to 1 (May 8).

BILLIARDS

National Billiards Championship, at Calcutta, February 1952.

Semi-finals:—C. Hirjee (Calcutta) beat T. A. Selvaraj (Bangalore) 1,908 points to 1,170.

Wilson Jones (Bombay) beat V. R. Freer (Madras) 1,655 points to 1,108.

Final:—Wilson Jones beat C. Hirjee 3,630 points to 2,705.

National Snooker Championship

The following are the results of the matches held in Calcutta in February, 1952.

Semi-finals:—Wilson Jones (Bombay) beat P. K. Deb (Calcutta) by 4 frames to 1.81, 20, 29-42, 86-13, 72-31, 94-11.

C. Hirjee (Calcutta) beat M. Mullick (Calcutta) by 4 frames to 0. 77-23, 78-6, 55-37, 54-37.

Final:—Wilson Jones beat C. Hirjee by 7 frames to 2. 62-55, 56-29, 80-13, 37-70, 63-56, 97-26, 38-66, 99-17, 56-43.

BOXING

National Boxing Championships, at Calcutta, January, 1952.

Flyweight:—S. Mazumdar (Bengal) beat P. Khatau (Bombay) on points.

Bantamweight:—A. Sequeira (Bombay) beat Ajit Banerjee (Bengal) on points.

Featherweight:—B. Bose (Railways) beat C. Jackson (Bengal) on points.

Lightweight:—G. Raymond (Bombay) beat D. Marsden (Bengal) on points.

Welterweight:—R. Norris (Madhya Pradesh) beat H. Paul (Bengal) on points.

Middleweight:—R. Cranston (Railways) beat K. Arnold (Bombay). The referee stopped the fight in the second round.

Lightheavyweight:—O. Ward (Bengal) knocked out C. Baldrey (Railways).

Heavyweight:—R. More (Bengal) beat G. Prim (Bombay). The referee stopped the fight in the second round.

FOOTBALL

I.F.A. Shield, at Calcutta, September, 1951:

East Bengal beat Mohun Bagan by 2 goals to 1.

Inter-State Championship, at Bombay, August, 1951:

Bengal beat Bombay by 1 goal to nil.

Rovers Cup Tournament, at Bombay, October, 1951:

Hyderabad Police beat Wimco Sports, Madras, by 2 goals to nil.

RUGBY

All-India Rugby Tournament, at Madras, September, 1951:

Ceylon beat Madras by 2 tries (6 points) to nothing.

GOLF

All-India Amateur Golf Championship, at Calcutta, December, 1951:

J. R. B. Kean beat I. S. Malik, two and one.

CHESS

Ranade Memorial Tournament, at Poona, August, 1951:

R. B. Sapre winner, Appasaheb Khadilkar and Swami Sontakke tied for the second place.

Bombay State Open Championship, in Bombay, December 1951 to January 1952:

R. B. Sapre winner, B. D. Alurkar runner-up.

Rutnam Memorial Tournament, at Madras, December, 1951:

S. Venkatraman winner, O. L. V. Rajaram and S. K. Subramaniam shared the second place.

RIFLE SHOOTING

All-India Rifle Shooting Competitions held at Tollygunj Police Range, Calcutta, April 1952:

MEN

Souren Chowdhury, of South Calcutta Rifle Club 476 points out of 500..... 1. Dhandhania, of Central Calcutta Rifle Club 468 points ..... 2.

WOMEN

Mrs. Geeta Roy, of South Calcutta Rifle Club 278 points out of 300..... 1. Miss M. Smith, of Calcutta Police 241 points..... 2.

Team Championship: South Calcutta Rifle Club "B" (S. Chowdhury, P. K. Bajpaie, B. K. Ghosh and S. P. Gagra) winners 1,099 points out of 1,200.

REGATTA

Eastern Regatta, at Colombo, April, 1952:

Calcutta University Rowing Club beat Madras Boat Club by one length in 3 minutes, 32-4/5 seconds in the final.

Macklin Sculls: D. Sinclair, of Calcutta Rowing Club, winner; Amar Bose, of Calcutta Lake Club, runner-up.

Venables Bowl for Pairs: Calcutta Rowing Club beat Madras Boat Club in 3 minutes, 51-4/5 seconds.

SOCIETIES : LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS & POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL, AND MEDICAL & NURSING

LITERARY

FEDERATION OF UNIVERSITY WOMEN IN INDIA

The Federation of University Women in India unites various Associations of University Women throughout the country, its object being to promote friendship and understanding among university women of all races resident in India and to further their common interests. *Hon. General Secretary* :—Miss T. Bharucha, 6, Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi, Bombay 7; *Member-in-charge of International Relations* :—Mrs. Ahmadullah, 12, Gupta Mahal, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

BHANDARKAR ORIENTAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE, POONA

The Institute was inaugurated on the 6th of July 1917, the 80th birthday of late Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, at the hands of H. E. Lord Willingdon, who became its first President. Its objects are to publish critical editions of texts and original works bearing on Oriental antiquities, to provide an up-to-date Oriental library, to train students in the methods of research and to act as an information bureau on all points connected with Oriental Studies. The valuable library of Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, which he had bequeathed already to the Institute, was after his demise handed over by his executors to the Institute, and is now located in the Central Hall of the Institute. Since the 1st of April 1918 the Government of Bombay have transferred to the custody of the Institute the unique collection of nearly 20,000 manuscripts formerly accommodated in the Deccan College, together with a maintenance grant of Rs. 3,000 a year. Government have likewise entrusted to the Institute a grant of Rs. 12,000 a year for the publication of the B. S. S. and the Government Oriental Series. The Institute has also started a series called the *Bhandarkar Oriental Series* in which seven works have been already published and some others have been undertaken. The Institute has undertaken to edit *Mahabharata* critically at the initiation of the Late Raja of Aundh who donated a total grant of Rs. one lakh for that purpose. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar was the General Editor of the *Mahabharata* up to 21st January 1943 the date of his unfortunate demise. Dr. S. K. Belvalkar has now been appointed General Editor. Grants are being received from the Government of India (Rs. 6,000 a year), the University of Bombay (Rs. 3,000 a year), the University of Poona (Rs. 2,000 a year) and the Government of Bombay (Rs. 6,000 a year), as also from some other State Governments. A few years ago the former Government of H.H. the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior sanctioned Rs. 25,000 for the *Mahabharata* at the rate of Rs. 2,500 per year for 10 years. The British Academy has also given a grant to the *Mahabharata* as a token of their appreciation of this work. The Institute has received so far about Rs. 33,615 from the trustees of the *Mahabharata* publication fund, London. During 1949 and 1950 the Institute received a special grant of Rs. 55,000 for the printing of the Santiparwan of the *Mahabharata*. On 25th March 1944, the Institute inaugurated its *Mahabharata* Printing Department with a view to expediting the printing of the *Mahabharata* Edition. The Institute issues a journal called *Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute* published four times a year. It also held under its auspices the First Oriental Conference on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November 1919 under the patronage of Sir George Lloyd and the presidency of Sir R. G. Bhandarkar. Thanks to liberal donations from the Tatas and the Jain community, supplemented by Grants-in-Aid from the Government of Bombay, the Institute is housed in a fine building. Since August 1927 the Institute has been conducting regular M.A. classes in Sanskrit, Pali, Ardhamagadhi and Ancient Indian Culture. Recently the Sanskrit Department of this Institute has been affiliated to the University of Poona and students are being coached for the M.A. and Ph.D. degrees of the above mentioned University. Lectures by eminent scholars are also delivered occasionally. The Institute celebrated its Silver Jubilee on the 4th and 5th of January 1943. Membership dues Rs. 10 a year or Rs. 100 compounded for life. Members can, subject to certain conditions borrow books from the library and get the "Annals" free and other publications (a list covering about 100 titles sent free upon request) at concession rates.

BHARATA ITIHASA SAMSHODHAKA MANDALA, POONA

Address : 312-13, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

Founded in 1910 by the late Mr. V. K. Rajwade and Sardar K. C. Mehendale and registered under Act XXI of 1860 in 1910 with the object of collecting and conserving historical materials, erecting suitable buildings for preserving and exhibiting them, publishing such materials and other works of historical research and generally to encourage and foster critical study of and research in Indian history. Possesses the best collection of Persian and Marathi historical papers owned by any private society. Has a rare collection of about a thousand Indian paintings now housed in a special wing, maintains a coin cabinet and an armoury of old weapons. Has a section for copper plates, sculpture and archæology and has a library of general, historical and rare books. Holds fortnightly and annual meetings where notes and papers based on original documents are presented, discussed and afterwards published. The Poona City Research Section of the Mandala does research work in the city and publishes findings. Has published several volumes of original historical letters and other historical and literary books whose total number exceeds 90. Conducts a quarterly journal devoted to research. Has done some excavation at Karad and got findings of the Second Century A.D. Work done mostly in Marathi. Celebrated the Silver Jubilee by calling the first All-India Modern History Congress in 1935. Has been receiving some grant-in-aid from the Government of Bombay and Central Government. Was supported by many Rajas, Jahagirdars, Sardars and the public. The late Dr. J. E. Abbot of New Jersey, U.S.A., left by will a gift of 30,000 dollars to the Mandala for buildings. Annual membership fees for various classes are Rs. 3, 6, 12, 25, 125, and 300 which can be compounded for life by paying ten times the annual subscription for a particular class in a single year. Effective members over 1,000; Annual income averages between 6 and 8 thousand rupees.

President : Naik Nimbalkar (Raja of Phaltan); *Vice-Presidents* : The Raja Saheb of Bhor, C. G. Agashe and Sardar G. B. Patwardhan; *Chairman* : Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A.; *Secretaries* : C. G. Karve, B.A., Prof. R. V. Oturkar, M.A.; *Treasurer* : D. K. Sathe, B.Sc., B.A.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY

Founded 1888, to promote and encourage Art by exhibitions of Pictures and Applied Arts, and to assist in the establishment and maintenance of a permanent gallery for pictures and other works of Art. Annual exhibition usually held every December-January. The Society helps holding of one-man shows, lectures and meetings, etc. Annual subscription Rs. 15; Life member Rs. 200. *President* : Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.; *Vice-Presidents* : Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt., M. A. Joshi, V. P. Karmarkar, J. A. Lalkaka, Dr. H. J. Bhabha; *Committee* : J. N. Unwala (*Chairman*), R. N. Velingkar, S. D. Chavda, Dr. T. A. Schinzel, K. H. Ara, Prof. W. Langhammer, V. D. Bhagat, R. Chatterji, R. V. Leyden, E. Schlesinger, K. K. Hebbar, Dr. D. G. Vyas; *Hon. Secretary* : V. V. Oak; *Jt. Hon. Secretary* : K. M. Gandhy; *Hon. Treasurer* : C. V. Oak; *Hon. Salon Secretary* : V. D. Bhagat; *Office* :—C/o Jehangir Art Gallery, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Office : Town Hall, Bombay.

Founded 1804, to investigate and encourage Oriental Arts, Sciences and Literature. Annual subscription Rs. 60. *Hon. Secretary* : Prof. G. M. Moraes; *Librarian* : B. K. Trivedi.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Offices : 114, Apollo Street, Bombay.

(Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Founded 1883 to promote the study of Natural History in all its branches. The Society has a membership of about 1,400 all over the world and a museum with a representative collection of the different vertebrates and invertebrates found in the Sub-continent and Ceylon. In 1921 the Society was entrusted with the management of the Natural History Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, and a great part of the Society's collections have been transferred to that Museum. A journal is published three times during the year which contains articles on natural history and sport as well as descriptions of new species and local lists of different orders. The Society's library is open to members and books may be borrowed under special arrangement by members residing in the mofussil. Annual subscription Rs. 30. Entrance fee Rs. 25. Life Membership Rs. 525 including entrance fee.

DAWOODI BOHRA LITERARY AND WELFARE SOCIETY

Address :—52-A, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

(Established in 1941 A.D.). AIMS & OBJECTS:—To promote study of Islamic culture, Law and History, Arabic and Urdu; to create common platform for free and unfettered discussions and expressions of opinion by different schools of thought, to spread education amongst adults and women and to undertake economical, social and other activities by organising debates, lectures, tours, establishing libraries and publishing books, magazines and pamphlets. At present a monthly Gujarathi Magazine *Ummid* and three publications in Book Forms on Law & History have been and are being issued. Office Bearers :—*President* : Zakiuddin F. Zakie, Bar-at-Law; *Vice-President* : F. T. Khorakiwala, LL.B.; *Treasurer* : Z. M. A. Karachiwala; *Hon. Secretary* : H. M. M. Talib, M.A., LL.B.

DECCAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, POONA

(Established in 1884). The object of the Society is "to facilitate and cheapen education by starting, affiliating and incorporating at different places, as circumstances permit, schools and colleges under private management or by any other ways best adapted to the wants of the people." The Society has now thirty-seven life members. The value of the property and endowment funds held by the Society amounts to more than Rs. 65,00,000. The annual receipts and expenses of the Society's Institutions amount to Rs. 19,00,000. The Council, the Governing Body and the Board of Life Members are the bodies entrusted with the management of the Society's affairs.

Chairman of the Council and the Governing Body : H. G. Gharpurey, M.A., LL.C.S. (Retired); *Secretary* : Prof. C. R. Devadhar, M.A., Fergusson College, Poona 4.

The Society's Institutions are, the Fergusson College, Poona; the Willingdon College, Sangli; the Brihan Maharashtra College of Commerce, Poona; the New English School, Nanawada, Poona; the New English School, Ramanbag, Poona; the New English School, Satara; the Navin Marathi Shala, Poona; the Mavji

Madhavji High School, Umbargaon; the Dravid High School, Wai; the Ahilyadevi High School for Girls, Poona; D. E. Society's Nursery School, Poona; the Technical Institute, Poona (attached to the Fergusson College, Poona). The total number of students in the institutions of the Society exceeds 10,000.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Address : Room No. 98-102, Gurdwara Road Hutments, New Delhi; *President's Office* : Hamam House, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India was established on 1st July, 1949, as a result of the enactment of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949, by the then Dominion Parliament on 9th April, 1949, which came into force on 1st July, 1949. This Institute is an autonomous body of all accountants with perpetual succession and is entrusted with the performance of all the functions previously carried out by the Central Government in respect of the profession of Accountancy.

The members of the Institute have been divided into two categories, namely, practising members and non-practising members. The practising members are designated as "Chartered Accountants" while non-practising members cannot style themselves as such. Further, there are two categories of members, namely, Associates and Fellows. Every member on admission to the Institute is known as Associate member and a practising member after a practice of 5 years is entitled to become a Fellow. A member of the Institute who has been in continuous practice for a period of over three years is entitled to train articled clerks.

Council of the Institute :—*President*, G. P. Kapadia; *Vice-President*, S. B. L. Vaish.

Members (Elected) :—N. R. Mody; N. M. Shah; B. D. Birdy; N. M. Raiji; C. S. Sastri; S. Suryanarayana Iyer; R. N. Rajam Aiyar; S. Ghose; G. Basu; S. N. Banerjea; M. K. Deb; S. B. L. Vaish; P. R. Mehra.

Members (Nominated) :—K. G. Ambegaokar; P. C. Das Gupta; S. D. Nargolwala; K. N. Guttia; G. M. Bathgate.

Secretary to the Council :—S. Venkataraman.

INDIAN AND EASTERN NEWSPAPER SOCIETY

Address : P. O. Box 69, 27, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

Formed in February 1939 to act as a Central Organisation of the Newspaper Press of India and of other countries in Asia and to promote the common business interests of its members numbering 84 at the end of 1950. *President*.—Sures Chandra Majumdar (Hindusthan Standard); *Dy. President*.—C. R. Srinivasan (Swadesamitran); *Vice-President*.—A. D. Mani (Hitavada); *Hony. Treasurer*.—J. K. Cowley (Statesman).

Committee for 1952.—M. N. Cama (Bombay Chronicle), K. Srinivasan (Hindu), W. J. B. Walker (Statesman), Devadas Gandhi (Hindustan Times), Tushar Kanti Ghosh (Amrita Bazar Patrika), S. Sadanand (Free Press Journal), S. K. Gupta (Aj), Ramanath Goenka (Indian Express), K. Narendra (Pratap), J. C. Jain (Times of India), Dr. N. B. Parulekar (Sakal).

Secretary : Asu De.

INDIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Address : University Library, Delhi 8, India.

Founded in September, 1933, on the recommendation of the first All-India Library Conference, convened in Calcutta on the invitation of about 20 prominent librarians in the country. It has for its objects (*a*) the furtherance of the library movement in India; (*b*) the promotion of training in librarianship in India and (*c*) research in library Science; co-operation with international organisations with similar objects and the improvement of status of librarians.

Membership : Donor, Rs. 200; Life Member, Rs. 50; Ordinary Member, Rs. 5 p.a.; Association, Rs. 10 p.a.; Libraries, Rs. 25 p.a.

Organ : Abgila Annals, bulletin and Granthalaya.

Publications : Directory of Libraries in India and Library Tour, Europe and America by S. R. Ranganathan. Public Library Provision and Documentation Service. Manual for Small Libraries by S. R. Ranganathan. Indian Library Directory, Library Book Selection by S. R. Ranganathan. First Law of Library Science (Hindi).

President : Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, M.A., D. Litt., L.T., F.L.A.

Secretary : S. Das Gupta, M.A. (Cantab.), Dip. Lib. Sc.

Treasurer : S. Ramabhadran.

INDIAN MUSIC ASSOCIATION, LUCKNOW

Founded by Raizada Onkar Prasad in 1939, is one of the few institutions of its kind in India. Its object is to revive and reorganise the decaying art of the Indian music. Membership is open to both sexes and a nominal quarterly subscription is charged. The success of the Association has been proved by the recognition of the service of the members at various Music Conferences and Charity Shows.

INDIAN SOCIETY OF ORIENTAL ART, CALCUTTA

Office : 11, Wellington Square, Calcutta.

Patrons : Chakravarti Rajagopalachari and Dr. K. N. Katju. *President* : Dr. Abanindranath Tagore. *Secretary* : Dr. Niharranjan Ray.

INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION

19, University Road, Civil Lines, Delhi 8.

Origin : With a view to co-ordinating standardization activities of various laboratories and institutions and to introduce industrial standards on a national basis the Government of India by their Resolution No. 1-Std(4)/45 dated the 3rd September 1946, brought into existence the Indian Standards Institution.

Aims and Objects : The aims and objects of the Institution include the co-ordination of efforts of Producers and Consumers for the improvement of materials, products, appliances, processes and methods, introduction of codes of practices, provisions or arrangements of facilities for examination and testing of commodities, processes and practices and planning and direction of related investigations and research.

Management : The affairs of the Institution are administered by the General Council, on which are represented Ministries of the Government of India, Governments of States and State Unions, professional societies of technologists and scientists, Chambers of Commerce and Industry and other important interests.

General Council :—*President* : The Hon'ble Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. *Vice-Presidents* : Dr. K. S. Krishnan, Lala Shri Ram. *Secretary (Ex-officio)* : Dr. Lal C. Verman, Director, Indian Standards Institution.

Preparation of Standards : The technical work of preparing standards, specifications, codes of practices, etc., will, for the present be carried out under the authority of three division councils, namely, (*a*) Engineering, (*b*) Textiles, and (*c*) Chemicals.

Finances : The income of the Institution is derived from (*a*) Government grants, (*b*) contributions from industry, the States and other interested public bodies, (*c*) subscription from members and (*d*) sale of Indian Standards, specifications, etc.

The Government of India have increased their grant-in-aid to the Institution from Rs. 2.2 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs. 4.2 lakhs for 1952-53.

I.S.I. Certification Marks : The Indian Parliament passed on 1st March 1952, the Indian Standards Institution (Certification Marks) Bill. The Act authorises the Institution to specify certification marks and issue, renew and cancel licenses for their use on commodities conforming to Indian Standards.

Director : Dr. Lal C. Verman.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF CULTURE

6, North Public Square Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

The Indian Institute of Culture was founded in 1945 at Basavangudi, Bangalore, with three main objects : (1) To establish a Centre affording opportunities for cultural and intellectual development; (2) To spread correct ideas on education, especially of adults and of youth; (3) To promote exchange of thought among the various States of India and other countries of the world towards establishing true national and international concord and co-operation.

For the furtherance of these objects, the Indian Institute of Culture has had since August 1945 a Cosmopolitan Home, and since the opening of its free public library in July 1947, has had a regular weekly programme of lectures on a wide variety of cultural subjects, alternating with discussion group meetings, at each of which an outstanding recent book is orally reviewed and then discussed or a paper specially sent for the purpose is read and its points considered.

Like all the activities of the Institute, membership is open to all, irrespective of race, nationality, religion, colour, sex, class or caste; subscribing to the ideal of Universal Human Brotherhood being the only criterion of eligibility.

There are Ordinary Members, Life Members and Patrons; the Institute has numerous members in different countries.

Numerous lectures, papers read and book reviews have appeared in *The Aryan Path*, the Institute's monthly organ. In 1951 a new building was erected in the Institute's grounds, housing the growing free library and offices and providing an auditorium seating 300.

President, Council of Management : B. P. Wadia.

Honorary Secretary : Dr. L. S. Dorasami, M.Sc., Ph.D., F.A.Sc.

KALAKSHETRA—INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY OF THE ARTS, ADYAR, MADRAS 20

Literally "The Sacred Abode of the Arts" was founded at Adyar in 1936 by Shrimati Rukmini Devi, to emphasize the essential unity of all true Art and to work for the recognition of the Arts as vital to individual, national, religious and international growth.

A weaving department, famous all over India for its manufacture of saris, and a publication department are also part of the Academy's activities. Attached to the Academy is the Mahamahopadhyaya Dr. U. V. Swaminatha Iyer Library, the largest Tamil Manuscript Library in the world, with a rare collection of palm-leaf manuscripts.

Two other educational institutions work in close connection with and are benefited by the Kalakshetra's art activities, namely the Besant Theosophical High School and the Arundale Training Centre for Teachers (Montessori System).

MADRAS LITERARY SOCIETY AND AUXILIARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Office : College Road, Nugumbakam, Madras.

The Society's Library contains nearly a lakh of books which are circulated to members.

THE NATIONAL LIBRARY, CALCUTTA (FORMERLY IMPERIAL LIBRARY)

The Library contains most of the important and rare works in English and Indian languages dealing with India, apart from a collection of important books of reference and of standard works on various subjects which is added to from year to year. The present stock of the Library is 537,436 books excluding a little over 1,640 manuscripts.

The Library is provided with Reading Rooms, public and private, where facilities are offered to students, research workers and general readers. There is a separate Reading Room for women. Books are also lent out against cash security to any one living in any part of the Republic of India. The membership of both the Reading Rooms and the Lending Section is free. General and special reference enquiries are also attended to.

The Library of late Sir Asutosh Mukhopadhyay which consists of a most valuable collection of books and publications was presented to this Library in 1949 by his distinguished sons. This collection contains about 80,000 books and covers subjects so diverse as literature, History, Philosophy, Economics, Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Physiology, Anthropology, Law and Art. This collection is known as "Sir Asutosh Mukhopadhyay Collection".

In accordance with the decision of the Ministry of States, Government of India, all the books of the late Hyderabad Residency Library excepting those required for the use of the former Military Government, Hyderabad, were presented to this Library. The collection contains 4,295 volumes.

One Sri Nityananda Bhattacherjee made over to this Library, on behalf of Sri Tripura Sankar Banerjee, Uprahti, Rewa, one hundred Sanskrit manuscripts of standard works on various subjects. Some of the manuscripts are more than three hundred years old.

Another collection of 3,476 books and manuscripts known as Ramdas Sen Collection of Berhampore, Murshidabad, West Bengal, is going to be presented shortly to this Library by the heirs of late Sri Ramdas Sen.

Bibliographical work :—The Library has undertaken the task of compilation of a far-reaching Bibliography on all aspects on Indian Culture. In addition a large number of short Bibliographies in response to enquiries received from the various individuals and Institutions was also compiled.

Extension activities :—The Library co-operated in holding the Library Training Classes conducted by the Calcutta University and provided facilities for the Summer Training School conducted by the Bengal Library Association. The U.S. Consulate held an exhibition of American books at this Library and this opportunity was utilised to explain the scope of the activities and nature of the Collections of this Library to the elite of the city. The Librarian visited the United States as guest of that Government under the Leader Exchange Programme.

Librarian : B. S. Kesavan. *Deputy Librarian* : V. M. Mulay. *Supdt., Reading Rooms* : J. M. Kanitkar.

P. E. N. ALL-INDIA CENTRE

The aim of the P.E.N. everywhere is to promote friendliness among writers and to uphold freedom of speech. In addition, the All-India Centre is working for national cultural unity by spreading appreciation of the many Indian literatures outside their own language areas and also abroad. This is done by means of public lectures, through its monthly journal *The Indian P.E.N.*, free to P.E.N. members and available to the general public in India for Rs. 5 per annum, and through its "P.E.N. Books" series on the different Indian literatures. The All-India Centre has about 400 members among the country's leading writers and editors, and has sponsored two All-India Writers' Conferences. Membership is open to any Indian of recognised position as a writer, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Entrance fee Rs. 5; annual fee Rs. 10; life membership fee Rs. 150.

An auxiliary association called "Friends of the P.E.N." was formed in 1949. Its membership is open to all those who are interested in literature. Annual fee Rs. 10.

Address : "Aryasangha," 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA

Formed 6th March 1897; Annual subscription Rs. 12. *Hon. Secretary* : E. Franklin DeSouza, 30-C, Khotachi Wadi, Bombay 4.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION AND MATH

P. O. Belur Math, Dt. Howrah.

The Ramakrishna Mission is an association for missionary, philanthropic and educational service. It is registered under Act XXI of 1860 and has 67 centres spread over India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon and some British colonies. It has under it eight Indoor Hospitals, 41 Outdoor dispensaries, three colleges, 40 secondary schools, nine vocational and industrial schools, 75 other types of schools and 37 hostels for boys and girls. Besides it undertakes occasional relief work. The Ramakrishna Math or Monastery, though distinct, is closely related with the Ramakrishna Mission, both having the same office-bearers and doing similar work. The monks of the Ramakrishna Math are the principal workers of the Ramakrishna Mission. The Ramakrishna Math has 66 branch centres spread over India, Pakistan, Europe and U.S.A. It conducts 4 Indoor Hospitals, 14 Outdoor dispensaries, 2 High Schools, 14 other types of schools and seven hostels for boys and girls. OFFICE-BEARERS: *President*—Swami Sankarananda; *General Secretary*—Swami Madhavananda.

SOUTHERN INDIA JOURNALISTS' FEDERATION

5-6, Sri Rama Buildings, Mount Road, Madras 2.

The Southern India Journalists' Federation has its headquarters at Madras with a membership of more than 400. Membership is open to all South Indian Journalists.

Since November, 1949, the Federation has been running a monthly journal *The South Indian Journalist*, with Mr. K. P. Viswanatha Aiyar as Editor. (Annual subscription Rs. 3; single copy, As. 4.)

The club provides facilities for the following games: table tennis; carroms; chess and cards.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1951-52.—*President* : N. Raghunatha Aiyar (The Hindu); *Vice-Presidents* : S. Bashyam (Swadeshamitran); V. S. G. Sarma (Indian Express) and R. Krishnamurthy (Kalki); *General Secretary* : V. K. Narasimhan (The Hindu); *Joint Secretary* : S. Kannan (Indian Express); *Treasurer* : R. Balan.

TAHERI SCHOLARSHIP SOCIETY

Address.—Mohamedi Baug, 21, Sarang St., Bombay 3.

The Society was established by His Holiness Sardar Syedna Dr. Taher Saifuddin Saheb in 1944 and is being run by contributions from His Holiness and members of the Dawoodi Bohra Community. The *aims* and *objects* of the Society are (1) to award scholarships to Dawoodi Bohra students of both sexes taking education in schools and colleges; (2) to hold elocution competition every year among Dawoodi Bohra College and School students with a view to developing their power of speech; and (3) to encourage Dawoodi Bohra students making research in any branch of knowledge. The Society has awarded scholarships in 1946-47, 1947-48, 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 respectively as under:—Rs. 11,510-12-0 (113 students), Rs. 10,958-4-6 (107 students), Rs. 9,745-4-0 (103 students), Rs. 9,451-2-0 (110 students) and Rs. 5,703-0-0 (66 students). *Hon. Secretaries* : A. A. Patharia. B.A. and Y. A. K. Faizullabhai, B.A.

THEOSOPHY COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED

51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

The objects for which the Company is established are to promote, inculcate and propagate the doctrines of Theosophy; and to do all things conducive to the advancement of Theosophy, *e.g.*, to hold meetings and classes; to print, publish, edit and circulate books and magazines; and to accept any funds for the purposes of the Company and to hold and apply the same according to the character thereof for the purposes of the Company.

Hon. Secretary : N. A. Subramaniam.

SCIENTIFIC

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (THE ROYAL OF INDIA, CALCUTTA

Founded 1820.

Patron :—The President of the Republic of India.

Vice-Patron :—His Excellency the Governor of West Bengal.

General Objects and Utility.—The development of horticulture in India and the encouragement, promotion, extension and improvement thereof in all its branches.

Member, Annual subscription Rs. 40. Entrance fee Rs. 10. Associate, Entrance fee Rs. 5, Annual subscription Rs. 20, Life Membership Rs. 500. *Secretary* : S. Percy-Lancaster, F.L.S., F.R.H.S., M.R.A.S., 1, Alipore Road, Alipore.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MADRAS

Established 1835. Quarterly subscription for members in Class A Rs. 7, in Class B Rs. 3. *President* : H. E. The Governor of Madras; *Chairman* : V. S. Hejmadi, I.C.S.; *Hon. Secretary* : Richard Appel, M.D.; *Hon. Treasurer* : Rao Saheb P. S. V. Nambi.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

Founded 1886, to promote the prosecution of anthropological research in India; to correspond with Anthropological Societies throughout the world; to hold meetings for reading and discussing papers; and to publish a journal containing the transactions of the Society. Annual subscription Rs. 10. *President* : P. G. Shah, M.A., B.SC., I.A.A.S. (Retd.). *Hon. Secretary* : Sapur F. Desai, B.SC. *Asstt. Secretary* : K. P. Dastoor, M.A. *Office Address* : C/o K. R. Cama, Oriental Institute Building, 136, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BHARATA GANITA PARISHAD (FORMERLY BENARES MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY)

Address : Lucknow University, Lucknow.

Founded in 1918 for the encouragement and promotion of research in the various branches of Pure and Applied Mathematics, and in the History of mathematics. It publishes a journal entitled *The Proceedings of the Benares Mathematical Society*, now called *Ganita* in which original papers on Mathematics, Statistics, and history of mathematics are published. It also maintains a library. There are over 120 members in India and abroad. Annual Subscription for members is Rs. 5. Price of Journal Rs. 10 (in India) or 15 Shillings or 3 dollars (Foreign).

President : Dr. Gorakh Prasad.

Vice-Presidents : Dr. R. D. Misra, Dr. T. Vijayaraghvan, Prof. Chandi Prasad.

Secretary : Dr. Ram Ballabh.
Jt. Secretary : Dr. R. S. Mishra.
Editor : Professor A. N. Singh.
Editorial Secretary : Dr. S. D. Sinvhal.
Treasurer : U. K. Shukla.
Librarians : Dr. B. Mohan and K. S. Shukla.

THE BOMBAY JOINT TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE

Office : Mercantile Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

A non-official body on which are represented leading commercial, civic and engineering organisations in Bombay. The aims and objects *inter alia* include investigation and advising on town and traffic planning, formulation of Master Plans for cities, etc.

Chairman : N. V. Modak, C.I.E., B.E. (Bom.), M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), M.I.M.

Hon. Secretary : D. S. Venkatraman.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION

Office : Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Founded (*a*) to create an educated public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general; (*b*) to diffuse the knowledge of sanitation and hygiene generally, and of the prevention of the spread of disease amongst all classes of people by means of lectures, leaflets and practical demonstrations and if possible, by holding classes and examinations; (*c*) to promote sanitary science by giving prizes, rewards or medals to those who may by diligent application add to our knowledge in sanitary science by original research or otherwise; (*d*) to arrange for homely talk or simple practical lectures for mothers and girls in the various localities and different chawls, provided the people in such localities or chawls give facilities. The Sanitary Institute Building in Princess Street was built by the Association at a cost of nearly Rs. 1,00,000. The foundation stone was laid by Lady Willingdon in March, 1914, and it was opened in March, 1915. It is a large and handsome structure with a large Lecture Hall, Library, Museum, etc., and also provides accommodation for King George V Anti-Tuberculosis League Dispensary transferred to the Municipality in 1924, the Museum and office of the Assistant Health Officer, C and D Wards, and the Vaccination Station. *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer* : Dr. V. V. Puri, M.B.B.S. (Punjab), D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. (Liverpool), *Joint Honorary Secretary* : Dr. M. D. Vakil, M.B.B.S., B.HY. *Health Visitor* : S. K. Kulkarni.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

(Bombay Branch)

Founded 1886, to promote Medical and the Allied Sciences and the maintenance of the honour and interests of the Medical Profession. *Secretary* : Dr. D. R. Bharucha, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), 'Dreamland', 25, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

INDIAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

Was founded in 1924 with Sir P. C. Ray as *President*, located in the University College of Science Buildings, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta. Dr. P. C. Guha, *President*; Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, F.R.S., Dr. B. B. Dey, Prof. N. R. Dhar, Dr. Gilbert Fowler, Sir J. C. Ghosh, Prof. B. K. Singh, Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, Dr. J. N. Ray, Dr. S. Krishna, Dr. Mata Prasad, Dr. B. C. Guha, *Vice-Presidents*; Prof. P. Ray and Dr. B. B. Dey, *Hony. Editors*; Dr. D. Chakravarti, *Hony. Secretary*; Dr. B. N. Ghosh, *Hony. Treasurer*; G. Banerjee, *Asst. Editor*; B. K. Mukerji, *Asst., Secretary. Bombay Branch* : G. P. Kane, *President*; Dr. G. V. Jadhav and Prof. P. M. Barve, *Vice-Presidents*; Dr. M. B. Kabadi and A. N. Kothare, *Joint Hony. Secretaries*; Dr. V. M. Bhabe, *Hony. Treasurer*.

The Society publishes a monthly Journal dealing with original researches in Chemistry in India and a quarterly Industrial Edition of the main Journal specially devoted to industrial topics. Annual subscription for the Industrial Edition is Rs. 6 for non-Fellows. Subscription for Fellows, Rs. 16, non-Fellows Rs. 20 and an additional Rs. 4 for the Industrial and News Edition. Fellowship is open to graduates of Chemistry and to those who are interested.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE 3.

The Institute owes its origin to the munificence of J. N. Tata, whose plan for establishing a Research Institute, was brought to fruition after his death by the generosity of his two sons, Sir Dorabji Tata and Sir Ratanji Tata, supported by the Government of India and the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore. The Institute began work in July 1911, and its laboratories provide facilities for post-graduate work in the following branches of Science, namely Physics, General Chemistry, Organic Chemistry, Chemical Engineering, Biochemistry, Pharmacology, Fermentation Technology, Food Technology, Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering, Power Engineering, Internal Combustion Engineering and Metallurgy. There is a library of scientific books and journals comprising about 38,400 volumes. The Institute awards a limited number of research studentships, research scholarships and research stipends. The Associateship is awarded by the Governing Council on the recommendation of the Senate after five terms, devoted entirely to research carried on during the period. Diplomas are granted to students who satisfactorily complete approved courses of study in Electrical Technology, Electrical Communication Engineering, Chemical Engineering, Aeronautical Engineering and Metallurgy. A department of Power Engineering is being set up and a section of Economics and Social Sciences has been added. The scientific work of the Institute is recorded in the Quarterly Journal of the Indian Institute of Science. *Chairman of the Governing Council*, Sir Vithal N. Chandavarkar, Kt., M.A., Bar-at-Law; *Director*, Prof. M. S. Thacker, B.SC. (Eng.), M.I.E.E., F. AM.I.E.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), M.Inst.F., M.I.R.E., F.A.SC., etc.; *Registrar*: A. G. Pai, M.A. (Cantab.).

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY (MYLAPORE, MADRAS.)

Founded in 1907 for the advancement of mathematical studies in India. It conducts two quarterly journals, *The Journal of the Indian Mathematical Society* and *The Mathematics Student*; the former publishes original papers on mathematical subjects and the latter is devoted to the needs of students and teachers of mathematics. The Society maintains a library of books and current mathematical periodicals in all languages and some new books on the subject. The library is located at the Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics, "Krishna Vilas", Vepery, Madras where the journals and books are circulated to members by post. The journals of the Society are published in Madras. There are about 400 members from all parts of India. *President* : Dr. T. Vijayaraghavan, Ramanujan Institute of Mathematics. *Secretaries* : Dr. Ram Behari, Delhi University and Prof. S. Mahadevan, 2, Bhaskarapuram, Mylapore, Madras.

THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

Address : "P" Block, Raisina Road, P.B. 494, New Delhi.

The Indian Council of Medical Research was formerly known as the Indian Research Fund Association and was constituted in 1911 by the Government of India with a sum of Rs. 5,00,000 set aside as an endowment for the prosecution and assistance of research, the propagation of knowledge and experimental measures generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases.

Membership of the Council is open to non-officials. Every donor of Rs. 5,000 is entitled to become a permanent life member, while every subscriber of Rs. 100 per annum can be a temporary member.

The control and management of the Council is vested in a Governing Body, the President of which is the Hon'ble Health Minister of the Government of India. This body is assisted by a Scientific Advisory Board.

The Scientific Advisory Board annually publishes a technical report describing the research work done by the various enquiries carried out under the auspices of the Council during each calendar year. This report is obtainable from the office of the Secretary, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi. The Council publishes the *Indian Journal of Medical Research* and its *Memoirs* and the *Indian Journal of Malariology*. In addition a number of special reports dealing with important subjects of medical research are also published from time to time. So far, over twenty such reports have been published.

The Council maintains the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Coonoor, which is the premier institution in India entirely devoted to research in nutrition and allied sciences.

The Council has set up nutrition units at the Seth G. S. Medical College, Bombay, University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta, and at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, a Clinical Research and Neuropathological Unit at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, a Polio Research Unit at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and an Industrial Health Research Unit at the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.

A Virus Research Centre has also recently been set up by the Council at Poona in collaboration with the Rockfeller Foundation of the U.S.A.

In order to foster medical research in the country and to encourage young medical and science graduates to take to research work the Council annually awards Research Fellowships tenable for two years of the value of Rs. 250 p.m. with a contingent grant of Rs. 500 per annum for each fellowship.

The Council maintains a library at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. The Council has also established a Micro-film Service and Photostat Unit at the Institute. A Micro-film Service Unit has also been established at the Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay, under the auspices of the Council.

THE INDIAN ROADS AND TRANSPORT DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION LIMITED.

Office : 27, Bastion Road, Bombay.

The Association was formed in 1926 and registered in October 1927 having a Council with headquarters in Bombay and Branches at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Dibrugarh, Nagpur and New Delhi, each with a Local Committee.

The Annual Subscriptions for membership of the Association are: Associate Members Rs. 5; Ordinary Members Rs. 10; and Supporting Members Rs. 300.

All persons, associations, firms or companies interested in transport development are eligible for election as members.

The composition of the Council is as follows:

President.—M. R. Masani.

Vice-President.—E. A. Nadirshah, O.B.E., J.P., M.Inst. C.E., B.A., B.E., B.SC.

Members.—S. Guevrek, Habib Chinoy, A. D. Wenzel, G. G. Stack, E. A. Oakley, J. Littlejohn, Dr. F. P. Antia, B. V. Vagh, J. C. Taylor, M. N. Dalal, W. A. Griffiths, E. P. Nicolaides, C. H. Hilgers, C. A. Ayling, W. W. Russell, R. C. Hughes and N. J. Stork.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, ALLAHABAD.

Address : University Science Buildings, Allahabad.

The National Academy of Sciences, India, Allahabad, was founded on the 4th of December, 1930, by Professor M. N. Saha, D.SC., F.R.S., F.N.I., as the Founder with eighteen other prominent Scientists as Founder Fellows. It was registered under the Registration Act, XXI of 1860, on the 4th of December 1930.

The affairs of the Academy are managed by a Council which consists of the President, the two Vice-Presidents, the Honorary Treasurer, the two General Secretaries, the Foreign Secretary and nine other members.

Annual subscription for Ordinary Member is Rs. 25. Fellows, whose number is not to exceed 150, are elected from among persons of distinction in scientific work. Fellows are regarded as Ordinary Members in matters of payment of subscriptions and exercise of privileges.

Office-Bearers for 1952.—*President*, Professor P. K. Parija, O.B.E., D.SC., I.E.S. (Retd.), F.N.I., F.N.A.SC.

Vice-Presidents, Professor D. R. Bhattacharya, Ph.D., D.SC., F.Z.S., F.N.I., F.N.A.SC.; Professor H. J. Bhabha, Ph.D., D.SC. (Hon.), F.R.S., F.N.I., F.N.A.SC.

Honorary Treasurer, Professor N. R. Dhar, D.Sc. (London & Paris), F.R.I.C., I.E.S. (Retd.), F.N.I., F.N.A.Sc.

Foreign Secretary, Professor H. R. Mehra, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.N.I., F.N.A.Sc.

General Secretaries, Dr. Ram Kumar Saksena, D.Sc. (Paris), F.N.A.Sc.; Professor R. C. Majumdar, Dr. Phil. Nat. (Jena), F.N.I., F.N.A.Sc.

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS ASSOCIATION

Office: 1 Park Street, Calcutta 16.

Membership of the Association is open to all interested in the activities of the Congress. The Association has an average total membership (Ordinary Members) of 1,500. The annual subscription is Rs. 12. There are also Sessional Members, and Associate and Student Members who are enrolled at concession rates. The members receive free of cost the proceedings of the annual sessions, which are issued in four parts. No educational qualification is generally insisted upon at the time of enrolment.

President:—Dr. D. M. Bose, Ph.D., F.N.I.
Past President:—Dr. J. N. Mukherjee, D.Sc.

General Secretaries:—Dr. S. R. Sen Gupta, B.Sc., Ph.D., M.Am.Soc.C.E., M.Am.Soc.M.E., M.I.Ae.Sc., M.I.E.; Dr. B. N. Prasad, D.Sc. (Paris), Ph.D. (Liverpool), M.Sc., F.N.I.

INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA)

Headquarters:—8, Gokhale Road, Calcutta 20.

The Institution is administered by a Council consisting of about 50 Corporate Members representing all branches of engineering. It has twelve Local Centres with their own administrative committees, and the total membership is about 7,800. It publishes a quarterly technical Journal Bulletin.

The Council of this Institution act as the Indian National Committee of the World Power Conference. *President*:—M. S. Thirumala Iyengar. *General Secretary*:—P. P. Adalja. *Asstt. Secretary (Tech.)*:—B. Seshadri.

NATIONAL HORSE BREEDING AND SHOW SOCIETY OF INDIA

President:—H. H. The Maharaja of Idar; *Vice-President*:—F. D. Wadia; *Secretary*:—B. W. Rahalkar. *Hony. Legal Adviser*:—Tricumdas Dwarkadas.

Registered Office:—New Delhi. At present the office has been shifted from New Delhi and is situated at 6, Burnett Road, Poona (India).

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCES OF INDIA

Office:—Mathura Road, New Delhi.

Objects:—Founded in 1935 for the promotion of natural knowledge in the country including its practical application to problems of national welfare. Recognised by Government as the premier scientific organisation in India. Has three co-operating Academies, *viz.*, Asiatic Society (Calcutta), Indian Academy of Sciences (Bangalore) and National Academy of Sciences, India (Allahabad). Annual Subscription Rs. 36.

President:—Dr. S. L. Hora, Director, Zoological Survey of India.

Treasurer:—Dr. B. P. Pal, Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute.

Foreign Secretary:—Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Honorary Statistical Adviser, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of India.

Secretaries:—Dr. H. S. Pruthi, Plant Protection Adviser, Ministry of Agriculture; Prof. R. C. Majumdar, Dean, Faculty of Science, Delhi University.

SOCIAL, RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL

THE ALL INDIA CRIME PREVENTION SOCIETY

Office:—U.P. Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, Hazratganj, Lucknow.

The Society was formed to co-ordinate methods of crime prevention in all the States in India and to introduce latest scientific and psychological methods for crime prevention in the country.

The Central Government has issued a circular to all the States requesting them to help the Society and keep it posted about their crime prevention measures. Three States, *viz.*, U.P., Madhya Pradesh and Bihar have become contributory members of the Society paying Rs. 2,000 each. Others are expected to follow. Public subscription and State donation are the main sources of income of this Society.

President:—Paripurnand Varma.

ALL-INDIA GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

Palace Court, Kyd Street, Calcutta.

Aims and Objects: The aim of the girl guides is character development towards happy citizenship through natural rather than artificial means.

Character: The association is a non-political, non-sectarian and non-communal body and is not connected with any denominational, class or political party.

Chief Commissioner: Mrs. H. C. Captain, 4, Bandra Hills, Bombay.

Dy. Chief Commissioner: Mrs. S. C. Dutt, 8, Little Russell Street, Calcutta.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

Headquarters:—41, Queen's Barracks, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1.

Aims & Objects: (*a*) To work for a society based on the principles of social justice, personal integrity and equal rights and opportunities for all. (*b*) To work actively for the general progress and welfare of women and children.

Principal Office-Bearers:—*President:* Smt. Hannah Sen; *Vice-Presidents:* Smt. Sarojamma K. C. Reddy; Smt. Jaishree Raiji; Smt. Tarabai Patwardhan; Smt. Raksha Saran; Smt. Probha Bannerji; Smt. Amrutha Ramasubramaniam. *Honorary General Secretary*: Smt. Kameshwaramma Kuppuswamy; *Honorary General Treasurer*: Smt. Meheran Jhabwala.

ALL-INDIA WOMEN'S FOOD COUNCIL

Jamnagar House, Mansingh Road, New Delhi.

Aims & Objects: To hold meetings where they should do propaganda for saving rationed food and explain the Government's policy of saving cereals. Popularise non-cereal food; preaching observing one day in a week, preferably Monday, as non-cereal day; encourage kitchen gardens; distribute baskets and boxes for growing vegetables to those families who have no compound of their own and also the necessary information about growing vegetables in baskets; hold supplementary food exhibitions; if possible, run cafetarias where cheap and nutritive food is made available and work in such cafetarias as volunteers; meet every month for discussing the food problems and improving methods of cooking and devising ways and means for constituting a balanced diet which can be prepared economically; conduct classes for preparing non-cereal food; to undertake any other activities conducive to the furtherance of these objects.

President: Rajbansi Devi; *Vice-President:* Lilavati Munshi; *Secretaries:* Mrs. B. Tarabai, Principal, Lady Irwin College, New Delhi; Miss Siva Dua, Lecturer, Miranda College, Delhi University, Delhi; R. Dayal, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.

ASSOCIATION FOR MORAL AND SOCIAL HYGIENE IN INDIA

Office:—211A, 'P' Block, Raisina Road, New Delhi.

Aims and Objects:—The eradication of commercialised prostitution and kindred evils and the securing of condemnation of all forms of State Regulation of this vice. The raising of the standard of character and conduct and the upholding of a single high moral standard for men and women in matters relating to sex behaviour thus upholding the highest family traditions and ensuring a recognition that national life must be based upon a wholesome family life.

President: Mrs. Rameshwari Nehru; *Hon. Genl. Secy.:* Mrs. Humayun Kabir.

BALKAN-JI-BARI—AKHIL HIND BALAK SANGH

Address: Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, 'Gulistan', Khar, Bombay 21.

Balkan-ji-Bari, which means "Children's Garden" is the premier all-India Children's Organisation. The chief aim of the association is to keep children as happy as possible and to let them develop by themselves.

Balkan-ji-Bari has Children's Own Libraries and Libraries for Child Welfare Workers at several places, consisting of books in different languages. The Bari has also a Poor Children's Fund, out of which study scholarships are awarded to poor, deserving members. The Association conducts Child Welfare Workers' training classes and camps and a number of monthly Journals in English and other languages as well as *Children's Corners* in *Bombay Chronicle* (English), *Bombay Samachar* (Gujerati), *Anand* (Marathi), *Hindustan* (Sindhi) and other papers.

General Secretary: Dada Shewak Bhojraj.

BHARATIYA ADIMJATI SEVAK SANGH

Office:—Kingsway, Delhi 9.

Aims and Objects:—To work for the primitive and the aboriginal tribes in India and to uplift them socially, economically, culturally and educationally by recognising and affiliating such institutions and associations as have similar objects as those of the Sangh; by co-ordinating the work of the affiliated institutions through advice, guidance and help; by establishing centres for the amelioration of the conditions of the primitive tribes; by starting centres for training of workers for social and other work for primitive tribes, by encouraging research in Anthropological study of the problems of the primitive tribes.

Office-Bearers:—*President*, Dr. Rajendra Prasad; *Vice-President*, Dr. B. S. Guha; *Secretaries*, L. M. Shrikant, V. Raghaviah, D. Rangaiya; *Treasurer*, Bhagirath Kanoria.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION

Founded 1883 to promote friendliness and exchange of views and experiences between its members and to maintain the interest and status of the medical profession in Bombay State. Entrance Fee for Resident members Rs. 5, Life members Rs. 600, Ordinary members Rs. 3 P.M. or Rs. 30 P.A. paid in a lump sum in advance. Fresh Graduates or Diploma holders of less than 5 years' standing Re. 1 P.M. Absent members Rs. 2 yearly and non-Resident members yearly subscription Rs. 5. *President*: Dr. A. C. Rebello; *Vice-Presidents:* Dr. B. B. Yodh and Lt.-Col. R.A. Daver; *Jt. Hon. Secretaries*: Dr. D. S. Alreja and Dr. S. S. Rau; *Hon. Treasurer*: Dr. H. P. Dastur; *Jt. Hon. Librarians*: Lt.-Col. N. S. Variava and H. G. Patel. *Office*:—Blavatsky Lodge Building, French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY OF INDIA PAKISTAN & CEYLON

Office:—A/1, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bangalore 1, South India.

The Society in its present form was founded in November 1944 and carries on the work of the British and Foreign Bible Society, the National Bible Society of Scotland and the American Bible Society in India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

The Society has offices in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Allahabad, Lahore, Colombo, Secunderabad and Delhi. The Headquarters of the Society is at Bangalore.

Business Manager: B. N. Tattersall, A.I.B.

General Secretary for India, Pakistan and Ceylon:—P. Mahanty, M.A.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY

Office: 83, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.

Was established in 1927 to help forward the operation of the Bombay Children Act by taking over responsibility for the maintenance of the Umarkhadi Children's Remand Home, for the organisation of inquiry, and probation, including voluntary supervision work regarding the cases of boys and girls dealt with by the Juvenile Court, for the management of the David Sassoon Industrial School, Matunga. The Society maintains the Children's Home, Chembur, which is an agricultural biased school and the Home for the Mentally Deficient Children.

CONSUMPTIVES' HOMES SOCIETY

Office: Seva Sadan Buildings, Gamdevi, Bombay.

This Society was started by Byramji Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal on the 1st of June 1909. Malabari secured a large grant of land in a Himalayan pine forest in Dharampore (Simla Hills) from H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, for a Sanatorium for Consumptives. His Highness also gave a donation of Rs. one lakh. In 1911 by special permission the Sanatorium was named "The King Edward VII Sanatorium." It has its waterworks known as the Lady Hardinge Waterworks, presented by Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal, Bart., of Ahmedabad. The Sanatorium has a Guest House: The Noshirwan Adul Guest House for visitors to Dharampore. It has accommodation for over 120 patients including the special Punjab Block built from a grant of the Punjab Government for European patients. Most of the blocks and cottages are built by Parsis. Dr. D. S. Sethna, M.B., M.S., F.C.P.S., is the Medical Superintendent in Charge, assisted by the Asst. Medical Superintendent, Dr. J. L. Bhatia, M.B.B.S., and two other Junior Medical Officers. Mr. Phiroze F. Taraporevala is the Hon. Treasurer and Mr. Jal M. Dotiwalla is the Hon. Secretary.

THE CONVENTION OF THE TEACHERS OF THE DEAF IN INDIA

Office:—50, Bondel Road, Ballyganj, Calcutta 19.

(Estd. 1935).

Aims and Objects:—To urge for compulsory education for the deaf-mute; To stimulate public interest; Removal of legal disabilities of the deaf-mute; Research in all matters concerning the deaf-mute; Re-settlement of the deaf-mute.

A quarterly journal, *The Deaf in India*, subsidised by the Government of India is published by the Convention. The income is mainly from membership, subscriptions, donations and grants from the Government which comes to about Rs. 5,000.

President: The Hon. Sri Bhupati Majumdar.

Hony. Treasurer: Nalin Chandra Paul, M.A., B.L.

Hony. General Secretary: Dr. S. N. Banerji.

Editors of the Journal: A. C. Sen; B. K. Chakravarti.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Office:—Morarji Mansion, Darabsha Road, Bombay 26.

The aims and objects are the propagation of the principle of family-planning for all classes through the press, lectures and film-shows; co-operation with the Municipal Family Planning Clinics and similar centres in the country which have been established through own efforts; enlisting the co-operation of medical practitioners, welfare-organisations, women's associations, employers, trade-unions and social workers in order to make planned parenthood popular among the masses.

Membership-fees, amount to about Rs. 1,000 per year and occasional donations for publications and other propaganda.

President: Lady Rama Rau.
Vice-President: Mrs. Mithan Lam, Bar-at-Law.
Hon Secretary: Mrs. E. Vembu.
Hon. Treasurer: Mrs. R. D. Char.

GANDHI SMARAK NIDHI

Central Office:—5, Mansingh Road, New Delhi 2.

Aims and Objects of the Nidhi (Gandhi National Memorial Fund) are to conduct and promote constructive activities associated with Mahatma Gandhi; collection and preservation of Gandhiji's records and preservation and protection of places associated with his work and life.

The Body had a fund of about Rs. 10,60,00,000 at the end of 1951 from public donations, etc.

Office-Bearers:—*Chairman*, Hon'ble Shri G. V. Mavalankar; *Vice-Chairman*, Devadas Gandhi; *Secretary*, Laxmidas Purushottam.

INDIAN ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Office:—30, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.

It is the only national organisation of adult education workers and agencies in this country, having 29 affiliated institutions spread all over India in addition to a large number of individual members. The Association is registered under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and affiliated to All India Federation of Educational Associations.

The Association publishes a bi-monthly journal called the Indian Journal of Adult Education and publishes pamphlets and tracts on adult education techniques and methods as well as on important experiments in India and other countries. It also organises Annual Conferences of adult education workers.

Office-Bearers:—*President*, Dr. Amaranatha Jha, Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad and Banaras Universities.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. Zakir Hussain, Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh University, Aligarh. J. L. P. Roche-Victoria, K. G. Saiyidain, Educational Adviser to the Government of Bombay, Bombay, Ranjit M. Chetsingh, Principal, Baring Union Christian College, Batala, Punjab (I), A. N. Basu, Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi, Uma Charan Patnaik, T. Madhe Gowda, Chairman, Mysore State Adult Education Council, Mysore.

Hony. General Secretary: Dr. S. R. Ranganathan.

Treasurer and Org. Secy.: V. S. Mathur.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION Tiruchirapalli District.

President: Dr. E. P. Mathuram; *Vice-Presidents:* Rao Sahib D. Yesudian, B.A., Theodore Samuel, M.A., L.T.; *Treasurer:* Capt. J. R. Davies, I.A.P.S.; *Publicity Officer:* M. P. H. Albert, M.A., L.T.; *Secretary:* R. J. Johnson, D.A., L.T., Dip. in Geo.; *Joint Secretary:* J. G. Clement, B.A., L.T. *Office:* 23, Pottukara Street, Palakarai, Tiruchirapalli, South India.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF WORLD AFFAIRS

President: Hriday Nath Kunzru.

Vice-Presidents: N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar; Acharya Narendra Deo; Sri Ram; Dr. Zakir Hussain.

Treasurer: Yodh Raj.

INDIA SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION

The India Sunday School Union, founded in Allahabad in 1876, is an interdenominational and ecumenical organisation having for its object the strengthening of religious and moral education in the Christian schools throughout India and Pakistan. It has 4 secretaries. Its General Council is composed of representatives from the National and State Christian Councils, regional and denominational unions of Sunday schools which are Auxiliaries of the I.S.S.U. and from Churches and Missions and Christian Youth Organizations in the country.

The headquarters of the Union are at Coonoor on the Nilgiri Hills, where, besides the office and well-stocked bookshop, there is the St. Andrew Teachers Training Institution. In this institution Summer Schools are held where a short but intensive course of study and training is offered to leaders of christian education from all parts of India.

The officers of the Union are as follows:—

President: Bishop S. K. Mondol.

Treasurer: W. H. Warren, Madras.

General Secretary: V. M. Koshy, Coonoor.

The latest statistics show that there are in India and Pakistan 22,304 Sunday Schools with 42,886 teachers, and 881,568 scholars.

THE UNITED KINGDOM CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION

The Association was formed in 1883 under the title of "The European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association". This name was changed on several occasions and the present name was adopted in 1948. The objects of the Association are cultural, charitable, social, educational and benevolent, and generally to look after the interests of its members and others. The Head Office (Central Administration) is at Bishop's House, 51, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta. 12 Branches all over India.

President: Sir Paul Benthall, K.B.E.; *Honorary General Treasurer:* J. D. K. Brown.

BRANCHES OF THE ASSOCIATION

ASSAM.—*Chairman:* E. H. S. Lewis.

ASANSOL AND DISTRICT.—*Chairman:* A. E. Crawley; *Hony. Secretary:* T. M. E. Bryant.

CALCUTTA.—*Chairman:* D. C. B. Pilkington; *Secretary:* Mrs. I. Bryden.

DARJEELING.—*Chairman:* M. M. Betten, O.B.E.; *Hony. Secretary:* W. J. Kydd.

DELHI.—*Chairman:* C. J. L. Stokoe, O.B.E.; *Hony. Secretary:* A. Herbert.

DOOARS.—*Chairman:* G. E. Normington; *Hony. Secretary:* R. C. Smyth.

NORTH BIHAR.—*Chairman:* A. J. K. Richardson, C.B.E.; *Hony. Secretary:* Mrs. M. Richardson (Actg.).

MANBHUM.—*Chairman:* G. W. Hogg; *Hony. Secretary:* G. W. Ellis.

MYSORE.—*Chairman:* A. Nisbett; *Hony. Secretary:* W. H. Bryant.

BOMBAY.—*Chairman:* E. Parker.

SOUTH INDIA.—*Chairman:* Lt.-Col. Ian Cumming; *Hony. Secretary:* R. E. McLellan.

UTTAR PRADESH.—*Chairman:* R. L. Powell; *Hony. Secretary:* P. A. F. Lugg.

INDIAN CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK

Central Office: Dinshaw Wachha Road, Churchgate, Bombay 1.

The Indian Conference of Social Work is a central national organization for the promotion of social welfare in India. The Conference was established at a meeting of social workers from all over India, held in Bombay in 1947 under the Presidentship of Shri Jamshed Nusserwanji. The second session of the Conference was held in Madras under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, in 1948, the third and the fourth were held in Delhi and Jamshedpur in 1949 and 1950 respectively under the Presidentship of the Hon'ble Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta.

Membership fees are as follows :—(i) Patron Rs. 1,000, (ii) Life Member Rs. 200, (iii) Institutional Member Rs. 10 per affiliating institute, and (iv) Ordinary Member Rs. 5 annually.

Office-Bearers for 1952 :—President : Hon. Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta ; *Vice-Presidents :* H. H. Maharani of Bhavnagar, Mrs. Achamma J. Mathai and Mrs. K. Vellodi ; *Honorary Treasurers :* Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Smt. Zarina E. G. Currimbhoy and F. R. Surti ; *Honorary General Secretary :* Smt. Gulestan R. B. Billimoria ; *Executive Secretary :* B. Chatterjee ; *Honorary Associate Secretaries :* Smt. M. B. Kagal, S. R. Venkataraman, S. N. Ranade ; *Asstt. Secretary :* P. D. Kulkarni.

A South East Asia Regional Office of the International Conference has been functioning since October 1951 in conjunction with the Central Office of the Indian Conference of Social Work in Bombay.

Officers of the International Conference in India :—Vice-President : Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Bombay ; *Asstt. Treasurer-General :* Smt. Gulestan R. B. Billimoria, Bombay ; *Asstt. Secretary-General :* B. Chatterjee, Bombay.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY

Headquarters : **20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.**

President : Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the Republic of India.

Chairman, Managing Body : The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur.

Vice-Chairman : Sir Usha Nath Sen, C.B.E.

General Secretary : Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, C.I.E., O.B.E.

Constitution.—The President of the Republic of India is the President of the Society. The Managing Body ordinarily consists of a Chairman nominated by the President and 25 members of the Society, of whom 12 are the Vice-Presidents nominated by State Branches, 8 selected by the Society at the Annual General Meeting from among the members of the Society, and 5 nominated by the President.

Junior Red Cross.—Junior Red Cross is an integral part of the Indian Red Cross Society and is its youth section. It was started in 1920 and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 1951. The movement aims at inculcating Red Cross ideals in the younger generation and has an internationally recognised programme for the promotion of health, service to others, specially children, and development of international friendliness among the juvenile population of the world. The movement is confined to schools and the membership, which has been steadily growing, stood at 890,511 divided into 15,115 groups at the end of 1950.

Nursing Service.—The number of trained nurses registered on the Red Cross roll maintained for civil emergency service is 43. These nurses live in different parts of the country and in order to ensure immediate availability in times of need, the headquarters maintains an accurate and up-to-date record of their addresses.

Medical After-Care of Ex-Servicemen.—With a view to granting relief for medical treatment and cognate purposes to the sick Indian ex-Service personnel, who participated in the Second World War, the Indian Forces Medical After-Care Fund was instituted at the headquarters towards the end of 1941. The scope of the Fund was extended in 1949 so as to include the ex-Servicemen of World War I. Assistance from the Fund is invoked by an increasing number of deserving cases. The total number of applications dealt with till the end of 1950 was 2,507. During 1951, 532 fresh applications were received from the ex-Servicemen suffering from tuberculosis, leprosy, mental and other diseases, and a sum of Rs. 1,57,651 was given in grants to the new as well as the old cases raising the total of disbursements from the fund during the last 10 years to Rs. 8,41,743.

Bureau of Maternity and Child Welfare.—The development of child health services is another important peace-time activity. The various branches of the Indian Red Cross Society have initiated and maintained Maternity and Child Welfare schemes in the States.

Health Education.—Popular health education is carried on steadily by the Society by varied methods. Health lectures in several Indian languages illustrated by films and slides are regularly organised under Red Cross auspices. Two Quarterly Journals are published from the headquarters of the Society, namely, the *Indian Red Cross Journal* and the *Indian Junior*.

Hospitals.—The Society provides various amenities and comforts including games, writing materials, toilet requisites, musical instruments, gramophones, sweets and work party articles ; newspapers, periodicals and books and diversional therapy stores and welfare service to patients in all military hospitals.

Finances.—The investments of the Society at the end of 1951 stood at Rs. 2,16,27,900 and the floating and fixed deposits at Rs. 1,81,117. From the total income of Rs. 7,02,020 derived from investments of the Society, a sum of Rs. 1,98,000 is distributed under the Act to the State Branches in the Republic of India and those in Pakistan in proportion to their contributions to the Central "Our Day" Fund raised in the First World War.

INDIA VILLAGE SERVICE

Address :—Kasganj, U.P.

The aim of the service is to enable the village people to realize their needs by living and working among them. The programme of work includes health, sanitation, agriculture, handwork, child care, literacy, citizenship, etc.

The service has at present a staff of eight both men and women, and is located in three different areas : Marekra (Dist. Etah), Fatepur (Dist. Lucknow), Gazipur (Dist. Allahabad). Enquiries, however, should be sent to Marekra. Funds are largely raised from private sources both in India and abroad.

Director, Dr. William H. Wiser.

ISMAILIA ASSOCIATION

Office : Recreation Chambers, Imamwada Road, Bombay 9.

This Institution—a philanthropic and humanitarian body—was established by the members of the Ismaili Dharmic Library in 1911 under the name of the Recreation Club with the object of uplifting and elevating the poor, without distinction of caste or creed. It also tries to improve the social, economic and spiritual condition of the poor classes of people and with this intent has founded primary schools, associations and such other departments in order to ameliorate their condition and to achieve these objects by constructive and constitutional means. It publishes *Ismaili* (Weekly) and *Aina* (Monthly) both Anglo-Gujarati. *Board of Executives.—President :* Gulamhusein S. Thaverbhoy, M.P. ; *Chief Secretary :* Abdulhusein C. Rahimtoola ; *Hon. Press Secretary :* Valimohomed N. Hooda ; *Hon. Education Secretary and Hon. Treasurer :* Mahomedali G. Fazulbhoy.

KASTURBA GANDHI NATIONAL MEMORIAL TRUST

Address :—P. O. Kasturbagram, Dist. Indore (Madhya Bharat).

Aims and Objects :—Welfare of women and children in rural areas of India. The Trust trains women workers for educational, vocational and health programmes and after training deputes them to rural areas.

A sum of Rs. 1,28,00,000 was collected in 1944 and the beginning of 1945 towards the Kasturba Memorial Fund. At present the Trust Fund amounts to Rs. 1,10,00,000, which has been invested mostly in Government Securities. The sources of income are :—Corpus of the original Trust Fund ; Interest on Government Securities and Fixed Deposits ; Subscriptions collected in States towards a part of the expenses of the village centres.

The Trust at present runs about 250 centres in pre-basic, basic, adult education and craft centres, maternity homes, leprosy relief centres, etc.

Besides running 15 training schools, the Central Training Institute is located at the Kasturbagram, five miles from Indore, where the Madhya Bharat Government has made available to the Trust about 500 acres of land.

Chairman : Hon'ble Shri G. V. Mavalankar.

Vice-President : Lady Premlila Thackersey.

Secretary : Susheela Pai.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

Office :—C/o The Victoria Memorial School for the Blind, Tardeo, Bombay 7.

Aims and Objects :—To work in the whole of India for the blind and the welfare of the Blind, to bring co-operation among the various organizations of the Blind, to co-ordinate their activities, to organise and start new organisations and institutions for various activities for the welfare of the blind and to do all such other things as may be necessary for the promotion of the interest of the Blind.

Funds are derived from donations from the public organising entertainments, etc.

Office-Bearers :—President, R. M. Alpaiwalla, Bar-at-Law ; *Vice-Presidents,* Col. Sir Jamshedji N. Dugzan, K.B.E., C.I.E., D.O. (Oxon.), Sir Rustom P. Masani, Principal Amal Shah ; *Secretaries,* Capt. H. J. M. Desai, V. B. Parulkar, K. N. Jussawala, Lt. G. L. Nardekar, P. N. S. Razdan ; *Treasurers,* B. R. B. Vakil, R. S. Pochkanawalla.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION

(Established in 1915).

Head Office : **Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay 1.**

President : Jasvantray G. Mehta ; *Vice-President :* A. B. Pandya ; *Hony. Secretaries :* G. D. Modi and N. J. Katgara ; *Treasurer :* C. R. Shroff.

POONA SEVA SADAN SOCIETY

Office : 789-790, Sadashiv Peth, Poona City.

This Institution was started in 1909 by the late Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, the late Mr. G. K. Devadhar and a few other ladies and gentlemen in Poona, and registered in 1917. Its main object is to make women self-reliant and to train them for missionary work, including educational and medical work, on a non-sectarian basis, amongst their sisters and brethren in backward areas, especially among women. Nominal fees are charged for instruction in all classes. There are eight different departments subdivided into about 110 classes. The total number of women and girls on the rolls at the various Centres of the Society is about 3,125. There is in Poona a common hostel for women with 125 inmates including inmates from Backward Classes. Two fully qualified nurses were so far sent by the Society for Post-graduate Course in Public Health Nursing at the Bedford College for Women, London, with the partial help of a scholarship from the League of Red Cross Societies, Paris. The Society manages Maternity Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Infant Welfare Centres at Alibag, Baramati, Ahmednagar and Sholapur in co-operation with other organisations. The Institution is largely dependent upon public contributions and Government aids. The annual expenditure of the whole organisation now exceeds Rs. 3,00,000.

President : Shrimant Sow. Laxmidevi Naik Nimbalkar, Rani Saheb of Phaltan ; *General Secy. & Lady Supdt. :* Miss Kashibai Athavale, B.Sc. ; *Jt. General Secy. :* N. S. Pathak, M.A., S.T.C. ; *Hon. Medical Adviser :* Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B.B.S. ; *Asst. Secy., Treasurer and Member in Charge of Propaganda Work and Collection of Funds :* C. G. Kulkarni, B.A., B.T.

SAFETY FIRST ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

(Incorporated in 1932).

Registered Office : Dinshaw Vacha Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

The Association is registered under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act. The liability of its members is limited by guarantee to a contribution of Rs. 5.

The aims include the promotion of safety teaching and safety measures for the prevention of accidents on roads, in factories, mines, workshops, schools and homes and the encouragement of co-operation between different sections of road-users and between employers and employed.

Sustained educational safety propaganda is conducted through the Press, Platform, the Radio, the Association's monthly magazine *Efficiency News* as well as through publications such as Games Lessons, Indian Highway Codes, leaflets and posters, exhibitions and film shows.

President.—Sir Rahimtoola Chinoy, Kt.

Hon. General Secretary.—P. J. D'Souza.

Chairman, Bombay Provincial Branch.—A. A. Jasdenvala.

Hon. Secretary.—D. S. Venkatraman.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY, POONA 4

The Servants of India Society, founded by the late G. K. Gokhale in 1905, is a body of men who are pledged to devote their life to the service of the country on such allowances as the Society may be able to give. Its objects are to train national missionaries for the service of India and to promote, by all constitutional means, the interests of the Indian people. Its present strength is 23 members. The Society has its headquarters in Poona with branches at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Nagpur, and other centres of work at Mangalore and Calicut in the Madras State ; Shendurjana in Madhya Pradesh ; Lucknow and Kotdwara in U.P. ; Ambala in the Punjab (India), Cuttack and Raigada in Orissa.

The Society's work is primarily political but as it believes in all-round progress of the Indian people, it has always laid equal emphasis on social, economic, educational, labour and depressed class activities and has worked in these fields. The political work is done through the legislatures, the non-official political organizations deputations to foreign countries and propaganda.

In the field of social, economic and educational work, the Society's activities are equally varied. Some of its members are practically the founders of such institutions as the Poona Seva Sadan, Bombay and Madras Social Service Leagues, the U.P. Seva Samiti, and the Bhil Seva Mandal catering for the needs and uplift of the aboriginal tribes in Gujarat. The Society is also doing tribal welfare work in the Mirzapur Dist. (U.P.), Orissa and in Malabar on a considerable scale. The Society has been conducting a Depressed Class Mission in Mangalore and the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust activities in Malabar District. By its work in the Mopla rebellion, the Society has become a household name in Malabar. During natural calamities such as floods, famine and epidemics, the Society has done relief work in every part of India. During recent years several members of the Society have paid special attention to rural reconstruction, including rural education.

The Society is a non-communal, non-sectarian body which does not recognise any caste distinctions.

The Society conducts the *Hitawad*, an English daily issued from Nagpur. It has also published several pamphlets on public questions.

Dr. H. N. Kunzru is the President, and D. V. Ambekar, the Secretary.

SEVA SADAN

The Seva Sadan Society was started on the 11th of July 1908, by the late B. M. Malabari and Dayaram Gidumal. It is the pioneer Indian ladies' society for training Indian sisters and serving the poor, the sick and the distressed. To spread its gospel far and wide, the first branch was opened at Poona as early as 1909. The Society has its headquarters in Gamdevi, Bombay, and maintains the following departments of work : (1) Home for the Homeless ; (2) *Ashramas* (Training Homes) ; (3) a Marathi Training College, with a Primary School ; (4) Home Education Classes ; (5) Industrial Department including a workroom ; sewing, cutting, hosiery, cooking and pastry, and machine and hand embroidery are among the chief industries taught. The total number of women in the different classes is over 700.

Hon. Secretary : Miss B. A. Engineer, M.A., LL.B., M.B.E., J.P.

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN INDIA

Address :—2B, Camac Street, Calcutta.

The S.P.C.I. is the oldest child protective Society in India. It seeks to rescue and protect children who are exposed to any kind of danger, *e.g.*, cruelty, moral danger, exploitation, vagrancy, delinquency and the like. The protection of the Society is open to all children in India, irrespective of caste or creed or nationality.

The Society is supported by public subscriptions and donations, proceeds of charity entertainments, grants-in-aid from Government, etc. Its expenditure on the maintenance and education of children in its custody is over Rs. 11,000 a month.

President : The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jyoti P. Mitter.

Vice-Presidents : The Maharajadhiraja Bahadur of Burdwan ; The Most Rev. Dr. J. Fernandes, Archbishop of Delhi and Simla ; Dr. K. C. Chaudhuri ; Mrs. N. F. Barwell.

Hon. Treasurer : B. A. Watt.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN IN WESTERN INDIA

Office and Homes at King's Circle, Shraddhanand Road, Matunga, Bombay 19.

The Objects of the Society are : To rescue children of all castes and creeds from the streets of Bombay, to prevent begging or other improper use of poor children by adults to pass such children on to existing charitable institutions and to provide for those otherwise unprovided for, with the support and assistance of the police, to prevent children so far as possible from appearing in Police Courts, to prevent the public and private wrongs of children and the corruption of their morals, to take action for the enforcement of the laws for the children and if necessary to suggest new laws or amendments to the existing laws, to promote education, to provide and maintain an organization for those objects, to do all other lawful things, incidental or conducive to the attainments of the foregoing objects.

Several experiments are being carried out successfully in self-expression and self-government by children of the B. J. Home. Subscription for Annual Membership, Rs. 10 ; for Life Membership, Rs. 100.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

International Headquarters: Adyar, Madras. Founded at New York, 1875, transferred to Madras, 1882 and Incorporated, 1905.

Objects : To form a nucleus of the Universal Brotherhood of humanity, without distinction of race, creed, sex, caste or colour ; to encourage the study of comparative religion, philosophy, and science ; to investigate unexplained laws of nature and the powers latent in man.

Founders : Colonel H. S. Olcott and Madam H. P. Blavatsky ; *Past Presidents :* Col. H. S. Olcott, 1875 to 1907, Dr. Annie Besant, 1907 to 1933 and Dr. G. S. Arundale, 1933-1945 ; *Present President :* C. Jinarajadasa, M.A. (Cantab.) ; *Vice-President :* Sidney A. Cook ; *Recording Secretary :* Miss Helen V. Zahara, A.T.I.A. (Aust.) ; *Treasurer :* C. D. T. Shores.

There are National Societies, or Lodges (branches) in 47 Countries. Each Section organizes its own activities. The Indian Section consists of 400 Lodges with headquarters at Banaras City, U.P. *General Secretary :* Rohit Mehta.

The Society has its own printing house (Vasanta Press) and the Theosophical Publishing House where books and journals are produced and dispatched to many countries.

The Adyar Library containing about 60,000 books and 15,000 MSS and transcripts is one of the finest Oriental Libraries in the world. Subsidiary activity : Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library owned by Kalakshetra containing 1,831 Tamil MSS is the largest Tamil Manuscript Library in the world.

The Headquarters estate comprises nearly 300 acres, extending east along the Adyar river from the Adyar Bridge to the sea, with many picturesque buildings in beautiful gardens including temples of the great religions. The banyan tree is one of the finest in India.

UNITED COUNCIL FOR RELIEF AND WELFARE

Office :—Rashtrapthi Bhavan, New Delhi.

Aims and Objects :—Co-ordination of the activities of the charitable organisations, relief of distress, ailment, suffering or calamity.

Sources of Funds are from the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, Ministry of Rehabilitation, and Public donations.

Chief Office-Bearers :—President and Chairman, President of India ; *Vice-President,* The Prime Minister ; *Vice-Chairmen,* Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Sir Usha Nath Sen ; *Hon. Treasurer,* N. Banerjee ; *Secretary,* B. N. Banerjee.

VANJARI MITRA MANDAL

180, Lamington Road, Bombay 7.

(*Established in* 1946 *by* MR. NARAYANRAO AWAD)

Objects :—To foster a spirit of brotherhood and co-operation among the members of the Vanjari community, to organise social service and promote the moral, intellectual and material advancement of the community. Vanjaris belong to the Backward Class.

President :—Narayanrao Awad : *Vice-Presidents:* Balasaheb Kalewar ; P. V. Burkul ; Vithalrao Nagree ; Gabaji Shelke ; Balasaheb Shelke ; M. R Naik ; Prabhakershet Rajuji ; M. B. Ghuge ; M. Sagle and others.

Secretary :—S. Sangle.

Branch :—Nasik.

WESTERN INDIA NATIONAL LIBERAL ASSOCIATION—(*Founded in 1919*)

***Office :*—107, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.**

The object of the Association is to foster a spirit of broadminded liberalism based on principles of liberty, equality and fraternity among the different classes and communities of the people. For the fulfilment of these objects the Association carries on educative and propagandist work by means of leaflets, pamphlets and other publications, (*a*) representations to Government, (*b*) meetings or conferences, lectures and all such methods as may be deemed practicable and expedient to educate public opinion, and (*c*) for advancing the interests of the Liberal Party by organising and influencing elections to the legislatures, Central and State, to Municipalities and District Local Boards.

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION "MERU", TEYNAMPET, MADRAS

This Association was started in Madras in July 1917, with the aim of service.

***Aims and Objects :*—To present to women their responsibilities as daughters of India. To secure for every girl and boy the right of education through schemes of compulsory primary education, including the teaching of religion. To secure the abolition of child-marriage and other social evils.**

The Madras Seva Sadan, the Madras Children's Aid Society, The Avvai Home for Orphan Children and the Montessori School owe their origin to the efforts of this Association. The Association opened a Rescue Home to facilitate the working of the Rescue Section of the Immoral Traffic Act, enforced by Government. The Home was opened on 21st March 1934 by Lady Beatrice Stanley and is now under the Madras Vigilance Association.

It has four branches in the city, where cultural, recreational and educational activities for women are provided.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

This Association, which was founded by Sir George Williams in 1844, is now a world-wide movement, well established in almost every country in both the hemispheres. The aim of the Association is, through its religious, social, educational, and physical work to answer the fourfold—spiritual, social, mental and physical—needs of young men and boys.

The Young Men's Christian Association in India, started in Calcutta in 1857, is spreading rapidly. The 'local' Associations are autonomous and governed by local Boards of Directors. These Associations in Convention elect a General Board which is responsible for the supervision and expansion of all forms of the Association work in India, Pakistan and Ceylon.

There are now 80 Associations in large towns and cities and 82 village Associations with over 25,000 members of all races and creeds.

The work of the Council (excluding that of the 80 local Y.M.C.A.'s) called for a Budget of Rs. 1,26,766 in 1951. Of this sum Rs. 35,000 had to be raised from the public in India.

The Headquarters of the Council of Y.M.C.A. is 5, Russell Street, Calcutta. The officers are :—

President of the Council :—Raja Maharaj Singh, Bar-at-Law.

General Secretary :—T. D. Santwan, 5 Russell Street, Calcutta 16.

Y.M.C.A. (BOMBAY)

In Bombay there are five hostels for working men, apprentices and students.

General Secretary :—John Antony.

Central Branch :—(12, Wodehouse Road). Hostel for 80 persons. *Secretary* :—A. I. Thomas.

Student :—(412, Lamington Road). Hostel for 55 students. *Secretary* :—C. P. Pothen.

Byculla and Annexe : (16, Reynolds Road and Gell Street). Hostel for 100 working people and students. *Secretary* : S. P. Kelkar; *Warden* :—K. M. George.

Proctor :—(19, Rebsch Street). Hostel for 60 students

Secretary :—Wolter A. Keers.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

This Association founded in the year 1875 was organised nationally in 1896.

The aim of the Association is to unite women and girls of India, in fellowship and mutual service for their spiritual, intellectual, social and physical development. The Association exists for women and girls of all communities. The Y.W.C.A. of India, Burma, Pakistan and Ceylon in May 1951 at its Quadrennial Conference in Bombay allowed Burma, Ceylon and Pakistan to disaffiliate themselves, so that they may become independent National units directly affiliated to the World's Y.W.C.A.

The Y.W.C.A. of India now has 63 places in the country where the Y.W.C.A. work of some kind or other is being done. The needs of women and girls are met by recreation clubs and classes, lectures, commercial classes, dramatics, health courses, Bible study and devotional meetings, and functions for social intercourse. There are 28 hostels in 18 centres, some of them having over 175 girls. There are also six holiday and rest homes in the hill stations. These hostels accommodate working girls, teachers, nurses, students and apprentices. In addition to holiday homes, Summer conferences are held annually in Ootacamund in South India and at Mussoorie. Special Girls' Camps are arranged from time to time in many centres.

The official organ of the Association is the leaflet *Everymember* which is issued each month and sent to members and friends of the Association.

President, Headquarters Committee :—Mrs. E. Ahmad Shah. *Vice-Presidents* : Mrs. John Matthai, Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur, Rani Maharaj Singh and Mrs. A. N. Shukla.

General Secretary : Miss Olga I. Lawrence.

Office : 37, Cantonment Road, Lucknow, U.P.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

ALL-INDIA VILLAGE INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION

Address : Maganvadi, Wardha (Madhya Pradesh).

The object of the Association is the relief and service of the poor in the villages by all means including village reorganisation and reconstruction, the revival, encouragement and improvement of village industries and the moral and physical advancement of the villagers of India, and to undertake all other activities of a public nature calculated to achieve the above object.

Trustees :—Dr. Gopichand B. Bhargava (Simla); Dr. Khan Sahib (Frontier); J. C. Kumarappa (Wardha); Vaikunth L. Mehta (Bombay).

Board of Management :—J. C. Kumarappa (*President*, Maganvadi, Wardha); G. Ramachandran (*Secretary*, Maganvadi, Wardha); Smt. Goshiben Captain (Andheri, Bombay); Dhiren Majumdar (Gandhi Ashram, Raniwan, P.O. Goshalganj, Fyzabad); G. Sitaram Sastry (Vinayashram, Guntur, S. India); R. R. Keithahn (Gandhigram, P.O. Chinnalapatti, Madura); A. W. Sahasrabudhe (Congress House, Poona 5).

Two years ago the Association merged into the Akhil Bharat Sarva Seva Sangh becoming its Gram Udyog Vibhag.

BLANKET AND SHAWL TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

To protect the legitimate interests and rights of merchants dealing in piece goods, particularly blankets and shawls in cooperation with Government.

President : B. N. Bhiwaniwalla.

Address : 30, Cotton Street, Calcutta 7.

BOMBAY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Office :—Mulji Jetha Cloth Market Hall, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2.

The objects of the Association are :—

(*a*) To promote, by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general at Bombay, and to protect the interests thereof; (*b*) to remove, as far as it will be within the powers of the Association to do so, all trade difficulties of the piece-goods business and to frame such line of conduct as will facilitate the trade; (*c*) to collect and assort statistics relating to piece-goods and to correspond with public bodies on matters affecting the trade, and which may be deemed advisable for the protection and advancement of the objects of the Association or any of them; and (*d*) to hear and decide disputes that may be referred to the Association for arbitration.

The following are the office-bearers for the current year :—

Chairman :—

Purshottam Mulji Kapadia, Advocate.

Deputy Chairman :—

Narottamdas Keshavlal.

Hon. Jt. Secretaries :—

Padamsey Damodar Govindji.

Himatlal Trimbaklal Mual.

Navnitlal Lallubhai Shah.

Hon. Treasurer :—

Jethabhai Kallanji

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE AND STATISTICS

1, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA

The Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics has its office at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, and is administered by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics assisted by a Deputy Director and two Assistant Directors. Some of its main functions are :

(*a*) Collection and dissemination of commercial information relating to openings for Indian goods in foreign countries, the Customs Tariffs, the import, export and exchange control regulations, etc. with a view to helping the trade; interests, particularly the export trade of India; revision and publication of the Indian Customs Tariff; revision of the tariff values of articles in the Indian Customs Tariff; revision of the list of imported cotton piecegoods; enquiry into and settlement of trade disputes between Indian and foreign firms and sponsoring of visits of businessmen from India to Japan.

(*b*) Compilation and publication of All-India statistics relating to foreign sea and air-borne trade and coasting trade and rail and river-borne trade of India; Customs and Excise Revenue of India and Joint Stock Companies.

The Department also publishes a weekly journal, the *Indian Trade Journal*.

The Department also administers the COMMERCIAL LIBRARY AND READING ROOM located at No. 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, containing about 24,000 volumes on different subjects of commercial, economic and industrial interest as well as Indian and foreign statistical publications, and about 400 technical and commercial journals and market reports.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LIMITED

The Association is the outcome of the findings of the Indian Cotton Committee which was appointed by the Governor-General in Council under a resolution dated September 27th, 1917. The necessity of a system of periodical settlements, such as existed in Liverpool, was badly felt, especially when speculation was rife in figures which was so excessive in 1918 that the Trade had to invoke the aid of Government to prevent a financial crisis.

The Association has a fine Building, at Sewri Cotton Depot, containing 121 Buyers' Rooms and 84 Sellers' Rooms, a large Trading Hall on the lines of Liverpool and New York Exchanges, Survey Rooms, Appeal Rooms, etc.

The Association has another fine Building, "The Cotton Exchange" at the corner of Sheikh Memon Street and Kalbadevi Road, whereln trading in forward contracts is conducted.

The Association has a membership of 832.

The Bombay Cotton Annual containing matters relating to every branch of the trade is published annually in December and statistics are issued twice weekly.

The constitution of the Board of Directors for the year 1951-52 was as under :—

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, K.B.E., C.I.E. (*Chairman*); Chimanlal Bapalal Parikh, J.P. (*Vice-Chairman*); Ramdas Kilachand, Hansraj Jivandas, J.P., Fatehchand Jhunjhunwala, Madanmohan Ramnarain Ruia, B.A., Chunilal Krishnalal Sayta, Venilal Narottamdas Patwa, J.P., Gatulal Rangildas, Tricumdas Chhabildas, Rameshwardas Shankermal, Chandulal Kasturchand Shah, Motilal Bubna, Radhakrishna B. Makharia, Shivji Ramji Thakkar, P. S. Patil, M.L.A., S. R. Rane, M.A., LL.B., D. N. Mahta, O.B.E., J.P., Y. R. Joshi, Raje J. R. Deshmukh, B.Sc. (Agri.), S. S. Salimath.

Officers.—C. M. Parikh, B.com., J.P., *Secretary*; S. A. P. Aiyar, *Assistant Secretary*; M. L. Merchant, *Asstt. Manager, Clearing House*.

Address :—Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 2.

Telephone :—Bombay No. 26176.

Telegraphic Address :—"Cotboard."

THE ALL INDIA FOOD PRESERVERS' ASSOCIATION

(Estd. 1942)

Office :—18-A, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

President : N. Y. Kashalkar.

Ex-Vice-President and Hon. Secretary : Kailash Nath.

MEMBERSHIP is limited to those engaged in the business or indirectly interested in Food Preservation in India.

ZONAL OFFICES—*Vice-Presidents* :—P. H. Brown, Shreenivas House, Wandby Road, Bombay; K. P. Bhargava, Belanganj, Agra; K. C. Chakravorty, A35, Muraripukar Road, Calcutta; H. L. Harris, 25, Lal Bagh Road, Bangalore; M. K. Mahajan, Pathankot.

GRAIN & OIL-SEEDS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

President :—Sheth Velji Lakhamsi Napoo, B.A., LL.B.

Vice-President :—Sheth Devji Rattansey.

Hon. Secretary :—Sheth Vallabhdas Peraj.

Secretary :—K. N. Joshi.

The address of the Association is 72-80, Masjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay.

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE

The Office.—The Indian Mercantile Chambers, 14, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay. *Secretary*.—Kalidas Sawhney, M.Sc., F.N.I., F.A.S. *Deputy Secretary*.—P. D. Gadkari, M.Sc.. *Asstt. Secretary*.—C. J. Bocarro, M.A. *Director, Technological Laboratory*.—Dr. C. Nanjundayya, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Manchester), F.T.I.

President.—Sardar Datar Singh, Vice-President, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Vice-President.—R. G. Saraiya, J.P.

The activities of the Committee now extend to all branches of cotton improvement in India, and, as an authoritative body to advise the Central and State Governments on important matters of cotton policy, it has attained an outstanding position.

THE INDIAN JUTE MILLS ASSOCIATION

Office.—Royal Exchange, Post Box No. 280, Calcutta.

Now one of the most important, of the bodies affiliated to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, was started in 1886.

Working Agreements have since formed the most important link between this Association of members, which today represent 97 per cent of the trade in India, the term of each agreement now being for a 5 year period. In 1937 the need for a Research Department to deal with all the technical problems arising out of quality production and the demand for speciality fabrics resulted in the Association opening a laboratory which now has developed into an Institute of notable dimensions with a qualified staff of scientists, and is known as the Indian Jute Mills Association Research Institute, with offices at No. 3, Taratola Road, Calcutta 27.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPERS CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LIMITED

Office :—Jan̄abhoomi Bhavan, Ghogha Street, Fort, Bombay.

The Indian Newspapers Co-operative Society Ltd. is the only Co-operative Society of its kind in India, having 225 Newspaper members, the majority of whom being small newspapers, was started early in 1947 with an authorised capital of Rs. 2,00,000 made up of 2,000 shares of Rs. 100 each.

The main business of the Society is to import newsprint and to supply it to its members. In the last financial year the Society sold newsprint worth Rs. 2,18,809. In days of dearth of newsprint, the Society proved a veritable boon to the small newspapers of the country.

Board of Directors of the Society :—Shantilal H. Shah, *President and Chairman*; Indravadan Thakor; Haribhau M. Joshi; D. S. Potnis; Bindu Madhav Pandit; U. H. Khan Saheb; V. P. Bhagvat; Uttamsingh; Pratapkumar Vaidya; Ratilal M. Sheth (*Hon. Secretary*).

MARWARI ASSOCIATION

160A, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.

The Association was established in the year 1898.

Its chief objects are :—To promote and advance the moral, intellectual, commercial, economic, political and social interests of the Marwari community and to protect its rights and status.

The constituents of the Association are the leading Industrialists exporters and importers of the State of West Bengal.

The Association issues certificates of origin to exporters of indigenous goods.

The Association is a member of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

The following are the Office-bearers :—

President.—Gobardhandas Shroff.

Vice-Presidents.—Bhuramal Agrawal and Hari Krishna Jhajharia.

Hony. Secretary.—Balmukund Bajoria.

Asstt. Secretary.—Mahabir Prasad Nathany.

Auditor.—Messrs. Singhi & Co.

Personal Asstt. to the Hony. Secretary and Officer-in-Charge.—K. N. Sinha, B.A., B.L.

The following are representatives on public bodies :—

Board of Industries, Bengal :—Madanlal Shroff.

E. Rly. Wagon Supply Advisory Committee :—Mahabir Prasad Kasera, B.Com., B.L., M.R.A.S.

MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY

Established in the year 1875, the Millowners' Association, Bombay, is one of the oldest and most important organisations of industrial employers in the country. Membership of the Association is mainly confined to cotton spinning and weaving concerns drawn from every part of India. It has had representation in the Central and State Legislatures, in local authorities such as the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and on public bodies such as the Bombay Port Trust. The Association is also represented on all important all-India bodies constituted by the Central Government connected in one way or another with the interests of the textile industry.

The Association has on its rolls 163 members including 5 woollen mills, 2 silk mills and 4 dye and bleach houses.

Managing Committee of the Association for the year 1952 :—*G. D. Somani (Chairman)*; Sir Vithal Chandavarkar, Kt. (*Dy. Chairman*); T. V. Baddeley, C.B.E.; Neville N. Wadia; Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau; Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; J. C. Burns; L. F. H. Goodwin, O.B.E.; Ramnath A. Podar; R. S. Khaitan; Radhakrishna Ramnarain; M. L. Tapuriah; S. P. Jain; E. D. Sheppard; R. W. Bullock; F. Edwards; Pratap Bhogilal; Arvind N. Mafatlal; Naval H. Tata; Babulal Bubna; N. S. V. Aiyer, *Secretary*; R. G. Gokhale, *Labour Officer*.

The Office of the Association is located at 2nd Floor, Elphinstone Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

MILLOWNERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.

The Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., was registered on 30th June, 1924 as a Company limited by guarantee. The registered office of the Association is located in Elphinstone Building, Veer Nariman Road, Fort, Bombay.

The objects :—(a) The mutual insurance of members of the Company against liability to pay compensation or damages to workmen employed by them or their dependents for injuries or accidents, fatal or otherwise, arising out of and in the course of their employment; (b) the insurance of members of the Company against loss or damage by or incidental to fire, lightning, etc.; and (c) to reinsure or in any way provide for or against the liability of the Company upon any assurances granted or entered into by the Company and generally to effect and obtain re-insurances, counter-insurances and counter-guarantees, etc., etc.

Directors :—

D. M. Khatau (*Chairman*); Sir Joseph Kay, K.B.E.; Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey; J. C. Burns; Radhakrishna S. Khaitan; Neville N. Wadia; T. V. Baddeley, C.B.E. and A. N. Mafatlal.

A. C. M. Cursetjee, M.A., LL.B., *Secretary*.

PRESS ASSOCIATION, NEW DELHI/SIMLA

Address : 2, Keeling Lane, New Delhi.

Established in 1938 to secure and safeguard the rights and the privileges of the press in the discharge of their duties in relation to the Central Government and the Central Legislature and to promote whatever may tend to the elevation of the status of the journalistic profession and the maintenance of the independence of the Press.

BOMBAY PRESS-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

Office :—196-B, Gaiwadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4.

Started on 30th April 1919 to promote the interests of the printing and litho presses and allied trades, to bring about harmony and co-operation among press-owners, proprietors and press workers and to take such steps as may be necessary in furtherance of the above objects.

Secretary :—Manilal C. Modi.

YARN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD.

Registered Office—111, Chawala Building, Tambakanta, Bombay 3.

The Association previously known as the Bombay Yarn and Silk Merchants' Association was formed in 1935 and was subsequently registered under the Indian Companies Act on the 4th June 1944 and styled as the Yarn Merchants' Association, Ltd.

The Association has members all over the country. At present there are 476 members and 509 registered brokers.

The Association was appointed in 1945 as the nominee of the Government of Bombay for the distribution of yarn, in Bombay State.

President : M. R. Bharucha; *Vice-President* : Punjalal N. Shah, B.Sc.; *Hon. Treasurer* : Nanakchand Devidas Khanna; *Secretary* : D. M. Boradia, B.A., LL.B.

ALL-INDIA ORGANISATION OF INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYERS

Office :—28, Ferozshah Road, New Delhi 5.

Established in 1933. The objects of the Organisation are to promote and protect the industrial development of India by studying various problems relating to trade, industry and labour and advising the Central and State Governments suitably; to study questions coming up at the International Labour Organisation and other international and national conferences from the point of view of Indian industry and to enable the Indian representatives at these conferences to take an appropriate stand; and to promote harmonious relations between the management and labour.

Any association representing employers in any trade and industry is entitled to become an Association Member of the Organisation. Any individual, firm or joint-stock company engaged in any industry is eligible to the Individual Membership of the Organisation. The annual subscription for Association Members is Rs. 500 and for Individual Members, Rs. 100. The Organisation has on its roll 25 Association Members representing employers in the cotton, jute, cement, sugar, coal, tea, paper, chemicals,

engineering and other important industries in all parts of the country. There are also about 150 large industrial concerns in the membership of the Organisation.

President : Shanti Prasad Jain, Calcutta.
Vice-President : M. L. Shah, Calcutta.
Hony. Treasurer : B. N. Banerjee, Calcutta.
Secretary : G. L. Bansal.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF INDIA

Office :—Elphinstone Bldg., Churchgate Street, Bombay.

The Employers' Federation of India was registered early in 1933 with the following among its main objects :—To promote and protect the interests of employers engaged in the trade, commerce, industries and manufactures of India ; to promote or oppose legislative or other measures affecting their interests ; to nominate delegates and advisers to the International Labour Conferences and to formulate opinions on the subjects coming for discussion before such bodies ; to consider and support well-considered schemes for the welfare and uplift of Labour and establish harmonious relations between Capital and Labour.

Most of the leading employers' organisations in India are members of the Federation.

President.—Sir Vithal Chandavarkar ; *Deputy Presidents.*—Sir Paul Benthall, Sir Robert Menzies and C. S. Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

As a means of ensuring the maximum utilisation of available manpower and supplying employers with the right type of workers, the Government of India is running an Employment Organization. This Organization consists of a network of Employment Exchanges in the Republic of India and a large number of technical, vocational and apprenticeship training centres.

The objects of the organization are :—(1) to place applicants in suitable employment ; (2) to increase the mobility of labour both territorial and occupational ; (3) to substitute a free, impartial and scientific system of recruitment for the one through jobbers and misfries which was condemned by the Whitley Commission on labour about two decades ago ; (4) to assist in organizing training and retraining courses ; (5) to provide the necessary machinery and suitable data for the adoption of social security measures by the State ; and ultimately (6) to promote full employment for the manpower available in the country.

The organization is under the administrative charge of the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment which exercises powers of control and supervision over the eleven Regional or State Offices.

By the end of December 1951, the Employment Exchanges had registered 5,,74,103 persons of whom 801,244 were displaced persons, and placed in employment 1,542,310 of whom 183,861 were displaced persons.

At the end of 1951 there were 126 Employment Exchanges operating in India, in addition to a number of sub-offices. At some centres decasualisation schemes for industrial workers were organised through the agency of the Employment Exchange Service.

As an integral part of the Employment Organisation, the Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment is running technical and vocational training institutes/centres where training is imparted in more than 60 technical and vocational trades. At the end of December 1951 there were 35 Technical, 16 Combined and 11 Vocational Training Institutes/Centres (including 4 for training of women). In these institutions 9,972 persons including 2,821 displaced persons and 3,2 women were under training. In addition to above 190 Primary School Teachers were receiving training in woodwork at the Industrial Training Institute, Aundh under special arrangement with the Government of Bombay.

With a view to ensuring a steady supply of trained instructors for running technical and vocational training centres, both Government and private, a Central Institute for Training Instructors has been set up at Koni near Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh. By the end of December, it had turned out 667 Instructor-Trainees and there were another 125 under training.

Address : Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi.

PUNJAB FEDERATION OF INDUSTRIES, AMRITSAR

The Punjab Federation of Industries was established in 1937, with the object of creating a solid body of Industrialists of the Punjab and Northern India to promote and protect their interests through organised effort. It is now the only body of its kind in the Punjab as a purely industrial association which can speak with authority on all matters relating to industrial development. The Federation has now among its members the largest industrial units in the State and no industry of any importance is left unrepresented in the Federation.

President.—Seth Satya Paul Virmani.
Vice-President.—S. Gurdial Singh Uppal.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

Office : Lalji Naranji Memorial Building, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

The objects of the Association include : the encouragement and development of motoring ; the improvement of road communication ; the provision for its members of a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to motoring ; the provision for its members of protection and defence of their rights as motorists ; free legal advice and defence ; facilities for touring abroad and the use of International Touring Documents. Tel. Address:—" Winiaurus." Phone No. 31071 (*Three Lines*). Branch Offices : POONA :—Coronation Building, 7, Moledina Road ; AHMEDABAD :—Lal Darwaja.

Patron.—Raja Maharaj Singh.
President.—P. M. Chinai. *Vice-Presidents.*—Dahyabhai V. Patel and D. N. Khandke, B.A., J.P.
Secretary.—Jehangir J. K. Patell, B.A., A.C.A., R.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.C.S. ; *Asst. Secretary*—K. G. Subramanian, B.A.

MEDICAL AND NURSING

ALL INDIA WOMEN'S RESERVE MEDICAL UNIT

Address :—7, York Road, New Delhi.

All India Women's Reserve Medical Unit was organised in 1942 to provide mobile medical aid to women and children mainly of Delhi and to afford opportunity to medical women who can volunteer for work during famine, floods and epidemics. The Unit did useful work during famine in Bengal.

In August 1947, when Delhi was full of refugees the Unit organised medical clinics in various refugee camps in and near Delhi The Unit has been affiliated to the U.C.R.W.

Hon. Secy. : Dr. (Miss) S. Chaudhuri.

INDIAN CANCER SOCIETY

Office : Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay 12.

The aims and objects of the Society are to encourage and support scientific research for the causes of cancer and for its prevention and control ; to save lives by creating a public awareness of curability of early cancer and a medical awareness of the best methods of detection, diagnosis and treatment ; to give encouragement and volunteer aid to persons suffering from cancer in various forms and to combat quackery in cancer.

Chairman :—N. H. Tata, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
Vice-Chairman :—Dr. V. R. Khanolkar, B.Sc., M.D. (Lond.), Director, Indian Cancer Research Centre, Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay 12.
Hon. Treasurer :—P. A. Narielwala.
Hon. Secretary :—Dr. D. J. Jussawalla, M.S., F.R.C.S.E., Surgeon, Tata Memorial Hospital, Parel, Bombay 12.

THE CHRISTIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Office : Nelson Square, Nagpur.

The Christian Medical Association of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon seeks to be the means of mutual help among Christian Doctors in carrying on and securing greater efficiency in their work. This mutual sharing of experience and discussion of common problems is carried on through Biennial General Conferences, annual conferences in the Hill Stations of Kodaikanal, Landour and the Nilgiris, and in Regional Conferences held from time to time in various parts of the countries. It is also promoted through the columns of the Journal of the Christian Medical Association published bimonthly and through the visits and counselling of its two full-time Secretaries. It has assisted in the development of the Christian Medical College at Vellore and through its Nurses Auxiliary has played a large part in the development of Nursing Education.

Its membership is open to Christian Doctors with registerable qualifications regardless of their field of service.

President :—Dr. Hilda M. Lazarus, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., D.C.O., M.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.
Vice-President :—P. D. Sukhnandah, F.C.P.S.
Editor :—H. H. Gass, M.D.
Secretary-Treasurer :—E. W. Wilder, M.D., Nelson Square, Nagpur.
Secretary-Treasurer of Nurses Auxiliary :—Mrs. E. Watts, S. R. N. Farley, Ootacamund.

THE NEO-MALTHUSIAN LEAGUE

Office :—6/11, Gandhipuram, 5, Coimbatore (South India).
Madras Office :—48, Avadanam Papier Road, Vepery, Madras.

This organisation, with subsidiary Birth Control Clinics have been functioning in Coimbatore and Madras since 1936. Its object is to persuade the people of India to adopt birth control methods as the only means to reduce the pressure of population on land in respect of space as well as of food. It has brought out publications in English, Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu, Canarese, Hindi and Urdu on birth control and allied subjects.

Patron : The Maharaja of Pittapur. *President :* Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
Vice-Presidents : Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyer, K.C.I.E. ; Sir V. Ramesam, Kt. ; Sir M. Venkatasubba Rao, Kt.
Secretary and Manager : R. K. Nair ; *Lady Asstt. :* Mrs. R. K. Nair.

The official organ of the League is *The Madras Birth Control Bulletin.*

NURSES AUXILIARY OF THE CHRISTIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Office : Nelson Square, Nagpur.

An organisation with similar aims for Nurses as those of the Christian Medical Association for Doctors is open to all Christian Nurses with registerable qualifications. Its General Conferences are held annually in odd years with the Christian Medical Association and in even years with the Trained Nurses Association of India, while area conferences are held frequently in various centres. It has played and still plays an important part in Nursing Education especially in the Madras and Central India Areas where it has its own Examining Board. It publishes a bimonthly magazine, *Nursing News.*

Officers :—
President : Miss F. E. Gruchy.
Vice-Presidents :—*Mid-India :* John Harrison ; *Bengal :* Miss M. Hall and Miss A. Cargo ; *North India :* Miss I. C. Ross ; *Bombay :* Miss Rachel Thomas ; *South India :* Miss Alcy. Methews.
Secretary-Treasurers :—Mrs. Ethel Watts, S. R. N. Farley, Ootacamund.
Editor :—Miss Lillian Smies.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR SUPPLYING MEDICAL AID BY WOMEN TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA

Office : Red Cross Buildings, 20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

The National Association for Supplying Medical Aid by Women to the Women of India was founded by the Countess of Dufferin in 1885, the object being to open women's hospitals and women's wards in existing hospitals ; to train women doctors, nurses and midwives in India. An endowment fund of about 6 lakhs was obtained by public subscription. In addition, branches were formed in each State, each branch having its own funds and each having a number of Local Committees and Zenana Hospitals affiliated to it.

The National Association has appointed the Countess of Dufferin's Fund Council to formulate policies for the promotion of medical aid, and its day to day affairs are managed by an Executive Committee of which Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta is the *Chairman* and Dr. S. Pandit *Secretary.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BOMBAY NURSES, MIDWIVES AND HEALTH VISITORS' COUNCIL

Office :—Old Yacht Club Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

The legislation for the registration of Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors with a view to protecting the public from persons who misrepresent themselves as fully qualified Nurses, Midwives or Health Visitors was passed by the Bombay Government, in April 1935, namely the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Registration Act. In the absence of State Registration the nurses trained in this State were subject to certain disabilities and were refused Registration in other States and in other countries, where state registration prevailed. The Act obtains for them the necessary status and secures their registration in other States and States Unions in India.

The training and registration of nurses, midwives and health visitors in Bombay State is controlled by the Council. Nurses who are trained and registered in this State can now get registration with the General Nursing Council of England and Wales and the General Nursing Council of Scotland and can practise as qualified nurses in these Countries.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION (INDIA) AND ST JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE (INDIA)

Office :—20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi 2.

The St. John Ambulance Association was founded in 1877, by the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England, and has for its objects :—

(*a*) The instruction of persons in rendering First Aid in cases of accident or sudden illness and in the transport of the sick and injured ;
(*b*) The instruction of persons in the elementary principles and practice of nursing, and also of hygiene and sanitation, especially of a sick room ;
(*c*) The manufacture, and distribution by sale or presentation, of ambulance material, and the formation of ambulance depots in mines, factories and other centres of industry and traffic ;
(*d*) The Organisation of Ambulance Corps, Invalid Transport Corps, and Nursing Corps ;
(*e*) And generally the promotion of instruction and carrying out of works for the relief of suffering of the sick and injured in peace and war independently of class, nationality or denomination.

During the year 1951, 71,623 persons attended courses of instruction in First Aid, Home Nursing, Hygiene and Sanitation and Domestic Hygiene, and Mothercraft. Of these 60,625 qualified for the Association's certificates : *i.e.*, 5,,125 in First Aid; 4,171 in Home Nursing, 93 in Hygiene and Sanitation and 236 in Mothercraft and Childwelfare.

The Association has five grades of members, namely, Patrons, Honorary Councillors, Life Members, Annual Members and Annual Associates. Their respective subscriptions are Rs. 1,000, Rs. 500, Rs. 100, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2.

The income of the Indian Council at headquarters consists primarily of interest on securities, a fixed annual grant from Government, fees for certificates and membership subscriptions.

The President of the Republic of India is the President of the Association. Its general business is conducted by an Executive Committee of which The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is the Chairman and Sardar Bahadur Balwant Singh Puri, C.I.E., O.B.E., the Secretary-General.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade is a uniformed, disciplined body of men and women, all of whom are holders of First Aid, and, in the case of women also Home Nursing certificates. They meet together regularly for practice, are inspected and re-examined annually and undertake to turn out for public duty whenever required.

The Brigade in India is commanded by The Hon'ble Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as Chief Commissioner for India. Under her are 18 Districts covering almost all the States and major railways in India with headquarters at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Bangalore, Lucknow, Nagpur, Patna, Delhi, Gorakhpur, Shillong, Indore, Bhubaneshwar, Secunderabad and Simla.

THE TRAINED NURSES ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND THE ASSOCIATION OF NURSING SUPERINTENDENTS OF INDIA

Office :—28, Alipore Road, Delhi 8.

The Trained Nurses' Association of India was founded in 1905 and incorporates the Association of Nursing Superintendents of India. It is affiliated with the International Council of Nurses, the National Council of Women in India and the Indian Conference of Social Work, and the Nurses Auxiliary of the Christian Medical Association is its affiliated Association. Its objects are :—

(*a*) to uphold in every way the dignity and honour of nursing profession,
(*b*) to promote a sense of *esprit de corps* among all nurses,
(*c*) to enable members to take counsel together on matters affecting their profession,
(*d*) to elevate nursing education and to raise the standard of training.
(*e*) to strive to bring about a more uniform system of education, examination, certification and registration.

The branches of the Association are the Health Visitor's League, the Midwives' Union and the Student Nurses' Association. The number of qualified members are 2,578 and student members 3,101 totalling 5,679. The official organ of the Association is *The Nursing Journal of India.*

President : Miss T. K. Adranvala, 28, Alipore Road, Delhi 8.

Vice-Presidents : Miss M. Korah ; Mrs. E. A. Watts ; Miss E. Paul and Miss C. Kurian.

Officers :—General Secretary : Kumari Lakshmi Devi, T.N.A.I. Office, 28, Alipore Road, Delhi 8 ; *Secretary, S.N.A. Association :* Miss I. Dorabji ; *Hon. Treasurer :* Miss D. Davis, L.M.N.S., G.H.Q. Medical Directorate, New Delhi. *Editor :* Kumari Lakshmi Devi, T.N.A.I. Office, 28, Alipore Road, Delhi 8. *Hon. Jt. Treasurer :* Miss E. Carneiro, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.

Hon. Secretaries : Health Visitors' League : Mrs. E. E. David, Sir John Anderson's Health School, Calcutta ; Midwives' Union : Miss A. Cherian, N. W. M. Hospital, Parel, Bombay 12.

Membership.—Membership is open to qualified Nurses, Health Visitors and Midwives who have completed their training in hospitals or Health Schools recognised by the Association. All officers are fully trained nurses.

Subscriptions.—Entrance fee Rs. 3 ; Annual subscription which includes monthly copies of the Nursing Journal of India Rs. 8. Nurses whose monthly salaries are under Rs. 50 are entitled to pay Rs. 4 p.a. Health Visitors and Midwives earning less than Rs. 75 p.m. without the usual emoluments given to nurses are also entitled to the Reduced Subscription rate of Rs. 4 p.a.

THE TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION OF INDIA

Office :—20, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

The aims and objects are the prevention, control and eventual eradication of tuberculosis in India.

Twenty State Tuberculosis Associations are affiliated to the Association. It has Corresponding Members in many foreign countries. It runs model *TB* institutions, namely, the Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium, Kasauli (Simla Hills) and the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi. Also manages the *TB* Hospital in Sangrur, PEPSU, for displaced persons. The Association is affiliated to the International Union Against Tuberculosis in Paris and works in close collaboration with the Government of India, the World Health Organisation, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and other international bodies.

Chairman : Dr. K. C. K. E. Raja, Director-General of Health Services, Government of India ; *Vice-Chairman,* Sir Shri Ram ; *Hony. Treasurer,* K. R. K. Menon, Finance Secretary, Government of India ; *Tech. Adviser,* Dr. P. V. Benjamin, Tuberculosis Adviser to the Government of India ; *Secretary,* B. M. Cariappa.

UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Address :—Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.

Dissemination of objective information, surveying public opinion, covering international conferences held in these countries are the main functions of the New Delhi Centre of the United Nations.

Director : B. Leitgeber.
Deputy Director : Kamal Kumar.

U. N. INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND (UNICEF)

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The UNICEF was brought into being to meet the emergency needs of children, particularly in the war-devastated countries, and, at the same time, to further child-health purposes generally.

Chief of Mission : T. G. Davies.
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UNITED NATIONS OFFICE FOR POPULATION STUDIES

Address :—Block 9, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi.
Director : Dr. C. Chandrasekaran.

OTHER U.N. BODIES.

1. International Labour Office (Indian Office) : 3, Jantar Mantar Road, New Delhi.
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2. United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation : Theatre Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
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3. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation : South Asia Science Cooperation Office : University Building, Delhi.
Director ; Dr. P. C. Young.
Deputy Director ; Dr. K. Borch.

4. World Health Organisation Regional Office for South East Asia : Patiala House, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.
Director : Dr. C. Mani.
Deputy Director : Dr. S. F. Chellappah.

Museums and the Indian War Memorial, 2. Juma Masjid (built by Shahjahan, the biggest mosque in the world), 3. Chandni Chowk (the main thoroughfare), 4. Kashmiri Gate, 5. Kalan Masjid, 6. Sunheri Masjid, 7. Tomb of Nizamuddin, 8. Rajghat and Safimgarh, 9. Public Gardens, 10. Jantar Mantar (Jaisingh's old observatory) 11. Purana Kila (built by Sher Shah). Places near-about Delhi which are worth a visit are: 12. Kutub Minar (11 miles from Delhi), 13. Tuglakabad (12 miles from Delhi), 14. Humayun's Tomb (4¼ miles), 15. Safdar Jung's Tomb (5 miles). 16. Rajghat (Mahatma Gandhi's samadhi). The means of conveyance are tongas, buses, taxis, and trams (in old Delhi only).

Delhi is directly connected by railway with Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The Central and Western Railways connect it with Bombay, the N. and E.R. connect it with Calcutta, and the Southern and Central Railways together connect it with Madras.

Ellora Caves: are situated about 15 miles to the north-west of Aurangabad in Hyderabad State. The caves which are excavated in the face of a hill are 34 in number and run north to south for a distance of a mile and a quarter. The hill has the shape of a crescent the southern, the centre, and the northern being occupied respectively by Buddhist, Hindu and Jain temples. There are 12 Buddhist caves, 17 Hindu caves and 5 Jain caves. The Hindu caves are more lavishly decorated than others and Kailash Temple which is the most famous of the caves is also the biggest cave temple in India. It stands in a court averaging 154 feet wide, 276 feet long with a scarp 107 feet high at the back. Among other notable caves are the Carpenter's cave and Dining caves. It is believed that the Ellora Caves are about a thousand years old. They are reached from Aurangabad by bus or car.

Ernakulam: in Travancore-Cochin, is famous for its back-waters fringed by Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Jewish settlements.

Fatehpur Sikri: founded by Akbar in 1569 but now a dead forsaken city, is situated 23 miles from Agra. Akbar wished to make it his capital but it had to be abandoned because of lack of water. Here Akbar's son Salim who later became the Emperor Jehangir was born. The place contains a number of palaces, shrines, mosques built of marble and red sandstone. *The more notable among the ruins are:* 1. Buland Darwaja, the Gateway of Victory, built to commemorate the conquest of Khandesh. It is 176 feet high and is the highest gateway in India. It forms the southern gateway to the most imposing structure in Fatehpur Sikri, 2. the Jami Masjid, said to be a copy of the mosque at Mecca or Medina. Then there are 3. Panch Mahal, 4. Diwan-i-Khas (Hall of Private Audience), 5. Maryam's House, 6. Palace of Jodh Bai, 7. House of Birbal, 8. Elephant Tower and 9. Khas Mahal. Fatehpur Sikri has a railway station, and the ruins can also be easily reached by car. There is a dak bungalow where visitors can get meals by previous arrangement.

Golconda: in Hyderabad is an ancient spectacular fort.

Gopalpur-on-Sea: in Orissa is a sea-side resort for a quiet holiday.

Gulmarg: an ideal hill station about twenty-five miles from Srinagar, is a little less than 9,000 feet above sea-level. The place boasts of all modern facilities and is particularly noted as a winter play-ground affording scope for skating, ski-ing, tobogganning, and golf. Round about are ideal places for walks, rides and excursions.

Gwalior: one of the two capital towns of Madhya Bharat, best known for its fort (which is reputed to be the most interesting and remarkable example of a Hindu palace of an early age) lies about 200 miles to the south of Delhi. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Gwalior fort (includes Man Singh's Palace and a number of temples and shrines), 2. Tansen's Tomb, 3. Rani Laxmi Bai's Chhatri, 4. the Chhatries of other Mahratta rulers, 5. tomb of Mahomed Ghaus, 6. Jami Masjid, 7. State Museum, 8. King George Park and Zoo. Seventy-three miles from Gwalior is Shivpuri or Sipri famous for its lake and scenery. Survaya which is twelve miles again from Shivpuri contains the remains of a fortress of the early mediæval period. The chief means of conveyance are tongas and buses. There are two dharmasalas open only to Hindus but at Dufferin Sarai opposite the station rooms are available for rent. Gwalior is on the main Central Railway line between Bombay and Delhi.

Halebid: in Mysore, is well known for its elaborately sculptured temples of the Hoysala period.

Hampi: in Madras State, is the ruined capital of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Hardwar: in U.P. on the Inner Himalayas is a great Hindu pilgrim centre.

Imphal: north-east frontier town and capital of Manipur. It is celebrated for the Manipur dance and handloom products.

Jabalpur: in Madhya Pradesh, twelve miles from Jabalpur are the marble rocks.

Jaipur: provisional capital of Rajasthan Union is a well laid-out modern city. It is famous all over India for the beauty of its art and the skill of its artisans. Jaipur pottery, brass ware, stone carving, ivory and sandalwood work and jewellery have enjoyed a great reputation from ancient times. Pop. 291,183 (1951). *Places worth a visit:* 1. Maharaja's Palace, 2. Jai Singh's Observatory, 3. the ruins of Amber (ancient capital), 4. the Hawa Mahal, 5. the Palace Armoury, 6. Cenotaphs of the Queens, 7. Galta (place of pilgrimage) and Ghat, 8. School of Arts, 9. Public Library, 10. Transport Gardens, 11. Museum. The chief means of transport are tongas, ekkas, phaetons, taxis, buses and palgharis.

Jaipur is on the metre-gauge line of the Western Railway between Ahmedabad and Delhi.

Jamshedpur: in Bihar, famous as India's 'steel town'.

Jog Falls: in Mysore State, are one of the highest waterfalls in the world.

Junagadh: in Saurashtra, is situated below the celebrated Girnar Hill and is one of the most ancient cities in India. The temples on the hill are noted for their architecture and delicate painting. On the way to Girnar is a rock with an Asoka edict.

Kangra Valley: famous for its magnificent landscapes and historic temples, lies in the Punjab. Semi-urban hill stations are Kangra, Dalhousie and Dharamsala. *Places worth a visit in Dharamsala are:* 1. Bhagsunath Water Springs, 2. State Quarries, 3. Himalayan Snow View. The chief means of conveyance are cars and buses. There is also a dak bungalow at Dharamsala where visitors can stay. To get to the Kangra Valley a visitor has to change at Pathankot into the narrow-gauge railway which runs to Jogindranagar in the Mandi State. Dharamsala can also be reached from Pathankot by car.

Kanheri: in Bombay State, is famous for Buddhist caves of different dates beginning with the 1st century A.D. It is about twenty miles from Bombay.

Kashmir: unsurpassed for the beauty of its mountain, lakes and valleys is a State called the State of Jammu and Kashmir, situated in the north of India. The State is also famous for its shawls and carpets and the exquisite beauty of its wood-work and papier-mache articles. Its fruit and vegetables are equally well-known. The normal recreations include trips on lakes in house boats and mountain climbing. Other attractions in the State are big and small game, golf, fishing and swimming. Gulmarg in Kashmir is a place where wealthy people congregate for winter sports. The capital is Srinagar. Besides Srinagar and Gulmarg other places which are worth a visit are Pahalgam, the summer capital, about 60 miles from Srinagar, and Amarnath, a place of pilgrimage about 30 miles from Pahalgam. The way to Srinagar is from Pathankot, which is a railway terminus. From Pathankot one goes to Srinagar by road passing Jammu on the way. From Pakistan the way into Kashmir is from Rawalpindi by way of Murree. All along the way there are dak bungalows and excellent catering arrangements. Medical relief is available, so are postal and telegraph facilities. Srinagar, the winter capital is situated on the river Jhelum. It is a little over 5,000 feet above sea-level. The chief means of conveyance are boats, tongas, cars or buses. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The Moghul Gardens, like *a.* Shalimar, *b.* Chashama, *c.* Acchabal, and *d.* Nishat. 2. The lakes like *a.* Dal Lake, *b.* Wulur Lake, *c.* Anchar Lake, *d.* Manasbal Lake and so on. 3. Places of historical and religious interest like *a.* Martand temple, *b.* Pandranthan temple, *c.* Bhaumazu caves, *d.* Avanti Pura and *e.* Pari Mahal.

Khajuraho: is famous for its group of highly ornate mediæval temples.

Kodaikanal: famous hill station on the Palni Hills in South India. It is about 7,000 feet above sea-level and is neither too hot nor too cold. The average annual rainfall is 65 inches, the major part of the rain falling in October, November and December. The months of April, May and June constitute the 'season'. The town enjoys excellent water-supply and is also well-equipped with all the ordinary amenities of life. The place affords plenty of scope for such recreations as walking, hiking, boating, fishing, hill climbing and golf. Going on an excursion or picnic is yet another way of diverting oneself. For the more adventurous there is big game hunting. Kodaikanal is the delight of the gardener and plants are in bloom all the year round. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the lake skirted by a three-mile road, 2. the water falls like *a.* Fairy Falls, *b.* Silver Cascades, *c.* Bear Shola Falls, *d.* Glen Falls, *e.* Pamber Falls, 3. There are view points like *a.* Coaker's Walk, *b.* Pillar Rocks, *c.* Prospect Point, *d.* Vembadi Shola Peak, *e.* Dolphin's Nose. Then 4. the Solar Observatory.

There are a number of boarding houses, and fully furnished flats can also be rented. Kodaikanal is reached from Kodaikanal railway junction on the Southern Railway *via* Trichinopoly. Kodaikanal town is 50 miles from the railway station and the journey can be done by car, taxi or bus on a very good motoring road.

Kanarak or Konark: place in Orissa, famous as the site of the Temple of the Sun God otherwise called Black Pagoda. It is remarkable both as an example of ancient Indian architecture and sculpture and of engineering skill. A great part of the temple is destroyed but the porch stands with the huge figures of warriors and life-sized pieces of horses and elephants and the famous carved wheels at the basement. The image of the sun in the yard of Puri Temple is generally supposed to have come from Kanarak. Kanarak is about 20 miles from Puri with which it is connected by road which is about 50 miles long.

Kolar: in Mysore, is the site of the famous gold fields.

Kotagiri: hill station on the Nilgiris, higher than Coonoor, but lower than Ootacamund is smaller and quieter than either. It is about 6,500 feet above sea-level and has a mean day temperature of 62 degrees. The town has electricity, a number of shops and boarding houses, a local board hospital and golf course. Kotagiri is reached from Coonoor or Ootacamund by car or bus. The roads are excellent and there is regular bus service. Between Kotagiri and Ootacamund the road goes over Dodda-betta the highest peak in the Nilgiri Hills.

Kulu Valley: well-known for the variety of its scenery and places of historical interest is situated in the Punjab, north of Simla. It is ideal for hiking and trout fishing. The important part of the valley from the tourist's point of view is the road which runs from Pathankot or Nagrota the railheads into the valley. A few miles beyond Pathankot the road passes through the rich cultivation of the Kangra Valley and the extensive tea gardens surrounding Palampur and Baijnath. The traveller has a view of the majestic snow-capped mountains of the Dhanla Dhar range standing out in bold relief against the sky-line. He also comes across the ancient temples of Baijnath. Beyond Ant after Mandi the valley opens out and the final stretch through the lovely Kulu Valley mainly along the left bank of the river Beas offers an entirely different type of scenic effect. The Kulu Valley is also called the 'Valley of the Gods' as in addition to several important deities like Raghunathji at Sultanpur and Jamlu of Malana every village has its own particular God. The best season is from March to May and September to November. The summer is never uncomfortably hot. The main centres of the Kulu Valley are: 1. Kulu or Sultanpur, the principal town, about 4,000 feet above sea-level. It is the main shopping centre and has a dak bungalow, and a number of rest-houses. 2. Raison, 8 miles from Sultanpur and 4,600 feet above sea-level. The available sports are golf, tennis and swimming. Mayflower and the Shacks are two hotels. 3. Katrain, is in the widest part of the Valley, 12 miles from Sultanpur and 4,800 feet above sea-level. 4. Naggar, summer headquarters, is 5,800 feet above sea-level. There is a departmental rest-house and a serai. 5. Manali, the head of the valley and terminus of the motor road, is 23 miles from Sultanpur and is situated amid typical alpine scenery. Accommodation for visitors is available at Sunshine Orchards, Departmental rest houses and Mission Hospital. Except Manali, the road to which may be occasionally closed owing to snow-fall the rest of the valley is open throughout the year. There is regular bus service from Pathankot and Nagrota to Kulu. Amritsar is the main railway junction for Kulu. From Amritsar a line runs to Pathankot and thence to Nagrota which is the railhead.

Kumaon Hills: in U.P. form part of the Himalayas and are known as the sportsman's paradise. Two important summer resorts are Nainital and Ranikhet. Most mountaineering parties establish their base at Ranikhet.

Lansdowne: in U.P. in Garhwal about half way between Mussoorie and Nainital.

Lonavla: in Bombay State, lies in the heart of the Western Ghats and is known for the Karla Caves.

Lucknow: the city of gardens is the capital of U.P. It is full of places of historical interest and of architectural beauty and is generally regarded as the cultural capital of Moghul India. It is well-known for its pottery, copper and brass ware, wood and ivory carvings and gold and silver embroidery on cloth. Legend connects the founding of the city with Laxmana, the brother of Rama, the mythical hero of the Hindus, and is sometimes called Laxmanpur. Pop. 497,594 (1951). The chief means of conveyance are tongas, ekkas, phaetons and taxis. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Great Imambara, 2. Small Imambara, 3. tombs of Wajid Ali Shah and his Begum, 4. Kaiser Bagh Palace, 5. Chattar Manzil, 6. Dilkhusha Palace, 7. Moti Mahal, 8. Machi Bhavan Palace, 9. Jumma Masjid, 10. Charbagh, 11. Alambagh, 12. Sikander Bagh, 13. Musa Bagh, 14. Wingfield Park, 15. Residency, 16. Havelock's Tomb, 17. Clock Tower, 18. Museum, 19. Observatory, 20. Iron Bridge. Lucknow is a big junction on the N.R.

Madras: the third largest city in the subcontinent and the capital of Madras State. It is the place where the English first settled to trade. Pop. 1,429,985 (1951 census). The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, jutkas, horse carriages, taxis, buses and trams. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Fort St. George (contains the oldest Protestant church in the country where Clive was married), 2. High Court, 3. Light House, from the top of which one can get a panoramic view of the city, 4. Marina. The Marina is one of the most beautiful promenades in the world; sea-bathing is possible at certain points. 5. The Museum, 6. Connemara Library, 7. the Zoo, 8. the Observatory, 9. Moore Market, 10. Parthasarathy Temple, 11. Mylapore Tank and Kapaleshwar Temple, 12. St. George's Cathedral, 13. St. Thomas Mount, 14. Race Course, 15. Buckingham and Carnatic Mill, 16. Madras Pencil Factory and 17. Adyar, where the headquarters of the Theosophical Society are located. There are two places round about Madras which are also worth a visit: 1. the ruins of the Gingee Fort famous in the days of the Vijayanagar Empire are about 95 miles from Madras and can be reached by rail and road, 2. The seven Pagodas of Mahabalipuram which can be reached by road from Chingiepet Railway Junction. Kalakshetra is a well-known institution for music, dance and drama.

Madura: the second biggest city in Madras State is a great religious centre, containing as it does a number of famous temples. In the old days it was the capital of the Pandya kingdom and has always been a seat of Hindu culture particularly Hindu architecture. The silk-weaving industry of Madura is also noteworthy. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The Great Temple, actually made up of two temples one of Meenakshi and the other of Shiva. Adjoining the temple are *a.* Nandi Hall, *b.* temple of the Saints, *c.* the Jewel House, *d.* the Stable Houses. Then there is 2. Tirumal Nayak's Palace.

Mahableshwar: a hill station in Bombay State, the season being April and May. It is 4,500 feet above sea-level and is noted for its dry and bracing climate. It is also well-known for its fruit and vegetables, orchids and lilies which bloom in April and May. The chief recreations are hiking and driving in a car. Among the sports which are available are tennis, golf and polo. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The two Government Houses old and new. 2. Reay Garden and 3. the two temples Krishna and Mahableshwar. Then there are a number of points from which magnificent views can be obtained, like Arthur Seat Point, Baghdad Point, Castle Rock, Carnac Point, Connaught Point, Falkland Point and so on. Then there are the waterfalls like Chinaman Waterfall, Dhobi Waterfall, Lingmala Waterfall and a lake called Yenna Lake. The places of historical interest are all connected with the name of the Mahratha leader Shivaji such as Kamalgarh Fort, Makrandgarh Fort, Pandavgarh Fort, Pratapgarh Fort and Raigarh Fort. Near Pratapgarh are the Bhavani Temple and the tomb of Afzulkhan. All these places are accessible by road from Mahableshwar.

Mahableshwar can be reached from Poona both by road and railway. By railway one can go as far as Wathar Station from where Mahableshwar is only about half-an-hour's journey.

Mandu: in Madhya Bharat is one of the greatest mediæval city sites in India with extensive remains including fortifications and palaces. Thirty miles west of Mandu is Bagh which has a large number of caves adorned with fine old frescoes.

Matheran: the nearest hill station to Bombay is 2,650 feet above sea-level, and is famous for the magnificent views which it yields. The town looks on to the sea, and the coastal plain rises imperceptibly until it reaches the steep ascent of the Ghats. In his walk round the eighteen-mile circumference of the hill the visitor can reach no fewer than thirty-three points of which the following deserve mention: 1. Garbut Point, 2. Panorama Point, 3. Porcupine Point, 4. Louisa Point, 5. Chowk Point, 6. Alexandra Point, 7. Belvedere Point. At every one of these points the visitor will find comfortable seats, shady trees and fine views. Among other places which are worth a visit are: 1. Charlotte Lake, 2. Paymaster Park, 3. Band-stand, 4. Castle Hill Tower, 5. Race Course. The chief recreations are walking and riding. Rickshaws, munchils and horses are the chief means of conveyance.

Matheran is reached from Neral Station on the main line between Bombay and Poona. From Neral there is a light railway to Matheran which is about one-and-a-half-hour's journey. Alternatively one can do the journey by rickshaw or pony by previous engagement at Matheran.

Mathura: in U.P. is an important place of pilgrimage for Hindus, connected with Shri Krishna. It has also an archæological museum. Six miles from Mathura is Brindavan.

Mussoorie: hill station in U.P. lies to the north of Dehra Dun. It is 7,000 feet above sea-level. The town has excellent water-supply, electric lighting system, hospitals, nursing homes and some of the best schools in India both for boys and girls. There are also plenty of sports and amusements. And like every Himalayan hill station one can obtain magnificent views of mountain tops and green river valleys. Hiking and going on excursion or picnic are among the main recreations. The means of conveyance are rickshaws, ponies, dandis, buses and cars. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The falls like *a.* Bhatta Falls, *b.* Kamptee Falls, *c.* Hearsay Falls, *d.* Mossy Falls. 2. Wimper's Tank, 3. Bandstand. Mussoorie is reached from Dehra Dun by car and is about two hours' journey.

Mysore (State): commemorates the destruction of Mahishasur, the monster by Chamundi who is the tutelary goddess of the royal family of Mysore. Mysore is a picturesque land of forest and mountain presenting the most diversified and beautiful scenery. In the southern forests are found wild elephants for the capture of which khedda operations are undertaken from time to time. Tigers, leopards, bears and bisons are also numerous. *Places worth a visit in Mysore State:* 1. The Chenna Kesava Temple at Belur, 25 miles from Hasan, 2. Sivasamadram Falls on the Cavery River, 3. Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebid, 4. Gersoppa Falls also called the Jog Falls on the Saraswati River, the most famous beauty spot in Mysore. The falls are higher than Niagara, 5. Kolar Gold Fields, the biggest in India worked by electric power, 6. Nandidurg, a hill station near Bangalore, and the summer residence of Tippu Sultan, 7. Seringapatam of historical and religious interest as the capital of Tippu and as the city of many temples, 8. Shravanabelgola, the great Jain religious centre with the huge statue of Gomateshwara and of course the city of Bangalore and the town of Mysore.

Mysore (City): the capital of the State, is built in accordance with modern standards, and contains a number of beautiful public buildings. It attracts great crowds twice a year when the city wears a gala appearance. These two occasions are the Maharaja's birthday and the Dasarrah. *Places worth a visit:* 1. The various palaces like the Maharaja's Palace, Jaganmohan Palace and so on, 2. Chamundi Hill, with the Bull and the Temple, 3. Zoological Gardens, 4. Silk Factory, 5. Sandalwood Factory, 6. Krishnarajasagar Dam and the Brindavan Gardens, among the most beautiful in the world, about 12 miles from Mysore. The chief means of conveyance are jutkas, coaches, and taxis. Mysore is one of the terminii of the Southern Railway.

Naini Tal: hill station and summer capital of the U.P. Government, is about 6,400 feet above sea-level. Among the principal recreations are hiking, boating and yatching on the lake on which the town stands, and fishing and riding. One can also enjoy the Himalayan mountain scenery. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Cheeva Peak, 2. Land's End, 3. Lariya Kantha Peak. Naini Tal is reached from Kathgodam railway station which is connected with Bareilly and Mathura. From Kathgodam one goes by bus or car to Naini Tal which is 22 miles away.

Nalanda: in Bihar contains a group of ruined Buddhist temples and monasteries and a small local museum. It was the seat of an ancient Buddhist university.

Nasik: in Bombay State, is a place of pilgrimage for Hindus and is famous for Buddhist rock-cut temples of the first century B.C. and later.

Ootacamund: hill station and summer capital of Madras State, stands 7,500 feet above sea-level on the Nilgiris. It is sometimes called 'the Queen of the hill stations.' One of the main features which distinguishes it from other hill stations is the number and length of motorable roads which go winding in and out of spacious parks or long stretches of turf studded with ornamental trees. The mean temperature for the year is 57.33°; during the winter the

A TOURIST'S GUIDE

THE following hints meant for foreign tourists may be useful :

1. Every foreign tourist entering India should be in possession of a valid passport issued by his Government.

He should also obtain before leaving his country a visa from the Indian representative abroad (or the British representative in countries where there are no Indian representatives). Commonwealth citizens are exempt from the visa requirement, provided their passports are valid for travel to India. Persons of non-Indian origin domiciled in South Africa are, however, required to obtain entry permits.

Visas for India are, unless otherwise specified, valid for a single journey only.

2. All non-Commonwealth tourists arriving in India are required to get themselves registered at the port of arrival and obtain certificates of registration. They will be registered as "tourists" and will not be required to report their movements to the police or registration authorities during their stay in India.

3. The Government of India have placed no health restrictions on persons entering India by sea or air, except in regard to yellow fever.

However, all persons are advised, in their own interest, to be protected against small-pox and cholera according to international requirements.

4. All baggage is open to customs examination. The duty payable on most articles varies from 25 per cent to 75 per cent according to the article.

Personal effects are allowed to enter free. Also alcoholic liquor up to one quart, provided the tourist can procure a permit on arrival by producing his tourist card.

The following are duty free : a reasonable quantity of films, two cameras (including one cine), two watches, 100 cigarettes, 50 cigars, ½ lb. of tobacco, personal jewellery Rs. 5,000. Arms and radio sets, are dutiable. But if the tourist does not wish to pay any duty he could leave them in bond with the customs to be collected later.

5. Tourists are allowed to bring into India any amount of Indian or foreign currency notes or coins except among others in the cases specified below :

Bank of England notes up to £5 per head ; U.S. dollar notes up to $45 per head ; Australian notes up to A£10 per head. There is no limit on the amount of Travellers' Cheques. The official rates of exchange are as follows : £1 equal to Rs. 13·33 ; $1 equal to Rs. 4·76. The actual buying and selling rates, however, differ slightly from these rates.

6. Tourists are advised to arrange for clearing their baggage by one of the recognized travel agencies.

TOURIST AGENCIES

Here is a list of agencies, with addresses., 1. American Express Co., Inc., Oriental Life Building, 364, Hornby Road, Bombay ; 2. Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd., 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta ; 3. Bharat Travel Service, Ltd., Vanguard House, 11 and 12, Second Line Beach, Madras 1 ; 4. Cox & Kings (Agents), Ltd., Lloyds Bank Building, Hornby Road, Post Box No. 398, Bombay 1 ; 5. George Waller & Co., 1, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta 1 ; 6. Govan Agencies, Ltd., Post Box No. 10, Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi ; 7. Grindlays Bank, Ltd., Post Box No. 93, Mint Road, Bombay 1 ; 8. International Carriers, Ltd., 32, Rampart Row, Bombay ; 9. Iyer & Son, Ltd., Scindia House, Connaught Circus, New Delhi; 10. Jeena & Co., 10, Churchgate Street, Fort, Post Box No. 849, Bombay-1 ; 11. Lee & Muirhead (India), Ltd., 12, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay ; 12. Mercury Travels (India), Ltd., G.P.O. Box No. 925, 25, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta ; 13. Orient Express Co., Ltd., Marina Hotel, New Delhi ; 14. Ram Mohan & Co., Ltd., National Insurance Bldgs., 362, Netaji Subhas Road, Madras ; 15. Thomas Cook & Son, Ltd., Hornby Road, Bombay 1 ; 16. Travel-Aids, 15, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi ; 17. Trade Wings, 30, Rampart Row, Bombay ; 18. Trade Wings, Ltd., 15, Old Court House Street, Calcutta ; 19. Tulsidas Khimji, 46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay ; 20. Vensimal Bassarmal & Bros., Kalbadevi Road, Post Box No. 2112, Bombay 2.

Agencies which have their tourist offices in Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Delhi are American Express, Thomas Cook, Grindlays, Cox & Kings, Trade Wings, International Carriers.

There are Regional Tourist Offices in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta and Madras.

For foreign tourists there are standard itineraries—a week's tour, fortnight's tour, monthly tour.

TOURIST CENTRES

Mount Abu (hill station) : Pop. 4,316 (1941) in Bombay State, about 4,500 feet above sea-level. There are two seasons in the year, the first lasting about two and a half months from the middle of March to the beginning of June, and the second lasting about one and a half months from the middle of September to the end of October. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the Dilwara Jain temples, 2. Achalgarh temples, 3. Ruins of an ancient town called Chandravati, 4. Nakhli Talao (lake), 5. Arbuda Devi, a shrine cut in rock, 6. Hermit's Peak, the highest in the Aravali Hills, 7. Sun-set point, 8. Palanpur point, 9. Devangan temples, and 10. the Municipal Park. Mount Abu is electrified and has waterworks with public utility taps. The *chief* means of conveyance are rickshaws, touring cars and buses. There is a Dak Bungalow containing furnished rooms, permission to use which has to be obtained from the Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Mount Abu. Mount Abu is reached by railway and road. The nearest railway station is Abu Road on the metre-gauge section of the Western Rly., from Ahmedabad to Delhi. From the station Abu Road is about 17½ miles by road, and there is regular motor service between the town and the station.

Agra : Pop. 375,994 (1951), a town in U.P., stands on the banks of the River Jumna. It was the capital of the Moghul Empire during the reigns of Babar and Akbar. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the Taj Mahal, regarded by many as the most beautiful building in the world, 2. the Fort, 3. the Juma Masjid, 4. Moti Masjid, 5. the tomb of Itmimad-ud-Daula, 6. the Dewan-I-Am, 7. Akbar's tomb at Sikandra, about five miles from Agra, 8. Kailash Temple at Sikandra, 9. Ram Bagh, 10. Government Gardens, 11. Dayal Bagh.

Agra, which has many railway stations, is on the main Bombay-Delhi and Calcutta-Delhi lines and is accessible by the Central or the Western or the Northern Railway.

Ahmedabad in Bombay State, is an important textile centre. It contains numerous monuments of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

Aiholi contains about fifty temples important in the development of Hindu architecture and sculpture.

Ajmer : Capital of Ajmer-Merwara, Hindu and Muslim religious centre, contains Western railway workshop. Pop. 196,731 (1951). *Places worth a visit :* 1. the Durga of Kwaja Sahib (tomb of Muslim saint), 2. the Magazine (Akbar's old palace now museum), 3. Ana Sagar Lake (built by Shah Jehan), 4. Daulat Bagh, 5. Badh Shahi Building, 6. Taragarh Fortress (built by Akbar), 7. Mayo College, 8. Pushkar, the most sacred lake in India, is about seven miles away. The chief means of conveyance are buses, tongas and pao gharis. Ajmer lies on the metre-gauge section of the Western Rly. line between Delhi and Ahmedabad. A line from Ajmer goes south to connect it with Khandwa on the Central Railway line between Delhi and Bombay.

Ajanta Caves are 66 miles north of Aurangabad in the State of Hyderabad. The caves are 29 in number (5 chaityas or shrines and 24 viharas or monasteries, all Buddhist) and present a record of a unique combination of painting, sculpture and architecture of a period extending over nine centuries from about the 2nd Century B.C. to about 7th Century A.D. Three miles from the caves are a rest-house and a travellers' bungalow under the charge of the Director of Archæology of the State. There is a curator's office next to the rest-house from which help and information can always be obtained. The caves can be reached from Aurangabad on the railway line between Hyderabad and Manmad by the State railway buses which regularly ply between Aurangabad Station and the Ajanta caves.

Allahabad city in U.P., situated at the confluence of the Ganga and the Jumna. It has an old fort and also an Asoka pillar. Sixty-five miles from Allahabad is Kosambi where the ruins of an ancient capital are being excavated.

Alwar, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Kotah are famous for Rajput historical monuments.

Amritsar town in the Punjab, sacred to the Sikhs. Pop. 320,465 (1951). Amritsar is the very centre of the Sikh religion and has a big trade in grain and textiles. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the Golden Temple standing in the Pool of Immortality, 2. Baba Atal Tower, 3. Akal Takht, 4. Ram Bagh Gardens, and 5. Fort Govind Garh. The chief means of conveyance in the city are buses and hackney carriages. Fares are fixed. Amritsar is the Indian terminus of the frontier line from Delhi. It is on the Northern Railway.

Aurangabad in Hyderabad, has a fort built by Aurangzeb. Eight miles from Aurangabad is Daulatabad, a remarkably complete mediæval capital of India.

Badami in Bombay State, is famous for sculptured caves of the 6th century and for a group of Hindu temples. Fifteen miles from Badami is Pattadakal with another group of early Hindu temples.

Bangalore : Largest city in Mysore and a health resort is about 3,000 feet above sea-level. It is well laid-out and up-to-date with every urban facility. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Cubbon Park, 2. Lal Bagh, 3. Band-stand, 4. Race Course, 5. Maharaja's Palace, 6. Tippu's Palace, 7. Venkataramanaswamy Temple. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, jutkas, buses and taxis.

Baroda : Capital town of the former Baroda State, now part of Bombay State, is about 250 miles to the north of Bombay, modern, pop. 211,413(1951). *Places worth a visit :* 1. Laxmi Vilas Palace (the residence of the Maharaja, one of the most beautiful in India), 2. Old Nazar Bagh Palace, 3. Museum and Public Park, 4. Jubilee Garden, 5. L. F. Battery, and 6. the city walls. The chief means of conveyance are tongas, buses, taxis. Baroda lies on the main lines of the Western Railway between Bombay and Delhi and Bombay and Ahmedabad.

Belur : in Mysore, noted for its elaborately sculptured temples of the Hoysala period.

Banaras : town in U.P. on the banks of the Ganges, very sacred to the Hindus. It is in fact the religious capital of Hindu India and contains about 1,500 comparatively large temples besides countless minor shrines. It is also reputed to be the oldest city in the country. Pop. 357,175 (1951). *Places worth a visit :* 1. Vishwanath Temple, 2. Bharat Mata Temple, 3. Manmandir, with Jaisingh's Observatory, 4. Aurangzeb's Mosque, 5. Gyan Wapi Mosque, 6. Nandeswar Kothi, 7. Ramnagar Fort, 8. Maidajin Garden, 9. Victoria Gardens, 10. Benares Hindu University, and 11. Sarnath, a great Buddhist centre with many architectural remains, is about six miles from Banaras. The chief means of conveyance are taxis and tongas.

There are also about 30 dharmasalas for Hindu pilgrims. Benares is on the branch line from Moghul Sarai to Saharanpur. It is also connected with Allahabad by railway.

Bharatpur : town in Rajasthan is famous for its historic fort.

Bhuvaneshwar : place in Orissa, notable as containing the only relics of the Age of the Guptas. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Lingaraj Temple, visitors are not allowed inside the compound but have to see it from a platform, 2. Kukteshwar Temple, 3. Parasurameswar Temple. Nearby are the Jain rock-cut caves of Khandagiri and Asoka's Rock Edict at Dhauli. There is a Dak Bungalow where visitors can stay with the District Board's permission. Bhuvaneshwar is on the main E. R. line between Waltair and Howrah, about 20 miles from Cuttack. Bhuvaneshwar has been selected as the new capital of Orissa.

Bijapur : town in Bombay State, capital of the old Muslim kingdom of Bijapur is full of the remains of palaces, mosques, tombs of the rule of the Adil Shahi kings. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Jami Masjid (the greatest mosque in South India), 2. Goli Gumbas (the tomb of Mahammad Adil Shah and the second largest dome in the world), also called the Whispering Gallery, 3. Methar Mahal, 4. Ashar Mahal 5. Gagan Mahal, 6. Chini Mahal, 7. Mecca Masjid, 8. Taj-Baury (water-tank), 9. Malik-I-Maidan, (Great Gun), 10. Landi-Kasab Gun, 11. Haidar Burj (tower), 12. Ibrahim Roza (the tomb and mosque of Ibrahim II), 13. Jala Mandir (reservoir), 14. Chand Bauri (old tank), 15. Granary, 16. Jod Gombaz (double tombs), 17. Bara Kaman Masjid, and 18. Begum Tank. The chief means of conveyance are taxis, lorries, tongas and bullock-carts. Bijapur is a railway station on the Gadag-Sholapur section of the Southern Railway. There are a dharmasala and a dak bungalow about one and a half miles from the station.

Bombay : second city and port in India generally called the gateway to India, is big, western, modern. Pop. : about 3 million ; Area (Greater Bombay) 92 sq. miles. It is the principal centre of the textile industry, and the second biggest financial centre. The foreign trade of Bombay is about 30 per cent of the total trade of India. The city returns 25 per cent of the country's total income-tax, and 40 per cent of the corporation tax. It is a big communications centre, served by seventeen air-lines and two big railways of both of which it is a terminus. May and October are the hottest months, but from November to March it is very cool. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the Gateway of India, 2. Apollo Bunder, 3. Prince of Wales Museum, 4. the Town Hall, 5. Bombay Castle, 6. Rajabai Tower and University Building, 7. Victoria Terminus of the Central Railway, 8. the General Post Office, 9. Crawford Market, 10. Brabourne Stadium, 11. Chowpatty sands, 12. Malabar Hill and Hanging Gardens, 13. Central Station, terminus of the Western Railway, 14. Race Course, 15. Bhandarwada Reservoir and Gardens, 16. Victoria Gardens. Places near about Bombay which are worth a visit are 1. Juhu (sea-side resort), 2. Versova (sea-side resort), 3. Vehar Lake (from which the city gets its water-supply), 4. Kennery Caves (rock-cut caves of Buddhist origin), 5. Jogeshwari Caves, 6. Vajreshwari (temple and hot springs of medicinal property), 7. Mandapeshwar (cave temple), 8. Nirmal (temple and lake), 9. Ambarnath (temple), 10. Uran (port, with private garden and zoo), 11. Pali (hot springs and small game shooting), 12. Elephanta Caves (originally Buddhist rock-cut, contain carved Hindu deities). The chief means of conveyance in Bombay are trams, buses, electric railway, taxis and tongas. *Clubs :* 1. Bombay Club, 2. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 3. Bombay Flying Club, 4. Bombay Gymkhana, 5. Bombay Presidency Golf Club, 6. Catholic Gymkhana, 7. Cricket Club of India, 8. Islam Gymkhana, 9. Orient Club, 10. P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, 11. Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, 12. Ripon Club, 13. Rotary Club, 14. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, 15. Royal Western India Turf Club, 16. Western India Automobile Association, 17. Willingdon Sports Club, 18. Y.M.C.A., and 19. Y.W.C.A.

Brindavan : holy place of Hindus, about five miles north of Mathura in U.P. It is sacred because of its association with the birth and early life of the Hindu God Shri Krishna. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Govind Dev Temple, 2. Gopinath Temple, 3. Ranganath Mandir.

There are travellers' bungalows. Brindavan is accessible by railway or road from Mathura.

Budh Gaya : in Bihar, a Buddhist centre of pilgrimage. It contains the famous mediæval Buddhist temple.

Bundi : in Rajasthan is well-known for its buildings. Jungles nearby provide plenty of tiger shooting.

Calcutta : until March, 1912, the headquarters of the Indian Government, and now, as then, the commercial capital of India. It is the terminus of three great railways, and the port of an immense river traffic. Though it lies 84 miles from the Bay of Bengal on the River Hooghly, it has a larger foreign trade than any other Indian port, and its enterprising Port Trust the largest revenue among Indian port authorities. It is the centre of five great industries—jute, tea, hides and skins, coal and lac. Its exports include gunny bags, raw jute, tea, shellac, coal, hides and skins, rice and linseed, while it is the chief distributing centre for Lancashire piece-goods, metals and machinery, and the vast and varied requirements of the States of West Bengal, East Bengal (Pakistan), Bihar and Orissa and the tea districts. Population of West Bengal is 24,786,633 and of Greater Calcutta 4,550,117. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Victoria Memorial (contains picture-gallery and museum), 2. the Indian Museum, 3. the Zoological Gardens, 4. the Jain Temple, 5. the Kalighat Temple, 6. Belvedere House (where the British Viceroys stayed when on visit to Calcutta), now being turned into a museum, 7. Government House (residence of the Governor of West Bengal), 8. Marble Palace (containing art treasures property of the Mullick family), 9. Fort William, 10. the Eden Gardens, 11. the Town Hall, 12. the Imperial Library, 13. Dalhousie Square, 14. the Race Course, 15. Dhakuria Lake, and 16. the Hindu bathing ghats. Places near-about Calcutta which are worth a visit are : 1. Bally (holy place), 2. Belur (home of the Ramakrishna Mission), 3. the Royal Botanical Gardens (contains the biggest banyan tree in existence), 4. Diamond Harbour (fort and customs house), 5. Dum Dum (airport of Calcutta).

Cape Comorin : in Travancore-Cochin, is the southern-most tip of India.

Conjeevaram (Kanchipuram) : also called the city of temples, the Banaras of the South, is about 60 miles to the south of Madras. It is one of the seven holy cities of India and the only one in the South. The place is divided into three parts, Shiva Conjeevaram (containing Shiva temples), Vishnu Conjeevaram (containing a smaller number of Vishnu temples) and Pillayar Paliyam, a testimony to the part played by all the main Hindu religious sects in the history of the city. There are over a thousand temples in all. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the Devaraja Temple (Vaishnavait, has a seven-storeyed tower, 100 feet high), 2. the Ekambarnath Temple (Shaivait, has 10 stories and is 188 feet high), 3. the Temple of Kamakshi Amma.

Conjeevaram is on the Renigunta-Chinglepet section of the Southern Railway and is easily accessible from Madras *via* Chinglepet.

Cooch-Behar : in north-east India, is known for the facilities and opportunities which it offers to shikaris in search of big game hunting.

Coonoor : hill station on the Nilgiri Hills in Madras State, is about 6,000 feet above sea-level. The climate is mild and genial neither too hot in the summer nor too cold in the winter. The mean day temperature is 64 degrees. The north-east monsoon breaks in October and lasts about two months. The town has good water-supply and natural drainage facilities and is reputed to be one of the cleanest towns in South India. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Sim's Park (contains collection of plants), 2. Low's Waterfall, 3. Tiger Rock (hill fort). There are innumerable places for excursion and picnic purposes, *e.g.* the Droog, the Dolfin Nose, the Lamb's Rock, Laz Falls, Lady Canning Seat, the Ralliah Dam and Catherine Falls. The chief means of conveyance are cars which can be hired.

Coonoor lies on the Mettupalayam-Ootacamund line of the Southern Railway. It is also connected by road with Ootacamund, and Kotagiri, another hill station.

Darjeeling : hill station and summer capital of the West Bengal Government lies on the lower slopes of the Himalayas about 370 miles to the north of Calcutta. It is 8,000 feet above sea-level. The maximum temperature in the summer is about 80 degrees and the minimum in the winter is about 30. The town commands picturesque views including that of Mount Kinchinjunga and on a clear day of Mount Everest. Various sports are available during the season such as fishing, shooting, horse-riding and a number of other indoor and outdoor sports. Darjeeling has also a first-class sanatorium known as Eden Sanatorium. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Government House, 2. Town Hall, 3. Museum, 4. Observatory Hill (from where a magnificent view of Kinchinjunga can be obtained), 5. the Mall, 6. Lloyd Botanic Garden, 7. Birch Hill Park, 8. Senchal Lakes, 9. Ghoom Ghoom Rock, 10. Tiger Hill (from where the sunrise over Everest is generally viewed).

The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, ponies and dandies. Darjeeling is the terminus of the Darjeeling-Himalayan section of the N. E. Railway, is about 14 hours' journey from Calcutta.

Hotels : Hotel Mount Everest. Grains: "SNOWS." Phone : 90, 90A, 236 and 236A. The leading hotel in Darjeeling—Renowned for comforts and entertainments.

Daulatabad : See under Aurangabad.

Delhi (New) : the capital of India and the seat of the Government. It was planned in accordance with modern ideas by the architect Sir Edwin Lutyens and completed in 1931. New Delhi houses the President's House, the Parliament, and the Secretariat. All the buildings in New Delhi are white except the ones mentioned above. These latter are built of red sandstone. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Connaught Place (shopping centre), 2. All India War Memorial and 3. Willingdon Air Port (port of call of all air services). Pop. Old and New Delhi, 1,193,697 (1951).

Delhi (Old) : also called Shahjahanabad, the ancient capital of India stands on the river Jumna, and is enclosed by a stone wall with seven gates. It has a history going back to 3,000 years and within an area of 50 square miles eight Delhis rose and declined and fell. The seven predecessors of present-day Delhi are Kutub, Siri, Tuglakabad, Jahanabad, Firozabad, Purana Quila and Shahjahanabad. No city in India contains as many historical remains as Old Delhi. One can trace here the growth and decay of almost every dynasty which held sway over the ancient land of Hindustan. There are also a number of factories and jewellery and gold and silver embroidery and ivory carvings works for which Delhi is well-known. Pop. about 1,000,000 (1951). Delhi is a great distributing centre for cotton, wool and silk. Industries include hardware, utensils and stoneware. Delhi is also a large market for grain. Lately tourist traffic has grown into a regular new trade. *Places worth a visit :* 1. the Fort (built by Shahjahan) contains Moti Masjid, Diwan-I-Khas, Khas Mahal, Jal Mahal, Rang Mahal, the Delhi

thermometer touches freezing point. Ootacamund is called the sportsman's paradise: plenty of fishing and big game shooting being available. There is also golf and tennis and during the season races and tournaments are held. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Botanical Gardens, 2. Race Course, 3. the Palaces, 4. Assembly Room, 5. Dodda Betta, the highest peak in the Nilgiris, and 6. Pykara Hydro-Electric Dam which is about 18 miles from Ootacamund. The chief means of conveyance are jutkas, rickshaws and taxis. Ootacamund is the terminus of the Nilgiri Mountain Railway.

Pachmarhi: hill station and summer capital of Madhya Pradesh lies on the Mahadeo hills of the Satpura Range and is about 4,500 feet above sea-level. There are about 20 golf links in the town and plenty of game is also available in the Pipariya forest. *Places worth a visit:* 1. Bee Dam, 2. Mahadeo Hills Cave, 3. Dhupgarh, 4. Dorothy Deep Falls, 5. Duchess Falls, 6. Lansdowne Hill, 7. Nilphur springs. Pachmarhi is reached from Pipariya station on the main Central Railway line from Bombay to Jabalpur. From Pipariya, Pachmarhi is 32 miles and the journey can be done by bus or car.

Padmanabhapuram: in Travancore-Cochin, is the ancient capital of the State.

Palitana: in Saurashtra, is famous for its holy hill Shatranjaya (see separate note) and its Jain temples.

Patna: capital of Bihar, stands on the site of the ancient city of Pataliputra.

Poona: In Bombay State has many old palaces and parks and one of the best race courses in India.

Porbander: in Saurashtra, is the birth-place of Mahatma Gandhi and an attractive summer resort.

Prabhas Patan: in Saurashtra, is the site of the famous Somnath Temple, the idol in which was reinstated in May 1951.

Puri: famous for the Jagannath Temple, is a coastal town in the State of Orissa and is the State's summer capital. The car festival when an image of Jagannath is taken in procession in a huge rath is an event of India-wide importance. The temple has a black marble pillar in front and a 24-feet high stone wall all round. There are four entrances. The presiding deities are Krishna, Balaram and their sister Subhadra. One interesting feature of the place is that in the matter of taking the *prasad* no caste distinctions are recognised, a practice unknown elsewhere in the country. A reason given is the influence of Buddhism. Besides the Jagannath Temple other places worth a visit are the monastic establishments (maths). Twenty miles from Puri is Konarak, famous for the Sun Temple.

Rameshwaram: an island to the south-east connected with the mainland by railway across the Palk Straits. It contains the Ramnathswamy Temple believed to be the richest in India. Legend says that the temple was built by Sri Rama himself before voyaging across Ceylon to do battle with the kidnapper of his wife. Rameswaram is thus one of the most famous centres of pilgrimage in the whole country. According to history the temple which took 350 years to complete was built in the 15th century with the help of a Ceylon prince. The temple is typical of Dravidian sculpture and architecture. Off Rameshwaram where the Arabian Sea meets the Indian Ocean is a sacred bathing ghat. *Other places worth a visit:* 1. The tombs of Cain and Abel near the railway station, 2. Noah's Ark on the Dhanuskodi Beach, a funny-shaped stone structure. 3. the other temples of Rameshwaram all of which are noted for their style. Rameshwaram is reached from Pamban Junction on the Madras Dhanuskodi Railway.

Ranchi: hill station and summer capital of Bihar, noted for its picturesque scenery and fine roads.

Ranikhet: in U.P. on the Kumaon Hills. Most mountaineering parties establish their bases at Ranikhet.

Sanchi: small village in Bhopal State, famous for the Buddhist stupa which is the largest and the best preserved in India. The stupa is built with red stone and is about 103 feet in diameter and 42 feet high. The sculpture is remarkable in that there is no anthropomorphic figure of Buddha. Sanchi is on the main Central Railway line between Bombay and Delhi. There is a state-owned dak bungalow at the place where lodging and boarding are available by previous arrangement.

Santiniketan: in West Bengal, is the home of the famous Viswa Bharati, the international university founded by Tagore.

Sasaram: in Bihar is famous for the magnificent tomb of Sher Shah, Emperor of Delhi.

Seringapatam: in Mysore State, is the ancient capital of Tippu Sultan. It has the Sultan's fort, mosque and palaces.

Sevagram: in Madhya Pradesh is the village where Mahatma Gandhi founded his ashram.

Shatrunjaya Hills.—Shatrunjaya, near Palitana in Saurashtra, is also known to the Jains as Siddhagiri or Siddhachala or the Hill of the Perfected Ones. It is the most sacred place (*tirtha*) of Shvetambara Jains. There are a great number of temples in groups on *touks* or summits. The most important one is the *touk* of Adishvara Bhagavan. The ancient image, consecrated by the prophet's son, Batubal, has been replaced. This is perhaps the most holy site within the most sacred precincts of the Shatrunjaya Hills. At this place a large number of saints attained *Nirvana* or absolution. A number of inscriptions have been found here, which have been utilised towards writing the history of Western India and the history of the different schools of Jainism.

Shillong: is the headquarters of the Assam Government. Thirty miles from here is Cherrapunji, the wettest place in the world.

Simla: the summer capital of the Government of India and the Government of the Punjab, it is situated on a spur of the Himalayas at a height of 7,100 feet. Among the recreations of the place are hiking, riding and shooting. The roads are excellent. *Places worth a visit:* 1. President's House, 2. Race Course, 3. Jakko Hill, 4. Observatory Hill, 5. Prospect Hill, and 6. Mashobra, seven miles away. There is a very good road into the interior and hikers to Narkunda, Kotgarh, Rampur and Bushahr can lodge in rest-houses that line the road. There is also a motor bus service on this road and holiday-makers who leave in the morning can be back in Simla by evening. Simla is also well provided with a number of excellent schools. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws and horses.

Simla is reached from Delhi *via* Kalka on the Delhi-Ambala line. From Kalka there is a mountain railway upto Simla. At Kalka motor cars are available for those who prefer to travel by road, the journey taking 3½ hours. For cheaper travel there are buses which regularly run between Kulka and Simla. All through the scenery is superb, with mountain peaks or luxuriant foliage.

Somnath: see under Prabhas Patan.

Sravanabelgola: in Mysore State, is noted for its Jain temples and the colossal statue of Gomatesvara.

Srirangam: an island on the Cavery, two miles north of Trichinopoly, contains the largest temple in India. The temple is consecrated to Rangannath. Changes were made from the 9th to the 16th centuries and inscriptions of Chola, Pandya, Hoyasala and Vijayanagar are all found on it. The north gopuram is 152 feet high.

Tanjore: in the delta of the Cavery river in Madras State is noted for its temples and palaces. It was the capital of the Cholas under whom it grew in name and fame as a great centre of culture. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the temple of Brihadishvara built by Raja-Raja the great, 2. Naik's Court, 3. Mahratha Court (the two together are often called the Palace in Tanjore), 4. the Bull Nandi. The chief means of conveyance are jutkas and taxis. There are also good dak bungalows. Tanjore is reached from Madras by the Southern Railway.

Travancore (constituent part of Travancore-Cochin Union): the most beautiful and fertile region in all southern India has many charms to offer the traveller within its domains. It has scenery ranging from a countryside of lakes, creeks and canals, to low hills, undulating land, rice fields and forests of cocoanut and areca palms, with a heavy undergrowth of pepper vines and tapioca.

It has also a wonderful highland zone with mountains touching heights of from 5,000 feet to over 8,000 feet, and hills covered with the densest of virgin jungle, the home of great herds of wild elephants and bison, tiger, bear, black panther and wild boar, and where lies the lovely Periyar Lake over which one may cruise in comfort and see wild life in its natural habitat.

Trivandrum, the capital, is accessible by well-kept roads and railway, and is also now connected by air with Bombay, Madras and Colombo, except during the monsoon.

About seven miles south of Trivandrum is Kovalam, a pleasant seaside resort with good facilities for bathing.

Cape Comorin, the Lands End of India, is the southern most point of Travancore where the sunrise and sunset are magnificent sights. It is a sacred spot to Hindus and a place of pilgrimage as the reputed abode of Kanyakumari, the virgin Goddess to whom the temple there is dedicated.

North of Trivandrum is the ancient town of Quilon and to the north of this again, a pleasant trip by boat along delightful backwaters or by car along a good motor road, is the busy seaport of Alleppey.

Trichinopoly: the third largest city in Madras State is situated on the Cavery. It is a very ancient city and was the strategic capital of the Chola and Naik kings. Trichinopoly is also known as the Kashi of the South. It is now a great educational centre. *Places worth a visit:* 1. the Rock and the temple on the Rock, 2. the two huge masses of granite known as the Golden Rock and Fakir Rock, 3. the Jambukeshwar Temple, two miles north of Trichinopoly dedicated to Appulinga or the water-phallus.

Trivandrum: See under Travancore.

Udaipur: in Rajasthan, is a city of lakes with island palaces. Seventy miles from Udaipur is Chittorgarh, the abandoned capital of Mewar famous for its Tower of Victory.

Ujjain: in Madhya Bharat, is one of the seven cities sacred to the Hindus.

HOTELS

Here is a list of first-class Western style hotels:

AGRA

AGRA HOTEL: Most Homely Hotel, 165, Metcalfe Road. Every suite with bath and closet attached and water laid on. Dry, ventilated and well furnished rooms. Phone: 298.

HOTEL IMPERIAL: 12, Mahatma Gandhi Road; LAURIE'S HOTEL: Mahatma Gandhi Road.

AHMEDABAD

RITZ HOTEL: Khanpur Road. Also Circuit House.

ALLAHABAD

BARNETT'S HOTEL: 14, Canning Road, Civil Lines.

AURANGABAD

STATE HOTEL: About 2 miles from Aurangabad Railway Station. GREEN'S HOTEL.

BANARAS CANTT.

CLARK'S HOTEL: Near the Railway Station HOTEL DE PARIS: Mall Road, Cantonment.

BANGALORE

CENTRAL HOTEL (Estd. 1924): In centre of Civil Station. Western Style. Phone: 127, Grams: "Central".

WEST END HOTEL: Opp. Race Course.

BARODA

BARODA HOTEL (Old State Guest House).

BIKANER

STATE HOTEL: Outside Public Park.

BOMBAY

AIR LINES HOTEL: Churchgate Reclamation; AMBASSADOR HOTEL: Near Churchgate Railway Station; GRAND HOTEL: Ballard Estate; GREEN'S HOTEL: Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder; HOTEL MAJESTIC: 9, Wodehouse Road, Fort; MIRABELLE HOTEL: Lotus House, Marine Lines, Fort; SEA GREEN HOTEL: Marine Drive; TAJ MAHAL HOTEL: Strand Road, Apollo Bunder; ASTORIA HOTEL: Churchgate.

RITZ HOTEL: Churchgate Reclamation, Fort. International style. Phone: 22091 (6 Lines). Grams: "Ritzhotel".

WEST END HOTEL: 45, Maripe Lines. Phone Nos. 32096 (5 Lines), 32090. Grams: "Best-hotel". Continental and Indian Cuisine. Telephone and Radio in every room.

CALCUTTA

CONTINENTAL HOTEL: 12, Chowringhee Road.

GRAND HOTEL: 15, Chowringhee. Phone Nos. City 2675-2677 (3 lines), City 4703. Grams: "Grand". Calcutta's leading hotel—offer courteous attention, comfort, entertainment and an excellent cuisine.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL: 1-3, Old Court House Street.

SPENCES HOTEL, LTD.: 4, Wellesley Place.

CAPE COMORIN

CAPE HOTEL.

COCHIN HARBOUR (Willingdon Island).

MALABAR HOTEL: Willingdon Island.

COONOOR (Nilgiri Hills)

HAMPTON HOTEL; HILL GROVE HOTEL: Figure of Eight Road.

DALHOUSIE

METRO HOTEL: Charing Cross.

DARJEELING

BELLEVUE HOTEL: The Mall; HOTEL MOUNT EVEREST: Gandhi Road; WINDMERE HOTEL: Observatory Hill.

DEHRA DUN

WHITE HOUSE: 15-A, Lytton Road, Civil Lines.

DELHI

GRAND HOTEL: 2, Underhill Road, Civil Lines. HOTEL CECIL: Civil Lines.

HOTEL IMPERIAL: Queensway, New Delhi. Phone Nos. P. B. X. of 12 lines—7989, 7788, 44301, 7111 to 7119. Grams: "Comfort". Entirely modernised—the most luxurious of all Western style hotels in India.

MAIDEN'S HOTEL: Civil Lines, Alipore Road. Phone Nos. P. B. X. of 5 lines—5994, 5995, 5996, 6339 and 6635. Grams: "Maidens". Its superb facilities, conveniences and services are truly in keeping with high OBEROI HOTEL standards.

MARINA HOTEL: Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

SWISS HOTEL: 2, Alipore Road. Phone Nos. 5897 and 6744. Grams: "Swiss". The comforts of home and the pleasure of the select.

GOPALPUR-ON-SEA

P.O. Gopalpur (Ganjam)

PALM BEACH HOTEL: Grams: "Palmbeach." Holiday anytime of the year—for a quiet rest by the sea.

GULMARG

GOLF VIEW HOTEL: Upper Golf Course.

GWALIOR

GWALIOR HOTEL & STATE GUEST HOUSE: Opposite Railway Station.

HYDERABAD

ROCK CASTLE HOTEL: Jubilee Hill.

INDORE

INDORE HOTEL: Near Railway Station.

JAIPUR

KAISER-I-HIND HOTEL: Near Railway Station and Head Post Office; NEW HOTEL: Civil Lines.

JODHPUR

NEW GUEST HOUSE: Pali Road.

JABALPUR

JACKSON'S HOTEL: Civil Lines.

KANPUR

BERKLEY HOUSE: Civil Lines.

KHANDALA

KHANDALA HOTEL.

KODAIKANAL

CARLTON HOTEL.

KRISHNARAJ SAGAR

HOTEL KRISHNARAJ SAGAR: Brindavan Gardens.

LONAVLA

HAMILTON HOTEL: Near Railway Station.

LUCKNOW

CARLTON HOTEL, LTD.: Shahnajaf Road; ROYAL HOTEL: Abbot Road.

MADRAS

"CHESNEY HALL": Commander-in-Chief Road, Egmore. Phone No. 80830.

CONNEMARA HOTEL: Binny's Road.

MAHABLESHWAR

FREDERIC'S HOTEL: Poona-Mewar Road; RACE VIEW HOTEL: Cassum Sajan Hill.

MATHERAN

LORD'S HOTEL: Mahatma Gandhi Road; RUGBY HOTEL: Vithalrao Kotwal Road.

MOUNT ABU

MOUNT VIEW HOTEL.

MUSSOORIE

CHARLEVILLE HOTEL; HAKMAN'S GRAND HOTEL: The Mall; SAVOY HOTEL.

MYSORE

CARLTON HOTEL: Dee's Road; HOTEL METROPOLE: Viceroy Road.

NAGPUR

MOUNT HOTEL: Commercial Road, Civil Lines.

NAINITAL

GRAND HOTEL: The Mall; HOTEL METROPOLE: Near Secretariat; ROYAL HOTEL: The Mall.

NASIK

LIBERTY HOTEL: Bombay-Agra Road; GOLF CLUB (Write to District Magistrate).

OOTACAMUND

HOTEL CECIL; SAVOY HOTEL.

PATNA

GRAND HOTEL: Fraser Road.

POONA

NAPIER HOTEL: 10, Moledina Road, Camp; POONA HOTEL: 4, Connaught Road; WELLESLEY HOTEL: 12-A, Connaught Road.

PURI

E. RAILWAY HOTEL: Sea beach.

RANCHI

E. RAILWAY HOTEL: Opposite Railway Station.

SECUNDERABAD

PERCY'S HOTEL: Alexandra Road.

SHILLONG

PINEWOOD HOTEL: Near Government House.

SIMLA

CECIL HOTEL: Grams: "Cecil". Phone Nos. 2073, 3659 and 2419. A cool retreat and a centre of social life—the appointed hotel in India.

CLARKE'S HOTEL: Grams: "Clarkes". Phone Nos. 2971 & 2941. Most central—renowned for its cool surroundings and best cuisine.

SRINAGAR

NEDOU'S HOTEL: Hotel Road.

TRIVANDRUM

MASCOT HOTEL.

UDAIPUR

ANAND BHAWAN STATE GUEST HOUSE & STATE HOTEL: Near Lakshmi Vilas Palace.

DAK BUNGALOWS

Here is a list of Dak Bungalows, Retiring Rooms and Rest Houses, etc. at important tourist centres:

ACHHABAL (Kashmir): Dak bungalow.

AJANTA: State Hotel at Aurangabad. Dak bungalows and a State Guest House at about 3 miles from the Caves.

AJMER: Railway retiring rooms and dak bungalow.

ALLEPPEY (Travancore-Cochin): Dak bungalow.

ALWAR: Dak bungalow.

ALWAYE (Travancore-Cochin): Dak bungalow.

AMRITSAR: Dak bungalow.

BADAMI: Dak bungalow.

BAGH: Inspection bungalow.

BAGHI (Himachal Pradesh): Dak bungalow.

BANIHAL (Kashmir): Dak bungalow.

BARODA: Dak bungalow

BATOT (Kashmir): Dak bungalow.

BELUR: Dak bungalow.

BHARATPUR: Dak bungalow.

BHILSA: Dak bungalow.

BHOPAL: Dak bungalow.

BHUVANESHWAR: Dak bungalow.

BIJAPUR: Dak bungalow.

BUDH GAYA: Dak bungalow at Gaya.

BUNDI: Dak bungalow.

CHAMBA: Dak bungalow.

CHIDAMBARAM: Dak bungalow.

CHITTOR: Dak bungalow and Railway retiring room.

CONJEEVARAM: Dak bungalow.

COOCH BEHAR: Dak bungalow.

DAULATABAD: Dak bungalow. (Railway Hotel at Aurangabad).

DHAR: Dak bungalow.

ELLORA: Dak bungalow and State Guest House. (Railway Hotel at Aurangabad).

ERNAKULAM: Dak bungalow.

HAMPI: Dak bungalow at Hospet (8 miles from Hampi).

IMPHAL: Rest House.

JOG FALLS: Rest House.

JOGINDAR NAGAR (Himachal Pradesh): Dak bungalow.

JUNAGADH: Dak bungalow.

KHAJURAHO: Dak bungalow at Chhattarpur Circuit House at Nowgong and Panna and Rest House at Khajuraho.

KONARAK: Dak bungalow.

KOTAH: Dak bungalow.

KOTTAYAM (Travancore-Cochin): Dak bungalow.

KUD (Kashmir): Dak bungalow.

KULU: Dak bungalow and Rest House.

MADURAI: Retiring room, and Dak bungalow.

MAHABALIPURAM: P.W.D. Inspection bungalow. (Can be visited from Madras).

MANDU: Dak bungalow.

MATHURA: Retiring room and Dak bungalow.

MOUNT ABU: Dak bungalow.

NALANDA: Rest House.

NALDERA (Himachal Pradesh): Rest House.

NARKANDA (Himachal Pradesh): Dak bungalow.

PALITANA: Dak bungalow.

PATHANKOT: Retiring room.

QAZIGUND (Kashmir): Dak bungalow.

QUILON (Travancore-Cochin): Dak bungalow.

RAMESHWARAM: Rest House.

SANCHI: Two dak bungalows.

TANJORE: Dak bungalow and Railway retiring rooms.

TANMARG (Kashmir): Dak bungalow.

TIRUCHIRAPALLI: Railway retiring rooms.

UJJAIN: Dak bungalow.

GENERAL ELECTIONS 1952.*

THE first general elections under the new constitution were really divided into three stages. First, there were the elections to the House of the People and the State Legislative Assemblies. After an interval there took place the elections to the upper Houses, the Council of States at the centre and the Legislative Councils in the States. Finally there were the elections of the President of the Union and the Vice-President.

The elections were thus spread over a period of about six months. They started in October (Oct. 25) 1951 and ended in May, 1952.

Here are a few facts pertaining to the constitution (For details see under Constitution):

President—Elected by the elected members of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies.

Vice-President—Elected by members of both Houses of Parliament at a joint session.

Council of States—Elected by elected members of State Legislative Assemblies and Electoral Colleges; some nominated by President.

House of the People—Elected on adult suffrage.

State Legislative Council—Elected partly by members of local bodies, graduates, members of State Assembly, and partly nominated by Governor.

State Legislative Assembly—Elected on adult suffrage.

Here are a few more election facts which give some idea of the scale on which the elections were organized:

Seats:

PARLIAMENT—		
House of the People	.. ..	497
Council of States	.. .. ..	216
STATE ASSEMBLIES (22)	.. ..	3,283
STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS (7)	..	419
ELECTORAL COLLEGES (3)	.. ..	90
		4,505

Legislators:

Directly Elected	.. .. ..	3,772
Indirectly Elected	.. .. ..	546
Nominated	.. .. ..	97
		4,415

Number of Constituencies (including Council constituencies) 3,293

Number of Voters—About 176 millions (nearly half are women).

Average Number of Voters per Seat—House of the People 3,60,000 (in A or B States).

State Assemblies 30,000—73,000 (in A or B States).

Polling Booths—2,25,000 (approximate).

Ballot Boxes—Over 2.3 millions.

Ballot Papers—600 millions.

Staff Engaged on Election Work—5,60,000 (appro.).

Maximum Election Expenses—House of the People (Single-Member Constituency) Rs. 25,000; (Multi-Member Constituency) Rs. 40,000; State Assembly (Single-Member Constituency) Rs. 1,000—Rs. 8,000; (Multi-Member Constituency) Rs. 2,000—Rs. 12,000.

Cost—Rs. 10 crores.

(Cost in Part C States wholly borne by Central Government, in Part A and B States the extra cost of the election was shared half and half between Central and State Governments.)

A list of the parties with the symbols allotted is given below: Congress (two bullocks with a yoke), Communist Party (ears of corn with a sickle), Forward Bloc (Marxist) (standing lion), Forward Bloc (Ruikar group) (human hand), Kishak Mazdoor Praja Party (hut), Hindu Mahasabha (horse and rider), Ram Rajya Parishad (rising sun), Scheduled Castes Federation (elephant), Socialist Party (tree).

Here is a list of other approved symbols: spade and stoker, flaming torch, star, cultivator winnowing grain, lamp, bow and arrow, railway engine, cycle, cart, boat, flower, pitcher, ladder, scales, cock, camel.

Many Part B and C States had never experienced an election before. Everywhere the present elections were different from past elections in the following respects: 1. adult suffrage, 2. no communal electorates, 3. all-India scale of the elections, 4. allotment of symbols to candidates, 5. voting by dropping ballot paper in box, 6. canvassing near polling booths forbidden, 7. no election meeting on day of election or on day previous to election, 8. heavy punishment for attempting to create disturbance at meeting, 9. stamping part of voter's body with indelible ink to prevent voter from voting more than once.

ELECTION COMMISSIONER'S SURVEY

In a general review of the mechanism of the elections Mr. Sukumar Sen, the Election Commissioner made the following observations:

He paid a tribute to the extraordinary enthusiasm and discipline displayed by the electorate and congratulated the State administrations on their able and efficient conduct of the polls.

On the other hand, Mr. Sen admitted that the present delimitation procedure was "too lengthy and cumbersome" and "unscientific in parts" and forecast some modifications for the future.

The fact that the delimitation proposals as well as the electoral rolls were based on the 1941 census figures, which were now completely out of date, was itself a major deficiency which would be remedied by working on the latest census returns. There might also have to be some slight revision in the number of seats allotted to the different State Assemblies.

The electoral rolls would be under constant revision and the unfortunate omission of some 28 lakh women from the rolls this time —mostly in Rajasthan and Bihar—on account of the non-disclosure of their names, would be made good.

In some States, it was particularly noteworthy that more women exercised their franchise than men.

Polling had been very peaceful and in only six polling stations out of a total of 2,25,000 in the entire country, had polling to be adjourned on account of disturbances. Even the crime-graph had shown a marked drop during the period.

Only six election petitions had reached the Commissioner's office till the first week of February, but they expected many more—possibly up to a thousand.

An interesting feature of the elections was that as many as 14 ex-Rulers of princely States had been elected to State Assemblies and two to the House of the People. Seven of these were from Madhya Pradesh, five from Orissa and two from Rajasthan. Six Rulers had been elected on the Congress ticket and seven were officially labelled Independents. Two belonged to the Ram Rajya Parishad and one was a nominee of the Ganatantra Parishad.

In the present General Elections, repolling had so far (first week of February) been ordered in 348 polling stations, 66 for Parliament and 282 for the Assemblies. The total number of adjourned polls, including six due to violence, was 62—33 for Parliament and 29 for Assemblies.

Inconclusive figures up to January 29 showed that candidates who lost their deposits had contributed about Rs. 11 lakhs to the public exchequer.

There were about five candidates for every Assembly or Parliamentary seat on an average, compared to the previous average of three candidates to a seat. This exceeded the expectations of the Election Commission who provided for an average of four candidates per seat.

Paradoxically, villages displayed greater keenness and enthusiasm in these elections than the more "sophisticated" towns. While in villages, polling on the whole reached 60 per cent of the electorate, in towns it was only 40 per cent.

Keenness was most marked amongst the old, infirm, blind and sick persons, almost a hundred per cent of whom in many cases came out to exercise their franchise. The psychological explanation for this, as observed by the Election Commissioner was that these people, frustrated for years, had seized the chance to feel equal with others.

PARTY POSITION

India's first adult suffrage General Elections have passed into history as the world's biggest General Election because: The choosers were 176 million men and women—the World's Largest Electorate; they chose from among 17,000 candidates representing nearly 75 political parties; and the chosen were 3,283 members to fill 22 State Assemblies and 489 seats to the House of the People.

The vast electorate has voted the Congress Party to power with absolute majority in 18 out of 22 States and also at the Centre. The party has also been returned as the biggest single party but short of absolute majority in four State Assemblies.

The General Elections commenced towards the end of October as already mentioned, in the two mountainous sub-districts of the Himalayan State of Himachal Pradesh. The scene then moved over to the coastal State of Travancore-Cochin at the southern tip in November, and slowly worked towards a climax in January when the bulk of voters went to polls.

Of the representatives selected for the 22 State Assemblies, 2,248 were Congressmen, 126 Socialists, 181 came from the Communist Party and its allies, 78 belonged to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, 35 were Jan Sangh nominees, 12 represented the Scheduled Castes Federation and independents numbered 283.

Successful candidates of other parties annexed 237 seats. These included Jharkhand in Bihar (32), Janata in Bihar (11), Lok Sewak Sangh in Bihar (7), Forward Bloc (Marxist) (15), Ganatantra Parishad (32), Krishikar Lok Party (22), Akalis (32), Peasants and Workers' Party (26), Tamilnad Toilers' Party (19), United Socialist Organisation (8), Muslim League (5), Commonweal Party of Madras (6), Travancore Tamilnad Congress (8), and Independent Anti-Merger Group in Coorg (9).

The conduct of these elections during three and half months kept a staff of nearly 5,60,000, some of them specially trained but mostly drawn from teachers, Government servants, employees of local authorities and other public institutions, engaged in manning 2,25,000 polling booths, and then counting over 103.592 million votes in the Assembly elections and over 107.578 millions in the Parliamentary elections.

The polling throughout the country was orderly though to a considerable number of voters, voting was a novel experience. Reports received at the time of polling had indicated that throughout the country voting was denser in rural areas.

* The introductory part of this article is based on P.T.I. surveys, and the tables and lists of members on Election Commission reports.

The density of polling varied from 30 per cent in the mountainous parts of Himachal Pradesh, where communications are difficult to over 70 per cent in the highly literate State of Travancore-Cochin. But in most of the States it was round about 50 per cent.

Congress Party

The Congress Party, voted to power at the Centre and in 18 States, scored its most resounding victories in Uttar Pradesh, the home State of the Prime Minister, and Saurashtra, where it captured 90 per cent of the Assembly seats. In Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal and Delhi it secured over 80 per cent of the Assembly seats. In other States its strength varies from 53 per cent to 77 per cent except in Rajasthan, where it succeeded in securing a bare workable majority winning 81 of the 160 seats.

Of the 103.592 million votes cast in Assembly elections, the Congress which won 2,248 of the 3,283 seats it contested, secured 41.96 per cent.

In the four States of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, PEPSU and Orissa, the Party was returned as the largest single party though not in absolute majority. In Orissa, the Party was three short of an absolute majority.

The challenge to the Congress in the southern States of Madras and Travancore-Cochin came from the Communists and their allies and the K.M.P. Party. But in the north-western border State of Rajasthan, formed by the integration of ten former Princely States of Rajputana and in the eastern State of Orissa, enlarged in area in recent years by the merger of 24 former States, the challenge came from the former Rulers, big landlords and allied forces. In PEPSU the main rival of the Congress was the Shiromani Akali Dal, an organisation of the Sikhs, which captured 19 of the 60 seats in the Assembly as against 25 won by the Congress.

In Orissa, the Ganatantra Parishad, led by the Maharaja of Patna, secured 31 seats, its successes being more marked in Balangir and Kalahandi Districts, former State areas, and the Koraput District, comprising former Jaipore State. In Rajasthan jagirdars and former Rulers contesting either as Independents or on the tickets of Jan Sangh, Ram Rajya Parishad and Hindu Mahasabha upset the calculations of the Congress Party and together secured 62 seats.

The Congress which swept the polls in the last Madras elections securing more than 77 per cent of the seats, obtained in the new House just over 40 per cent of the seats polling 34.6 per cent of the total of 19.229 million votes cast. Six of the Ministers, including the Chief Minister, failed to find favour with the electorate in the State which provided some of the biggest election surprises. Leaders of other parties were equally luckless in Madras.

In Travancore-Cochin, the Party obtained just over 40 per cent of 108 Assembly seats with the aid of 35.1 per cent of the total of 3.403 million votes cast.

Communist Party

Next to the Congress the Communist Party and its allies secured the largest number of seats in the Assembly elections. They gained 181 seats out of 587 seats they contested, and its nominees obtained 6.04 per cent of the total votes cast.

The party had notable success in Travancore-Cochin, Madras, Hyderabad and in the Part C State of Tripura on the Burma border. Contesting mostly as Independents, Communists in Travancore-Cochin combined with the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the Kerala Socialist Party to form the United Front of Leftists and secured 32 seats. In the State of Madras, the Communists won 61 seats in the Assembly. In Hyderabad contesting on the ticket of the Peoples' Democratic Front, they annexed 42 seats and in West Bengal 28 seats. In the elections to the Electoral College in Tripura, the small Chief Commissioner's State the Communists and Independents contesting with the support of the party secured an absolute majority gaining 16 of the 30 seats.

The Communist Party failed completely in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Saurashtra and Uttar Pradesh, where it drew completely blank though it had put up in all 110 candidates in these States.

Other Parties

The All-India Socialist Party which contested the largest number of seats after the Congress was generally luckless with the electorate. Of the 1,793 candidates who contested the Assembly elections on the party ticket, only 126 were returned. The Party candidates, however, polled 9.62 per cent of the total votes cast in the Assembly elections. The largest block of the Socialists returned is in Bihar, home State of their leader Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, where they won 23 of the 264 seats they contested for the 330-member Assembly. The other States where they secured a fair number of returns are Uttar Pradesh (18), Madras (13), Travancore-Cochin (12), Vindhya Pradesh and Hyderabad (11 each), Orissa (10) and Bombay (9).

The worst defeats for the party came from West Bengal, the Punjab and PEPSU, where they failed to secure any seat. In West Bengal, the party had set up 79 candidates, 45 of whom lost their deposits, in the Punjab and PEPSU they had 31 and 17 candidates respectively.

Of other all-India parties in the election field, the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party of Acharya Kripalani, obtained 78 of the 945 seats they contested. The votes polled by the Party's candidates run to 4.91 per cent of the total votes polled. This party's main successes came from Madras (35), West Bengal (15), and Mysore (8). The returns in Madras were just over 27 per cent. of the 33 seats the Party contested, but its leader, Mr. T. Prakasam, a former Chief Minister of Madras could not get elected to the Assembly. The gains in Bengal were nearly 12 per cent of the seats contested.

The Jan Sangh founded by Dr. Shayma Prasad Mookerjee obtained only 35 seats of the the 732 it contested. The Party got 2.73 per cent. of the total poll. Nine of its successes came from West Bengal and eight from Rajasthan. But the party suffered a complete rout in the Punjab, which was considered one of its strongholds, and none of the 65 candidates it put up could top the polls in any Assembly seat.

The Ram Rajya Parishad and the Hindu Mahasabha fared no better, the Sabha winning 20 of the 206 seats it contested and the Parishad 32 of the 304 it contested. In terms of votes, the Parishad secured 1.17 per cent and the Sabha 0.82 per cent of the total poll.

The Scheduled Castes Federation, which under the leadership of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, former Law Minister of the Government of India, on its own and in some places in alliance with other parties tried for 73 seats but got just a dozen seats. But it secured 1.63 per cent of the total poll.

The Peasants' and Workers' Party, which obtained 26 seats in Bombay, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh, got 1.04 per cent. of the votes while Independents got 20.17 per cent. of the total poll. Other parties, mostly regional, together polled 8.82 per cent. of the total votes. Invalid votes accounted for nearly 1.08 per cent of the total poll.

Two hundred and eighty-seven Independents out of 5,681 who contested have been returned to the 22 State Assemblies, which is the largest number after the Congress Party. The Madras electorate returned the largest number—63, while in Rajasthan Independents returned number 35. Every other State Asembly has among its members a few Independents whose number varies from two in Vindhya Pradesh and Saurashtra to 19 in the Punjab except in Coorg, where none of the 10 independent candidates, who contested two seats, could find favour with the electorate.

UNOPPOSED RETURNS

The names and constituencies of the 57 members returned uncontested are given below:

Assam (3): Harison Momin (ST) (*Baghmara*); Hakim Chandra Rabha (ST) (*Goalpara*); Davidson Bhobora (ST) (Con.) (*Panery*).

Bihar (1): Muhammad Tahir (*Amour*).

Bombay (4): Bhaijibhai Garbadbhai Tadvi (ST) (Con.) (*Chhota Udaypur*); Bhulabhai Dulabhai Tadvi (ST.) (Con.) (*Nasvadi*); Nisarta Virsenghbhai Kanjibhai (ST) (Con.) (*Sehara-Limkhida-East Baria*); Solanki Purshotam Jethabhai (SC) (Con.) (*Prantij-Bayed-Malpur*).

Madhya Pradesh (7): Pritam Kurrey (SC) (*Mandra Garh*); Thakur Parasnath (ST) (*Ambikapur*); Rameshwar Arjun (ST) (Con.) (*Narayanpur*); Rajman (ST) (*Keskal*); Boda Dara (ST) (*Dantewara*); Pilloo Jagru (ST) (*Sukma*); Hirasah (Con.) (*Bijapur*).

Madras (3): A. K. Subbaraya Gounder (Con.) (*Kangayam*); Kankipati Veeranna Padal (ST) (K.L.) (*Golugonda*); V. Srungaram (SC) (*Chittoor*).

Orissa (5): Mudi Naiko (ST) (Con.) (*Nawrangpur*); Arkhita Naik (SC) (Con.) (*Angul-Hindol*); Surendra Singh (SC) (Con.) (*Baripada*); Baidhar Naik (SC) (*Pal-Lahara-K. Nagar*); Jadab Padra (ST) (*Balliguda*).

Punjab (1): Mohammed Yasin Khan (Con.) (*Ferozepur Jhirka*).

West Bengal (1): Debendra Brahma Mandal (ST) (*Alipur-Duars*).

Hyderabad (2): Srimati Shajihan Begum (*Pargi*); Veeraswami (SC) (*Kodangal*).

Madhya Bharat (1): Jeta (ST) (*Sailana*).

Mysore (1): T. Channiah (SC) (*Mulbagal-Srinivasapur*).

PEPSU (1): Ranjit Singh (SC) (*Kandaghat*).

Rajasthan (5): Deenbhandu Bhil (ST) (*Saira*); Laxman Bhil (ST) (*Sarada-Salumber*); Jai Chand (SC) (*Badli Sadri-Kapasin*); Hari Ram (ST) (Con.) (*Bagidora*); Sampat Ram (SC) (*Lachhmangarh-Rajgarh*).

Saurashtra (3): Vankar Hamir Jiva (SC) (Soc.) (*Limbdi-Wadhwan*); Maniar Laloobhai Kishoredas (Con.) (*Talaja-Datha*); Abdullah Hamir Kajedia (*Morvi-Malia*).

Bhopal (1): Keshri Mal Jain (Con.) (*Ichhawar*).

Delhi (1): Bhagat Amin Chand (SC) (Ind.) (*Reading Road*).

Vindhya Pradesh (1): Rilli Chamar (SC) (*Tikamgarh*).

Travancore-Cochin (4): Dr. P. T. Thomas (Con.) (*Vijayapuram*); D. Kesavan Sastri (SC) (Con.) (*Changanacherry*); K. P. Nilakanta Pillai (Soc.) (*Vamanapuram*); N. Cherian (Con.) (*Kallupara*).

Himachal Pradesh (2): Jivnu (SC) (Con.) (*Pachhad*); Partap Singh (SC) (*Renka*).

Kutch (2): Maneklal Nensi (Con.) (*Adhoi*); Hetubha Ravaji (Con.) (*Chachan*).

Manipur (2): Shinam Bijoy (*Jiri*); Susia (All-Manipur National Union) (*Ukhrul*).

Tripura (6): Sudan Chandra Deb Barma (Comm.) (*Agartala-Sadar III*); Aghore Chandra Deb Barma (Comm.) (*Charilam*); Bir Chandra Deb Barma (Ganatantrik Sangha) (*Takarjala*); Pyari Mohan Jang (Con.) (*Dumbarnagar*); Garu Meah (Con.) (*Birganj*); Kala Mia (Con.) (*Sonamura North*).

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PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected President on May 6. The election started on May 2, and the results were declared on May 6. Dr. Prasad was sworn in as President on May 13.

The votes polled by the candidates for the Presidentship were as follows: Dr. Rajendra Prasad 2,896; Prof. K. T. Shah 561; Mr. L. G. Thatte 13; Mr. Hari Ram 11; Mr. K. K. Chatterji 5; total valid votes cast 3,486; invalid votes 73. The total electorate was 4,057.

In order to secure as large a degree of uniformity as possible in the scale of representation of the different States in the Presidential election, the Constitution lays down a formula for assigning weights to the votes cast by individual members on the basis of the populations of the States they represent.

Each vote cast by any one of the 699 members of Parliament has, under this formula, to be multiplied by 494, while the 3,358 votes cast by members of the State Legislatures have to be multiplied by different weights ranging from 145 and 104 in the case of Madras and Bombay respectively, to 31 for Delhi and seven in respect of Coorg.

With the assignment of these values, Dr. Rajendra Prasad secured 507,400 votes out of a possible total of 690,557. The votes secured by the other candidates were as follows: Prof. K. T. Shah 92,827; Mr. Thatte 2,672; Mr. Hari Ram 1,954; and Mr. Chatterji 537. The number of invalid votes was 10,527.

Five hundred and thirty-nine out of the 699 members of Parliament voted for Dr. Prasad and 83 for Prof. Shah.

A State-wise analysis of voting shows that Dr. Prasad secured a majority of votes in all the States. Only in one State, PEPSU, was the voting equally divided between Dr. Prasad and Prof. K. T. Shah, both receiving 26 votes each.

In Madras, Dr. Prasad secured 197 votes against 141 cast for Prof. Shah. In Travancore-Cochin, the corresponding figures are 55 and 36, in Hyderabad 96 and 48, in West Bengal 149 and 47, in Orissa 68 and 46, in Bombay 266 and 24 and in Delhi 40 and 3.

All the 62 votes in Kashmir and the entire 22 votes in Coorg were cast in favour of Dr. Prasad.

Two detenus voted by postal ballot.

The results declared are on the basis of first preference votes, as Dr. Prasad secured an absolute majority at the first count.

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan was elected Vice-President without a contest on April 26, as he was the only candidate. He was sworn in as Vice-President on May 13.

The new Government of India Cabinet was also sworn in on the same day.

So far as the actual composition of the present House of the People is concerned the analysis is as follows: The members of the House represent 49.4 per cent of the total votes cast in the elections. The remaining 50.6 per cent of the votes were polled by the unsuccessful candidates.

The Congress Party members in the House obtained 36.1 per cent of the total votes cast, while all other parties and Independents put together got 13.3 per cent.

The Independent members of the House with 4,089,020 votes come second, obtaining 3.9 per cent. The Communist Party members with 2,934,009 votes come third with 2.8 per cent.

The figures for the other parties and the percentages of total votes are: Socialists: 1,087,313 votes and 1.0 per cent; K.M.P.P.: 969,976 votes and 0.9 per cent; Akali: 699,964 votes and 0.7 per cent; S.C.F.: 368,603 votes and 0.4 per cent; R.S.P.L.: 302,891 votes and 0.3 per cent; Jan Sangh: 268,979 and 0.2 per cent; H.M.S.: 260,341 votes and 0.2 per cent; K.L.P.: 176,395 votes and 0.2 per cent; R.A.P.: 145,257 votes and 0.1 per cent. Other parties: 2,795,577 votes and 2.6 per cent.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE ELECTION

The Congress Party secured an overall majority of 235 over other parties and independents in the House of the People.

Parliamentary elections, which commenced simultaneously with Assembly and Electoral college elections in 26 of the States forming the Indian Union, were held for 489 seats, and of these Congress has claimed 362.

The Communists and allied parties won 23 seats, Socialists 12, K.M.P.P. 9, Jan Sangh 3, Hindu Mahasabha 4, Ram Rajya Parishad 3, Peasants and Workers' Party 1, Scheduled Castes' Federation 2, Ganatantra Parishad 5 and Independents 41.

Of the remaining seats, the Jharkhand of Bihar, led by Mr. Jaipal Singh, M.P., won 3, Lok Sewak Sangh, another organisation from Bihar 2, Akali Dal 2, Tamilnad Toilers' Party of Madras 4, Commonweal Party of Madras 3, the Revolutionary Socialist Party 2, the Krishikar Lok Party of Prof. N. G. Ranga, the Forward Bloc and the Muslim League have one member each in the House of the People.

The Indian Electorate chose its 489 representatives from among 1,800 candidates. Actual contests were, however, only for 479 seats, ten members—seven Congressmen, two Independents and one K.M.P.P. candidate—having been returned unopposed to the House. The total number of votes cast in the elections to the 479 seats ran to over 10.598 millions of which nearly 205,200 or 1.0 per cent had to be rejected as invalid.

A striking feature of the elections has been the defeat of some of the top men of all political parties, including the Congress, as also that of some well-known unattached Parliamentarians.

Besides the Congress President, Mr. Nehru, the only other head of an all-India political organisation who was successful was Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, President of the Jan Sangh.

The list of "casualties" included Mr. Asoka Mehta, General Secretary of the Socialist Party and Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, another prominent Socialist leader, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, former Law Minister of the Government of India and leader of the Scheduled Castes' Federation, Prof. N. G. Ranga, President of the Krishikar Lok Party, Acharya Kripalani, Chief of the K.M.P.P., Mr. S. A. Dange, Communist leader from Bombay, Dr. N. B. Khare, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, Mrs. Prabhavati Raje, President of the Ram Rajya Parishad, Mr. K. M. Jedhe, leader of the Peasants and Workers' Party.

Among prominent Congressmen who lost in the elections were Mr. K. Santhanam, Minister of State for Railways, who has since been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Vindhya Pradesh, Mr. M. Thirumal Rao, Deputy Minister for Food and Mr. Raj Bahadur, Deputy Minister for Communications. The first two lost to Communists in Madras, while Mr. Raj Bahadur was defeated by an Independent in Rajasthan. All other members of the then Central Government—all the eleven members of the Cabinet, four Ministers of State and six Deputy Ministers who contested the elections—have been returned to the House. Outside the Ministerial fold a notable Congress defeat was that of Mr. Khandubhai Desai, President of the I.N.T.U.C. who lost to an Independent in Bombay State.

Two of the women members from the Congress side who do not sit in the new House are Mrs. Durgabai and Mrs. Renuka Ray.

Among candidates who contested as Independents, the outstanding defeats were those of Pandit Hirday Nath Kunzru, an elder member of the present Parliament and Mr. H. V. Kamath.

Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was elected from one of the constituencies in Calcutta City, his home town, while Mr. Nehru was elected from his home district of Allahabad. The Congress President polled 233,571 or roughly 64 per cent of the votes cast for the general seat in his constituency. But the highest poll recorded in Parliamentary elections was 309,162 votes obtained by the Communist, Mr. Ravi Narayana Reddi, which was about 78·6 per cent of the total votes cast for the general seat in the Nalgonda constituency in Hyderabad.

Among notable newcomers on the Congress ticket were: Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Pandit, former Indian Ambassador to America and Mr. V. V. Giri, former High Commissioner for India in Ceylon.

The new House also includes Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, poet, and Dr. Meghnad Saha, a scientist, who was the only successful nominee of the United Socialist Organisation.

The 362 Congress successes came from the 477 seats the Party contested, and the party candidates polled 44.4 per cent of the total poll in the elections.

The Party strength was composed of 291 members from 9 Part A States, 56 from Part B States and 1 from Part C States. The Party had cent per cent success in Saurashtra where it won all the 60 seats and from Kutch where it got all the three seats. The Congress scored heavily in seven other States—Uttar Pradesh, where it won 81 of the 86 seats, the Punjab 16 out of 18, Bombay 40 out of 45, Assam 11 out of 12, Madhya Bharat 9 out of 11, Mysore 10 out of 11 and Madhya Pradesh 27 out of 29.

Its main reverses came from Madras where it secured only 35 of the 75 seats, from Travancore-Cochin where it won only half of 12 seats, from Rajasthan where only nine Congressmen were returned and eleven seats lost, and from PEPSU which voted for only two Congressmen though the Party made a bid for all the five seats. In the border State of Tripura, Congressmen lost both the House of the People seats to Communists.

The Socialist Party, which contested the largest number of seats next to the Congress—namely 254—secured only a dozen seats. Its candidates polled nearly 10.23 per cent of the total votes. From the nine Part A States which filled in 302 seats, the party won only nine, while from the seven Part B States its only success came from Hyderabad. The other two successes were recorded in Part C States.

The Party drew blank in West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, the Punjab, Travancore-Cochin, Bombay and Madhya Bharat where it had put up in all 81 candidates.

The Communists and their allies form the largest single opposition block in the House with their 23 members. Seventy of them contested the elections and polled 5.44 per cent of the total votes cast, and just as in the Assembly elections, their success came mainly from Madras, Travancore-Cochin, West Bengal, Hyderabad and Tripura, which together returned 23 members.

The K.M.P.P. which made a bid for 146 seats won only 9 seats. Its nominees scored 5.26 per cent of the total votes cast. Only three of the 93 Jan Sangh candidates were successful, the party nominees obtaining 2.98 per cent of the total poll. The Hindu Mahasabha successes were four out of 31 seats it contested, and the Ram Rajya Parishad won three of the 62 contested. In terms of votes Hindu Mahasabha nominees accounted for 0.91 per cent of the votes and the R.R.P. 1.8 per cent.

The All-India Scheduled Castes Federation was successful in only two of the 34 constituencies where it put up its candidates. They obtained 2.20 per cent of the total votes. The party's general secretary, Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, as also Mr. S. S. More, General Secretary of the All-India Peasants and Workers Party, who contested from the same double member constituency in Sholapur in Bombay State were successful. The 16 candidates of the Peasants and Workers Party of whom two were elected, obtained 0.98 per cent of the total poll.

524 Independent candidates who contested the elections had 14.43 per cent of the votes cast in their favour but only 41 of them were returned to the House. Fifteen of these successful candidates came from Madras, six from Rajasthan, three from Bombay, and two each from Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.

The number of candidates put up by other parties in the field was 166 of whom 24 were successful. Between them these 166 candidates obtained 6.30 per cent of the total poll.

The following table describes the general position:

Parties	Valid votes polled	Percentage to total valid votes polled	Seats Won
Congress	47,528,911	44·85	362
Socialist	11,126,344	10·50	12
Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	6,158,782	5·81	9
Communist Party of India & People's Democratic Front	4,712,009	4·45	23
Jan Sangh	3,236,361	3·05	3
Scheduled Castes Federation	2,501,964	2·30	2
Ram Rajya Parishad	2,094,811	1·98	3
Krishikar Lok Party	1,489,488	1·40	1
Hindu Mahasabha	1,046,263	0·91	4
Forward Bloc (Marxist)	988,272	0·90	1
Revolutionary Socialist Party of India	393,984	0·37	2
Forward Block (Ruikar)	133,936	0·13	—
Revolutionary Communist Party of India	26,245	0·02	—
Bolshevik Party	25,792	0·02	—
Other Parties*	7,678,662	7·27	26
Independents	16,845 494	15·90	41
Total	105,987,318	99·86	489

* Other Parties include:

Bihar: Jharkhand Party 3; Lok Sewak Sangh 2; Chotanagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party 1.

Bombay: Peasants' & Workers' Party 1.

Madras: Tamilnad Toilers' Party 4; Commonweal 3; Madras Muslim League 1.

Orissa: Ganatantra Parishad 5.

Punjab: Akali Party 2.

Hyderabad: Peasants' & Workers' Party 1.

PEPSU: Akali Party 2.

Travancore-Cochin: Travancore-Cochin Tamilnad Congress 1.

VALID VOTES POLLED

State	Congress 1	Socialist 2	KMPP 3	CPI & PDF 4	Jan Sangh 5	SCF 6	RRP 7	KLP 8	Hindu Mahasabha 9
Assam	1,210,707	506,943	265,687	—	96,303	—	—	—	—
Bihar	4,573,059	2,087,677	339,539	39,272	39,939	—	80,161	—	19,225
Bombay	5,781,277	1,573,409	639,788	14,383	—	511,028	201,486	164,569	—
M. Pradesh	3,713,537	877,392	411,711	29,422	355,356	316,302	396,661	—	22,285
Madras	7,252,781	1,055,415	1,952,465	1,780,301	—	524,138	15,403	968,339	15,558
Orissa	1,601,687	563,462	52,654	211,303	—	—	—	—	—
Punjab	2,134,588	185,446	41,795	251,623	279,639	239,064	128,219	—	43,229
U.P.	9,047,382	2,208,685	836,129	59,699	1,244,085	492,121	606,030	—	325,601
W. Bengal	3,205,102	152,299	679,149	720,304	452,278	—	13,110	—	324,870
Hyderabad	1,945,798	651,316	—	(PDF) 1,367,404	—	308,591	—	—	—
M. Bharat	992,159	268,399	4,648	24,716	188,569	—	278,475	—	122,213
Mysore	1,509,075	181,430	650,658	73,322	117,470	—	—	—	—
PEPSU	492,408	38,222	39,749	—	43,349	—	—	—	—
Rajasthan	1,460,998	118,287	31,443	5,490	107.104	44,171	339,760	356,580	35,338
Saurashtra	506,112	36,980	32,193	—	—	—	—	—	99,311
Trav.-Cochin	1,070,700	459,669	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	46,497,430	10,965,031	5,977,608	4,577,239	2,924,092	2,435,415	2,050,305	1,489,488	1,007,630

VALID VOTES POLLED—*(contd.)*

State	Forward Bloc (M) 10	RSPI 11	Forward Bloc (R) 12	RCPI 13	Bolshevik 14	Other Parties 15	Independents 16	Total valid votes Polled 17
Assam ..	—	—	—	—	—	203,817	363,670	2,647,127
Bihar	133,320	—	—	—	—	1,422,376	1,256,884	9,991,452
Bombay ..	70,266	—	—	—	—	1,079,284	1,492,801	11,528,291
M. Pradesh ..	—	—	34,137	—	—	177,381	858,407	7,192,591
Madras ..	332,196	—	18,061	—	—	1,366,949	4,646,913	19,928,519
Orissa	—	—	—	—	—	984,792	291,495	3,705,393
Punjab ..	66,765	—	—	—	—	990,874	622,097	4,992,339
U.P.	—	64,791	—	—	—	211,519	1,978,915	17,074,957
W. Bengal ..	344,233	108,881	81,738	26,245	25,792	71,510	1,408,361	7,613,932
Hyderabad ..	—	—	—	—	—	185,168	396,585	4,854,862
M. Bharat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	74,392	1,953,571
Mysore ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	292,472	2,824,427
PEPSU ..	41,492	—	—	—	—	539,482	280,410	1,475,112
Rajasthan ..	—	—	—	—	—	6,390	1,029,403	3,525,964
Saurashtra ..	—	—	—	—	—	29,766	58,344	762,706
Trav.-Cochin ..	—	220,312	—	—	—	320,911	1,418,874	3,490,466
	988,272	393,984	133,936	26,245	25,792	7,599,219	16,470,023	103,561,709

State	1 Congress	2 Socialist	3 KMPP	4 CPI & PDF	5 Jan Sangh	6 SCF	7 RRP	8 KLP	9 Hindu Mahasabha
Ajmer	89,761	—	—	25,128	28,990	—	13,624	—	—
Bhopal	97,292	3,329	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,712
Bilaspur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coorg	38,063	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delhi	324,214	—	47,735	—	169,997	22,702	4,286	—	3,921
H. Pradesh ..	88,585	16,780	27,368	—	23,918	18,988	—	—	—
V. Pradesh ..	238,215	106,847	106,071	—	79,701	24,859	26,596	—	—
Kutch	78,771	5,985	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manipur	36,317	28,372	—	13,184	—	—	—	—	—
Tripura	40,263	—	—	96,158	9,663	—	—	—	—
	1,031,481	161,313	181,174	134,770	312,269	66,549	44,506	—	38,633
B.F.	46,497,430	10,965,031	5,977,608	4,577,239	2,924,092	2,435,415	2,050,305	1,489,488	1,007,630
Total	47,528,911	11,126,344	6,158,782	4,712,009	3,236,361	2,501,964	2,094,811	1,489,488	1,046,263

State	10 FB (M)	11 RSPI	12 FB (R)	13 RCPI	14 Bolshevik	15 Other Parties	16 Independents	17 Total valid votes polled
Ajmer	—	—	—	—	—	10,778	10,718	178,999
Bhopal ..	—	—	—	—	—	8,808	25,316	169,457
Bilaspur ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coorg	—	—	—	—	—	—	25,750	63,813
Delhi	—	—	—	—	—	—	83,045	655,900
H. Pradesh ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,550	223,189
V. Pradesh ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	123,544	705,833
Kutch ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	34,824	119,580
Manipur ..	—	—	—	—	—	59,857	13,737	151,467
Tripura ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,987	157,371
	—	—	—	—	—	79,443	375,471	2,425,609
B.F. ..	988,272	393,984	133,936	26,245	25,792	7,599,219	16,470,023	103,561,709
Total ..	988,272	393,984	133,936	26,245	25,792	7,678,662	16,845,494	105,987,318

CANDIDATES SET UP

State	Con.	Soc.	KMPP	CPI & PDF	JS	SCF	RRP	KLP	HMS	FB(M)	RSPI	FB(R)	RCPI	Bol	OP	Ind.	Total
Assam	11	8	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	9	40
Bihar	54	46	16	2	2	—	3	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	22	46	198
Bombay	44	24	10	1	—	4	6	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	16	38	148
Madhya Pradesh ..	29	20	8	1	8	3	9	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	4	23	109
Madras	74	20	31	16	—	9	2	19	2	5	—	1	—	—	13	101	293
Orissa	18	10	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	11	58
Punjab	18	6	1	4	8	2	4	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	18	34	99
Uttar Pradesh ..	86	61	37	2	41	8	21	—	12	—	4	—	—	—	7	85	364
West Bengal	34	7	10	9	6	—	2	—	6	6	3	2	1	1	1	60	148
Hyderabad	25	13	—	(PDF) 12	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	16	72
Madhya Bharat ..	11	8	1	2	4	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	37
Mysore	11	4	9	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	37
PEPSU	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	14	31
Rajasthan	20	6	1	1	4	1	7	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	25	74
Saurashtra	6	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	20
Travancore-Cochin ..	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	21	47
Ajmer	2	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8
Bhopal	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6
Bilaspur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Coorg	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Delhi	4	—	1	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	19
Himachal Pradesh ..	2	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	10
Vindhya Pradesh ..	4	4	5	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	24
Kutch	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5
Manipur	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	14
Tripura	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Total	477	254	146	59	93	34	62	29	31	24	8	6	1	1	122	524	1,871

STATE ASSEMBLIES AND COLLEGES

The following table shows at a glance the party position in all the States:

State	Seats Total	SC	ST	Con.	Soc.	KMP	JS	HMS	CPI	SCF	OP	Ind.	Total
Assam	108	5	9	76	4	1	—	—	1	—	9	14	105
Bihar	330	44	35	240	23	1	—	—	—	—	53	13	330
Bombay	315	27	29	269	9	—	—	—	—	1	18	18	315
M. Pradesh	232	32	27	194	2	8	—	—	—	—	5	23	232
Madras	375	62	4	152	13	35	—	—	62	2	49	62	375
Orissa	140	21	28	67	10	—	—	—	7	—	35	21	140
Punjab	126	21	—	97	1	—	—	—	4	—	20	4	126
U.P.	430	83	—	390	18	1	2	1	—	—	3	14	429
W. Bengal	238	40	12	150	—	15	9	4	28	—	16	16	238
Hyderabad	175	31	2	93	11	—	—	—	42 (PDF)	5	10	14	175
M. Bharat	99	17	12	75	4	—	4	11	—	—	2	3	99
Mysore	99	19	—	74	3	8	—	—	1	2	—	11	99
PEPSU	60	10	—	26	—	1	2	—	2	1	20	8	60
Rajasthan	160	16	5	82	1	1	8	2	—	—	31	35	160
Saurashtra	60	4	1	55	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	60
Travancore-Cochin	108	11	—	43	11	—	—	—	—	—	16	38	108
Ajmer	30	6	—	20	—	—	3	—	—	—	3	4	30
Bhopal	30	5	2	25	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	30
Coorg	24	3	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	24
Delhi	48	6	—	39	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	3	48
H. Pradesh	36	8	—	24	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	8	36
V. Pradesh	60	6	6	41	10	3	2	—	—	—	2	2	60
Total	3,283	477	175	2,247	124	77	33	20	147	12	293	326	3,279
Electoral Colleges													
Kutch	30	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	30
Manipur	30	—	—	10	1	—	—	—	2	—	16	1	30
Tripura	30	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	12	—	3	6	30
Grand Total ..	3,373	477	175	2,294	125	77	33	20	161	12	312	335	3,369

ORISSA—20

Bhagabat Sahu (Con.), (*Balasore*); Kanhucharan Jena (SC), (Con.), (*Balasore (R)*); Ghanshyamdas Thirani (Ind.), (*Bargarh*); Harekrushna Mahtab (Con.), (*Cuttack*); Sarangdhar Das (Soc.), (*Dhenkanal-West Cuttack*); Niranjan Jena (SC), (Con.), (*Dhenkanal-West Cuttack (R)*); Bijayachandra Das (C.P.I.), (*Ganjam South*); Umacharan Patnaik (Ind.), (*Ghumsur*); Bhubananda Das (Con.), (*Jajpur-Keonjhar*); Laxmidhar Jena (SC), (G.P.) (*Jajpur-Keonjhar (R)*); Maharaja Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo (Ruler of Patna) (G.P.), (*Kalahandi-Bolangir*); Giridhari Bhoi (ST), (G.P.), (*Kalahandi-Bolangir (R)*); Nityananda Kanungo (Con.), (*Kendrapara*); Lingaraj Misra (Con.), (*Khurda*); Ram Chandra Majhi (ST), (Con.), (*Mayurbhanj*); Ponnada Subba Rao (G.P.), (*Nowrangpur*); Lokanath Misra (Con.), (*Puri*); T. Sanganna (ST), (Con.), (*Rayagada-Phulbani (R)*); Natabar Pandey (G.P.), (*Sambalpur*); Sibnarayan Singh (ST), (Con.), (*Sundargarh*).

PUNJAB—18

Tek Chand (Con.), (*Ambala-Simla*); Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir (Con.), (*Amritsar*); Sardar Atma Singh (Con.), (*Fazlika-Sirsa*); Sardar Lal Singh (Akali), (*Ferozepur-Ludhiana*); Sardar Bahadar Singh (SC), (Akali), (*Ferozepur-Ludhiana (R)*); Sardar Teja Singh (Con.), (*Gurdaspur*); Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Con.), (*Gurgaon*); Lala Achint Ram (Con.), (*Hissar*); Dewan Chand (Con.), (*Hoshiarpur*); Ram Dass (SC), (Con.), (*Hoshiarpur (R)*); Ghamandi Lal (Con.), (*Jhajjar-Rewari*); Amar Nath Vidyalankar (Con.), (*Jullundur*); Hem Raj (Con.), (*Kangra*); Shrimati Subhadra Joshi (Con.), (*Karnal*); Virendra Kumar (SC), (Con.), (*Karnal (R)*); Sardar Baldev Singh (Con.), (*Navanshahr*); Chaudhri Ranbir Singh (Con.), (*Rohtak*); Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia (Con.), (*Tarn Taran*).

UTTAR PRADESH—86

Raghubir Singh (Con.), (*Agra District East*); Chand Singhal (Con), (*Aligarh District*); Nardeoji (SC), (Con.) (*Aligarh District (R)*); Seth Achal Singh (Con), (*Agra District West*); Jawaharlal Nehru (Con.), (*Allahabad District East-cum-Jaunpur District West*); Masurya Din (SC), (Con.), (*Allahabad District East-cum-Jaunpur District West (R)*); Purushottam Das Tandon (Con.), (*Allahabad District West*); Devi Datt Pant (Con.), (*Almora District North-East*); Algu Rai Shastri (Con.), (*Azamgarh District East-cum-Ballia District West*); Sita Ram (Con.), (*Azamgarh District West*); Vishwa Nath (SC), (Con.), (*Azamgarh District West (R)*); Rafi Ahmed Kidwai (Con.), (*Bahraich District East*); Sardar Jogendra Singh (Con.), (*Bahraich District West*); Murli Manohar (Ind.), (*Ballia District East*); Raghunath Singh (Con.), (*Banaras District Central*); Tribhuvan Narayan Singh (Con.), (*Banaras District East*); Shiv Dayal (Con.), (*Banda District-cum-Fatehpur District*); Piarey Lal Kureel *alias* Talib (SC), (Con.), (*Banda District-cum-Fatehpur District (R)*); Satish Chandra (Con.), (*Bareilly District South*); Ram Shanker Lal (Con.), (*Basti District Central-East-cum-Gorakhpur District West*); Sohan Lal Dhusia (SC), (Con.), (*Basti District Central-East-cum-Gorakhpur District West (R)*); Udai Shanker Dubey (Con.), (*Basti District North*); Nemi Saran (Con.), (*Bijnor District South*); Badan Singh (Con.), (*Budaun District West*); Raghubar Dayal (Con.), (*Bulandshahr District*); Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki (SC), (Con.), (*Bulandshahr District (R)*); Mahavir Tyagi (Con.), (*Dehra Dun District-cum-Bijnor District North-West-cum-Saharanpur District West*); Ramji (Soc.), (*Deoria District East*); Sarayu (Con.), (*Deoria District South*); Bishwa Nath (Con.), (*Deoria District West*); Roshan Lal Chaturbedi (Con.), (*Etah District Central*); Raghubir Sahai (Con.), (*Etah District North-East-cum-Budaun District East*); Digambar Singh (Con.), (*Etah District West-cum-Mainpuri District West-cum-Mathura District East*); Lallanji (Con.), (*Faizabad District North-West*); Panna Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Faizabad District North-West (R)*); Mulchand Dube (Con.), (*Farrukhabad District North*); Bhaki Darshan (Con.), (*Garhwal District East-cum-Moradabad District North-East*); Maharani Kamlendumati Shah (Ind.), (*Garhwal District West-cum-Tehri Garhwal District-cum-Bijnor District North*); Nagina Ram (Soc.), (*Ghazipur District East-cum-Ballia District South-West*); Har Prasad (Con.), (*Ghazipur District West*); Kesho Deo Malvia (Con.), (*Gonda District East-cum-Basti District West*); Ch. Hyder Husain (Con.), (*Gonda District North*); Shrimati Shakuntala Nayar (H.M.S.), (*Gonda District West*); Dashrath Pd. Dwivedi (Con.), (*Gorakhpur District Central*); Hari Shanker Prasad (Con.), (*Gorakhpur District North*); Singhasan Singh (Con.), (*Gorakhpur District South*); Manu Lal Dwivedi (Con.), (*Hamirpur District*); Bashir Husain Zaidi (Con.), (*Hardoi District North-West-cum-Farrukhabad District East-cum-Shahjahanpur District South*); Bulaqi Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Hardoi District North-West-cum-Farrukhabad District East-cum-Shahjahanpur District South (R)*); Hoti Lal (Con.), (*Jalaun District-cum-Etawah District West-cum-Jhansi District North*); Lotan Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Jalaun District-cum-Etawah District West-cum-Jhansi District North (R)*); Birbal Singh (Con.), (*Jaunpur District East*); Ganpat (SC), (Con.), (*Jaunpur District East (R)*); Raghunath Dhulekar (Con.), (*Jhansi District South*); Harihar Nath Shastri (Con.), (*Kanpur District Central*); Venkatesh Narain Tivary (Con.), (*Kanpur District North-cum-Farrukhabad District South*); Balkrishna Sharma (Con.), (*Kanpur District South-cum-Etawah District East*); Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit (Con.), (*Lucknow District Central*); Mohan Lal Saxena (Con.), (*Lucknow District-cum-Bara Banki District*); Shrimati Ganga Devi (SC), (Con.), (*Lucknow District-cum-Bara Banki District (R)*); Badshah Gupta (Con.), (*Mainpuri District East*); Krishna Chandra (Con.), (*Mathura District West*); Shah Nawaz Khan (Con.), (*Meerut District North-East*); Krishna Chandra Sharma (Con.) (*Meerut District South*); Khushi Ram Sharma (Con.), (*Meerut District West*); J. N. Wilson (Con.), (*Mirzapur District-cum-Banaras District West*); Rup Narain (SC), (Con.), (*Mirzapur District-cum-Banaras District West (R)*); Hifzul Rahman (Con.), (*Moradabad District Central*); Professor Ram Saran (Con.), (*Moradabad District West*); Hira Vallabh Tripathi (Con.), (*Muzaffarnagar District South*); C. D. Pande (Con.), (*Naini Tal District-cum-Almora District South-West-cum-Bareilly District North*); Mukand Lal Agarwal (Con.), (*Pilibhit District-cum-Bareilly District East*); Munishwar Dutta Upadhayaya (Con.), (*Pratapgarh District East*); Feroze Gandhi (Con.), (*Pratapgarh District West-cum-Rae Bareilly District East*); Baij Nath Kureel (SC), (Con.), (*Pratapgarh District West-cum-Rae Bareilly District East (R)*); Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Con.), (*Rampur District-cum-Bareilly District West*); Seth Rameshwar Prasad Newatia (Con.), (*Shahjahanpur District North-cum-Kheri East*); Ganeshi Lal Chowdhry (SC), (Con.), (*Shahjahanpur District North-cum-Kheri East (R)*); Ajit Prasad Jain (Con.), (*Saharanpur District West-cum-Muzaffarnagar District North*); Sunder Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Saharanpur District West-cum-Muzaffarnagar District North (R)*); Shrimati Uma Nehru (Con.), (*Sitapur District-cum-Kheri District West*); Paragi Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Sitapur District-cum-Kheri District West (R)*); Syed M. A. Kazmi (Con.), (*Sultanpur District North-cum-Faizabad District South-West*); Balkrishna Vishwanath Keskar (Con.), (*Sultanpur District South*); Vishambhar Dayal (Con.), (*Unnao District-cum-Rae Bareilly District West-cum-Hardoi District South-East*); Swami Rama Nand (SC), (Con.), (*Unnao District-cum-Rae Bareilly District West-cum-Hardoi District South-East (R)*).

WEST BENGAL—34

Jagannath Koley (Con.), (*Bankura*); Pashupati Mandal (SC), (Con.), (*Bankura (R)*); Ramananda Das (Con.), (*Barrackpore*); Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (C.P.I.), (*Basirhat*); Patiram Roy (SC), (Con.), (*Basirhat (R)*); Tridib Chaudhuri (R.S.P.), (*Berhampore*); Anil Kumar Chanda (Con.), (*Birbhum*); Kamal Krishna Das (SC), (Con.), (*Birbhum (R)*); Atulya Ghosh (Con.), (*Burdwan*); Dr. Mono Mohon Das (SC), (Con.), (*Burdwan (R)*); Prof. Hirendra Nath Mukherjee (C.P.I.), (*Calcutta North-East*); Dr. Meghnath Shah (Ind.), (*Calcutta North-West*); Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee (J.S.), (*Calcutta South-East*); Ashim Krishna Dutt (Con.), (*Calcutta South-West*); Basanta Kumar Das (Con.), (*Contai*); Kamal Basu (C.P.I.), (*Diamond Harbour*); Purnendu Sekhar Naskar (SC), (Con.), (*Diamond Harbour (R)*); Nikunja Behari Chaudhry (C.P.I.), (*Ghatal*); N. C. Chatterjee (H.M.), (*Hooghly*); Santosh Kumar Dutta (Con.), (*Howrah*); Abdus Sattar (Con.), (*Kulna-Katwa*); Surendra Mohan Ghose (Con.), (*Malda*); Durga Charan Bandopadhyaya (J.S.), (*Midnapore-Jhargram*); Bharat Lal Tudu (ST), (Con.), (*Midnapore-Jhargram (R)*); Muhammed Khuda Buksh (Con.), (*Murshidabad*); Lakshmi Kanta Maitra (Con.), (*Nabadwip*); Amiya Kanta Basu (Con.), (*North Bengal*); Upendra Nath Burman (SC), (Con.), (*North Bengal (R)*); Birendra Nath Katham (ST), (Con.), (*North Bengal (R)*); Arun Chandra Guha (Con.), (*Santipur*); Tusar Kanti Chattopadhyaya (C.P.I.), (*Serampore*); Satish Chandra Samanta (Con.), (*Tamluk*); Dr. Satyaban Roy (Con.), (*Uluberia*); Susil Ranjan Chattopadhyay (Con.), (*West Dinajpur*).

HYDERABAD—25

C. Madhav Reddy (Soc.), (*Adilabad*); Hanmanthrao Ganeshrao (Con.), (*Ambad*); Sureshchandra Shivprasad Arya (Con.), (*Aurangabad*); Ramchandra Govind Paranjpe (P.D.F.), (*Bhir*); Shaukatulla Shah Ansari (Con.), (*Bidar*); Swami Ramanand Tirth (Con.), (*Gulbergа*); Ahmed Mohiuddin (Con.), (*Hyderabad City*); Sadat Ali Khan (Con.), (*Ibrahimpatnam*); Badam Yella Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Karimnagar*); M. R. Krishna (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Karimnagar (R)*); T. B. Vittala Rao (P.D.F.), (*Khammam*); Shivamurthy Swamy (Ind.), (*Kushtagi*); Janardhana Reddy (Con.), (*Mahbubnagar*); P. Ramaswami (SC), (Con.), (*Mahbubnagar (R)*); Jai Surya (P.D.F.), (*Medak*); Ravi Narayan Reddi (P.D.F.), (*Nalgonda*); Sunkam Atchalu (SC), (P.D.F.), (*Nalgonda (R)*); Shanker Rao Shriniwas Rao (Con.), (*Nanded*); Dev Rao Namdeo Rao (SC), (Con.), (*Nanded (R)*); Harish Chandra Heda (Con.), (*Nizamabad*); Diwan Raghavandra Sriniwas Rao (Con.), (*Osmanabad*); Narayan Rao Waghmare (P. & W.P.), (*Parbhani*); Dr. S. A. Ebenezer (Con.), (*Vikarabad*); Pendyal Raghava Rao (P.D.F.), (*Warangal*); Krishnacharya Joshi (Con.), (*Yadgir*).

MADHYA BHARAT—11

Vishnu Ghanshyam Deshpande (H.M.S.), (*Guna*); Dr. Narayan Bhaskar Khare (H.M.S.), (*Gwalior*); Nand Lal Suryanarayan (Con.), (*Indore*); Amarsingh (ST), (Con.), (*Jhabua (R)*); Dr. Kailash Nath Katju (Con.), (*Mandsaur*); Radhacharan Sharma (Con.), (*Morena-Bhind*); Sooraj Prasad *alias* Surya Prasad (SC), (Con.), (*Morena-Bhind (R)*); Baijnath Mahodaya (Con.), (*Nimar*); Liladhar Haribux Joshi (Con.), (*Shajapur-Rajgarh*); Bhagu Nandu (SC), (Con.), (*Shajapur-Rajgarh (R)*); Radhelalji Beharilalji Vyas (Con.), (*Ujjain*).

MYSORE—11

N. Keshava Iyengar (Con.), (*Bangalore North*); T. Madiah Gowda (Con.), (*Bangalore South*); S. Nijalingappa (Con.), (*Chitaldrug*); H. Siddananjappa (Con.), (*Hassan-Chikmagalur*); M. V. Krishnappa (Con.), (*Kolar*); Dodda Thimaiah (SC), (Con.), (*Kolar (R)*); M. K. Shivananjappa (Con.), (*Mandya*); M. S. Gurupadaswamy (K.M.P.), (*Mysore*); N. Rachiah (SC), (Con.), (*Mysore (R)*); K. G. Wodeyar (Con.), (*Shimoga*); C. R. Basappa (Con.), (*Tumkur*).

PEPSU—5

Sardar Hukam Singh (Akali), (*Kapurthala-Bhatinda*); Sardar Ajit Singh (SC), (Akali), (*Kapurthal-Bhatinda (R)*); Shri Hira Singh (Con.), (*Mohindergarh*); Shri Ram Pratap Garg (Con.), (*Patiala*); Sardar Ranjit Singh (Ind.), (*Sangrur*).

RAJASTHAN—20

Shobha Ram (Con.), (*Alwar*); Bhoeka Bhai (ST), (Con.), (*Banswara-Dungarpur (R)*); Bhawani Singh (Ind.), (*Barmer-Jalore*); Giraj Sharan Singh (Ind.), (*Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur*); Manak Chand (SC), (K.L.P.), (*Bharatpur-Sawai Madhopur (R)*); Hari Ram (R.R.P.), (*Bhilwara*); Maharaja Shri Karni Singhji Bahadur (Ruler of Bikaner) (Ind.), (*Bikaner-Churu*); Uma Shankar Trivedi (J.S.), (*Chittor*); Radhey Shyam Ram Kumar Murarka (Con.), (*Ganganagar-Jhunjhunn*); Panna Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Ganganagar-Jhunjhunn (R)*); Daulat Mal (Con.), (*Jaipur*); Ram Karan Joshi* (Con.), (*Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur*); Maharaja Hanwant Singh (Ruler of Jodhpur), † (Ind.), (*Jodhpur*); Chandra Sen (R.R.P.), (*Kotah-Bundi*); Nemi Chand Kasliwal (Con.), (*Kotah-Jhalawar*); Gajadhar (Ind.), (*Nagaur-Pali*); Nand Lal (R.R.P.), (*Sikar*); Ajit Singh (Ind.), (*Sirohi-Pali*); Panna Lal R. Kaushik (Con.), (*Tonk*); Balwant Singh Mehta (Con.), (*Udaipur*).

SAURASHTRA—6

Balawantrai Gopalji Mehta (Con.), (*Gohilwad*); Chimanlal Chakubhai Shah (Con.), (*Gohilwad-Sorath*); Major-General Maharaj Himatsinhji †† (Unopposed), (Con.), (*Halar*); Jethalal Harikrishna Joshi (Con.), (*Madhya-Saurashtra*); Narendra Nathwani (Con.), (*Sorath*); Rasiklal Umedchand Parikh (Con.), (*Zalawad*).

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—12

P. T. Punnose (Ind.), (*Alleppey*); V. Parameswaran Nair (Ind.), (*Chirayinkil*); K. T. Achuthan (Con.), (*Cranganur*); A. M. Thomas (Con.), (*Ernakulam*); C. P. Mathew (Con.), (*Kottayam*); P. T. Chacko (Con.), (*Meenachil*); A. Nesamony (T.T.N.C.), (*Nagercoil*); Srikantan Nair (R.S.P.), (*Quilon-Mavelikara*); R. Velayudhan (SC), (Ind.), (*Quilon-Mavelikara (R)*); C. P. Mathen (Ind.), (*Thiruvella*); C. R. Iyyunni (Con.), (*Trichur*); Shrimati Annie Mascarene (Ind.), (*Trivandrum*).

AJMER—2

Jwala Pershad (Con.), (*Ajmer-North*); Mukat Behari Lal (Con.) (*Ajmer-South*).

BHOPAL—2

Pandit Chatur Narain Malvia (Con.), (*Raisen*); Saeed Ullah Khan Razmi (Con.), (*Sehore*).

BILASPUR—1

Raja Anand Chand, Ruler of Bilaspur (Ind.), (*Bilaspur*).

COORG—1

N. Somanna (Con.), (*Coorg*).

DELHI—4

Shrimati Sucheta Kripalani (K.M.P.), (*New Delhi*); Radha Raman (Con.), (*Delhi City*); C. Krishnan Nair (Con.), (*Outer Delhi*); Naval Prabhakar (SC), (Con.), (*Outer Delhi (R)*).

HIMACHAL PRADESH—3

A. R. Sewal (Ind.), (*Chamba-Sirmaur*); Shrimati Amrit Kaur (Con.), (*Mandi-Mahasu*); Gopi Ram (Con.), (*Mandi-Mahasu (R)*).

VINDHYA PRADESH—6

Ram Sahai (Con.), (*Chhatarpur-Datia Tikamgarh*); Moti Lal Malvi (SC), (Con.), (*Chhatarpur-Datia Tikamgarh (R)*); Rajbhanu Singh (Con.), (*Rewa*); S. D. Upadhyaya (Con.), (*Satna*); Bhagwan Dutta Shastri (Soc.), (*Shahdol-Sidhi*); Randaman Singh (ST), (K.M.P.P.) (*Shahdol-Sidhi (R)*).

KUTCH—2

Gulabshanker Dholakia (Con.), (*Kutch East*); Bhawanji Arjan Khimji (Con.), (*Kutch West*).

MANIPUR—2

Laisram Jugeswar Singh (Con.), (*Inner Manipur*); Rishang (ST), (Soc.), (*Outer Manipur (R)*).

TRIPURA—2

Birendra Chandra Dutt (C.P.I.), (*Tripura West*); Dasaratha Deb (C.P.I.), (*Tripura East*).

NOMINATED

BISHOP JOHN RICHARDSON (*to fill the seat allotted to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands*).

CHOWKHAMOON GOHAIN (*to fill the seat allotted to Part B Tribal Areas of Assam*).

NOMINATED (KASHMIR)

MAULANA MOHAMMAD SAYEED MASOODI.

MAJOR LACHHMANSINGH CHARAK.

SUFI MOHAMMAD AKBAR.

PANDIT SHEONARAYAN FOTEDAR.

CHAUDHARI MOHAMMAD SHAFI.

KHAN GHULAM QADIR.

Abbreviations: Con.: Congress; Soc.: Socialist; Ind.: Independent; C.P.I.: Communist Party of India; K.M.P.: Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; J.S.: Jan Singh; P.D.F.: People's Democratic Front; S.C.F.: Scheduled Caste Federation; O.P.: Other Parties; R.R.P.: Ram Rajya Parishad; H.M.S.: Hindu Mahasabha; F.B.M.: Forward Bloc (Marxist); R.S.P.: Revolutionary Socialist Party; L.S.S.: Lok Sewak Sangh; C.N.S.P.J.P.: Chota Nagpur Santhal Parganas Janata Party; P. & W.P.: Peasants and Workers' Party; T.T.N.C.: Travancore Tamil Nad Congress; T.T.T.P.: Tamil Nad Toilers Party; M.M.L.: Madras Muslim League.

* Later resigned. † Later died. †† Later resigned. In the by-election Mr. Khandubhai Desai was elected.

ASSAM ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population (excluding tribal areas): 9,129,442.
Electorate: 4,025,601. No. of Seats: 108 (5 for SC, 9 for ST, 17 for ST, in autonomous Districts).
No. of Constituencies: 94 (80 SM, 14 DM.).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	92	92	5	11	2	—	2	74	5	9	76	5	11	1,064,852	2
2. Socialist	62	62	2	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	332,086	21
3. K.M.P.P.	40	40	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	146,792	30
4. Jan Sangh	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,191	3
5. C.P.I.	18	18	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	69,431	12
6. Forward Bloc (R)	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,953	3
7. Hindu Mahasabha	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214	1
8. Bolshevik Party	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,674	2
9. Revolutionary Socialist	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	506	1
10. Independents	213	91	4	15	—	—	—	14	—	4	14	—	4	693,906	157
11. Mizo Union	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3	3	—	3	29,104	—
12. Khasi Jaintia Durbar	4	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	24,248	—
13. Tribal Sangh	2	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,846	1
14. All Peoples' Party	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	14,930	1
15. Garo National Council	4	4	—	4	1	—	1	2	—	2	3	—	3	14,577	—
16. Khasi Jaintia National Federated States Conference	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	9,441	—
17. United Mizo Freedom Organization	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,070	1
18. Khasi Jaintia Rural Organization	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,719	—
19. Tribal League	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,350	1
Total	457	—	—	—	3	—	3	102	5	20	105	5	23	2,448,890	236

Note:—Elections for 3 reserved seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Naga Hills had not been held.

NOTE : In the Column "OP" are included :

Assam : Mizo Union 3, Garo National Council 3, All Peoples' Party 1, Khasi Jaintia Durbar 1, Khasi Jaintia National Federated States Conference 1—Total 9.

Bihar : Jharkhand Party 32, Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas Janata Party 11, Lok Sevak Sangh 7, Ram Rajya Parishad 1, Ganatantra Parishad 1, Forward Bloc (Marxist) 1—Total 53.

Bombay : Peasants 'and Workers' Party 14, Kisan Kamgar Paksh 3, Khedut Sangh Lok Paksh 1—Total 18.

M. Pradesh : Ram Rajya Prishad 3, Shetkari Kamgar Paksh 2—Total 5.

Madras : Tamil Nad Toilers Party 19, Krishikar Lok Party 15, Commonweal Party 6, Madras Muslim League 5, Forward Bloc (Marxist) 3, Justice Party 1—Total 49.

Orissa : Ganatantra Parishad 31, Independent Peoples' Party 3, Forward Bloc (Marxist) 1—Total 35.

Punjab : Akali Party 14, Forward Bloc (Marxist) 2, Lal Communist Party 2, Punjab Zamindara League 2—Total 20.

Uttar Pradesh : Uttar Pradesh Praja Party 2, Uttar Pradesh Revolutionary Socialist Party 1—Total 3.

W. Bengal : Forward Bloc (Marxist) 11, Forward Bloc (Ruikar Group) 2, Gurkha League 3—Total 16.

Hyderabad : Peasants 'and Workers' Party 10.

M. Bharat : Ram Rajya Parishad 2.

PEPSU : Akali Party 19, Lal Communist Party 1—Total 20.

Rajasthan : Ram Rajya Parishad 24, Krishikar Lok Party 7—Total 31.

Saurashtra : Khedut Sangh 1.

Travancore-Cochin : Travancore Tamilnad Congress 8, Revolutionary Socialist Party 6, Kerala Socialist Party 1, Cochin Party 1—Total 16.

Ajmer : Pursharthi Panchayat 3.

V. Pradesh : Ram Rajya Parishad 2.

Manipur : Praja Santhi Party 3, All Manipur National Union 3, Achumba Pamba Congress 2, Kuki National Association 2, Gandhi Sebok Sova 1, Manipur Zelengrong Union 2, Mao Mariam Union 2, Mizo Union 1—Total 16.

Tripura : Tripura Ganatantrik Sangha 3.

ABBREVIATIONS USED :

Con.	—	Congress.
Soc	—	Socialist.
KMP.	—	Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party.
JS.	—	Jan Sangh
HMS.	—	Hindu Mahasabha.
CPI.	—	Communist Party of India.
PDF.	—	People's Democratic Front.
SCF.	—	Scheduled Castes Federation.
OP.	—	Other Parties.
Ind.	—	Independents.

COUNCIL OF STATES

Chairman : Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Dy. Chairman : S. Y. K. Rao.

ASSAM 6

Suryya Kumar Bhuyan (Con.) ; Lakshesvar Borooah (Con.) ; Smt. Pushpalata Das (Con.) ; Mahammad Roufique (United Opposition Bloc) ; M. Tayyebulla (Con.) ; Thanhlira (Con.).

BIHAR 21

Ram Gopal Agarwala (Con.) ; Hussain Ahmad (Con.) ; Smt. Angelina (Jharkhand) ; Jafar Imam (Con.) ; Syed Mazhar Imam (Con.) ; Khwaja Inaitullah (Con.) ; Kailash Behari Lal (Con.) ; Sri Narayan Maltha (Con.) ; Smt. Lakshmi N. Menon (Con.) ; Purna Chandra Mitra (Con.) ; Princess Vijaya Raje (Janata Party) ; Kishori Ram (Con.) : Kameshwar Singh (Maharajadhiraj of Darbhanga) (Ind.) ; Braj Kishore Prasad Sinha (Con.) ; Mashesar Prasad Narayan Sinha (Soc.) ; Rajendra Pratap Sinha alias Balajee (Ind.) ; Rajeshwar Prasad Narayan Sinha (Con.) ; Ram Bahadur Sinha (Con.) ; Ramdhari (Dinkar) Sinha (Con.) ; Tajamul Hussain (Con.) ; Ganapati Iyer Gopal Valadi (Con.).

BOMBAY 17

Abid Ali Jaferbhai (Con.) ; Smt. Violet Joachim Alva (Con.) ; Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar (S.C.F.) ; Somnath Prabhashankar Dave (Con.) ; Trimbak Raghunath Deogirikar (Con.) ; Devkindandan Narayan (Con.) ; Rangrao Ramrao Diwakar (Con.)* ; Lalchand Hirachand Doshi (Con.) ; Munchershaw Dhunjeebhai Dorabjee Gilder (Con.) ; Bhalchandra Maheshwar Gupte (Con.) ; Shriyans Prasad Jain (Con.) ; Bal Gangadhar Kher (Con.)* ; Smt. Lilavati Kanhayalal Munshi (Con.) ; Chandulal Pitamberdas Parikh (Con.) ; Dhairyashilrao Yashwantrao Pawar (Con.) ; Rajaram Balkrishna Raut (P. & W.P.) ; Manilal Chaturbhai Shah (Con.).

MADHYA PRADESH—12

Waman Sheodas (Con.) ; Bhanu Pratap Singh (Con.) ; Ramrao Madhaorao Deshmukh (Con.) ; R. P. Dube (Con.) ; Sitacharan Ramcharan Dube (Con.) ; Martandrao Ranchandrarao (Con.) ; Chandragopal Gajadharprasad Misra (K.M.P.P.) ; Gopaldasji Bulakhidasji Mohta (Con.) ; Dr. Raghu Vira (Con.) ; Samiullah Khan (Con.) ; Shrimati Sceta Parmanand (Con.) ; Gangaram Mathaji Thaware (Con.).

MADRAS—27

T. Bhaskar Rao (Ind.) ; Ezhukuttikkal Imbichi Bava (C.P.I.) ; Narasimha Gopalaswami Ayyangar (Con.) ; S. Guruswami (Ind.) ; B. V. Kakkilaya (C.P.I.) ; T. V. Kamalaswamy (Ind.) ; Kommareddi Suryanarayana (K.M.P.P.) ; Kotamraju Rama Rao (Con.) ; Makkineni Basavapunnaiah (C.P.I.) ; Mohamed Ismail (M.L.) ; Shrimati Mona Hensman (Con.) ; K. L. Narasimham (C.P.I.) ; V. M. Obaidullah Sahib* (Con.) ; Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya now Governor (Con.) ; T. S. Pattabiraman (Con.) ; Puchalapalli Sundarayya (C.P.I.) ; Pydah Venkatanarayana (K.M.P.P.) ; K.M. Rahimtullah (Con.) ; G. Rajagopalan (Con.) ; P. S. Rajagopal Naidu (Ind.) ; H. D. Rajah (Ind.) ; A. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Ind.) ; G. Ranganayakulu alias N. G. Ranga (K.L.P.) ; K. Sadananda Hegde (Con.) ; Sivalanka Sambhu Prasad (Con.) ; V. M. Surendra Ram (Con.) ; S. Venkataraman (Con.).

ORISSA—9

Radhakrishna Biswasroy (Con.) ; Jagannath Das (Con.) ; Shrimati Shaila Bala Das (Con.) ; Prafulla Chandra Bhanj Deo (Ganatantra Parishad) ; Bodh Ram Dube (Con.) ; Surendranath Dwivedi (Soc.) ; Sundar Mohan Hemram (Con.) ; Surendra Mahanty (Ganatantra Parishad) ; Baidyanath Rath (C.P.I.).

PUNJAB—8

Dr. Anup Singh (Con.) ; Diwan Chaman Lal (Con.) ; Sardar Darshan Singh (Con.) ; Sardar Guraj Singh (Akali) ; Hans Raj (Con.) ; Mukand Lal Puri (Con.) ; Sardar Nihal Singh (Con.) ; Jathedar Udam Singh Nagoke (Con.).

UTTAR PRADESH—31

Ahmad Said Khan (Con.) ; Akhtar Husain (Con.) ; Amar Nath Agarwal (Con.) ; Amolak Chand (Con.) ; Brij Behari (Con.) ; Shrimati Chandravati (Con.) ; A. Dharam Das (Con.) ; Gopi Nath Singh (Con.) ; Har Prasad Saksena (Con.) ; Pandit Hirdey Nath Kunzru (Ind.) ; Indra Vidya Vachaspati (Con.) ; Jagannath Prasad *urf* Jagan (Con.) ; Jasaud Singh (Con.) ; Jaspat Roy Kapoor (Con.) ; Shrimati Kudsia Begum (Con.) ; Lal Bahadur Shastri (Con.) ; Mohammad Faruqi (Con.) ; B. K. Mukerji (Con.) ; Muraru Lal (Con.) ; Acharya Narendra Deva (Soc.) ; Nawab Singh Chauhan (Con.) ; Ram Chand Gupta (Con.) ; Ram Kripalsingh (Con.) ; Ram Prasad (Con.) ; Shrimati Savitry Devi Nigam (Con.) ; Shyam Dhar (Con.) ; Shyam Sunder Narain Tankha (Con.) ; J. P. Srivastava (Con.) ; Sumat Prasad (Con.) ; Tarkeshwar Pandey (Con.) ; Thakur Das (Con.).

WEST BENGAL—14

Beniprasad Agarwala (Con.) ; Satyapriya Banerjee [F.B. (M.)] ; Indra Bhusan Beed (Con.) ; Charu Chandra Biswas (Con.) ; Shrimati Mayadevi Chettrinee (Con.) ; Nalinaksha Datta (Con.) ; Rajput Singh Dugar (Con.) ; Bimal Comar Ghose (K.M.P.P.) ; Debprasad Ghosh (J.S.) ; Bhupesh Chandra Gupta (C.P.I.) ; Satyendra Narayan Mazumdar (C.P.I.) ; Suresh Chandra Mazumdar (Con.) ; Syed Nausherali (Con.) ; Satyendra Prosad Ray (Con.).

HYDERABAD—11

S. Chinna Reddy (Con.) ; Venkat Krishna Dhage (P.D.F.) ; Rai Bahadur Goud (P.D.F.) ; Dinshaw Dadabhai Italia (Con.) ; Kishen Chand (Soc.) ; Narayanappa (Con.) ; Narsing Rao (P. & W.P.) ; Osman Sobhani (Con.) ; Puranmal Surajmal (Con.) ; J. H. Subbiah (S.C.F.) ; B. S. Venkatrao (Ind.).

MADHYA BHARAT—6

Chandrojeerao Angre (H.M.) ; Kanahiyalal (Con.) ; Krishnakant Vyas (Con.) ; Raghubirsingh (Con.) ; Vinayak Sitaram Sarwate (Con.) ; Trimbak Damodar Pustake (Con.).

MYSORE—6

B. P. Basappa Shetty (Con.) ; M. Govinda Reddy (Con.) ; S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao (Con.) ; C. G. K. Reddy (Soc.) ; Thimmabovi (Con.) ; Mohammad Valiulla (Con.).

PEPSU—3

Jagan Nath (Con.) ; Joginder Singh (United Front) ; Kartar Singh (Con.).

RAJASTHAN—9

Maharawal Laxmansingh (Ruler of Dungarpur) (Sanyukt Dal) ; Keshvanand (Con.) ; Ramnath Anandilal Poddar (Con.) ; Barkat Ullah Khan (Con.) ; Kalu Lal (Con.) ; Sardar Singh (Raja Bahadur of Khetri) (Sanyukt Dal) ; Shrimati Sharda Bai (Con.) ; Mahendra Singh Ranawat (Ind.) ; Harish Chandra Mathur (Ind.).

SAURASHTRA—4

Bhogilal Maganlal Shah (Con.) ; Variava Darasha Hormasji (Con.) ; Jaysukhlal Lalshanker Hathi (Con.) ; Nanabhai Kalidas Bhat (Con.).

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN—6

Abdul Razak (T.T.N.C.) ; S. Chattanatha Karayalar (Con.) ; K. C. George (U.F.L.) ; Madhavan Nair (Con.) ; Mathai Manjuran (U.F.L.) ; C. Narayana Pillai (Con.).

AJMER—1

Abdul Shakoor (Con.).

BHOPAL—1

Master Bhairon Prasad (Con.).

HIMACHAL PRADESH—1

Charanji Lal (Con.).

DELHI—1

Onkar Nath (Con.).

KUTCH—1

Tha. Premji Bhawanji (Con.).

VINDHYA PRADESH—4

Awadhesh Pratap Singh (Con.) ; Banars Das Chaturvedi (Con.) ; Gulsher Ahmad (Con.) ; Baij Nath Dube (Soc.).

TRIPURA—1

Arman Ali Munshi (C.P.I.).

Abbreviations : U.F.L.—United Front of Leftists ; K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party ; K.L.P.—Krishikar Lok Party ; C.P.I. Communist Party of India ; F.B. (M).—Forward Bloc (Marxist) ; P.D.F.—Peoples' Democratic Front ; P. & W.P.—Peasants and Workers Party ; T.T.N.C.—Travancore Tamil Nad Congress ; Con.—Congress ; Soc.—Socialist ; Ind.—Independent ; S.C.F.—Scheduled Castes Federation.

* Later resigned.

NOMINATED

Dr. Zakir Husain ; Alladi Krishnaswami ; Professor Satyendra Nath Bose ; Dr. J. Mohandas Kumarappa ; Dr. Kalidas Nag ; Kaka Saheb Kalelkar ; Maithili Sharan Gupta ; Prithviraj Kapoor ; Professor Radhakumud Mookerji ; Dr. Sahib Singh Sokhey ; Shrimati Rukmini Devi ; Professor Naraindas R. Malkani.

For Jammu and Kashmir :

Sardar Budh Singh ; Colonel Peer Mohammad Khan ; Pandit Anant Ram ; Aga Syed Mohammad Shah Jalali.

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

Speaker : G. V. Mavalankar.

Dy. Speaker : Ananthasayanam Ayyangar.

ASSAM—12

Shrimati Bonily Khongmen (ST), (Con.), (*Autonomous Districts (R)*) ; Beli Ram Das (Con.), (*Burpeta*) ; Suresh Chandra Deb (Con.), (*Cachar-Lushai Hills*) ; Prof. Nibaran Chandra Laskar (SC), (Con.), (*Cachar-Lushai Hills (R)*) ; Kamakhya Prasad Tripathi (Con.), (*Darrang*) ; Jogendra Nath Hazarika (Con.), (*Dibrugarh*) ; Rohini Kumar Chaudhuri (Con.), (*Gauhati*) ; Janab Amjad Ali (Soc.), (*Goalpara-Garo Hills*) ; Sitanath Brahma Choudhury (ST), (Con.), (*Goalpara Garo Hills (R)*) ; Debeswar Sarma (Con.), (*Golaghat-Jorhat*) ; Dev Kanta Barooah (Con.), (*Nowgong*) ; Surendra Nath Buragohain (Con.), (*Sibsagar-North Lakhimpur*).

BIHAR—55

Banarsi Prasad Jhunjhunwala (Con.), (*Bhagalpur-Central*) ; Shrimati Shusham Sen (Con.), (*Bhagalpur South*) ; Anup Lal Mehta (Con.), (*Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea*) ; Kirai Musahar (SC), (Soc.), (*Bhagalpur-cum-Purnea (R)*) ; Kanuram Deogam (ST) (Jharkhand), (*Chaibasa (R)*) ; Bipin Behari Verma (Con.), (*Champaran North*) ; Dr. Syed Mahmood (Con.), (*Champaran East*) ; Shree Narayan Dass(Con.), (*Darbhanga Central*) ; Aniruddha Sinha (Con.), (*Darbhanga East*) ; Shyam Nandan Prasad Mishra (Con.), (*Darbhanga North*) ; Lalit Narayan Mishra (Con.), (*Darbhanga-cum-Bhagalpur*) ; Brajeshwar Prasad (Con.), (*Gaya East*) : Ram Dhani Das (SC), (Con.), (*Gaya East (R)*) : Bigeshwar Missir (Soc.), (*Gaya North*) ; Satyandra Narain Sinha (Con.), (*Gaya West*) ; Nageshwar Prasad Sinha (Con.), (*Hazaribagh East*) ; Babu Ram Narain Singh (CNSPJP), (*Hazaribagh West*) ; Prabhat Chandra Bose (Con.), (*Manbhum North*) ; Hari Mohan (SC), (Con.), (*Manbhum North (R)*) ; Bhajahari Mahato (L.S.S.), (*Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum*) ; Manjhi Chaitan (ST), (L.S.S.), (*Manbhum South-cum-Dhalbhum (R)*) ; Suresh Chandra Mishra (Soc.), (*Monghyr North-East*) ; Mathura Prasad Mishra (Con.), (*Monghyr North-West*) ; Banarsi Prasad Sinha (Con.), (*Monghyr Sadar-cum-Jamui*) Nayantara Das (SC), (Con.), (*Monghyr Sadar-cum-Jamui (R)*) ; Shyamnandan Sahaya (Con.), (*Muzaffarpur Central*) ; Awadheshwar Prasad Sinha (Con.), (*Muzaffarpur East*) ; Digvijey Narain Singh (Con.), (*Muzaffarpur North-East*) ; Chandeswar Narayan Prasad Sinha (Con.), (*Muzaffarpur North-West*) ; Rajeshwar Patel (Con.), (*Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga*) ; Rameshwar Sahu (SC), (Con.), (*Muzaffarpur-cum-Darbhanga (R)*) ; Jethan Kherwar (ST), (Con.), (*Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi (R)*) ; Gajendra Prasad Sinha (Con.), (*Palamau-cum-Hazaribagh-cum-Ranchi*) ; Sarangdhar Sinha (Con.), (*Pataliputra*) ; Kailashpati Singha (Con.), (*Patna Central*) ; Shrimati Tarkeshwari Debi (Con.), (*Patna East*) ; Baliram Bhagat (Con.), (*Patna-cum-Shahabad*) ; Phani Gopal Sen Gupta (Con.), (*Purnea Central*) ; Mohammed Islamuddin (Con.), (*Purnea North-East*) ; Bhagwat Jha (Azad), (Con.), (*Purnea-cum-Santal Parganas*) ; Soren Paul Jujhar (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Purnea-cum-Santal Parganas (R)*) ; Abdul Ibrahim (Con.), (*Ranchi North-East*) ; Jaipal Singh (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Ranchi West (R)*) ; Satyanarayan Sinha (Con.), (*Samastipur East*) ; Ram Raj Jajware (Con.), (*Santal Parganas-cum-Hazaribagh*) ; Lal Hembrom (ST), (Con.), (*Santal Parganas-cum-Hazaribagh (R)*) ; Mahendra Nath Singh (Con.), (*Saran Central*) ; Satyanarain Sinha (Con.), (*Saran East*) ; Jhuban Sinha (Con.), (*Saran North*) ; Dwarka Nath Tiwary (Con.), (*Saran South*) ; Misri Bhinbhuti (Con.), (*Saran-cum-Champaran*) ; Bhola Raut (SC), (Con.), (*Saran-cum-Champaran (R)*) ; Kamal Singh (Ind.), (*Shahabad North-West*) ; Ram Subhag Singh (Con.), (*Shahabad South*) : Jagjiwan Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Shahabad South (R)*).

BOMBAY—45

Ganesh Vasudeo Mavalankar (Con.), (*Ahmedabad*) ; Muldas Bhudardas Vaishya (SC), (Con.), (*Ahmedabad (R)*) ; Pandharinath Ramchandra Kanavade (Con.), (*Ahmednagar North*) ; Uttamchand Ramchand Bogawat (Con.), (*Ahmednagar South*) ; Akbar Dalumiyan Chavda (Con.), (*Banaskantha*) ; Indubhai Bhailalbhai Amin (Ind.), (*Baroda West*) ; Balwant Nagesh Datar (Con.), (*Belgaum North*) ; Shankargouda Veerangouda Patil (Con.), (*Belgaum South*) ; Shivaram Rango Rane (Con.), (*Bhusaval*) ; Rajaram Girdharlal Dubey (Con.), (*Bijapur North*) ; Ramappa Balappa Bidri (Con.), (*Bijapur South*) ; Vithal Balkrishna Gaidhi (Con.), (*Bombay City North*) ; Narayan Sadoba Kajrolkar (SC), (Con.), (*Bombay City North (R)*) ; Sadashiv Kanoji Patil (Con.), (*Bombay City South*) ; Shrimati Jayashri Naishadh Raiji (Con.), (*Bombay Suburban*) ; Chandrashankar Manishankar Bhatt (Con.), (*Broach*) ; Dattatraya Parashuramrao Karmarkar (Con.), (*Dharwar North*) ; Timmappa Rudrappa Neswi (Con.), (*Dharwar South*) ; Hari Vinayak Pataskar (Con.), (*Jalgaon*) ; Fulsinhji Bharatsinhji Dabhi (Con.), (*Kaira North*) ; Shrimati Maniben Vallabhbhai Patel (Con.), (*Kaira South*) ; Joachim Piedade Alva (Con.), (*Kanara*) ; Chintaman Dwarkanath Deshmukh (Con.), (*Kolaba*) ; Balasaheb Hanmantrao Khardekar (Ind.), (*Kolhapur-cum-Satara*) ; Krishnaji Laxman More (SC), (Con.) (*Kolhapur-cum-Satara (R)*) ; Shantilal Girdharlal Parikh (Con.), (*Mehsana East*) ; Tulsidas Kilachand (Ind.), (*Mehsana West*) ; Govind Hari Deshpande (Con.), (*Nasik Central*) ; Ganesh Sadashiv Altekar (Con.), (*North Satara*) ; Manoklal Maganlal Gandhi (Con.), (*Panchmahals-cum-Baroda East*) ; Rupaji Bhavji Parmer (ST), (Con.), (*Panchmahals-cum-Baroda East (R)*) ; Narhar Vishnu Gadgil (Con.), (*Poona Central*) ; Shrimati Maydeo Indira Anant (Con.), (*Poona South*) ; Jagannathrao Krishnarao Bhosale (Con.), (*Ratnagiri North*) ; Moreshwar Dinkar Joshi (Con.), (*Ratnagiri South*) ; Gulzarilal Bulram Nanda (Con.), (*Sabarkantha*) ; Shankar Shantaram More (P. & W.P.), (*Sholapur*) ; Pandurang Nathuji Rajbhoj (SC) (S.C.F.), (*Sholapur (R)*) ; Vyankatrao Pitajirao Pawar (Con.), (*South Satara*) ; Kanaiyalal Nanabhai Desai (Con.), (*Surat*) ; Bahadurbhai Kuthabhai Patel (ST), (Con.), (*Surat (R)*) ; Govind Dharmaji Vartak (Con.), (*Thana*)†† ; Anant Savalaram Nandkar † (ST) (Con.), (*Thana (R)*) ; Shaligram Ramchandra Bhartiya (Con.), (*West Khandesh*) ; Jayantrao Ganpatrao Natavadkar (ST), (Con.), (*West Khandesh (R)*).

MADHYA PRADESH—29

Dr. Punjabrao Shamrao Deshmukh (Con.), (*Amravati East*) ; Krishnarao Gulabrao Deshmukh (Con.), (*Amravati West*) ; Chintamanrao Dhiruji Gautam (Con.), (*Balaghat*) ; Muchaki Kesa (ST), (Ind.), (*Bastar (R)*) ; Bhikulal Lakhmichand Chandak (Con.), (*Betul*) ; Chaturbhuj Vithaldas Jasani (Con.), (*Bhandara*) ; Tularam Chandrabhan Sakhare (SC), (Con.), (*Bhandara (R)*) ; Sardar Amarsingh Saigal Baijnath Singh (Con.), (*Bilaspur*) ; Reshamlal Tikaram (SC), (Con.), (*Bilaspur (R)*) ; Bhupendra Nath Mishra (Con.), (*Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur*) ; Agam Das, M.L.A. (SC), (Con.), (*Bilaspur-Durg-Raipur (R)*)† ; Gopalrao Bajirao Khedkar (Con.), (*Buldana-Akola*) ; Laxman Shrawan Bhatkar (SC), (Con.), (*Buldana-Akola (R)*) ; Abdullabhai Taherali Mulla (Con.), (*Chanda*) ; Raichand Bhai Shah (Con.), (*Chhindwara*) ; Vasudeorao Shridhar Rao Kirolikar (Con.), (*Durg*) ; Bhagwati Charan Shukla (Con.), (*Durg-Bastar*) ; Syed Ahmed Syed Isak (Con.), (*Hoshangabad*) ; Sushil Kumar (Con.), (*Jabalpur-North*) ; Sheodas Daga (Con.), (*Mahasamund*) ; Seth Govind Das (Con.), (*Mandla-Jabalpur South*) ; Mangroo (ST), (Con.), (*Mandla-Jabalpur South (R)*) ; Shrimati Anusayabai Purshottam Kale (Con.), (*Nagpur*) ; Babulal Surajbhan Tiwari (Con.), (*Nimar*) ; Khubchand Daryao Singh Sodhia (Con.), (*Sagar*) ; Maharajkumar Chandikeshwar Sharan Singhji Deo (Ind.), (*Surguja-Raigarh*) ; Babunath Singh (ST), (Con.), (*Surguja-Raigarh (R)*) ; Shrimannarayan Dharmunarayan Agarwal (Con.), (*Wardha*) ; Sahadeo Arjun Bharati (Con.), (*Yeotmal*).

MADRAS—75

Paidi Lakshmayya (Con.), (*Anantapur*) ; U. Muthuramalinga Thevar (F.B.M.), (*Aruppukottai*) ; T. Subrahmanyan (Con.), (*Bellary*) ; A. K. Gopalan (C.P.I.), (*Cannanore*) ; O. V. Alagesan (Con.), (*Chingleput*) ; T. N. Viswanatha Reddi (Con.), (*Chittoor*) ; M. V. Gangadhara Siva (SC), (Con.), (*Chittoor (R)*) ; T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar* (Con.), (*Coimbatore*) ; Govindaswamy Kachirayar (T.N.T.P.), (*Cuddalore*) ; L. Elayaperumal (SC), (Con.), (*Cuddalore (R)*) ; Eswara Reddi Yeddula (C.P.I), (*Cuddapah*) ; N. Satyanathan (Ind.), (*Dharmapuri*) ; Shrimati Annam Swaminathan (Con.), (*Dindigul*) ; B. S. Murthy (SC), (K.M.P.), (*Eluru*) ; Kondru Subba Rao (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Eluru (R)*) ; Periaswami Gounder (Con.), (*Erode*) ; Balakrishnan (SC), (Con.), (*Erode (R)*) ; Kadiyala Gopala Rao (C.P.I.), (*Gudivada*) ; S. V. Laxmi Narasimham (Ind.), (*Guntur*) ; C. Venkatramarao (C.P.I.), (*Kakinada*) ; A. Krishnaswami (Commonweal), (*Kancheepuram*) ; K. A. Damodara Menon (K.M.P.), (*Kozhikode*) ; C. R. Narasimham (Con.), (*Krishnagiri*) ; C. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Con.), (*Kumbakonam*) ; H. Sita Rama Reddi (Con.), (*Kurnool*) ; T. T. Krishnamachari (Con.), (*Madras*) ; S. Balasubramaniam (Con.), (*Madurai*) ; P. Kakkan (SC), (Con.), (*Madurai (R)*) ; B. Pocker (M.M.L.), (*Malappuram*) ; Sanka Butchi Kotaiah (C.P.I.), (*Masulipatnam*) ; K. Anandan Nambiar (C.P.I.), (*Mayuram*) ; V. Veerasami (SC), (Ind.), (*Mayuram (R)*) ; Seshagiri Rao (Ind.), (*Nandyal*) ; C. Ramaiah Chowdary (Ind.), (*Narasaraopet*) ; B. Ramchandra Reddy (Ind.), (*Nellore*) ; P. Venkata Raghavaiah (Ind.), (*Ongole*) ; Mangalagiri Nanadoss (SC), (Ind.), (*Ongole (R)*) ; N. Ramaseshiah (Ind.), (*Parvathipuram*) ; V. V. Giri (Con.), (*Pathapatnam*) ; K. S. Raghavachari (K.M.P.), (*Penukonda*) ; V. Bhoovaragasami Padayachi (T.N.T.P.), (*Perambalur*) ; K. Sakthivadivelu Goundar (Con.), (*Periakulam*) ; Damodaram (Con.), (*Pollachi*) ; K. Kelappan (K.M.P.), (*Ponnani*) ; T. Eacharan (SC), (Con.), (*Ponnani (R)*) ; K. M. Vallatharasu (K.M.P.), (*Pudukkottai*) ; Nalla Reddi Nayudu (Soc.), (*Rajahmundry*) ; K. Mohanarao (SC), (C.P.I.) (*Rajahmundry (R)*) ; V. V. B. N. A. R. Naggappa Chettiar (Con.), (*Ramanathapuram*) ; S. V. Ramaswamy (Con.), (*Salem*) ; M. Sankarapandian (Con.), (*Sankarankoil*) ; B. Rajagopalarao (Ind.), (*Srikakulam*) ; A. V. Thomas (Con.), (*Srivaikuntam*) ; K. Kamraj Nadar (Con.), (*Srivilliputtur*) ; Srinivas Mallaya (Con.), (*South Kanara (North)*) ; B. Shiva Rao (Con.), (*South Kanara (South)*) ; R. Venkataraman (Con.), (*Tanjore*) ; K. Razhuramaiah (Con.), (*Tenali*) ; V. Munusami (T.N.T.P.), (*Tindivanam*) ; A. Jayaraman (SC), (T.N.T.P.), (*Tindivanam (R)*) ; S. K. Baby alias Kandasami (Ind.), (*Tiruchengode*) ; E. Mathuram (Ind.), (*Tiruchirapalli*) ; Thanu Pillai (Con.), (*Tirunelveli*) ; M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar (Con.), (*Tirupati*) ; T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar (Con.), (*Tiruppur*) ; P. Natesan (Con.), (*Tirucallur*) ; Shrimati Maragatham Chandrasekhar (SC), (Con.), (*Tirucallur (R)*) ; P. Damodaran Nettur (K.M.P.), (*Tellicherry*) ; Ramachandar (Commonweal), (*Vellore*) ; Muthukrishnan (SC), (Con.), (*Vellore (R)*) ; Harindranath Chattopadhyay (Ind.), (*Vijayawada*) ; Lankasundaram (Ind.), (*Visakhapatnam*) ; Gam Malludora (ST), (Ind.), (*Visakhapatnam (R)*) ; K. Subrahmanyan (Soc.), (*Vizianagaram*) ; R. Muniswami (Commonweal), (*Wandiwash*).

† Died after election. * Died after election. In the by-election Mr. N. M. Lingam (Con.) was elected.

†† An Election Tribunal later decided that Dr. C. P. Gidwani was the successful candidate.

Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Dumraon*); Lal Singh Tyagi (Con.), (*Ekangar Sarai*); Lakshmi Narain Singh (Con.), (*Ekma*); Deva Sharan Singh (Con.) (*Fatwah*); Bokai Mandal (Con.), (*Forbesganj*); Kesho Prasad (Con.), (*Gaya Town*); Mukund Ram Tanty (Jharkhand), (*Ghatsila-cum-Baharagora*); Ghaniram Santhal (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Ghatsila-cum-Baharagora (R)*); Ram Ajodhya Prasad (Soc.), (*Ghorasahan*); Ramchandra Yadav (Ind.), (*Ghosi*); Krishna Ballabh Sahay (Con.), (*Giridih-cum-Dumri*); Lachuman Manjhi (ST), (Con.), (*Giridih-cum-Dumri (R)*); Budhinath Jha (Con.), (*Gaddi*); Babulal Tudu (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Godda Damin (R)*); Surj Narain Singh (Soc.), (*Gogri*); Mudrika Singh (Soc.), (*Goh*); Kamakshya Narayan Singh* (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Gomia*); Kamla Rai (Con.), (*Gopalganj*); Sheodhari Pandey (Con.), (*Govindganj*); Sukra Oraon (ST) (Jharkhand), (*Gumla (R)*); Sarjug Prasad (Con.) (*Hajipur*); Shrimati Janak Kishore Devi (Con.), (*Harlakhi*); Haribansh Sahai (Con.), (*Harsidhi*); Rajkishore Singh (Con.), (*Hussainabad-cum-Garhwa*); Deochand Ram Pasi (SC), (Con.), (*Hussainabad-cum-Garhwa (R)*); Shiva Saran Prasad Sharma (Con.), (*Islampore-cum-Silao*); Mahabir Prasad (SC), (Con.), (*Islampore-cum-Silao (R)*); Chaudhary Md. Afaque (Con.), (*Islampur*); Raja Ram Arya (Con.), (*Itarhi*); Shrimati Sumitra Devi (Con.), (*Jagdishpur*); Sheobhajan Singh (Soc.), (*Jahanabad*); Mahabal Kumar (Con.), (*Jainagar*); Abdul Sami Nadvi (Con.), (*Jale*); Ankura Ho (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Jamda (R)*); Jogendra Mahto (Con.), (*Jamalpur Town*); Shivchandrika Prasad (Con.), (*Jamshedpur*); Satrughna Besra (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Jamtara (R)*); Sadanand Prasad (Con.), (*Jamua-cum-Gawan*); Kishun Ram Das (SC), (Con.), (*Jamua-cum-Gawan (R)*); Chandrasekhar Singh (Con.), (*Jhajha*); Debendra Nath Mahato (Con.), (*Jhalda*); Kapileshwar Shastri (Con.), (*Jhanjharpur*); Haripada Singh (*Jharkhand*) (*Jugsalai-cum-Potka*); Kailash Prasad (SC), (Jharkhand), (*Jugsalai-cum-Potka (R)*); Jibats Himanshu Sharma (Con.), (*Kadwa*); Jamuna Tripathi (Con.), (*Kanti*); Maulvi Mohiuddin Mukhtar (Con.), (*Karandighi*); Ananda Prasad Chakravorty (Ind.), (*Kashipur-cum-Raghunathpur*); Budhan Manjhi (ST), (Con.), (*Kashipur-cum-Raghunathpur (R)*); Nand Kishore Narayan (Con.), (*Katea-cum-Bhore*); Chandrika Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Katea-cum-Bhore (R)*); Sukdeb Narayan Singh (Con.), (*Katihar-cum-Barari*); Babulal Manjhi (ST), (Con.), (*Katihar-cum-Barari (R)*); Mathura Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Katra North*); Nitishwar Prasad Sinha (Con.), (*Katra South*); Shrimati Manorama Singh (Con.), (*Katras*); Shrimati Pravawati Gupta (Con.), (*Kesaria*); Dwaraka Prasad (Con.), (*Khagaria*); Ahmed Shakoor (Con.), (*Khajauli*); Sri Krishna Sinha (Con.), (*Kharagpur*); Ujendralal Ho (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Kharsawan (R)*); Lucas Munda (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Khunti (R)*); Rautmal Agarwala (Con.), (*Kishanganj Bhagalpur Dist.*); Kamleshwari Prasad Yadav (Con.), (*Kishanganj (Purnea Dist.)*); Awadh Bihari Dikshit (Con.), (*Koderma*); S. K. Bage (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Kolebira (R)*); Sidiu Hembrom (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Kolhan (R)*); Sheo Kumar Pathak (Con.), (*Kuchaikot*); Kapil Deo Narain Singh (Con.), (*Kurhani*); Ram Charan Singh (Soc.), (*Kurtha*); Durga Mandal (Con.), (*Lachmipur-cum-Jamui*); Guru Chamar (SC), (Con.), (*Lachmipur-cum-Jamui (R)*); Deo Narain Jadab (Con.), (*Ladania*); Laliteshwar Prasad Sahi (Con.), (*Lalganj*); Chandhary Chandramani Lall (SC), (Con.), (*Lalganj (R)*); Girja Nandan Singh (Con.), (*Latehar-cum-Manatu*); Bhagirath Singh (ST), (Con.), (*Lathear-cum-Manatu (R)*); Yogeshwar Ghosh (Con.), (*Laukaha*); Bhubneshwar Chaube (Con.), (*Lesliegani-cum-Chhatarpur*); Jitu Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Lesliegani-cum-Chhatarpur (R)*); Ignas Kujur (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Lohardaga (R)*); Janki Nandan Singh (Con.), (*Madhaipur*); Brij Behari Sharma (Con.), (*Madhuban*); Harinath Mishra (Con.), (*Madhubani*); Ram Krishna Mahto (SC), (Ind.), (*Madhubani (R)*); Janki Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Madhupur-cum-Sarath*); Gokhul Mahra (SC), (Jharkhand), (*Madhupur-cum-Sarath (R)*); Pd. Binodanand Jha (Con.), (*Mahagama*); Mahamaya Prasad Sinha (K.M.P.P.), (*Maharajganj*); Jitu Kisku (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Maheshpur (R)*); Ramrup Prasad Rai (Con.), (*Mahiuddinnagar*); Dip Narain Singh (Con.), (*Mahnar*); Birchandra Patel (Con.), (*Mahua*); Phudeni Prasad (SC) (Soc.), (*Malua (R)*); Gadadhar Prasad (Con.), (*Mairwa*); Shrimati Ramdulari (Con.), (*Majorganj*); Rameshwar Yadav (Ind.), (*Makhdumpur*); Satya Kinkar Mahata (L.S.S.), (*Manbazar-cum-Patamda*); Nitai Singh Sardar (ST), (L.S.S.), (*Manbazar-cum-Patamda (R)*); Shoma Bhagat (ST), (Con.), (*Mandar (R)*); Rameshwar Prasad Shastri (Con.), (*Maner*); Surendranath Birua (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Manjari (R)*); Girish Tewary (Con.), (*Manjhi*); Shubhnath Deogam (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Manoharpur (R)*); Shrimati Ramsarup Devi (Con.), (*Marhaura*); Madan Besra (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Masalia (R)*); Baijnath Singh (Con.), (*Mashrakh North*); Mahtha Sukhdeo Narain Singh (Con.), (*Mashrakh South*); Janak Singh (Con.), (*Minapur*); Janardan Sinha (Con.), (*Mirganj*); Jagdish Narayan Singh (Con.), (*Mokamah*); Nirapada Mukherjee (Con.), (*Monghyr Town*); Ganesh Prasad Shah (Con.), (*Motihari-cum-Pipra*); Jamuna Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Motihari-cum-Pipra (R)*); Shivanandan Prasad Mandal (Con.), (*Murliganj*); Mahesh Prasad Sinha (Con.), (*Muzaffarpur-cum-Sakra*); Shivanandan Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Muzaffarpur-cum-Sakra (R)*); Vindhyeshwari Prasad Verma (Con.), (*Muzaffarpur Town*); Anugrah Narayan Sinha (Con.), (*Nabinagar*); Shrimati Rajeshwari Saroj Das (Con.), (*Nagar-Untari*); Ramnarain Mandal (Con.), (*Narpatganj-cum-Dharhara*); Dumarlal Baitha (SC), (Con.), (*Narpatganj-cum-Dharhara (R)*); Raghunandan Prasad Kumar (Con.), (*Naugachhia-cum-Bihpur*); Shrimati Parbati Devi (Con.), (*Nautan*); Ramkishun Singh (Con.), (*Nawada-cum-Hasua*); Shakti Kumar (SC), (Con.), (*Nawada-cum-Hasua (R)*); Kamta Prasad Gupta (Con.), (*Nirmali*); Raghunath Prasad (Con.), (*Nokha*); Padarath Singh (Soc.), (*Obra*); Rani Jyotirmayee Devi (Con.), (*Pakaur*); Ramcharan Kisku (ST) (Jharkhand), (*Pakaur Damin (R)*); Dr. Manzoor Ahmed (Con.), (*Pakribarwan-cum-Warsaliganj*); Chetu Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Pakribarwan-cum-Warsaliganj (R)*); Jagdish Narayan Mandal (Con.), (*Parsahat-cum-Jarmundi*); Chemka Hembrom (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Paraiyahat-cum-Jarmundi (R)*); Kumar Tribeni Kunwar (Soc.), (*Purbatta*); Daroga Prasad Ray (Con.), (*Parsa*); Nawal Kishore Singh (Con.), (*Paru North*); Harihar Saran Dutta (Con.), (*Paru South*); Gadadhar Sinha (Con.), (*Patahi*); Nathuni Lal Mahto (Soc.), (*Patepur*); Nawabzada Syed Md. Mehdi (Con.), (*Patna City East*); Acharya Badri Nath Varma (Con.), (*Patna City West cum Naubatpur*); Mungeri Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Patna City West cum Naubatpur. (R)*); Kamakshya Narayan Singh* (C.N.S.P.J.P.) (*Petarbar*); Kashi Nath Mishra (Con.), (*Phulparas*); Sia Ram Singh (Con.), (*Pirpainti*); Khublal Mahto (Con.), (*Pratapganj*); Ramkhelawan Sinha (Con.), (*Punpun cum Masaurhi*); Shrimati Saraswati Choudhry (SC), (Con.), (*Punpun cum Masaurhi (R)*); Doctor Habib (Con.), (*Pupri North*); Mahanth Shyamnarayan Das (Con.), (*Pupri South*); Kauldeo Narayan Sinha (Con.), (*Purnea*); Samarendra Nath Ojha (L.S.S.), (*Purulia cum Hura*); Dinu Charmakar (SC), (L.S.S.), (*Purulia cum Hura (R)*); S. M. Latifur Rahman (Con.), (*Rafiganj*); Haribansh Narain Singh (Con.), (*Raghopur*); Ramanand Yadav (Con.), (*Raghunathpur*); Radha Krishna Prasad Sinha, (Con.), (*Rajauli cum Wazirganj*); Mahabir Choudhary (SC), (Con.), (*Rajauli cum Wazirganj (R)*); Md. Burahanuddin Khan (Con.), (*Rajmahal*); Jetha Kisku (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Raimahal Damin (R)*); Basant Narain Singh (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Ramgarh cum Hazaribagh*); Bigen Ram (SC), (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Ramgarh cum Hazaribagh (R)*); Supai Murmu (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Ramgarh (R)*), (*Santal Parganas Dt.*); Ram Chandra Rai (Con.), (*Ramgarh (Shahabad Dist.)*); Paul Dayal (Jharkhand), (*Ranchi*); Ram Tatan Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Ranchi (R)*); Radha Pandey (Con.), (*Raxaul*); Mahabir Rout (Con.), (*Rosera*); Baleshwar Ram (SC), (Con.) (*Rosera (R)*); Vivekanand Gir (Ind.), (*Runisaidpur*); Mohit Lal Pandit (Soc.), (*Rupouli*); Deonarayan Singh (Con.), (*Sahar*); Brijnandan Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Sahibganj*); Ramanand Tiwari (Soc.), (*Sathpur*); Yadunandan Sahay (Con.), (*Samastipur*); Sunder Mahto (SC), (Con.), (*Samastipur (R)*); Jagannath Singh (Con.), (*Sasaram-cum-Rohtas*); Govind Chamar (SC), (Con.), (*Sasaram-cum-Rohtas (R)*); Upendra Narayan Singh (Con.), (*Sawar Bazar cum Sonbarsa*); Jageshwar Hazra (SC), (Con.), (*Sawar Bazar cum Sonbarsa (R)*); Mihir Kabi (Ganatantra Parishad), (*Seraikella*); Shah Mustaque Saheb (Con.), (*Sheikhpura cum Sikandra*); Raghunandan Prasad (SC), (Con.), *Sheikhpura cum Sikandra (R)*); Thakur Girijanand Singh (Con.), (*Sheohar Belsand*); Chulhai Dusadh (SC), (Con.), (*Sheohar Belsand (R)*); Jaglal Mahto (Con.), (*Sherghati cum Imamganj*); Deodhari Chamar (SC), (Con.), (*Sherghati cum Imamganj (R)*); William Hembrom (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Shikaripara (R)*); Bishwanath Singh (Con), (*Shikarpur cum Lauria*); Raghuni Baitha (SC), (Con.), (*Shikarpur cum Lauria (R)*); Faizul Rahman (Con.), (*Sikta*); Bholanath Bhagat (Con.), (*Silli*); Alfred Uraon (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Simdega (R)*); Gajendra Narain Singh (Con.), (*Singhia*); Balia Bhagat (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Sisai (R)*); Damodar Jha (Soc.), (*Sitamarhi*); Ramsevak Saran (Ind.), (*Sitamarhi South*); Kuldip Narayan Yadav (Con.), (*Sitamarhi West*); Shankar Nath (Con.), (*Siwan*); Ram Basawan Ram (SC) (Con), (*Siwan (R)*); Jagannath Mahto (Jharkhand), (*Sonahatu*); Tildhari Mahto (Ind.), (*Sonbersa Frontier*); Jagdish Sharma (Con.), (*Sonepur*); Jainarayan Prasad (Con.), (*Sugauli*); Rash Bihari Lal (Con.), (*Sultanganj*); Sri Lahton Choudhary (Con.), (*Supaul*); Rajeswari Prasad (Con.), (*Suraigarha cum Lakhisarai*); Bhagwat Prasad (SC), (Con.), (*Surajgarha cum Lakhisarai (R)*); Ramcharitra Rai Yadav (Ind.), (*Sursand*); Kapoori Thakur (Soc.), (*Tajpur*); Niyaran Munda (Jharkhand), (*Tamar*); Basukinath Rai (Con.), (*Tarapur*); Radha Mohan Rai (Soc.), (*Tarari cum Piro*); Debi Dayal Ram (SC), (Soc.), (*Tarari cum Piro (R)*); Ramcharitra Singh (Con.), (*Teghra*); Mithileshwar Prasad Sinha (Con.), (*Tekari*); Anath Kant Basu (Con.), (*Thakurganj*); Purnendu Narain Singh (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Topchanchi*); Bindeswari Mandal (Con.), (*Tribeniganj cum Madhipura*); Bholi Sardar (SC), (Con.), (*Tribeniganj cum Madhipura (R)*); Ram Narain Sharma (Con.), (*Tundi cum Nirsa*); Tika Ram Manjhi (ST), (Con.), (*Tundi cum Nirsa (R)*); Basishth Narain Singh (Soc.), (*Warisnagar*); Dhanpati Paswan (SC), (Soc.), (*Warisnagar (R)*).

Abbreviations: Con.—Congress; Ind.—Independent; Soc.—Socialist; C.N.S.P.J.P.—Chota Nagpur and Santal Parganas Janata Party; L.S.S.—Lok Sevak Sangh; F.B. (M).—Forward Bloc (Marxist); R. R. P.—Ram Rajya Parishad; K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; S.T.—Scheduled Tribe; S. C.—Scheduled Caste.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: R. S. Hukerikar.

Dy. Chairman: V. G. Limaye.

* Mr. Singh later resigned. In the by-election in Petarbar, Mr. Bindeshwar Duby was elected and in Gomia, Mr. Abdul Quyum Ansari. Both belong to the Congress Party.

Desai, Maganbhai P. (*Nominated*); Bhogilal Lala (*Ahmedabad City, Local Authorities*); Deshpande, Shrimati Ramabai Narayan (*Elected by Assembly*); Donde, Moreshwar Vasudeo (*Bombay City, Teachers*); Dongre, V. S. B.A., Bar-at-Law (*Nominated*); Edke, Shankarrao Chhannappa (*Bijapur, Local Authorities*); Gadgil, Pandurang Vasudeo (*Elected by Assembly*); Galwankar, Sadanand Keshav (*Kolaba-cum-Thana, Local Authorities*); Ghodke, F. D. (*Nominated*); Godbole, Madhav Hari (*Southern Division, Graduates*); Gulam Haider Walimahamed, (*Elected by Assembly*); Hamied, Dr. K. A. B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), A.I., F.R.C.S. (London) (*Nominated*); Hukerikar, Ramrao Shriniwasrao (*Elected by Assembly*); Kamat, Padmanabh Subraya (*Elected by Assembly*); Kattimani, Huchaya Fakiraya (*Dharwar, Local Authorities*); Khair, Dr. Gajanan Shripat (*Central Division, Teachers*); Khedgikar, Ramchandra Annaji (*Bombay City, Local Authorities*); Kulkarni, Bidesh Tukaram (*Bombay City, Graduates*); Kulkarni, Shrimati Sushila Jayadeo (*Nominated*); Kumthekar, Jagannath Balwant (*Poona City, Teachers*); Lagu, Dr. Balkrishna Chintaman, (*Nominated*); Lala, Arjunlal Bhogilal (*Elected by Assembly*); Limaye, V. G. (*Nominated*); Lingras, Shankar Vithal (*Kolhapur-cum-South Satara, Local Authorities*); Mahaldar, Gous Mohinddin Bandagisaheb (*Elected by Assembly*); Mandlik, Ramchandra Narayan (*Poona City, Graduates*); Mehta, Chandrakant Chhotalal (*Northern Division, Graduates*); Munshi, Ramrai Mohanrai (*Elected by Assembly*); Naik, Dahyabhai Jivanji (*Nominated*); Nalavade, Ramchandra Manohar (*Elected by Assembly*); Page, Vithal Sakharam (*Elected by Assembly*); Palan, Devji Rattansi (*Bombay City, Local Authorities*); Pandit, Keshav Gopal (*Southern Division, Teachers*); Patel, Chunibhai Muljibhai (*Kaira, Local Authorities*); Patel, Desaibhai Nathabhai (*Northern Division, Teachers*); Patel, Maganbhai Bhikhabhai (*Elected by Assembly*); Patel, Shrimati Maniben Chandubhai (*Baroda-cum-Amreli, Local Authorities*); Patel, Vithalbhai Ranchhodbhai (*Mehsana-cum-Banaskantha, Local Authorities*); Patil, Sonusing Dhansing (*Central Division, Graduates*); Patil, Supdu Bhadu (*East Khandesh, Local Authorities*); Patwari, Prabhudas Balubhai (*Ahmedabad District, Local Authorities*); Pawar, Narhar Ganpat (*Poona, Local Authorities*); Rawandale, Chodaman Ananda (*Ahmednagar-cum-West Khandesh, Local Authorities*); Sathe, Ganpatrao Dhondiba (*Sholapur, Local Authorities*); Shah, Chimanlal Kuberdas (*Elected by Assembly*); Shaha, Devchand Chaganlal (*Belgaum, Local Authorities*); Shukla, Damubhai Chhaganbhai (*Ahmedabad City, Graduates*); Shukla, Shrimati Jyotsnaben Bahusukhram (*Elected by Assembly*); Sipahimalani, Shrimati Jethi T. (*Nominated*); Sodhi, D. S. (*Nominated*); Tawade, Jagannath Ramkrishna (*Ratnagiri-cum-Kanara, Local Authorities*); Thakore, Thakorlal Shripatrai (*Ahmedabad City, Teachers*); Upadhyaya, Ramshankar Jeshankar (*Nominated*); Vin, Motilal Hargovandas (*Broach-cum-Panch Mahals, Local Authorities*); Yardi, Vaman Gangadhar (*Elected by Assembly*); Vacant (*Poona City, Local Authorities*).

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 35,943,559.

Electorate : 15,676,631.

Constituencies : 268 (222 SM, 45 DM, 1 TM).

Seats : 315 (SC 27, ST 29).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	313	313	26	29	4	1	3	265	23	25	269	24	28	5,556,280	—
2. Socialist	181	181	4	19	—	—	—	9	—	—	9	—	—	1,324,947	68
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	53	53	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	441,412	19
4. Jan Sangh	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,876	2
5. Communist Party of India	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67,036	14
6. Scheduled Castes Federation	37	37	23	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	344,718	12
7. Hindu Mahasabha	9	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,194	6
8. Forward Bloc (Marxist)	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,847	8
9. Ram Rajya Parishad	37	37	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124,466	30
10. Kisan Kamgar Paksha	39	39	3	4	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	303,913	15
11. Khedut Sangh Lok Paksh	28	28	1	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	210,484	9
12. Peasants' and Workers' Party	87	87	2	6	—	—	—	14	—	1	14	—	1	705,858	31
13. Joint Front of Communist Party of India, left Socialist group and Kisan Kamgar Paksha	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63,026	3
14. Independents	425	211	7	9	—	—	—	18	1	—	18	1	—	1,924,331	326
Total	1,243	—	—	—	4	1	3	311	26	26	315	27	29	11,123,388	543

The final party position is: Congress: 269 (including four unopposed returns), Workers' and Peasants' Party: 14; Socialist: 9; Kisan Kamgar Paksh: 3; Khedut Sangh-Lok Paksh: 1; Scheduled Castes Federation: 1; Communists and Joint Front: 0 and Independents: 18.

The Congress has won 85.6 per cent. of the seats on a poll of less than 50 per cent. of the total votes cast. Of the 269 successful Congress candidates 161 won by an absolute majority. The successful Congress candidates include the Ruler of Phaltan and the Rani of Akalkot.

The Socialist contested 181 seats, and won 9, polling 11.7 per cent. of the total votes cast. Two of the successful Socialist candidates won by an absolute majority.

The Workers' and Peasants' Party contested 87 and won 14 seats. The Party's poll was 6.7 per cent. and six of its 14 successful candidates won by an absolute majority.

Agrawal, Kashinath Mannalal (*Elected by Assembly*); Ambekar, G. D. (*Nominated*); Barfivala, Chunilal Damodar (*Bombay City, Local Authorities*); Belawadi, Gavishiddappa Shidlappa (*Elected by Assembly*); Benadikar, Sadashiv Laxman (*Elected by Assembly*); Bhat, Atmaram Raoji (*Elected by Assembly*); Bhatewara, Maneklal Amolakchand (*Nasik, Local Authorities*); Bhatt, Premshanker Keshavram (*Surat, Local Authorities*); Bhatt, Santprasad Ranchhodlal (*Elected by Assembly*); Bhave, Ramchandra Narayan (*North Satara, Local Authorities*); Chinai, Pannalal Maneklal (*Elected by Assembly*); Colaco, Dr. Joseph Altino (*Elected by Assembly*); Daboo, Dinshawji Ratanji (*Elected by Assembly*); Dahanukar, Shantaram Mahadeo (*Elected by Assembly*); Dalal, Bejonji Aderji (*Bombay City, Local Authorities*); Desai, Shrimati Lilavati Harilal (*Elected by Assembly*);

The Kamgar Kisan Paksh—a splinter group of the Workers' and Peasants' Party—contested 39 seats and won three on a poll of 2.2 per cent. One of the Party's candidates won by an absolute majority.

The Khedut Sangh-Lok Paksh contested 28 seats out of which it won only one with a poll of 3.4 per cent.

The Scheduled Castes Federation contested 37, including 12 General seats, and won only one. Its total poll was 4.6 per cent. The successful Federation candidate won by an absolute majority.

The Communists and Joint Front secured none of the 24 seats they contested and polled less than 2 per cent. of the total votes cast.

The Independents numbered 425, out of whom only 18 including a Ruler, were successful. The Independents polled 15.7 per cent. of the total votes cast.

The Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, the Ram Rajya Parishad, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Jan Sangh and the Forward Bloc had in all 109 candidates, all of whom were defeated. The poll of all these Parties together was 4.9 per cent.

Of the 56 Reserved seats—29 for Scheduled Tribes and 27 for Scheduled Castes—4 went, one each, to the Scheduled Castes Federation, the Workers' and Peasants' Party, the Lok Paksh and an Independent. The remaining seats were secured by the Congress.

The largest majority of over 32,000 was secured by two candidates, an Independent over his Congress rival and a Congressman over his Lok Paksh opponent. The narrowest majority of 19 was obtained by a Socialist candidate over his Congress rival.

There were in all 1,243 candidates—an average of four per seat—and 543 of them, *i. e.*, about 40 per cent. lost their security deposits. There

ASSAM LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Kuladhar Chaliha.
Dy. Speaker : Rajendra Barua.

Pu R. Thanhlira (ST), (M.U.), (*Aijal-East (R)*) ; Pu Ch. Saprawnga (ST), (M.U.), (*Aijal-West (R)*) ; Robin Kakoti (Con.), (*Amguri*) ; Maulana Abdul Jalil (Con.), (*Badarpur*) ; Harison Momin (ST), (G. N. C.), (*Baghmara (R)*) ; Raichand-Nath (Con.), (*Barkhola*) ; Mahendra Mohan Choudhury (Con.), (*Barpeta-North-East*) ; Mahadeb Das (SC), (Con.), (*Barpeta-North-East (R)*) ; Moulvi Mukhtar Ali (Ind.), (*Barpeta-West*) ; Sarveswar Boruwa (Con.), (*Bihpuria*) ; Swami Krishnananda Brahmachari (Con.), (*Bijni*); Md. Umaruddin (Ind.), (*Bilasipara*) ; Radha Charan Chaudhury (Soc.), (*Boko*) ; Manik Chandra Das (Con.), (*Bordubi*) ; Maham Singh (ST), (K.J.D.), (*Cherra (R)*) ; Aaran Sangma (ST), (G.N.C.), (*Dainadubi (R)*) ; Debeswar Rajkhowa (Con.), (*Dergaon*); Omeo Kumar Das (Con.), (*Dhekiajuli-North*) ; Mohi Kanta Das (Con.), (*Dhekiajuli-South*) ; Tamizuddin Prodhani (Ind.), (*Dhubri*) ; Ramesh Chandra Barooah (Con.), (*Dibrugarh-East*) ; Moulvi Faiznur Ali (Con.), (*Dibrugarh-West*) ; Dalbir Singh Lohar (Con.), (*Digboi*) ; Jadab Chandra Khakhlari (ST), (Con.), (*Digboi (R)*) ; Harihar Chowdhury (Con.), (*Doom Dooma*) ; Gaurisankar Bhattacharyya (C.P.I.), (*Gauhati*) ; Khagendra Nath (Con.), (*Goalpara*) ; Hakim Chandra Rabha (ST), (Con.), (*Goalpara (R)*) ; Gohan Chandra Goswami (Con.), (*Gohpur*) ; Rajendra Nath Barua (Con.), (*Golaghat-East*) ; Chanoo Kheria (Con.), (*Golaghat-West*) ; Mal Pegu (ST), (Con.), (*Golaghat-West (R)*) ; Santosh Kumar Barua (Con.), (*Golakganj*) ; Jatindra Narayan Das (Con.), (*Gossaigaon*) ; Abdul Matlib Mazumdar (Con.), (*Hailakandi*) ; Hem Chandra Chakravarty (Con.), (*Hailakandi-Silchar*) ; Bishnu Ram Medhi (Con.), (*Hajo*) ; Jogakanta Barua (Con.), *Jaipur)* ; Shrimati Bimala Kanta Barua (Con.), *Jamunamukh)* ; Nilmani Phookan (Con.), (*Jorhat North*) ; Ram Nath Das (SC), (Con.), (*Jorhat North (R)*) ; Kuladhar Chaliha (Con.), (*Jorhat South*) ; U. Kistobin Rymbai (ST), (Ind.), (*Jowai (R)*) ; Dandi Ram Dutta (Soc.), (*Kalaigaon*) ; Shrimati Lila Kanta Barah (Con.), (*Kaliabor*) ; Mohendra Nath Deka (Ind.), (*Kamalpur*) ; Ranendra Mohan Das (K.M.P.P.), (*Karimganj*) ; Nanwar Ali Barbhuiya (Con.), (*Katigora*) ; Gouri Sankar Ray (Con.), (*Katlicherra*) ; Raja Ajit Narayan Dev (Ind.), (*Kokrajhar Sidli*) ; Rupnath Brahma (ST), (Con.), (*Kokrajhar Sidli (R)*) ; Mahammad Raufique (Ind.), (*Laharighat*) ; Ram Prosad Chaubey (Con.), (*Lakhipur*) ; Raghunandan Dhubi (SC), (Con.), (*Lakhipur (R)*) ; Pu R. Dengthuama (ST). (M.U.), (*Lungleh (R)*) ; Purandar Sarma (Con.), (*Mangaldai*) ; Kobad Hussain Ahamad (Con.), (*Mankuchar*) ; Matiram Bara (Con.), (*Marigaon Dhing*) ; Baliram Das (ST), (Con.), (*Marigaon Dhing (R)*) ; Khorsing Terang (ST), (Con.), (*Mikir-Hills-East (R)*) ; Nihang Rongfe (ST), (Con.), (*Mikir Hills-West (R)*) ; Ghana Kanta Gogoi (Ind.), (*Moran*) ; (Vacant), (*Naga Hills-Central, Naga Hills-North and Naga Hills-South*) ; Prabhat Chandra Goswami (Con.), (*Nalbari-North*) ; Prafulla Chandra Goswami (Con.), (*Nalbari-South*) ; Ananda Chandra Bezbarua (Con.), (*Nazira*) ; Thanuram Gogoi (Con.), (*Nazira-Sonari*) ; A. Alley (ST), (K.J.N.F.S.C.), (*Nongpoh (R)*) ; Ajra Singh Khongphai (ST), (Ind.), (*Nongstoin (R)*) ; Joybhadra Hagjer (ST), (Ind.), (*North-Cachar Hills (R)*) ; Hem Chandra Hazarika (Con.), (*North-Lakhimpur*) ; Karka Dolley (ST), (Con.), (*North-Lakhimpur (R)*) ; Hareswar Das (Con.), (*North-Salmara*) ; Pratap Chandra Sarma (Con.), *Nowgong-Rah)* ; Mahendra Hazarika (SC), (Con.), (*Nowgong-Rah (R)*) ; Horeswar Goswami (Soc.), (*Palasbari*) ; Sashadhar Ghose (Con.), (*Panery*) ; Davidson Bhobora (ST), (Con.), (*Panery) (R)* ; Dr. Homeswar Deb Chaudhury (Soc.), (*Patacharkuchi-Barama*) ; Baikuntha Nath Das (ST), (Con.), (*Patacharkuchi-Barama (R)*) ; Moulvi Mahmud Ali (Con.), (*Patharkandi Karimganj*) ; Emonsing Sangma (ST), (Ind.), (*Phulbari (R)*) ; Radhika Ram Das (Con.), (*Pub-Bangsar Silasundari Ghopa*) ; Siddhi Nath Sarma (Con.), (*Rangiya*); Dharanidhar Basumatari (ST), (Con.), (*Rangiya (R)*) ; Baidyanath Mookerjee (Con.), (*Ratarbari-Patharkandi*) ; Ramesh Chandra Das Choudhury (SC), (Con.), (*Ratarbari-Ptharkandi (R)*) ; Mahammad Idris (Con.), (*Rupahihat*) ; Shrimati Usha Barthakur (Con.), (*Samaguri*) ; J. J. M. Nichols Roy (Con.), (*Shillong*) ; Girindra Nath Gogoi (Con.), (*Sibsagar*) ; Menrab Ali Laskar (Ind.), (*Silchar*) ; Moinul Haque Choudhury (Con.), (*Silchar-Sonai*) ; Nanda Kishore Sinha (Con.), (*Sonai*); Purnananda Chetia (Con.), (*Sonari*) ; Bijoy Chandra Bhagabati (Con.), (*Soolea*) ; Akshoy Kumar Das (Con.), (*Sorbhog*) ; Md. Sahadatali Mandal (Ind.), (*South Salmara*) ; Moulvi Pahar Kha (Ind.), (*Tarabari*) ; Harinarayan Baruah (Con.), (*Teok*) ; Biswadev Sarma (Con.), (*Tezpur-North*) ; Kamala Prasad Agarwalla (Con.), (*Tezpur-South*) ; Indreswar Khound (Con.), (*Tinsukia-North*) ; Jadunath Bhuyan (Con.), (*Tinsukia-South*) ; Sarju Prosad Singh (A.P.P.), (*Titabar*) ; Emerson Momin (ST), (G.N.C.), (*Tura (R)*).

Abbreviations : Con. : Congress ; Ind. : Independent ; C.P.I. : Communist Party of India ; K.M.P.P. : Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party ; G.N.C. : Garo National Council ; K.J.D. : Khasi Jaintia Durbar ; K.J.N.F.S.C. : Khasi Jaintia National Federated States Conference ; A.P.P. : All Peoples' Party ; Soc. : Socialist ; M.U. : Mizo Union.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : Shyama Prasad Singh.
Dy. Chairman : Rai Brajraj Krishna.

Assembly Constituency.

Abdul Hayat Chand ; Saiyid Amin Ahmad ; Anbika Prasad Chaudhury ; Ramanand Chaudhury ; Gauri Shankar Dalmia ; Shrimati Rampeyari Devi ; Habibul Haque ; Barlar Heinbrom ; Sitaram Jagatramka ; Jitu Lal ; Shrimati Nayama Khatoon Haider ; Nurullah Saheb ; Radha Govind Prasad ; Shah Muhammad Ozair Munemi ; Indra Narayan Singh ; Kusheshwar Singh ; Raghubans Prasad Singh ; Ram Shekhar Prasad Singh ; Shree Krishna Singh ; Kanta Prasad Singh (Kam.) ; Shyama Prasad Sinha ; Shrimati Sushila Sinha ; Brajendra Narain Yadav ; Sitaram Yadav.

Patna Local Authorities.

Brij Raj Bahadur ; Mahanth Mahadevanand Giri ; Kumar Jha ; Sheonath Prasad ; Vishnu Shankar ; Mathura Prasad Singh.

Patna Teachers.

Dharam Raj Kishore.

Patna Graduates.

Krishna Bahadur ; Singheshwari Prasad.

Tirhut Local Authorities.

Brajendra Bahadur ; Kumar Kalyan Lal ; Baidyanath Mishra ; Braj Bihari Prasad ; Ram Bahadur Roy ; Shri Niwas Narain Sinha.

Tirhut Teachers.

Mathura Prasad Dubey.

Tirhut Graduates.

Sawalia Bihari Lal Verma ; Lakshmi Nath Jha.

Bhagalpur Local Authorities.

Beer Narain Chand ; Jageshwar Mandal ; Sagar Mohan Pathak ; Jamuna Prasad Singh ; Mayanand Thakur ; Qudratullah.

Bhagalpur Teachers.

Bindeshwari Prasad Misra ; Hargauri Tiwari.

Bhagalpur Graduates.

Ravaneshwar Misra ; Mahendra Prasad ; Sasanka Sekhar Ghosh.

Chotanagpur Graduates.

Anil Kumar Sen.

Chotanagpur Local Authorities.

R. Narsingh Rao ; Ram Prakash Lal ; Ajit Prasad Singh Deo ; Kantu Kumar Lal ; Subodh Kumar Sen ; Sambhunath Roy.

Nominated.

Mohan Lal Mahto 'Viyogi' ; Jagannath Prasad Mishra ; Dr. Tridib Nath Banarji ; Lady Anise Imam ; Narayanji ; Brajanandan Prasad ; Fateh Narain Singh ; Rameshwar Prasad Singh ; Rai Brijraj Krishna ; Harendra Bahadur Chandra ; Ramcharan Sinha ; Jaideva Prasad.

BIHAR ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 40,218,916.
Electorate : 18,080,181.
Constituencies : 276 (222 SM, 54 DM).
Seats : 330 (44 SC, 35 ST).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	321	322	42	23	1	—	—	239	36	7	243	36	7	3,957,991	5
2. Socialist	265	265	35	7	—	—	—	23	3	—	23	3	—	1,727,707	107
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	97	97	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	263,766	78
4. Jan Sangh	49	49	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	118,346	46
5. Communist Party of India	24	24	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	108,671	16
6. Scheduled Castes Federation	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,971	2
7. Hindu Mahasabha	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,870	5
8. Ram Rajya Parishad	28	28	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	62,546	27
9. Forward Bloc (M)	34	34	4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	107,386	31
10. Forward Bloc (R)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	513	1
11. Revolutionary Socialist Party	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,773	6
12. Bolshevik Party	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	605	1
13. Other Parties*	132	136	16	41	—	—	—	51	4	28	48	4	28	1,344,749	45
14. Independents	618	255	30	20	—	—	—	13	1	—	13	1	—	1,825,545	506
Total	1,583	—	—	—	1	—	—	329	44	35	330	44	35	9,544,439	876

* Santal Parganas Janata Party set up 43 candidates, won 11 seats, polled 332,085 votes, forfeited 22 deposits. Jharkhand Party set up 53 candidates, won 32 seats, polled 766,332 votes, forfeited 5 deposits. Kisan Sabha set up 21 candidates, did not win any seats, polled 81,518 votes, forfeited 15 deposits. Lok Sewak Sangh set up 12 candidates, won 7 seats, polled 148,923 votes, forfeited one deposit. Adibasi Mahasabha set up 2 candidates, did not win any seats, polled 1,654 votes, forfeited 2 deposits. Ganatantra Parishad set up one candidate, won one seat, polled 14,237 votes, did not forfeit any deposit.

The Congress has 243 seats in the Bihar Legislative Assembly out of a total of 330. The Socialist Party has barely 23, while the Jharkhand Party is the largest single opposition party with 32 seats. The other parties are : the Ram Rajya Parishad—1 ; the Lok Sewak Sangh—7 ; the Forward Bloc Marxist Group—1 ; the Ganatantra Parishad—1 ; the Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas Janata Party—11 ; and Independents—13.

Of 79 members elected to reserved seats, 43 are Congressmen, three Socialists, 27 of the Jharkhand Party, three of the Lok Sewak Sangh, two of the Janata Party, and one Independent.

There are 14 women elected, including one Scheduled Caste candidate, and 24 Muslims elected on the Congress ticket and one Independent.

Two Ministers out of nine were defeated and one, Dr. Syed Mahmud, has been returned to Parliament.

In all, 1,583 candidates contested the elections and the number of seats contested by the various parties was as follows: Congress—321, Socialists—265, Jan Sangh—49, Janata—43, K.M.P.P.—97, Communists—24, Ram Rajya Parishad—28, Forward Bloc—34, Lok Sewak Sangh—12, Hindu Mahasabha—5, United Kisan Sabha—21, Jharkhand—53. The number of Independents who contested the elections including the Ganatantra Parishad, was 619.

BIHAR LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Vindeshwari Prasad Varma.
Dy. Speaker : Jagat Narayan Lal.

Ramsunder Tiwary (Con.), (*Adapur*) ; Tanuk Lal Yadav (Soc.), (*Alamnagar*) ; Mohammad Tahir (Con.), (*Amour*) ; Hazi Ziaur Rahman (Ind.), (*Araria*) ; Ambika Singh (Con.), (*Arrah Moffasil*) ; Rangbahadur Prasad (Con.), (*Arrah Town*) ; Gudani Singh (Soc.), (*Arwal*) ; Tajuddin (Con.), (*Asthawan*) ; Rameshwar Prasad Yadav (Ind.), (*Atri*) ; Priyabrat Narain Sinha (Con.), (*Aurangabad*) ; Shrimati Parbati Devi (Con.), (*Azamnagar*) ; Mithan Chowdhary (Con.), (*Bachhwara*) ; Kedar Pandey (Con.), (*Baguha cum Ramnagar*) ; Jagannath Prasad (SC) (Con.), (*Bagaha-cum-Ramnagar (R)*) ; Sirish Chandra Banerjee (L.S.S.), (*Baghmundi*) ; Kamakshya Narayan Singh* (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Bagodar*) ; Mohammad Ehsan MLA (Con.), (*Bahadurganj*) ; Jai Narain Jha Vineet (Con.), (*Bahera North*) ; Narendra Nath Das (Con), (*Bahera North-East*) ; Shrimati Krishna Devi (Con.), (*Bahera South*) ; Shivabachan Trivedy (Con.), (*Baikunthpur*) ; Abul Ahddohammad Noor (Con.), (*Bnisi*) ; Shivbrat Narayan Singh (Con.), (*Bakhri*) ; Shrimati Sundari Devi (Con.), (*Bakhtiarpur*) ; Jiya Lall Mandol (Con.), (*Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham*) ; Mishri Mushar (SC) (Con.), (*Bakhtiarpur-cum-Chautham (R)*) ; Kali Prosad Singh (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Baliapur*) ; Brahmdeo Narayan Singh (Con.), (*Balia*) ; Vishwanath Prasad Mishra (Con), (*Baniapur*) ; Raghvendra Narain Singh (Con.), (*Banka*) ; Bhim Chandra Mahta (L.S.S.), (*Barabazar cum Chandil*) ; Atul Chandra Singh Bhuiya (ST) (L.S.S), (*Barabazar-cum-Chandil (R)*) ; Ram Bilas Sinha (R.R.P.),(*Barahra*) ; Mian Abdul Gafoor (Con.), (*Baraudi*) ; Krishnamohan Pearey Singh (Con.), (*Barbigha*) ; Lallan Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Barhampur*) ; Saghirul Haque (Con.), (*Barharia*) ; Rana Sheo Lakhpati Sinha (Con.), (*Barhi*) ; Rameshwar Prasad Mahtha (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Barhi*) ; Ramnarain Choudhary (Soc.), (*Bariarpur*); Kamakshya Narayan Singh* (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Barkagaon*); Ramchandra Prasad Sahi (Con.), (*Bararaj*) ; Harikishore Prasad (Con.), (*Basantpur East*) ; Krishnakant Singh (Con.), (*Basantpur West*) ; Junas Suren (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Basia (R)*) ; Md. Ilyas (Con.), (*Begusarai North*) ; Sarjoo Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Begusarai South*) ; Shital Prasad Bhagat (Con.), (*Belhar-cum-Katoria*) ; Piroo Manjhi (ST), (Con.), (*Belhar-cum-Katoria (R)*) ; Subodh Narayan Yadav (Ind.), (*Benipatti East*) ; Md. Shafi (Con.), (*Benipatti West*) ; Herman Lakra (ST) (Jharkhand) (*Bero (R)*) ; Prajapati Mishra (Con.), (*Bettiah*) ; Ram Nagina Singh (Con.), (*Bhabhacum-Mohania*) Dularchand Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Bhabha-cum-Mohania (R)*) ; Syed Maqbool Ahmad (Con.), (*Bhagalpur Moffusil*) ; Satyendra Narain Agrawal (Con.), (*Bhagalpur Town*) ; Giriwardhari Singh (Con.), (*Bihar North*) ; Syed Mohammad Aquil (Con.), (*Bihar South*) ; Shrimati Manorma Devi (Con.), (*Bihta*) ; Hemraj Yadav (Con.), (*Bikramganj*); Deochandra Misra (Con.) , (*Biruwal*) ; Jageshwar Prasad Khalish (Con.), (*Bodh Gaya-cum-Paraiya*) ; Rameshwar Manjhi (SC) (Con.), (*Bodh Gayacum-Paraiya (R)*) ; Lakshmikant Tiwary (Con.), (*Buxar*) ; Deocharan Manjhi (ST), (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Chainpur (Ranchi Distt.) (R)*) ; Guptanath Singh (Con.), (*Chainpur (Shahabad Distt.)*) ; Sukhdeo Manjhi (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Chakradharpur (R)*) ; Dhanraj Sharma (Con.), (*Chandi*) ; Murli Manohar Prasad (Con.), (*Chapra Town*) ; Prabhunath Singh (Con.), (*Chapra Moffusil-cum-Garkha*) ; Jagtal Chawdhary (SC) (Con.), (*Chapra Moffusil-cum-Garkha (R)*) ; Sukhlal Singh (Con.), (*Chatra*) ; Gauri Charan Singh (C.N.S.P.J.P.), (*Chauparan*) ; Ramjanam Mahto (Con.), (*Colgong*) ; Sahdeo Mahto (Con.), (*Dalsingsarai East*) ; Devaki Nandan Jha (Con.), (*Dalsingsarai West*); Amiya Kumar Ghosh (Con.), (*Daltongang*) ; Lakshmi Narayan Sudhanshu (Con.), (*Dandaha-cum-Korha*) ; Bhola Paswan (SC).(Con.),(*Damdaha-cum-Korha(R)*); Ramayan Shukla (Con.),(*Daraudi*) ; Sayeedul Haque (Con.), (*Darbhanga*) ; Hridaya Narayan Chaudhary (Con.), (*Darbhanga North*) ; Radhakant Choudhary (Con.), (*Darbhanga South*); Babulal Mahto (SC), (Con.), (*Darbanga South (R)*) ; Ram Naresh Singh (Soc.), (*Daudnagar*) ; Basawan Singh (Soc.), (*Dehri*) ; Bhubneshwar Pandey (F.B. (M)), (*Deoghar*) ; Maulvi Mashood (Con.), (*Dhaka*) ; Sudama Missir (Con.), (*Dhanaha*) ; Purushottam Chowhan (Con.), (*Dhanbad*) ; Punit Rai (Con.), (*Dhanwar*) ; Ramesh Jha (Soc.), (*Dharhara*) ; Pashupati Singh (Con.), (*Dhuraia-cum-Amarpur*); Bholanath Dass (SC), (Con.), (*Dhuraia-cum-Amarpur (R)*) ; Rambindod Singh (Con.), (*Dighwara*) ; Jagat Narayan Lal (Con.), (*Dinapur*) ; Ramanand Upadhya (Con.), (*Dinara*) ; Debi Soren (ST), (Jharkhand), (*Dumka (R)*) ; Harihar

* Kamakshya Narayan Singh was elected from four constituencies. He resigned from three, and retained his seat from Barkagaon. In the by-election for Bagodar, Mr. Tapeshwar Deo (Congress) was elected.

MADHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Pandit Kunjilal Dubey.

Dy. Speaker : S. K. Wankhdee.

Amrutrao Ganpatrao Sonar (Con.), *(Achalpur)*; Hazi Mohammad Masud Khan Akbar Khan (Con.), *(Akaltara-Masturi)*; Kulpat Singh Kupitram (SC), (Con.), *(Akaltara-Masturi (R))*; Brijlal Nandlal Biyani (Con.), *(Akola)*; Saqui Niyazi Mohmad Subhan (Con.), *(Akot)*; Arjunsingh Sisodia (Con.), *(Amarwara)*; Narayan Maniramji Wadiwa (ST), (Con.), *(Amarwara (R))*; Maharaja Ramanuj Saran Singh (Ruler of Surguja), (Con.), *(Ambikapur)*; Thakur Parasnath (ST), (Ind.), *(Ambikapur (R))*; Girdharilal Chaturbhuj Sharma (Con.), *(Amgaon)*; Wamanrao Gopalrao Joshi (Con.), *(Amravati)*; Babulal Kashiprasad (SC), (Con.), *(Amravati (R))*; Lakhanlal Gupta (Con.), *(Arang-Kharora)*; Sukhchaindas (SC), (Con.), *(Arang-Kharora (R))*; Jagjiwan Ganpatrao Kadam (Con.), *(Arvi)*; Krishnarao Gopalrao Naik (Con.), *(Baihar)*; Nainsingh Chhatarsingh (ST), (Con.), *(Baihar (R))*; Kanhaiyalal Bahadur Singh (Con.), *(Balaghat)*; Syed Ghiyasuddin Syed Naziruddin Kazi (Con.), *(Balapur)*; Dagdu Zangoji Palspagar (SC), (Con.), *(Balapur (R))*; Keshaolal Gomasta (Con.), *(Balod)*; Shrimati Daranbai (ST), (Con.), *(Balod (R))*; Swami Krishna Nand Ramcharan (Con.), *(Banda)*; Bisahoodas Kunjram (Con.), *(Baradwara)*; Ram Rao Ubgade (Con.), *(Barghat)*; Jaidev Gadadhar (Con.), *(Basna)*; Vishwanath Yadaorao Tamaskar (Ind.), *(Bemetara)*; Jagtarandas (SC), (Con.), *(Bemetara (R))*; Deepchand Laxmichand Gothi (Con.), *(Betul)*; Ramrao Krishnarao Patil (Con.), *(Bhadravati)*; Anandrao Sonaji Lokhande (Con.), *(Bhainsdehi)*; Rama Bakaram Lanjewar (Con.), *(Bhandara)*; Chakrapani Shukla (Con.), *(Bhatapara-Sitapur)*; Bajirao Bihari (SC), (Con.), *(Bhatapara-Sitapur (R))*; Mahant Laxminarain Das (Con.), *(Bhatgaon)*; Hirasah (ST), (Con.), *(Bijapur (R))*; Laxmi Shanker (Con.), *(Bijairaghogarh)*; Dr. Sheo Dulare (Con.), *(Bilaspur)*; Shrimati Rani Padmavati Devi (Con.), *(Bori-Deokar)*; Bhutnath (SC), (Con.), *(Bori-Deokar (R))*; Murharirao Krishnarao Nagmoti (Con.), *(Brahmapuri)*; Namdeo Punjaji Pawar (Con.), *(Buldana)*; A. Qudir M. O. Masum (Con.), *(Burhanpur)*; Ramkrishna Mohan (Con.), *(Champa)*; Laxman Krishnaji Wasekar (Con.), *(Chanda)*; Gajanan Premram (Con.), *(Chandrapur-Birra)*; Mulchand Tikaram (SC), (Ind.) *(Chandrapur-Birra (R))*; Pundlikrao Balkrishna Chore (Con.), *(Chandur)*; Sujaniram (ST), (Con.), *(Chauki (R))*; Krishna Ganesh Rekhade (Con.), *(Chhindwara)*; Shankarpratapsingh Randhirsingh (Con.), *(Chichli)*; Mohkamsingh Sawatsingh Gond (ST), (Con.), *(Chicholi (R))*; Trimbak Bhikaji Khedekar (Ind.), *(Chikhli)*; Dora Dokka (ST), (Ind.), *(Chitrakote (R))*; Harishchandra Laxmichand Marothi (Con.), *(Damoh)*; Boda Dafa (ST), (Ind.), *(Dantewara (R))*; Deorao Shioram Patil (Ind.), *(Darwha)*; Shrimati Kokilabai Jagannath Gowande (Con.), *(Daryapur)*; Kisan Narayan Khandare (SC), (Con.), *(Daryapur (R))*; Gokaran Singh (Con.), *(Deobhog)*; Mahadeo Tukaram Thakre (Con.), *(Deoli)*; Shankar Vithal Sonawane (SC), (Con.), *(Deoli (R))*; Pandit Ramgopal Sharma (Con.), *(Dhamtari)*; Raja Saheb Chandra Chur Prasad Singh Deo (Ruler of Udaipur), (Con.), *(Dharamjaigarh)*; Budnath Sai (ST), (Con.), *(Dharamjaigarh (R))*; Alihassan Jiwabhai Mamadani (Con.), *(Digras)*; Dwarka Prasad Anant Ram (Con.), *(Dindori)*; Roop Singh Umrao Singh (ST), (Con.), *(Dindori (R))*; Bijay Lal (Con.), *(Dongargarh)*; Dhanualal Jain (Con.), *(Dongergaon)*; Ghanshyam Singh Gupta (Con.), *(Durg)*; Niranjansingh Ridhsingh (K.M.P.P.), *(Gadarwara)*; Kirtimantrao Bhujangrao (Con.), *(Gadhchiroli-Sironcha)*; Namdeorao Balaji Poreddiwar (ST), (Con.), *(Gadhchiroli-Sironcha (R))*; Mahant Rituparn Kishore Das (Ruler of Chhukhadan), (Ind.), *(Gandai)*; Durga Charan (Con.), *(Gharyoda)*; Raja Lalit Kumar Singh (ST), (Ruler of Raigarh), (Con.), *(Ghargoda (R))*; Ramchandra Wasudeo Kathade (Con.), *(Gondpipri)*; Manoharbhai Babarbhai (Con.), *(Gondia)*; Pannalal Behatilal Dube (Con.), *(Goregaon)*; Shyamsundar Narain Laxminarayan (Con.), *(Goreyaon)*; Mulchand (Con.), *(Gudhiyari)*; Maheshdatta Mishra (K.M.P.P.), *(Harda)*; Premnath Rishi Wasnik (SC), (K.M.P.P.), *(Harda (R))*; Mishrilal Shermal Sand (Ind.), *(Harsud)*; Premshanker Laxmishankar Dhagat (Con.), *(Hatta)*; Kadora (SC), (Con.), *(Hatta (R))*; Babu Ramkisandas Motilal Mohota (Con.), *(Hinganghat)*; Mohammad Abdulla Khan Pathan (Con.), *(Hingna)*; Nanhelal Bhurelal (Con.), *(Hoshangabad)*; Jagdish Narayan (Con.), *(Jabalpur I)*; Matua (SC), (Con.), *(Jabalpur I (R))*; Kunjilal (Con.), *(Jabalpur II)*; Vidyanath Thakur (Ind.), *(Jagdalpur)*; Doomar (SC), (Ind.), *(Jagdalpur (R))*; Kashirao Raibhan Patil (S.K.P.), *(Jalgaon)*; Mahadeo Murlidhar (Ind.), *(Janjgir-Pamgarh)*; Ganeshram Moharsai (SC), (Con.), *(Janjgir-Pamgarh (R))*; Ganeshram Moharsai (SC), (Con.), *(Janjgir- Pamgarh (R))*; Ramkrishna Atmaram Belsare (Con.), *(Jarud)*; Raja Bijai Bhushan Singh Deo (Ruler of Jashpur), (R.R.P.), *(Jashpurnagar)*; Johan (ST), (K.M.P.P.), *Jashpurnagar (R))*; Narayan Zuglaji Nandurkar (Con.), *(Kalamb)*; Bajrangji Lahanu Thekedar (Con.), *(Kamptee)*; Kaushalnath Laxmichand (Con.), *(Kamtha)*; Manohar Rao Jatar (Con.), *(Kanhiwara)*; Maharajadhiraj Bhanupratap Deo (Ruler of Kanker), (Ind.), *(Kanker)*; Ratan Singh (ST), (Ind.), *(Kanker (R))*; Vithalsinha Jaisinha Thakur (Con.), *(Karanja)*; Shankarlal Tiwari (Con.), *(Katangi)*; Motiram Odakya (SC), (Con.), *(Katangi (R))*; Banwarilal Noubatram (Con.), *(Katghora)*; Adityapratap Singh Tribhuwan Pratap Singh (ST), (Con.), *(Katghora (R))*; Shankarrao Daulatrao Gedam (Con.), *(Katol)*; Ganda Prasad (R.R.P.), *(Kawardha)*; Rajman (ST), (Ind.), *(Keshal (R))*; Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh (Ruler of Khairagarh), (Con.), *(Khairagarh)*; Jagmohandas Maheshwari (Con.), *(Khamaria)*; Purushottam Govind Ekbote (Con.), *(Khangaon)*; Bhagwantrao Annabhau Mandloi (Con.), *(Khandwa)*; Devkaran Balchand (SC), (Con.), *(Khandwa (R))*; Ramlal Balchand (Con.), *(Khurai)*; Gaya Prasad Mathura Prasad (SC), (Con.), *(Khurai (R))*; Brijlal (K.M.P.P.), *(Kosamandi Kasdol)*; Naindas (SC), (Con.), *(Kosamandi Kasdol (R))*; Kashiram Tiwari Palturam Tiwari (Con.), *(Kota)*; Bhopal Rao (Con.), *(Kurud)*; Tilochan (Soc.), *(Kuthrel)*; Krishnarao Dogoji Thakur (Con.), *(Lakhandur)*; Sitaram Jairam Bambhore (SC), (Con.), *(Lakhandur (R))*; Durga Shanker Mehta (Con.), *(Lakhnadon)*; Vasant Rao (ST), (Con.), *(Lakhnadon (R))*; Shantilal Sabhsuklilal Jain (Con.), *(Lalburra)*; Tejilal Harish Chandra Tembhare (Con.), *(Lanji)*; Ajodhya Prasad (Con.), *(Mahasamund)*; Parmanand Bhai (Con.), *(Majholi-Panagar)*; Bhiku Fakira Shelki (Con.), *(Malkapur)*; Roop Narayan Jhanak Lal Chaturvedi (Con.), *(Mandla-Niwas)*; Bhupat Singh Kariya (ST), (Con.), *(Mandla-Niwas (R))*; Jwala Prasad (Ind.), *(Manendragarh)*; Pritam Kurrey (SC), (Con.), *(Manendragarh (R))*; Babarao Anandrao Deshmukh (Con.), *(Mangrulpir)*; Shioraya Krishnaya Gangashettiwar (Con.), *(Maregaon)*; Anandrao Marotirao Pawar (Con.), *(Mehkar)*; Laxman Thakuji Gawai (SC), (S.K.P.), *(Mehkar (R))*; Balkrishna Mulchand Bhandari (Con.), *(Melghat)*; Shrimati Prabhawatibai Jaywant Jakatdar (Con.), *(Mohadi)*; Panjabrao Balkrishna Sadatpure (Ind.), *(Morsi)*; Marotrao Sambhsheo Kannamwar (Con.), *(Mul)*; Beharilal Deorao (Con.) *(Muttai)*; Bhakru Keoji Mahar (SC), (Con.), *(Mutlai (R))*; Kalusingh Shersingh (Con.), *(Mundi)*; Ramgopal Banshidhar Tiwari (Con.), *(Mungeli)*; Anjordas Deodas (SC), (Con.), *(Mungeli (R))*; Shamrao Deorao Dhotre (Con.), *(Murtajapur)*; Govind Prasad Sharma (Con.), *(Murwara)*; Mahendralal Jagannath Prasad Chouhari (Con.), *(Nainpur-Mohgaon)*; Akali Basori (ST), (Con.), *(Nainpur-Mohgaon (R))*; Madangopal Jodhraj Agarwal (Con.), *(Naypur I)*; Dindayal Gupta (Con.), *(Naypur II)*; Shrimati Vidyawatibai Pannalalji Dewadia (Con.), *(Naypur III)*; Mancharsha Rustamji Awari (K.M.P.P.), *(Naypur IV)*; Vinayak Jagannath Changhole (SC), (Con.), *(Naypur IV (R))*; Rajkumar Shukla (Con.), *(Nandgaon (Durg Dist.))*; Punjabrao Bapurao Yaolikar (Con.), *(Nandgaon, Amravati Dist.)*; Jalamsingh Spuda Ingle (Con.), *(Nandura)*; Rameshwar Arjun (ST), (Con.), *(Narayanpur (R))*; Rameshwar Prasad Rupchand (Con.), *(Nargoda)*; Shrimati Sarladevi Dwarkaprasad Pathak (Con.), *(Narsimhapur)*; Khubchand Baghel (K.M.P.P.), *(Pacheda)*; Dharampal (Ind.), *(Pal)*; Bhandariram (ST), (Con.), *(Pal (R))*; Padamraj Singh Raja Raghuraj Singh (R.R.P.), *(Pandaria)*; Udairam (Con.), *(Pandhar)*; Dattatraya Krishnarao Deshmukh (Con.), *(Pandharkavada)*; Tarachand (Con.), *(Panduka)*; Nek Narain Sing Thakur (Con.), *(Patan)*; Mathuraprasad Banshidhar (Con.), *(Pendra)*; Narainsingh Dagalsingh (Con.), *(Piparia)*; Ganpat Rao Dani (Con.), *(Pithore)*; Narainsinha Sampatsinha Vike (Ind.), *(Purada)*; Wasantrao Phulsingh Naik (Con.), *(Pusad)*; Daulat Laxman Khadse (SC), (Con.), *(Pusad (R))*; Baij Nath (Con.), *(Raigarh)*; Piarelal Singh (K.M.P.P.), *(Raipur)*; Shrimati Shyam Kumari Devi (Con.), *(Rajim)*; Rudrasaran Pratap Singh Tribhuwanpal Singh (ST), (Con.), *(Rampur (R))*; Chintamanrao Govind Tidke (Con.), *(Ramtek)*; Lalendra Ramchandra Wasnik (SC), (Con.), *(Ramtek (R))*; Balaprasad *alias* Balaji (Con.), *(Rehli)*; Kunjilal (Con.), *(Rithi)*; Md. Shafi Muhammad Subrati (Con.), *(Sagar)*; Arjun Ganaji Samrit (Con.), *(Sakoli)*; Nashik Khantudu Terpude (SC), (Con.), *(Sakoli (R))*; Raja Bahadur Leeladhar Singh (Ruler of Sakti), (Ind.), *(Sakti)*; Sheobux Ram (ST), (Con.), *(Samri (R))*; Narendra Mahipati Tidke (Con.), *(Saoner)*; Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla (Con.), *(Saraipali)*; Raja Naresh Chandra Singh (Ruler of Sarangarh), (Con.), *(Sarangarh)*; Vedram (SC), (Con.), *(Sarangarh (R))*; Nilkanth Rao (Con.), *(Sausar)*; Jhingra Poosay (SC), (Con.), *(Sausar (R))*; Sheshrao Krishnaji Wankhede (Con.), *(Sawargaon)*; Kashi Prasad (Con.), *(Sehora)*; Mahendranathsingh Dadu (Con.), *(Seoni)*; Gangacharan Beharilal (Con.), *(Shahpur)*; Dattu Tukaram Thakre (Con.), *(Shankarpur-Sindhewahi)*; Pandurang Antaram Chunarkar (SC), (Con.), *(Shankarpur-Sindhewahi (R))*; Tukaram Ganpat Khumkar (Con.), *(Shegaon)*; Bapurao Marotrao Deshmukh (Con.), *(Sindi)*; Haribhajan Kanwar (ST), (Ind.), *(Sitapur (R))*; Basant Kumar Mishra (Con.), *(Sleemanabad)*; Hariprasad Nandlal (Con.), *(Sohagpur)*; Piloo Jagru (ST), (Ind.), *(Sukma (R))*; Jyotshi Jwala Prasad (Con.), *(Surkhi)*; Chandrabhushan Singh Sheoraj Singh (Con.), *(Takhatpur)*; Bhaurao Gulabrao Jadhao (Con.), *(Talegaon)*; Shanti Sarup (Con.), *(Tamia-Parasia)*; Phulbhan Shah (ST), (Ind.), *(Tamia-Parasia (R))*; Raghuvar Gorelal Modi (Con.), *(Tendukheda)*; Shaligram Ramratan Dixit (Con.), *(Tirora)*; Narayan Sambhuji (Soc.), *(Tumsar)*; Shrimati Radhadevi Kisanlal Goenka (Con.), *(Umrea)*; Ramchandra Pandurang Lanjewar (Con.), *(Umrer)*; Shridhar Nathoba Jawade (Con.), *(Wadhona)*; Purushottam Kashirao Deshmukh (Con.), *(Walgaon)*; Deorao Yeshawantrao Gohokar (Con.), *(Wani)*; Thansingh Tikaram Bisen (Con.), *(Waraseoni)*; Shrimati Shantabai Narulkar (Con.), *(Wardha)*; Mahadeorao Nagorao Pawade (Con.), *(Warora)*; Shankar Sadashio Kulkarni (Con.), *(Washim)*; Maroti Kashiram Khirade (SC), (Con.), *(Washim (R))*; Tarachand Shermal Surana (Con.), *(Yeotmal)*.

Abbreviations. Con.—Congress; Ind.—Independent; Soc.—Socialist; K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; R.R.P.—Ram Rajya Parishad; S.K.P.—Shetkari Kamgar Paksha; ST—Scheduled Tribe; SC—Scheduled Caste.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : Dr. P. V. Cherian.

Dy. Chairman : A. M. Allapichai.

Local Authorities: (24) Narasappiah (Con.), K. Kunhi Pokker (Ind.), *(West Coast)*; R. Nathamuni, Sunku Chengalvaraya Chetty *(Nellore-Chittoor)*; Rengaswami Nayudu, K. N. Palaniswami Gounder, Theogaraja Reddiar, P.B.K. *(Coimbatore-Salem-Nilgiris)*; S. O. S. O. Udayappa, P. Sivasubramanya Nadar, T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai *(Madura-Ramnad-Tinnevelly)*; C. Perumalswami Reddiar, Dr. C. Nathuamuni Naidu, T. Purushottam *(Chingleput-N. Arcot)*; Rimalapudi Venkata Subba Rao Chowdhary (Con.), Kudupud Suryanarayana (K.M.P.P.), Pullela Seetharamiah (K.M.P.P.), *(E. G.-Srikakulam-Vizag)*; Maganti Seetharamados, Mullapudi Harischandra Prasad, Nollapati Venkateswarlu, *(W. Godavari-Krishna-Guntur)*; Gopavaram Venkata Reddi, Y. Mahbaleswarappa *(Ceded Districts)*; A. Somasundaram, C. Marudavanam Pillai, Janab Abdul Salam *(Trichy-S. Arcot-Tanjore)*.

Graduates' Constituency: (6) Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, Srimati J. Sitamahalakshmamma *(Madras North)*; K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, K. Bashyam, Dr. P. V. Cherian, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar *(Madras South)*.

Teachers' Constituency: (6) Singaraju Ramakrishniah, Damarla Venkata Rao *(Madras North)*; Gnanamuthu Alexander, G. Krishnamurthi, E. H. Parameswaran, V. R. Renganathan *(Madras South)*.

Elected by Members of the Legislative Assembly: (24) A. M. Alla Pichai, (Con.); T. G. Krishnamurthi (Con.); Maddi Sudarsanam (Con.); N. Ranga Reddi, (Con.); M. P. Sivagnana Gramaniar (Con.); T. J. M. Wilson (Con.), N. Annamalai Pillai (Con.); M. Ethirajulu, (Con.); K. P. Yagneswara Sarma (Con.); Srimathi S. Manjubhashini (Con.); T. Prakasam, (K.M.P.P.); S. B. Adityan, (K.M.P.P.); Govinda Menon (K.M.P.P.); Chandra Rajeswara Rao (C.P.I.); Syed Mahboof (C.P.I.); Gona Nandan Rao (Con.); V. Chakkarai Chettiar (Ind.); R. K. Shanmukham Chettiar (Ind.); Nallsenapathi Sarkari Manradiar (Ind.); R. Govindarajulu (Ind.); T. S. V. Ranga Rao, (Ind.); V. Ramakrishna (K.L.P.); A. Subramaniam (T.N.T.); B. V. Subramaniyam (Soc.).

Nominated Members: (12) C. Rajagopalachari; O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar; Janab Muhammad Usman; Vellapuram Bashyam Ayyangar; Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddy; Shrimati R. S. Subbulakshmi Ammal; T. M. Dnivasikhamani Acharjar; P. N. Marthandam Pillai; G. Venkatachalam; Narasimhadeva Satyanarayana; M. N. Clubwala; M. Satyanarayana.

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; C.P.I.—Communist Party of India; Soc.—Socialist: Ind.—Independent; K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; K.L.P.—Krishikar Lok Party; T.N.T.—Tamil Nad Toilers' Party.

MADRAS ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 56,952,332.

Electorate : 26,958,006.

Constituencies : 309 (243 SM, 66 DM).

Seats : 375 (SC 62, ST 4).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	367	367	60	2	1	—	—	151	31	—	152	31	—	7,000,203	14
2. Socialist	164	164	17	1	—	—	—	13	1	1	13	1	1	1,312,077	114
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	147	147	21	1	—	—	—	35	4	1	35	4	1	1,760,724	75
4. Jan Sangh	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,082	4
5. Communist Party of India	131	132	13	—	—	—	—	62	9	—	62	9	—	2,591,923	22
6. Scheduled Castes Federation	38	38	30	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	2	2	—	348,226	29
7. Krishikar Lok Party	63	63	7	3	2	1	1	13	1	—	15	2	1	629,894	26
8. Hindu Mahasabha	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,617	9
9. Forward Bloc (M)	6	6	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	1	—	138,203	2
10. Forward Bloc (R)	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,438	4
11. Ram Rajya Parishad	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	114	1
12. Revolutionary Communist	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,199	1
13. Other Parties*	69	70	11	—	—	—	—	31	8	—	31	8	—	1,291,358	14
14. Independents	670	302	43	1	—	—	—	62	4	1	62	4	1	4,839,743	471
Total	1,675	—	—	—	3	1	1	372	61	3	375	62	4	19,974,801	786

* Tamilnad Toilers' Party set up 31 candidates, won 19 seats, polled 783,346 votes, forfeited 4 deposits. Commonweal Party set up 12 candidates, won 6 seats, polled 195,598 votes, forfeited one deposit. Justice Party set up 9 candidates, won one seat, polled 82,231 votes, forfeited 4 deposits. Republican Party set up 6 candidates, did not win any seats, polled 48,233 votes, forfeited 2 deposits. Madras Muslim League set up 12 candidates, won 5 seats, polled 181,950 votes, forfeited 3 deposits.

The Congress Party has 152 seats in the 375-member Assembly, or 36 short of an absolute majority.

The next biggest Party is the Communist Party with 62 seats and after it the K.M.P.P. with 35. The rest of the House is made up of : Socialist 13, Krishikar Lok 15, Independents 62, Justice Party 1, Forward Bloc 3, Commonweal Party 6, Tamilnad Toilers' Party 19, S.C.F. 2 and Muslim League 5.

The Congress, which swept the polls in the last elections securing more than 77 per cent. of the seats, has now secured just over 40 per cent. of the seats in the present enlarged House. It has, however, emerged as the largest single party with 152 seats. The Party polled 34.6 per cent. of a total of 19,974,801 votes cast in the State out of an electorate of 26,958,006.

The Communists, the second largest single Party, which has obtained 62 seats, polled 12 per cent. of the total votes.

A striking feature of the elections was the defeat of several prominent leaders not only of the Congress but of all Parties.

A region-wise analysis of election returns shows that Congress captured 82 per cent. of the seats from South Kanara, 50.5 per cent. from Tamilnad, 26.7 per cent. from Andhra and 13.8 per cent. from Malabar.

Communist Returns

The Communists had their best returns in Andhra, particularly in Guntur and Krishna bordering the Telengana area, which till recently was the scene of Communist activities. They captured 27.5 per cent. of the total seats from Andhra, 24.1 per cent. from Malabar, 6.8 per cent from Tamilnad and none from South Kanara. The Party's nominees including Mr. Anandan Nambiyar, Mr. Nagi Reddi and Mr. P. Ramamurthi secured notable victories over prominent leaders.

Andhra also returned the largest number of K.M.P.P. candidates. Of 35 seats secured by the Party, 20 were from this area. The Party obtained 10.1 per cent. of the total votes polled in the State.

Tamilnad returned 7 K.M.P.P. candidates, Malabar 6 and South Kanara 2.

The K.M.P. Party secured maximum support from Malabar where it won 20.7 per cent of the seats in the region. The Party obtained 18.2 per cent. in South Kanara, 13.4 per cent. in Andhra and 3.7 per cent in Tamilnad.

Socialists have for the first time, entered the Madras Assembly with 13 of its nominees led by Dr. K. B. Menon who was elected from a Malabar constituency. Next to the Congress, the Socialists contested the largest number of seats but secured only 13 with the support of 6.7 per cent. of the total votes polled.

Socialists had their best returns in Malabar where they secured 13.8 per cent. of the seats. They got 4.2 per cent in Andhra and 1.6 per cent in Tamilnad, and nothing in South Kanara.

The Krishikar Lok Party of Mr. N. G. Ranga had all its 15 wins including the two unopposed returns in Andhra where alone it set up candidates. It polled a little less than 3 per cent of votes cast in the State.

The Forward Bloc and the Scheduled Castes Federation contested six and 38 seats respectively. The former won three and the latter two They together polled 2 per cent. of the total votes cast.

The Forward Bloc leader Mr. U. Muthuramalinga Thevar, won both the Parliamentary and Assemby seats which he contested.

Mr. P. T. Rajan, Leader of the Justice Party which was in power during the diarchy rule, will be the spokesman of the Party in the State Assembly.

The Moplah-dominated areas of Malabar District returned five Muslim Leaguers to the State Assembly and one to the House of the People. They got less than one per cent. of the total votes polled.

were straight contests only for 56 seats. The average poll per constituency was 66.5 per cent., the highest in any one constituency being 92 per cent. and the lowest 32 per cent. The average poll per elected candidate was a little over 50 per cent. of the total votes cast.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: D. K. Kunte.

Dy. Speaker: S. R. Kanthi.

Mohammed Taher Habib (Con.) (*Agripada-Madanpura-Foras Road-Chunna Bhatti*); Bhavanishankar Bapuji Mehta (Con.), (*Ahmedabad City Taluka*); Vrajlal Keshavlal Mehta (Con.) (*Ahmedabad City No.* 1); Jaykrushna Harivallabhdas Patel (Con.), (*Ahmedabad City No.* 2); Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal (Con.), (*Ahmedabad City No.* 3); Mahmad Sharif Alarakhji Chipa (Con.), (*Ahmedabad City No.* 4); Shamprasad Rupshankar Vasavada (Con.), (*Ahmedabad City No.* 5); Morarji Desai (Con.), (*Ahmedabad City Nos.* 6-7); Keshavji Ranachhodji Veghela (SC), (Con.), (*Ahmedabad City Nos.* 6-7 (R)); Madanmohan Mangaldas (Con.), (*Ahmedabad City No.* 8); Vithal Ganpat Kute (Con.), (*Ahmednagar*); Bhaskar Tukaram Auti (K.K.P.), (*Ahmednagar Taluka-Parner*); Madiwalappa Bandappa Kadadi (Con.), (*Akalkot-South Sholapur*); Ganpat Laxman Sonavane (SC), (Con.), (*Akalkot-South Sholapur (R)*); Datta Appaji Deshmukh (K.K.P.) (*Akola-Sangamner*); Gopala Shrawana Bhangare (ST), (Con.), (*Akola-Sangamner (R)*); Dattatraya Kashinath Kunte (Con.), (*Alibag*); Namdeo Yadav Patil (Con.), (*Amalner*); Annasaheb Gopalrao Awate (Con.), (*Ambegaon*); Dr. Jivraj Narayan Mehta (Con.), (*Amreli-Damnagar*); Shanubhai Mahijibhai Patel (Con.), (*Anand North*); Natvarsinhji Kesarisinhji Solanki (Con.), (*Anand South*); Harisinhji Bhagubhai (Con.), (*Ankleshwar-Hansot-Jagadia-Valia*); Mohan Narsi (ST), (Con.), (*Ankleshwar-Hansot-Jagadia-Valia (R)*); Balso Purso Kadam (Soc.), (*Ankola-Karwar*); Narsagonda Yelagouda Patil (Con.), (*Athani*); Padamappa Hiriyappa Gunjal (Con.), (*Athani-Chikodi*); Venkangouda Hanamantgouda Patil (Con.), (*Badami*); Basappa Tammanna Marnal (Con.), (*Bagalkot*); Hollibasappa Shivalingappa Metgud (Con.), (*Bailhongal*); Chaturbhai Jethabhai Chauhan (Con.), (*Balasinor-Kapadvanj*); Dattatraya Nathoba Wandrekar (Con.), (*Bandra-Khar-Juhu*); Madhubhai Jaysingh Patel (ST), (Con.), (*Bansda-South Vyara (R)*); Gulabrao Dadasaheb Mulik (Con.), (*Baramati*); Makanji Purshottam Patel (Con.), (*Bardoli-Valod-Palsena-Mahuva*); Khushalbhai Dhanabhai Dhodia (ST), (Con.), (*Bardoli-Valod-Palsena-Mahuva (R)*); Chhotabhai Zaverbhai Sutaria (Con.), (*Baroda City*); Maganbhai Shankarbhai Patel (Con.), (*Baroda-Waghodia*); Methabhai Ramjibhai Chauhan (SC), (K.S.L.P.), (*Baroda-Waghodia (R)*); Tulshidas Subhanrao Jadhav (P. & W.P.), (*Barsi-Madha*); Narsing Tatya Deshmukh (P. & W.P.), (*Barsi North*); Sadanand Gopal Warty (Soc.), (*Bassein*); Sadashivarao Bapurao Bhosale *alias* Kutre (Con.), (*Belgaum Rural*); Bhujang Keshav Dalvi (Ind.), (*Belgaum Urban*); Motiram Shamrao Suryavanshi (Con.), (*Bhadgaon-Chalisgaon*); Jalamkha Sandebajkha Tadvi (ST), (Con.), (*Bhadgaon-Chalisgaon (R)*); Mustafa Gulamnabi Paki (Con.), (*Bhiwandi-Murbad-East Kalyan*); Pandurang Dharmaji Jadhav (SC), (Con.), (*Bhiwandi Murbad-East Kalyan (R)*); Namdeo Sadashiv Mohol (Con.), (*Bhor-Velhe-South Mulshi*); Vishwanath Tukaram Patil (Con.), (*Bhudhargad-Ajra*); Kodardas Kalidas Shah (Con.), (*Bhuleshwar Market*); Dr. Nilkantha Ganesh Sane (Con.), (*Bhusawal Jamner*); Keshav Raghav Wankhede (SC) (Con.), (*Bhusawal Jamner (R)*); Mallanagouda Ramanagouda Patil (Con.), (*Bijapur*); Kailasnarain Shivnarain Narola *alias* Dr. Kailas (Con.), (*Bori Bunder-Marine Lines*); Madhav Krishna Deshpande (Con.), (*Borivli*); Shivabhai Ranchhodbhai Patel (Con.), (*Borsad No.* 1); Ishwarbhai Khudabhai Chavada (Con.), (*Borsad No.* 2); Dinkarrao Narbheram Desai (Con.), (*Broach*); Dr. Amul Maganlal Desai (Soc.), (*Bulsar-Chikhli*); Bhulabhai Naranbhai Patel (ST), (Con.), (*Bulsar-Chikhli (R)*); Salebhai Abdul Kadar (Con.), (*Chakla-Mandvi-Chinch Bunder*); Ramdas Kilachand (Con.), (*Chanasma-Harij-Patan*); Khemchandbhai S. Chavda (SC), (Ind.), (*Chanasma-Harij-Patan (R)*); Vithal Sitaram Patil (P. & W.P.), (*Chandgad*); Madhavrao Laxmanrao Jadhav (Con.), (*Chandor-Kalwan-Baglan*); Dongar Rama More (ST), (Con.), (*Chandor-Kalwan-Baglan (R)*); Naushir Cursetji Bharucha (Soc.), (*Chaupatty-Grant Road-Tardeo*); Ratilal Berchardas Mehta (Con.), (*Chembur-Ghatkopar and Villages and Sion North*); Bhaijibhai Garbadbhai Tadvi (ST), (Con.), (*Chhota Udepur (R)*); Shankar Dadoba Kothawale (Con.), (*Chikodi*); Shrimati Radhabai Maruti Shreyakar (SC), (Con.), (*Chikodi (R)*); Vasantrao Lakhagoda Patil (Ind.), (*Chikodi-Raibag*); Bhagirath Sadanand Jha (Soc.), (*Chinchpokli-Lower Parel-Love-Grove*); Bapu Chandrasen Kamble (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Chinchpokli-Lower Parel-Love Grove (R)*); Tukaram Krishna Shetye (Con.), (*Chiplun-Khed*); Sudkoji Baburao Khedekar (SC), (Con.), (*Chiplun-Khed (R)*); Bhanu Shankar Manchharam Yagnik (Con.), (*Chira Bazar-Thakurdwar-Fanas Wadi*); Madhav Gotoo Patil (Con.), (*Chopda*); Kalyanji Vithalbhai Mehta (Con.), (*Chorasi*); Nathalal Dayabhai Parikh (Con.), (*Colaba-Fort*); Ambalal Chhotalal Shah (Con.), (*Dabhoi*); Dr. Trimbak Ramchandra Naravne (Con.), (*Dadar-Sion-Churchy*); Shamrao Ramchandra Patil (Con.), (*Dahanu-Umbergaon*); Bhimra Radka Rupji (ST), (Con.), (*Dahanu-Umbergaon (R)*); Raosaheb Bhausaheb Thorat (Con.), (*Dangs-Surgana-Peint-Dindori*); Anant Lahanu Jadhav (ST), (Con.), (*Dangs-Surgana-Peint-Dindori (R)*); Wajuddin Ahmed Parkar (Con.), (*Dapoli-Khed*); Dr. Chhotalal Jivabhai Patel (Con.), (*Daskroi*); Popatlal Mulshankar Joshi (Ind.), (*Deesa-Dhanera*); Jivanbhai Khodidas (Con.), (*Dehgam*); Shantilal Sarupchand Shah (Con.), (*Deodar-Kankrej-Wav-Tharad*); Joita Ajaji Solanki (SC), (Con.), (*Deodar-Kankrej-Wav-Tharad (R)*); Waman Nagoji Rane (Con.), (*Deogad*); Gulam Rasul Myasaheb Kureshi (Con.), (*Dhanduka*); Atara Bhikha Zina (ST), (Con.), (*Dharampur (R)*); Hasansab Maktumsab Dasanakop (Con.), (*Dharwar*); Basavanneppa Ramappa Tambakad (Con.), (*Dharwar-Kalghatgi*); Maneklal Chunilal Shah (Con.), (*Dholka*); Sukdeo Totaram More (Con.), (*Dhulia*); Sonuji Devram Vankhedkar (SC), (Con.), (*Dhulia (R)*); Jawsing Mansing Solanki (ST), (Con.), (*Dohad (R)*); Vithalrao Nanasaheb Patil (K.K.P.), (*East Satara*); Jaysing Daulatsing Raul (Con.), (*East Shahada-Sindkheda-Nandurbar*); Tukaram Huraji Gavit (ST), (Con.), (*East Shahada-Sindkheda-Nandurbar (R)*); Mapatlal Motilal Patel (Con.), (*East Sidhpur*); Ekanathrao Sampatrao Patil (Con.), (*Edlabad*); Sitaram Hirachand Birla (Con.), (*Erandol*); Kuberappa Parappa Gadag (Con.), (*Gadag*); Chanabasappa Sadashivappa Hulkoti (Con.), (*Gadag-Mundargi*); Mahadeo Dundappa Shreshti (Con.), (*Gadhinglaj*); Kikubhai Gulabbhai Naik (Con.), (*Gandevi*); Bhagavan Bhabhabhai Barad (Con.), (*Ghopho Kodinar*); Shrimati Lilavati Dhirajlal Banker (Con.), (*Girgaum-Khetwadi*); Dahyabhai Lallubhai Rajput (Ind.), (*Godhra*); Appanna Ramappa Panchagavi (Con.), (*Gokak*); Mahadev Ramchandra Pawar (Con.), (*Guhagar*); Madiwalappa Rudrappa Pattanashetti (Con.), (*Guledgud-Kamatagi*); Ramchandra Gopal Kamat (Con.), (*Haliyal-Yellapur-Supa*); Siddappa Channbasappa Sindhur (Con.), (*Hangal*); Babasaheb Bhausaheb Khanjire (Con.), (*Hatkanangale*); Dattatraya Santaram Powar (SC), (Con.), (*Hatkanangale (R)*); Martand Dhondiba Magar (Con.), (*Haveli Dhond*); Ganpat Sambhaji Kharat (SC), (Con.), (*Haveli Dhond (R)*); G. V. Hallikeri (Con.), (*Haveri*); Gangaram Kirpashankar Shukla (Con.), (*Himatnagar*); Khemji Rupaji Garasia (ST), (Con.), (*Himatnagar (R)*); Shankaragouda Yashwantagouda Patil (Con.), (*Hippargi-Bagewadi*); V. V. Patil (Con.), (*Hirekerur*); Ramkrishna Narsinha Kamat (Con.), (*Honavar*); Kalameshwar Basaweshwar Dundur (Con.), (*Hubli*); Dharmappa Yallappa Sambrani (SC), (Con.), (*Hubli (R)*); Malagonda Runagonda Patil (Con.), (*Hukeri*); Shivalingappa Rudrappa Kanthi (Con.), (*Hungund*); Maharajkumar Daljitsinhji Himatsinhji (Ind.), (*Idar*); Shankarrao Bajirao Patil (Con.), (*Indapur*); Mallappa Karabasappa Surapur (Con.), (*Indi-Sindgi*); Laxman Jettappa Kabadi (SC), (Con.), (*Indi-Sindgi (R)*); Sadasivrao Daji Patil (Con.), (*Islampur*); Gulam Rasul Hajee Hasan Bagwan Shaikh (Con.), (*Jalgaon-Mhasawad*); Bhagwan Budhaji Khandare (SC), (Con.), (*Jalgaon-Mhasawad (R)*); Chhotabhai Makanbhai Patel (Con.), (*Jambusar*); Basappa Danappa Jatti (Con.), (*Jamkhandi*); Vijayasinhrao Shriramrao Dafle (Ind.), (*Jath*); Babasaheb Jagdeorao Shinde (Con.), (*Javli-Mahableshwar*); Lalchand Dhulabhai Ninama (ST), (Con.), (*Jhalod (R)*); Dattatraya Amrutrao Dhobale (Con.), (*Junnar*); Purshottamdas Ranchhodas Patel (Ind.), (*Kadi*); Malharrao Rajaramrao Desai (Ind.), (*Kagal*); Bhagwandas Mayachand Sheth (Con.), (*Kalol (Mehsana Dt.)*); Mohanbhai Manabhai Rathod (Ind.), (*Kalol (Panch Mahals)*); Khanchand Gopaldas Mansukhani (Ind.), (*Kalyan Central-Ulhas-Camp*); Kanji Govind Kerson (Con.), (*Kalyan West*); Vishwanathrao Rajanna Tulla (Con.), (*Kamathipura-Naypada*); Keshav Vyankatesh Rane (Con.), (*Kankavli*); Shankerlal Herjiwandas Shah (Con.), (*Kapadvanj*); Yeshwant Balwant Chavan (Con.), (*Karad North*); Yeshwantrao Jijaba Mohite (P. & W.P.), (*Karad South*); Dr. Chinubhai Kishorbhai Patel (Con.), (*Karjan-Sinor*); Namdeo Mahadeo Jagtap (Con.), (*Karnala*); Narayan Tukaram Sarnaik (Ind.), (*Karvir*); Gundu Dashrath Patil (Con.), (*Kavathe Mahankal (Miraj) Tasgaon (East)*); Basappa Shidlingappa Aragavi (Con.), (*Khanapur (Belgaum)*); Dattajirao Bhausaheb Deshmukh (Con.), (*Khanapur (South Satara)*); Laxman Babajee Bhingardeve (SC) (Con.), (*Khanapur (South Satara) (R)*); Ishaqbhai Abbasbhai Bandukwala (Con.), (*Khara Talao-Kumbharwada*); Tatya Anandrao Jadhav (Con.), (*Khatav*); Pandharinath Ramdas Kabirbuva (Con.), (*Khed*); Shankerji Okhaji Thakarda (Con.), (*Kheralu*); Balvant Dhondo Baralay (P. & W.P.), (*Kolhapur City*); Khadirsab Abdulsab Sheikh (Con.), (*Konnur*); Jagannath Shanker Barhate (Con.), (*Koperguon*); Shankarrao Ganpatrao Gharge (Con.), (*Koreguon*); Jagannath Sitaram Dhond (Con.), (*Kudal*); Ramkrishna Biranna Naik (Con.), (*Kumta-Honavar*); Indravadan Manmohanrai Oza (Con.), (*Kurla-Bandra (East)*); Dr. Madhav Dattatraya Desai (Con.), (*Lalbaug-Parel*); Vithal Ganesh Kalambate (Con.), (*Lanja*); Jayantilal Zaverbhai Patel (Con.), (*Lunawada-Santrampur*); Tersinh Motisinh Bhabhor (ST), (Con.), (*Lunawada-Santrampur (R)*); Tavji Bajirao Gund (P. & W.P.), (*Madha-Mohol*); Mohd. Abdul Latif (Con.), (*Mahim-Dharavi*); Shankarrao Narayanrao Mohite (Ind.), (*Malsiras*); Shripad Sadashiv Mahajan (Con.), (*Malwan*); Dr. Shivappagouda Bapugouda Patil (Con.), (*Managoli-Bableshwar*); Shantaram Laxman Peje (Con.), (*Mandangad-Dapoli*); Prabhakar Ramkrishna Deshmukh (Con.), (*Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad*); Dattatraya Maloji Talegaonkar (SC), (Con.), (*Mangaon-Mhasla-Mahad (R)*); Madhavlal Bhailalbhai Shah (Con.), (*Matar-Cambay*); Alabhai Nathubhai Vanker (SC), (Con.), (*Matar-Cambay (R)*); Salvati Subramanian (Con.), (*Matunga-Sion-Koliwada*); Veerdhaval Yeshwantrao Dabhade (Ind.), (*Maval-North Mulshi*); Dr. Mafaldo Uvaldo Mascarenhas (Con.), (*Mazgaon-Ghodapdeo*); Manekla Chunilal Modi (Con.), (*Mehmedabad*); Hargovanbhai Dhanabhai Patel (Con.), (*Mehsana North-Patan*); Keshavlal Bholidas Patel (Con.), (*Mehsana South*); Vishram Hari Patil (Con.), (*Mewasa-Taloda-Akrani-West Shahada*); Janardan Phoharaya Valavi (ST), (Con.), (*Mewasa-Taloda-Akrani-West Shahada (R)*); Shrimati Shrimatibai Charudatt Kalante (Con.), (*Miraj*); Ramanlal Pitambardas Soni (Con.), (*Modasa-Meghraj*); Ladku Nau Bhoir (Ind.), (*Mokhada-Wada-Shahapur*); Amrita Ragho Pawar (ST), (Con.), (*Mokhada-Wada-Shahapur (R)*); Pranesh Gurbhat Sidhanti Vakil (Con.) (*Muddebihal*); Hiralal Bandulal Shah (Con.), (*Mudhol*); Bhaskar Narayan Dighe (Con.), (*Murud-Shrivardhan*); Udaisinh Virsinh Vadodia (Con.), (*Nadiad North*); Babubhai Jashbhai Patel (Con.), (*Nadiad South*); Dalpat alias Damji Buchar (ST), (Con.), (*Nandod-Dedipada-Sagbara* (R)); Pandurang Mahadeo Murukute (Con.), (*Nasik-Igatpuri*); Dattatraya Tulshiram Kale (SC), (Con.), (*Nasik-Igatpuri (R)*); Bhika Trimbak Pawar (ST), (Con.), (*Nasik-Igatpuri (R)*); Bhulabhai Dulabhai Tadvi (ST), (Con.), (*Naswadi (R)*); Adiveppagouda Shiddanagouda Patil (Con.), (*Navalgund-Nargund*); Lallubhai Makanji Patel (Con.), (*Navsari*); Naranbhai Madhavbhai Rathod (SC), (Con.), (*Navsari (R)*); Shankarrao Chindhji Bedse (P. & W.P.), (*Nawapur-Sakri*); Surji Lashkari Valvi (ST), (P. & W.P.), (*Nawapur-Sakri (R)*); Mohomed Sabir Abdul Sattar (Con.), (*North Malegaon*); Shrimati Raje Nirmala Devi Vijaysinh Bhosale (Con.), (*North Sholapur*); Mohanlal Virjibhai Senjlia (Con.), (*Okhamandal-Dhari Khambha*); Chhotubhai Vanmalidas Patel (Con.), (*Olpad-Mangrol-Mandvi-Kamrej*); Parbhubhai Dhanabhai Patel (ST), (Con.), (*Olpad-Mangrol-Mandvi-Kamrej (R)*); Julalsing Shankarrao Patil (Con.), (*Pachora*); Jaswantlal Saubhagyachand Shah (Con.), (*Padra*); Yusuf Miyaji (Con.), (*Palanpur-Deesa*); Galba Nanji Chodhary (Con.), (*Palanpur-Abu-Vadgem-Danta*); Gane Fata Vasia (ST), (Con.), (*Palanpur-Abu-Vadgem-Danta (R)*); Maruti Padmakar Meher (Soc.), (*Palghar-Jawhar*); Trimbak Bhau Mukne (ST), (Con.), (*Palghar-Jawhar (R)*); Jayawant Ghanashiam More (Ind.), (*Pandharpur-Mangalwedha*); Maruti Mahadeo Kamble (SC), (Con.), (*Pandharpur-Mangalwedha (R)*); Atmaram Pandurang Sawant (P. & W.P.), (*Panhala Bavda*); Narhar Parshram Thosar (Con.), (*Panvel-Karjat Matheran-Khalapur*); Manohar Kushaba Padir (ST), (Con.), (*Panvel-Karjat Matheran-Khalapur (R)*); Hemappa Veerabhadrapa Koujalgi (Con.), (*Parasgud*); Rewla Sukar Patel (Soc.), (*Pardi*); Bhagwantrao Damodar Deshmukh (Con.), (*Parola*); Daulatrao Shirpatrao Desai (Con.), (*Patan*); Madhav Maruti Nirhali (Con.), (*Pathardi*); Ambaji Tukaram Patil (Con.), (*Pen-Uran*); Dr. Bhaskar Rambhai Patel (Con.), (*Pellad North*); Manibhai Prabhudas Parikh (Con.), (*Pellad South*); Malojirao Naik Nimbalkar alias Nanasaheb (Con.), (*Phaltan-Man*); Ganpatrao Devji Tapase (SC), (Con.), (*Phaltan-Man (R)*); Digambar Vinayak Purohit (Soc.), (*Poladpur-Mahad*); Vinayak Krishna Sathe (Con.), (*Poona City, Central*); Shrimati Malti Madhav Shirole (Con.), (*Poona City North West*); Popatlal Ramchandra Shah (Con.), (*Poona City South East*); Ramchandra Balwant Ghorpade (Con.), (*Poona City South West*)*; Gopaldas Venidas Patel (Con.), (*Prantij-Bayad-Malpur*); Purshottam Jethabhai Solanki (SC), (Con.), (*Prantij-Bayad-Malpur (R)*); Madhavrao Narayanrao Memane (Con.), (*Purandar*); Dhayandeo Santaram Khandekar (P. & W.P.), (*Radhanagari*); Laxmanrao Madhavrao Patil (Con.), (*Rahuri*); Sitaram Murari Subhedar (Con.) ((*Rajapur*); Hanamanta Yellappa Mumbaraddi (Con.), (*Ramdurg*); Kallangowda Fakirgowda Patil (Con.), (*Ranebennur*); Sitaram Nana Surve (Con.), (*Ratnagiri*); Dhanji Maharu Bonde (Con.), (*Raver*); Maruti Sitaram Sawant (Con.), (*Roha-Sudhagad*); Andanappa Jnanappa Doddameti (Con.), (*Ron*); Shantilal Trikamlal (Con.), (*Sanand*); Vasantrao Bandu Patil (Con.),(*Sangli*); Ramdas Bhausaheb Shirke (Con.), (*Sangmeshwar*); Keshavrao Shripatrao Raut (Con.), (*Sangola*); Bhanabhai Galabbhai Tadvi (ST), (Con.), (*Sankheda (R)*); Manekial Nathalal Vakharia (Con.), (*Santalpur-Radhanpur-Sami*); Pratapraо Deorao Bhonsle (Con.), (*Sawantwadi*); Manilal Hargovinddas Pathak (Con.), (*Sarli*); Pratapsing Hirabhai Patel (Ind.), (*Sehra-Limkheda-East Haria*); Virsinghbhai Kanjibhai Nisarta (ST), (Con.), (*Sehra-Limkheda-East Haria (R)*); Madhav Ganpatrao Mane (Soc.), (*Sewree Kalachowky Naigaum-Wadala*); Sitaram Namdeo Shivtarkar (SC), (Con.), (*Sewree Kalachowky Naigaum-Wadala (R)*); Rangarao Namdeo Patil (P. & W.P.), (*Shahuwadi*); Trimbak Shivaram Bharde (Con.), (*Sheogaon*); Mallappa Basappa Huralikoppi (Con.),(*Shiggaon*); Venkatesh Timmanna Magadi (Con.), (*Shirhatti*); Rajaram Tukaram Bagade (Con.), (*Shirol*); Dr. Sarojini Krishnarao Babar (Con.), (*Shirala-Walwa*); Gajamal Dalpat Mali (Con.), (*Shirpur*); Sardar Shivrao Bhavanrao Thorat (Con.), (*Shrigonda*); Baburao Mahadeo Bharaskar (SC), (Con.), (*Shrigonda (R)*); Bhaurao Govindrao Chaugule (Con.), (*Shrirampur-Newasa*); Govind Dattatraya Sane (P. & W.P.), (*Sholapur City South*); Shivshankar Mallappa Dhanshetti (P. & W.P.), (*Sholapur City North*); Timmappa Manjappa Motansar Hegde (Con.), (*Siddapur-Sirsi-Mundgod*); Narayan Sahadeo Patil (Con.), (*Sindkheda*); Vasant Narayan Naik (Con.), (*Sinnar-Niphad*); Amratrao Dhondiba Rankhambe (SC), (Con.), (*Sinnar-Niphad (R)*); Vithal Dattatreya Ghate (Con.), (*Sirur*); Vanmali Tangania Chandhari (ST), (Con.), (*Songadh-North Vyara (R)*); Bhausaheb Sakharam Hirey (Con.), (*South Malegaon-North Nandgaon*); Gordhandas Ranchhoddas Chokhawalla (Con.), (*Surat City East*); Mahmadhusen Abdulsamad Golandaz (Con.), (*Surat City West*); Sayaji Lakshman Silam (Con.), (*Tank Pakhadi-Kalachowky West*); Dattajirao Bhaurao Suryawanshi (Con.), (*Tasgaon West*); Madhav Vinayak Hegde (Con.), (*Thana*); Fazle-Abas Taiyabali Jamindar (Con.), (*Thasra*); Chanbasappa Jagadevappa Ambli (Con.), (*Tikota-Bijpi*); Dr. Bhawanishanker Padmanabha Dirgi (Con.), (*Umarkhadi Dongri-Wadi-bubler*); Ibrahim Ali Patel (Con.), (*Vagra-Amod*); Parsharam Krishnaji Sawant (Con.), (*Vengurla*); Kacharabhai Kanjidas Patel (Con.), (*Vijapur North*); Mansing Pruthviraj Patel (Con.), (*Vijapur South*); Shantilal Harjivan Shah (Con.), (*Vile Parle-Andheri-Versova*); Maganbhai Ranchhodbhai Patel (Con.), (*Viramgam*); Shivabhai Prabhudas Patel (Con.), (*Visnagar*); Dadasaheb Kasherao Jagtap (P. & W.P.), (*Wai-Khandala*); Homi Jehangirji Taleyarkhan (Con.), (*Walkeshwar-Mahalaxmi*); Shrimati Induben Nanubhai Desai (Con.), (*West Baria*); Baburao Balasaheb Ghorpade (Con.), (*West Satara*); Dayalji Tribhovan Patel (Con.), (*West Sidhpur East Patan*); Dr. Madhav Narayan Birje (Con.). (*Worli-Prabhadevi*); Vithalrao Nathu Patil (Con.), (*Yawal*); Madhavrao Trimbak (Patil) Shinde (Con.), (*Yeola-Nandgaon*).

Abbreviations: Con.: Congress; Soc.: Socialist; S.C.F.: Scheduled Caste Federation; P.& W.P.; Peasants and Workers Party; K.K.P.: Kisan Kamgar Paksh; K.S.L.P.: Khedut Sangh Lok Paksh; Ind.: Independent; S.C.: Scheduled Casts; S.T.: Scheduled Tribes.

* Has been appointed member of the Bombay Public Services Commission. In the by-election Mr. S. M. Joshi (Soc.) was elected.

MADHYA PRADESH ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Pop.: 21,327,898.

Electorate: 11,147,302.

Seats: 232 (32 for SC, 27 for ST); constituencies 184 (136 SM, 48 DM).

Parties	Candidates Set up for seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	225	225	31	23	3	1	2	191	27	16	194	28	18	3,433,058	3
2. Socialist	143	143	10	8	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	661,874	91
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	69	69	9	2	—	—	—	8	1	1	8	1	1	359,689	42
4. Jan Sangh	75	75	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	243,960	62
5. Communist Party of India	12	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,460	10
6. Scheduled Castes Federation	45	45	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283,554	22
7. Hindu Mahasabha	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,055	—
8. Ram Rajya Parishad	35	35	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	176,324	24
9. Forward Bloc (M)	8	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,219	4
10. Forward Bloc (R)	14	14	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,995	11
11. Bolshevik Party	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,077	1
12. Shetkari Kamgar Paksha	22	22	1	1	—	—	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	114,539	16
13. Lok Congress	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,119	3
14. Independents	469	202	25	21	4	—	4	19	2	4	23	2	8	1,601,566	368
Total	1,122	—	—	—	7	1	6	225	31	21	232	32	27	6,997,489	657

The Hindu Mahasabha, the Jan Sangh and the Ram Rajya Parishad had together contested 14 seats drew blank.

Among the State Parties, the Tamilnad Toilers' Party and the Commonweal Party, recently formed with the avowed object of safeguarding the interests of backward classes, secured 19 and 6 seats respectively from Tamilnad region. They together polled 5.7 per cent. of the votes cast.

Independents, about 670 of whom contested 302 seats, obtained 23.4 per cent. of the total votes polled. They won 62 seats in all. About 500 of them lost deposits. Mr. Sivashanmugham Pillai, Speaker of the Assembly, and the Raja of Chettinad, Mr. M. A. Muthiah Chettiar, an Opposition Leader in the sitting House, were among the prominent Independents re-elected to the Assembly. Congress did not set up candidates to oppose them.

Excluding the three unopposed returns, the remaining 372 seats in the State Assembly were contested by about 1,700 candidates, an average of four for a constituency.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : J. Sivashanmugam Pillai.

Dy. Speaker : B. Bhakthavathsulu Naidu.

S. Venkatrama Iyer (Con.),(*Adiramapattinam*); H. Ramalinga Reddy (Ind.), (*Adoni*); T. Mallayya (SC), (Con.), (*Adoni (R)*); G. Narayanasami Nayudu (Con.),(*Aduthurai*); K. V. S. P. Raju (Soc.), (*Alamanda*); Pasala Suryachandrarao (K.M.P.), (*Alampuram*); Chinnathambi (Con.), (*Alangulam*); K. Krishnan (C.P.I.), (*Alathur*); Koran (SC), (K.M.P.), (*Alathur (R)*); N. Ramabhadraraju (K.M.P.), (*Amalapuram*); B. Appalaswamy (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Amalapuram (R)*); P. Chockalingam (Ind.), (*Ambasamudram*); G. Joseph (C.P.I.), (*Amruthlur*); K. Govindarao (C.P.I.), (*Anakapalle*); T. Nagi Reddi (C.P.I.), (*Anantapur*); P. Satyanarayana Reddi (Con.), (*Anaparthi*); Mohamad Salihu Marajcair (Con.), (*Aranthangi*); S. Panchaksharam Chettiar (Con.), (*Arcot*); Palaniandi (Ind.), (*Ariyalur*); B. Bakthavathsulu Naidu (Ind.), (*Arkonam*); V. K. Kannan (Commonweal), (*Arni*); Jayaramu Reddiar (Con.), (*Aruppukotai*); N. Rethina Goundar (Ind.), (*Aravakuruchi*); Ganga China Kondayya (Ind.), (*Atmakur*); P. Subramaniam (Ind.), (*Attur*); Shrimati Soundaram Ramachandran (Con.), (*Auchoor*); K. Moidu (Soc.), (*Badagara*); V. Chidanandam (Ind.), (*Badvel*); G. Anjaneyulu (C.P.I.), (*Bandar*); V. Srikrishna (C.P.I.), (*Bapatla*); M. B. Chowdari (Ind.), (*Bellamkonda*); M. Gangappa (Ind.), (*Bellary*); Y. V. Krishnarao (K.M.P.), (*Bhadrachalam*); K. Bapanna Dora (ST), (K.M.P.), (*Bhadrachalam (R)*); B. K. Nallaswami (Con.), (*Bhavani*); Kaligotla Suryanarayana (Ind.), (*Bheemunipatnam*); B. Subbaraju (K.M.P.), (*Bhimavaram*); V. Krishnasamy Padayachi (Con.), (*Bhuvanagiri*); S. S. Kolkebail (K.M.P.), (*Brahmavar*); Kolli Venkata Kurmi Naidu (Soc.), (*Bobbili*); N. V. Rama Rao (K.L.P.), (*Burugupudi*); K. T. Sreedharan (K.M.P.), (*Cannanore*); K. Adikesavalu Naidu (Con.), (*Chandragiri*); Thaddichina Atchanna Naidu (Ind.), (*Cheepurupalli*); Pothula Gunnayya (SC), (Con.), (*Cheepurupalli (R)*); Ramaswami Goundar (Commonweal), (*Chengam*); S. Chellapandi (Con.), (*Cheranmahadevi*); A. Appu (Con.), (*Cheyayur*); Darmalinga Nayakar(Commonweal),(*Cheyyar*); G. Vazheesam Pillai (Con.), (*Chidambaram*); Swami A. S. Sahajananda (SC), (Con.), (*Chidambaram (R)*); K. Rangarao (C.P.I.), (*Chilakaluripet*); K. Vinayakam (K.M.P.), (*Chingleput*); Moraparthi Kunerao (C.P.I.), (*Chintalapudi*); Pragada Kotaiah (K.M.P.), (*Chirala*); Chinnama Reddy (Ind.), (*Chittoor*); Sringaram (SC), (K.L.P.), (*Chittoor (R)*); K. V. Ramesam (K.L.P.), (*Chodavaram*); S. C. C. Anthony Pillai (Soc.), (*Choolai*); C. Subramaniam (Con.), (*Coimbatore*); Manjayya Shetty (Con.), (*Coondapur*); S. Ramasamy (T.N.T.P.), (*Cuddalore*); A. Rathinam (SC), (T.N.T.P.), (*Cuddalore (R)*); K. Koti Reddi (Con.), (*Cuddapah*); P. Rangareddy (Con.), (*Cumbum (Kurnool Dist.)*); P. T. Rajan (J.P.), (*Cumbum (Madurai Dist.)*); S. Kasireddi (C.P.I.), (*Darsi*); Senapathy Goundar (Ind.), (*Dharampuram*); P. R. Rajagopala Goundar (Ind.), (*Dharmapuri*); K. Srinivasulu (K.M.P.), (*Dharmavaram*); K. Venkata Setty (Ind.), (*Dhone*); M. S. Munisamy Pillai (Con.), (*Dindigul*); Chandra Ramalingiah (C.P.I.), (*Divi*); Guntur Bapanayya (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Divi (R)*); A. Ramireddi (Con.), (*Duggirala*); S. Arthanareeswara Goundar (Con.), (*Edappadi*); R. Krishnaswami Naidu (Con.), (*Edirkottai*); G. Satyanarayana (C.P.I.), (*Eluru*); Raju (C.P.I.), (*Erode*); Thambalappalle Nallappa Reddi Venkatasubba Reddy (Con.), (*Ghattu*); Aranganathan (T.N.T.P.), (*Gingee*); P. S. Nalla Goundar (Con.), (*Gobichettipalayam*); Killada Ramamurthy (K.L.P.), (*Gollgonda*); Kankipati Veeranna Padal (ST.), (K.L.P.), (*Gollgonda (R)*); K. Rajagopalarao (C.P.I.), (*Gudivada*); G. Ramarao (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Gudivada (R)*); A. J. Arunachala Mudali (Con.), (*Gudiyattam*); A. M. Rathnasami (SC), (Con.), (*Gudiyattam (R)*); P. G. Krishna Reddi (Con.), (*Gudur*); N. V. L. Narasimharao (K.M.P.), (*Guntur*); Dr. U. Krishna Rao (Con.), (*Harbour*); Ijari Sirasappa (Con.), (*Harpanahalli*); Duraisami Goundar (Ind.), (*Harur*); Nanjappan (SC), (Con.), (*Harur (R)*); G. Sivasankara Reddy (Con.), (*Hindupur*); Peesapati Pundareekakshachayulu (K.L.P.), (*Hanjaram*); Narayanan Nambiar (K.M.P.), (*Hosdrug*); R. Nanganagoud (Con.), (*Hospet*); M. Muni Reddy (Ind.), (*Hosur*); Asi Neeladri Rao Reddy (K.L.P.), (*Ichapuram*); P. Venkateswarru (C.P.I.), (*Jaggayyapeta*); Kunda Ramayya (K.M.P.), (*Jammalamadugu*); K. R. Viswanathan (T.N.T.P.), (*Jayakondam*); Ayyaru (SC), (T.N.T.P.), (*Jayakondan (R)*); V. Krishnaswamy (Con.), (*Kadambur*); K. V. Vema Reddy (Con.), (*Kadiri*); A. V. Subramanyam (Con.), (*Kaikaluru*); Chittajallu Venkatakrishna Rao (C.P.I.), (*Kakinada*); Kaneti Mohana Rao (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Kakinada (R)*)*; A. Bala Rama Reddy (Con.), (*Kalahasti*); R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar (Ind.), (*Kalavapakkam*); Elaya Pillai (Ind.), (*Kallakurichi*); Anandan (SC), (Con.), (*Kallakurichi (R)*); Sanda Narayanappa (Con.), (*Kalyandrug*); Santhappa (SC), (Con.), (*Kalyandrug (R)*); N. Sivaramireddi (C.P.I.), (*Kamalapuram*); S. Deivasigamany (K.M.P.), (*Kancheepuram*); V. Rama Rao (C.P.I.), (*Kanchikacherla*); N. Chenchurama Naidu (Con.), (*Kandukur*); K. Shanmugam (SC), (Con.), (*Kandukur (R)*); A. K. Subbaraya Gounder (Con.), (*Kangayam*); G. Yellamandareddi (C.P.I.), (*Kanigiri*); M. Lakshmanaswamy (C.P.I.), (*Kankipadu*); AR. A. RM. Checkalingam Chettiar (Con.), (*Karaikudi*); A. B. Shetty (Con.), (*Karkal*); M. Manickasundaram (Ind.), (*Karur*); T. V. Sannasi (SC), (Con.), (*Karur (R)*); M. S. Mogral (Con.), (*Kasargod*); B. Rama Krishna Reddy (K.M.P.), (*Kavali*); Nallasivam (Soc.), (*Kodumudi*); M. V. Subba Reddy (Soc.), (*Koilkuntla*); V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder (Con.), (*Koilpulaiyam*); S. G. Virupakshiah (Con.), (*Kollegal*); A. K. Chakkeri (M.M.L.), (*Kottakkal*); K. Ramaswamy (Con.), (*Kovilpatti*); B. Sankarayya (C.P.I.), (*Kovur*); P. Sree Ramachandra Rao (C.P.I.), (*Kovur*); Mallepudi Rajeswara Rao (SC), (K.M.P.), (*Kovvur (R)*); K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar (Con.), (*Kozhikode*); D. Krishnamurthy Gounder (Ind.), (*Krishnagiri*); Kotrabasavan Goud (Ind.), (*Kudligi*); T. R. Varadan (Con.), (*Kumbakonam*); N. Sankara Reddy (Con.), (*Kurnool*); D. Sanjeevayya (SC), (Con.), (*Kurnool (R)*); Krishna Iyer (Ind.), (*Kuthuparamba*); Rajachidambaram (Ind.), (*Lalgudi*); R. Siddana Gowd (Ind.), (*Madakasira*); Dodda Seetharamiah (C.P.I.), (*Madanapalle*); B. Gangayya Naidu (K.M.P.), (*Madugula*); R. Kuppuswami (Con.), (*Madukkarai*); V. Venkatasubba Reddy (Con.), (*Madurantakam*); B. Parameswaran (SC), (Con.), (*Madurantakam (R)*); P. Ramamoorthy (C.P.I.), (*Madurai North*); T. K. Rama (Con.), (*Madurai South*); K. Mohammed Hajee Seethi (M.M.L.), (*Malappuram*); Chadayan Miniyadan (SC), (M.M.L.), (*Malappuram (R)*); Rajagopal (Con.), (*Manachanallur*); Krishnaswamy Ayyangar (Con.), (*Manamadurai*); A. Peter (Con.), (*Manappparai*); D. Lakshmaiah (C.P.I.), (*Mangalagiri*); L. C. Pais (Con.), (*Mangalore*); K. C. Gopalan Unni (Ind.), (*Mannarghat*); Manali Kandasami (C.P.I.), (*Mannargudi*); Subbiah (SC), (C.P.I.) (*Mannargudi (R)*); N. Venkatiah (K.L.P.), (*Markapur*); K. Madhavan Nambiar (C.P.I.), (*Mattanur*); K. R. Sambandam (Ind.), (*Mayuram*); A. Veloo (SC), (Ind.), (*Mayuram (R)*); K. S. Subramania Goundar (Con.), (*Mecheri*); R. Gopala Goundar (T.N.T.P.), (*Melmalayanur*); Chinnakaruppa Thevar (Con.), (*Melur*); V. S. Sivaprakasam (SC), (Con.), (*Melur (R)*); Kempe Gounder (Ind.), (*Mettupalaiyam*); Muthuramalinga Thevar (F.B. (M)), (*Mudukulathur*); Muttayakudumban (SC), (F.B. (M)), (*Mudukulathur (R)*); N. N. Suvarna (Con.), (*Mulky*); Thangavelu (Ind.), (*Musiri*); C. R. Ramaswamy (Con.), (*Mylapore*); Sankaravarma Raja (Con.), (*Nadapuram*); Sivaraj (C.P.I.), (*Nagapattinam*); Vadivelu (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Nagapattinam (R)*); K. V. Ramaswami (C.P.I.), (*Namakkal*); M. P. Periaswami (SC), (Con.), (*Namakkal (R)*); P. G. Karuthiruman (Con.), (*Nambiyur*); P. G. Manickam (SC), (Con.), (*Nambiyur (R)*); Chandra Pulla Reddy (C.P.I.), (*Nandikotkur*); M. Subba Reddy (Ind.), (*Nandyal*); M. G. Sankar (Con.), (*Nanjunerli*); M. D. Thiyagaraja Pillai (Con.), (*Nannilam*); Muthukumaraswami (SC), (Con.), (*Nannilam (R)*); Hanumantha Satyanarayan Dora (Con.), (*Narasannapeta*); B. Lakshminarasaraju (C.P.I.), (*Narasapur*); P. Syama Sundararao (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Narasapur (R)*); N. Venkatramaiah (K.M.P.), (*Narasaraopet*); P. K. Golpalakrishnan (C.P.I.), (*Nattika*); K. Krishna Rao (Ind.), (*Nellore*); S. Vemayya (SC), (Ind.), (*Nellore (R)*); P. Venkatesa Sholagar (C.P.I.), (*Nidamangalam*); Muthu Thevar (Con.), (*Nilakotai*); S. Ayyanar (SC), (Con.), (*Nilakotai (R)*); Ari Gowder (Ind.), (*Nilgiri*); K. H. Bomman (SC), (Con.), (*Nilgiri (R)*); Raja Meka Rangayya Apparao Bahadur (Con.), (*Nuzvid*); P. Rathinasami Pillai (Ind.), (*Omalur*); Madala Narayanaswami (C.P.I.), (*Ongole*); K. Malakondaiah (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Ongole (R)*); S. Lakshmipathy Naicker (Ind.), (*Ottanchatram*); M. Narayana Kurup (K.M.P.), (*Ottappalam*); Palvalsa Sangam Naidu (Con.), (*Palakonda*); T. Ganapathi (Con.), (*Palacoor*); K. Ramakrishnan (Ind.), (*Palghat*); D. Ramabrahmam (Con.), (*Palmaner*); K. Subbareddy (C.P.I.), (*Palnad*); M. P. Mangala Gounder (Ind.), (*Palni*); S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao (Con.), (*Pammarru*); B. Vaikunta Baliga (Con.), (*Panemangalore*); S. Radhakrishnan (T.N.T.P.), (*Panruti*); Swayamprakasam (Ind.), (*Papanasam*); Govindan (Con.), (*Paramakudi*); R. Ranganswami Gounder (Ind.), (*Paramakudi*); M. Veerabhadram (C.P.I.), (*Parvatipuram*); Vyricherla Durgaprasad Veerabhadra Deo Bahadur (Con.), (*Parvatipuram*); Lukulapu Lakshmanadas (Con.), (*Pathapatnam*); Mandangi Pentan Naidu (ST), (Ind.), (*Pathapatnam (R)*); V. Sankaranarayana Menon (K.M.P.), (*Pattambi*); V. Nadimuthu Pillai (Con.), (*Pattukottai*); Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju (Ind.), (*Payakaraopeta*); K. P. Gopalan (C.P.I.), (*Payyanur*); Thota Ramaswami (Con.), (*Peddapuram*); S. Kandasami Goundar (T.N.T.P.), (*Pennagaram*); D. Basivireddi (K.M.P.), (*Penugonda*); Lakshminarayana Reddy (Ind.), (*Penugonda*); Paramasivam (Ind.), (*Perambalur*); Palanimuthu (SC), (T.N.T.P.), (*Perambalur (R)*); Kunhiraman Kitavu (K.M.P.), (*Perambra*); S. Pakkiriswamy Pillai (Soc.), (*Perambur*); Kunhimohamad Shafee (M.M.L.), (*Perintalmanna*); Mookayya Thevar (F.B. (M)), (*Periyakulam*); V. Muthu (SC), (Con.), (*Periyakulam (R)*); Peddireddi Thimma Reddy (K.L.P.), (*Pileru*); R. V. Jagga Rao (C.P.I.), (*Pithapuram*); N. Mahalingam (Con.), (*Pollachi*); P. K. Thiru Moorthi (SC), (Con.), (*Pollachi (R)*); M. A. Manickavelu Naicker (Commonweal), (*Polur*)); Gopala Menon (Con.), (*Ponnani*); E. T. Kunhan (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Ponnani (R)*); K. Gajapathy (K.M.P.), (*Ponneri*); O. Chengam Pillai (SC), (K.M.P.), (*Ponneri (R)*); Kolla Venkaiah (C.P.I.), (*Ponnur*); Shrimati Tamma Kotamma Reddi (Con.), (*Prathipadu*); Kandula Balanarayana Reddi (Con.), (*Prodattur*); V. Balakrishnan (T.N.T.P.), (*Pudukottai*); B. Krishnamurthy Row (Con.), (*Punganur*); Kumaraswami Rajah Bahadur (K.M.P.), (*Puttur (Chittoor Dist.)*); K. Venkataramana Gowda (Con.), (*Puttur (S. Kanara Dist.)*; K. Ishwara (SC), (Con.), (*Puttur (R)*); Kunhirama Kurup, (K.M.P.), (*Quilandy*); C. Prabhakara Chowdary (C.P.I.), (*Rajahmundry*); Panjam Narsimha Reddi (C.P.I.), (*Rajampet*); Pala Venkata Subbayya (SC), (Con.), (*Rajampet (R)*); K. Rajagopala Narasaraju (K.M.P.), (*Ramachandrapuram*); Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathy (Con.), (*Ramanathapuram*); S. Khader Sheriff Sahib (Con.), (*Ranipet*); D. Dasaradha Ramiah Naidu (Con.), (*Rapur*); T. M. Kaliannan (Con.), (*Rasipuram*); Alluri Venkatramanaraju (C.P.I.), (*Razole*); G. Nageswararao (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Razole (R)*); Y. Adinarayana Reddy (K.M.P.), (*Rayachoti*); G. Nagabhushanam (Con.), (*Rayadrug*); M. Hanumantharao (C.P.I.), (*Repalle*); N. Ramakrishna Iyer (Con.), (*Saidapet*); T. P. Elumalai (SC), (Con.), (*Saidapet (R)*); C. Lakshmana Kandar (Con.), (*Salem Rural*); P. Varadarajulu Naidu (Con.), (*Salem Town*); G. Samia Koorayar (Ind.), (*Salliyamangalam*); Kunisetti Venkatanarayana (K.L.P.), (*Salur*); Ramasundara Karunalayapandian (Ind.), (*Sankaranainarkoil*); Urkavalan (SC), (Con.), (*Sankarancinarkoil (R)*); K. T. Kosalram (Ind.), (*Sattankulam*); V. Gopalakrishnaiah (Ind.), (*Sattenapalle*); S. Ramaswamy Naidu (Con.), (*Sattur*); Thinakarasami Thevar (Con.), (*Sedapatti*); M. Subramanya Naicker (Commonweal), (*Sholingur*); C. Muthia Pillai (Con.), (*Sirkali*); Saled Parmeswarappa (Con.), (*Siruguppa*); R. V. Swaminathan (Con.), (*Sivaganga*); Routhu Lachanna (K.L.P), (*Sompeta*); Killi Appala Naidu (K.L.P.), (*Srikakulam*); Kavali Narayana (SC), (K.L.P.), (*Srikakulam (R)*); T. Shanmugam (Ind.), (*Sriperumbudur*); Chitrambalam (C.P.I.), (*Srirangam*); D. K. Raju (Ind.), (*Srivilliputtur*); Vaikuntam (SC) (Con.), (*Srivilliputtur (R)*); Chaganti Venkata Somayajulu (Soc.), (*Srungavarapukota*); C. Sitaramachandra Varaprasada Murtyraju (Con.), (*Tadepalligudem*); G. Subbarayudu (K.M.P.), (*Tadpatri*); A. Sambasivam (Con.), (*Talavasal*); T. Narayanan Nambiar (C.P.I.), (*Tallparamba*); Ramalingam (C.P.I.), (*Tanjore*); M. Marimuthu (SC), (Con.), (*Tanjore (R)*); C. Indrayya (K.M.P.), (*Tanuku*); Rokkam Laxminarasimham Dora (Ind.), (*Tekkali*); C. H. Kanaran (C.P.I.), (*Tellicherry*); A. Venkatramayya (Con.), (*Tenali*); Subramania Pillai (Con.), (*Tenkasi*); Palaniappan (Con.), (*Thirumayam*); Chinnayya (SC), (T.N.T.P.), (*Thirumayam (R)*); K. Venkataswami Naidu (Con.), (*Thousand Lights*); J. Sivashanmugam Pillai (SC), (Ind.), (*Thousand Lights (R)*); P. Rangasami Reddiar (Ind.), (*Thuraiyur*); Venugopala Goundar (T.N.T.P.), (*Tindivanam*); Jagannathan (SC), (T.N.T.P.), (*Tindivanam (R)*); T. S. Arthanari (C.P.I.), (*Tiruchengode*); S. Arumugam (SC), (Ind.), (*Tiruchengode (R)*); S. T. Adityan (K.M.P.), (*Tiruchendur*); V. Arumugam (SC), (Con.), (*Tiruchendur (R)*); M. Kalyanasundaram (C.P.I.),(*Tiruchirapalli North*); A. Ramaswami (Con.), (*Tiruchirapalli South*); T. D. Muthukumarasami Naidu (T.N.T.P.), (*Tirukkoyilur*); A. Muthusamy (SC), (T.N.T.P.), (*Tirukkoyilur (R)*); K. Rajaram (Con.), (*Tirumangalam*); Somayajulu (Con.), (*Tirunelveli*); Arumugam (SC), (Con.), (*Tirunelveli (R)*); M. A. Muthiah Chettiar (Ind.), (*Tirupattur (Ramanathapuram Dist.)*; E. L. Raghava Mudali (Ind.), (*Tirupattur (N. Arcot Dist.)*); M. P. Ramachandran (Con.), (*Tirupporur*); Rangasami Naidu (Con.), (*Tiruppur*); Arumugham (SC), (Con.), (*Tiruppur (R)*); K. Uppi Saheb (M.M.L.), (*Tirur*); Kelambil Varadachari (Con.), (*Tiruttani*); M. Doraikannu (SC), (Con.), (*Tiruttani (R)*); Chellathurai (Ind.), (*Tiruvadanai*); V. Govindaswamy Naidu (K.M.P.), (*Tiruvallur*); M. Dharmalingam (SC), (K.M.P.), (*Tiruvallur (R)*); A. Ramachandra Reddiar (Con.), (*Tiruvannamalai*); R. Thangavelu (SC), (Con.), (*Tiruvannamalai (R)*); Peta Rama Rao (C.P.I.), (*Tirurur*); Palanisami Goundar (Con.), (*Tondamuttur*); A. M. Sambandam (Con.), (*Triplicane*); K. B. Menon (Soc.), (*Trithala*); Rajah Vatsavaya Venkata Krishnamaraju Bahadur (Con.), (*Tuni*); J. L. P. Rocha Victoria (Con.), (*Tuticorin*); Munaguruswami Naidu (Con.), (*Udamalpet*); Kovi Ramayya Choudary (K.M.P.), (*Udayagiri*); P. M. Munuswamy (Con.), (*Uddanapalli*); T. Anantha Pai (Con.), (*Udipi*); M. Kandasamy Padayachi (Con.), (*Ulundurpet*); D. Narayanaraju (Con.), (*Undi*); A. S. Subbaraj (Con.), (*Uthamapalayam*); Palaniswami (Ind.), (*Uthukuli*); V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar (Con.), (*Uttiramerur*); Chinnaswamy Naidu (Con.), (*Vadamadurai*); P. Kandasami Goundar (Ind.), (*Valappadi*); A. K. Hanumantharaya Goundar (Ind.), (*Vaniyambadi*); V. Madangopal (C.P.I.), (*Vedasandur*); A. K. Masilamani Chetti (Con.), (*Vellore*); H. M. Jagannathan (SC), (Con.), (*Vellore (R)*); P. Venkataswami Reddi (Con.), (*Venkatagiri*); T. Potharaju (C.P.I.), (*Vijayawada*); Govindaswami Nayagar (T.N.T.P.), (*Vikramandi*); P. Selvaraj (Con.), (*Vilathikulam*); Nagarajan (T.N.T.P.), (*Villupuram*); P. Venkata Siviaiah (C.P.I.), (*Vinukonda*); V. V. Ramaswami (Ind.), (*Virudhunagar*); Tenneti Viswanatham (K.M.P.), (*Visakhapatnam*); Poosapati Viziarama Gajapatiraju (Soc.), (*Vizianagaram*); Gantlana Suryanarayana (SC), (Soc.), (*Vizianagaram (R)*); Paramasivam (T.N.T.P.), (*Vriddachalam*); Kattimuthu (SC), (T.N.T.P.), (*Vriddachalam (R)*); Somasundara Goundar (Commonweal), (*Wandiwash*); D. Dasarathan (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Wandiwash (R)*); P. Jeevanandam (C.P.I.), (*Washermanpet*); Padma Prabha Goundar (Soc.), (*Wynad*); Velukkan Chemadi (ST), (Soc.), (*Wynad (R)*); P. Bapunaidu (K.L.P.), (*Yellamanchili*).

* In the by-election Saka Venkatarao (C.P.I.) was elected.

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; Soc.—Socialist; Ind.—Independent; S.C.F.—Scheduled Castes Federation; K.M.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; C.P.I.—Communist Party of India; K.L.P.—Krishikar Lok Party; T.N.T.P.—Tamil Nad Toilers' Party; M.M.L.—Madras Muslim League; F.B.(M).—Forward Bloc (Marxist); S.C.—Scheduled Castes; S.T.—Scheduled Tribes.

ORISSA ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 14,644,203.

Electorate : 7,708,161.

Constituencies : 107 (74 SM, 33 DM).

Seats : 140 (SC 21, ST 28).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats			Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	135	135	21	25	5	3	2	62	9	10	67	12	12	1,385,501	15
2. Socialist	79	79	10	9	—	—	—	10	—	2	10	—	2	432,731	39
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	8	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18,689	7
4. Jan Sangh	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,126	1
5. Communist Party of India	33	33	8	1	—	—	—	7	1	1	7	1	1	206,939	14
6. Forward Bloc (R) ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,779	1
7. Forward Bloc (M) ..	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	12,874	1
8. Ganatantra Parishad	58	58	8	15	—	—	—	31	5	11	31	5	11	753,755	10
9. Independent People's Party	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	3	1	—	34,566	—
10. Radical Democratic Party ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,589	1
11. Adibasi Mahasava ..	3	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,689	3
12. Independents ..	198	95	11	9	—	—	—	21	2	2	21	2	2	809,037	129
Total	522	—	—	—	5	3	2	135	18	26	140	21	28	3,670,275	221

The ruling party of the State, the Congress, has been returned to power very much reduced in strength solely on the ground of its being the largest single party in the 140-member State Assembly.

The Ganatantra Parishad will be the main Opposition party in the Assembly with its strength of 31. The Leftists, Socialists and Communists have obtained ten and seven seats respectively in the Assembly.

Among the four of the Independent People's Party are two leading figures, Pandit Nilakant Das and Pandit Godavarish Misra.

The election showed the hold of the Ganatantra Parishad under the leadership of the Maharaja of Patna in the Bolangir district where it captured all the nine seats to the Assembly and the two seats to the House of People. In Kalahandi district neighbouring Bolangir it obtained four out of the seven seats. The Parishad upset the

Congress Party's calculations by capturing seven out of eleven seats in Koraput district.

Out of 28 Scheduled Tribe seats in the Assembly, 11 have gone to the Ganatantra Parishad and 12 to Congress. The Socialists have two Scheduled Tribe members, the Communists one and only two were returned on an Independent ticket.

The Congress could not obtain a single seat out of five in Keonjhar district. In Phulbani district they secured one out of the four seats. The only district where Congress obtained full support is Balasore in which it captured 11 out of the 12 seats. The twelfth seat has gone to a dissident Congressman.

The great success achieved by ex-rulers and zamindars or members of their families is a feature of the elections. In all there are fifteen of them, four belonging to the Congress Party, three to the Ganatantra Parishad and the rest were returned as Independents. In almost all the 15 constituencies, they obtained over-whelming majorities. This is stated to be mainly owing to the personalities, who hitherto having remained secluded and unapproachable to the masses, went to the electorate personally, some ably assisted by their wives, and met the electorate in their huts in the villages. This approach touched the sentiment of the people.

Out of the 140 seats, 50 belong to the former States' areas. Only 14 of these 50 seats went in favour of the Congress and 21 to the Ganatantra Parishad. The Ganatantra Parishad, in fact, has its main strength drawn from the States' areas. Another feature of its composition is that the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste members are in a majority with 16 out of its total strength of 31.

ORISSA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Nanda Kishore Das.

Dy. Speaker : Mahomed Hanif.

Padhan Makardhwaj (Soc.), *(Ambabhona Mura)*; Janardhan Bhanj Deo (Ind.), *(Anandpur)*; Bhaiga Sethi (SC), (Ind.), *(Anandpur (R))*; Hurshikesh Tripathy (Con.), *(Angul-Hindol)*; Arkhita Nai, (SC), (Con.), *(Angul-Hindol (R))*; Harihar Das (C.P.I.), *(Aska)*; Mohan Nayak (SC), (C.P.I.), *(Aska (R))*; Radhanath Rath (Con.), *(Athgarh)*; Raul Dwitiya (Ind.), *(Athmallik)*; Bipin Behari Das (Con.), *(Attabira)*; Raja Sailendra Narayan Bhanja Deo (Ind.), *(Aul)*; Soren Sunaram (ST), (Con.), *(Bahalda (R))*; Surendra Nath Das (Con.), *(Balasore)*; Jadab Padra (ST), (Con.), *(Baliguda (R))*; Pranakrushna Parija (Ind.), *(Balikuda)*; Haraprasad Deb(Ganatantra Parishad), *(Bamra)*; Jayadeb Thakur (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Bamra (R))*; Jadab Majhi (ST), (Con.), *(Bangriposi (R))*; Gokulananda Paharaj (Soc.), *(Banki)*; Godavarish Misra (I.P.P.), *(Banpur)*; Gokulanarda Mohanty (Con.), *(Banth)*; Naba Krushna Choudhuri (Con.), *(Barchana)*; Tirthabasi Pradhan (Con.), *(Baragarh)*; Girish Chandra Roy (Soc.), *(Baripada)*; Surendra Singh (SC), (Con.), *(Baripada (R))*; Senapati Trilochan (Con.), *(Basta)*; Gandadhar Paikera (C.P.I.), *(Begunia)*; Ramchandra Misra (I.P.P.), *(Berhampur)*; Dandapani Das (SC), (I.P.P.), *(Berhampur (R))*; Muhammad Haneef (Con.), *(Bhadrak)*; Jogish Chandra Singh Deo(Ganatantra Parishad), *(Bhawanipatna)*; Janardhan Majhi (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Bhawanipatna (R))*; Satyapriya Mahanty (Con.), *(Bhubaneswar)*; Kanhu Malik (SC), (Con.), *(Bhubaneswar (R))*; Baikuntha Nepak (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Binika)*; Padmanabh Ray (Con.), *(Binjarpur)*; Naba Kishore Mallik (SC), (Con.), *(Binjarpur (R))*; Achutanand Mahakur (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Birmaharajpur)*; Madanmohan Amat (ST), (Con.), *(Bisra (R))*; Syamochono Ulaka (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Bissemkatak (R))*; Nand Kishore Misra (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Bolangir)*; Achhuta Mahananda (SC), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Bolangir (R))*; Nilamani Singh Dandpat (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Bonai (R))*; Himanshu Shekhar Padhi (Ind.), *(Bondh)*; Biswanath Parida (Ind.), *(Brahmagiri)*; Guru Charan Naik (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Champua (R))*; Chakradhar Behera (Con.), *(Chandbali)*; Brundaban Das (SC), (Con.), *(Chandbali (R))*; V. Sitaramayya (Ind.), *(Chatrapur)*; Bhairabcharan Mohanty (Con.), *(Cuttack (Rural))*; Laxaman Malik (SC), (Con.), *(Cuttack (Rural) (R))*; Biren Mitra (Con.), *(Cuttack Town)*; Rajabahadur Kishore Chandra Bhanj Deo (Raja of Daspalla) (Con.), *(Daspala)*; Nilamoni Routra (Con.), *(Dhamanagar)*; Paramananda Mohanty (Soc.), *(Dharamsala)*; Baisnaba Charan Patnaik (C.P.I.), *(Dhenkanal)*; Madan Dehury (ST), (C.P.I.), *(Dhenkanal (R))*; Gowrishyam Naik (Con.), *(Ersama)*; Dumba Soboro (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Gumupur (R))*; Nilamoni Pradhan (Con.), *(Jagatsinghpur)*; Jhajaru Jhodia (ST), (Con.), *(Jaipatna-Kasipur (R))*; Gadadhar Dutta (Con.), *(Jajpur)*; Santanu Kumar Das (SC), (Con.), *(Jajpur (R))*; Karunakar Panigrahi (Con.), *(Jaleswar)*; Harihar Misra (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Jeypur)*; Lochan Naiko (SC), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Jeypur (R))*; Bijoy Kumar Pani (Con.), *(Jharsuguda-Rampella)*; Manohar Naik (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Jharsuguda-Rampella (R))*; Bijayananda Patnaik (Con.), *(J. Prasad)*; Maharaja Pratap Keshore Deo (Maharaja Of Kalahandi) (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Junagarh)*; Dayanidhi Naik (SC), (Ganatantra Parishad),*(Junagarh(R))*; Harachand Hansda (ST), (Soc.), *(Kaptipada (R))*; Mudili Gonga (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Koraput (R))*; Upendra Mohanty (Con.), *(Kakatpur-Nimapara)*; Govinda Chandra Sethy (SC), (Con.), *(Kakatpur-Nimapara (R))*; Dinabandu Sahu (Con.), *(Kendrapara)*; Laxminarayan Bhanj Deo (Ind.), *(Keonjhar)*; Gobinda Munda (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Keonjhar (R))*; Rajakrishna Bose (Con.), *(Kesanagar)*; Ram Chandra Mardaraj Deo (Ind.), *(Khalikote)*; Raja Saheb Harihar Singh Mardaraj Bhramarbar Deo (Raja of Khandpara) (Ind.), *(Khandpara)*; Sharen Shakila (ST), (Soc.), *(Khunta (R))*; Madhabchandra Rautra (Con.), *(Khurda)*; Bonomali Maharana (Soc.), *(Kudala)*; Mahammad Atahar (Con.), *(Mahanga)*; Lakshman Goudo (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Malkangiri)*; Parasanna Kumar Das (Soc.),*(Muruda)*; Bhogoban Khemundu Naik (Con.), *(Nandapur)*; Brundaban Sahu (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Narsingpur)*; Anup Singh Deo (Con.), *(Nawapara)*; Chaitan Majhi (ST), (Con.), *(Nawapara (R))*; Raja Saheb Krushna Chandra Singh Mandhata (Raja of Nayagarh) (Ind.), *(Nayagarh)*; Nilambar Das (Con.), *(Nilgiri)*; Chaitanya Sethi (SC), (Con.), *(Nilgiri (R))*; Sadasib Tripathy (Con.), *(Nowrangpur)*; Mudi Naiko (ST), (Con.), *(Nowrangpur (R))*; Aniruchа Misra (Ind.), *(Padampur)*; Lall Ranjit Singh Bariha (ST), (Con.), *(Padampur (R))*; Ganeswar Mahapatra (Ganatantra Parishad *(Paduа)*; Subahusingh Mahesh Chandra (Con.), *(Pal-Lahara-K. Nagar)*; Baidhar Naik (SC), (Con.) *(Pal-Lahara-K. Nagar (R))*; Biswanath Sahu (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Panchpir)*; Ghasiram Sandil (SC), (Ind.), *(Panchpir (R))*; Jagannath Misra (C.P.I.), *(Parlakimedi)*; Appanna Dora Biswasrai (ST), (Ind.), *(Parlakimedi (R))*; Lokanath Misra (Con.), *(Patkura)*; Arjun Das (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Patnagarh)*; Ganeshram Bariah (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Patnagarh (R))*; Dibakar Patnaik (F.B. (M)), *(Patrapur)*; Kumari Ramraj (Ind.), *(Pattamundai)*; Govind Pradhan (C.P.I.), *(Pattapur)*; Sadananda Sahu (Ind.), *(Phulbani-Udayagiri)*; Balakrishna Mallick (ST), (Ind.), *(Phulbani-Udayagiri (R))*; Jayakrishna Mahanty (Con.), *(Pipili)*; Fakir Charan Das (Soc.), *(Puri)*; Harihar Das (Con.), *(Purusottampur)*; Haradev Triya (ST), (Con.), *(Rairangpur (R))*; Lakra Agapit (ST), (Con.), *(Rajgangpur (R))*; Shrimati Saraswati Dei (Con.). *(Rajnagar)*; Shrimati Basantamanjuri Debi (Con.), *(Ranpur)*; Kamayya Madangi (ST), (Con.), *(Rayagada (R))*; Deenabandhu Behera (Con.), *(Rossulkonda)*; Surrendranath Patnaik (Con.), *(Sadepur)*; Purnanda Samal (SC), (Con.), *(Sadepur (R))*; Sradhakar Supakar (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Sambalpur-Rairakhol)*; Bhikari Ghasi (SC), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Sambalpur-Rairakhol (R))*; Nilakantha Das (Ind.), *(Satyabadi)*; Bhikari Sahu (Con.), *(Sohella)*; Bisi Bibhar (SC), (Con.), *(Sohella (R))*; Anta Ram Nanda (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Sonepur)*; Nanda Kishore Das (Con.), *(Soro)*; Krupanidhi Naik (Con.), *(Sundargarh)*; Dwarikanath Kusum (SC), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Sundargarh (R))*; Pitambar Bhupati Harichandan Mahapatra (Ind.), *(Sukinda)*; Pabitramohan Pradhan (Con.), *(Talcher)*; Nishamoni Khuntia (Soc.), *(Tirtol)*; Muralidhar Panda (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Titlagarh)*; Rameshchandra Bhoi (ST), (Ganatantra Parishad), *(Titlagarh (R))*; Pattu Moliko (ST), (Con.), *(Udayagiri-Mohana (R))*.

Abbreviations: Con.—Congress; Soc.—Socialist; Ind.—Independent; C.P.I.—Communist Party of India; F.B. (M).—Forward Bloc (Marxist); I.P.P.—Independent Peoples' Party; S.T.—Scheduled Tribe; S.C.—Scheduled Caste.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : Sardar Kapoor Singh.

Deputy Chairman : Miss V. G. Bhan.

Secretary : Dr. Kuldip Chand Bedi.

Assistant Secretary : Sardar Narinder Singh Malhotra.

Bhim Sen Sachar *(Assembly)*; Sardar Partap Singh Kairon *(Assembly)*; Chaudhri Lehri Singh *(Assembly)*; Sardar Ujjal Singh *(Assembly)*; Pandit Sri Ram Sharma *(Assembly)*; Jagat Narain *(Assembly)*; Chaudhri Sundar Singh *(Assembly)*; S. M. Sikri *(Advocate-General)*; A. C. Bali *(Assembly)*; Amar Nath *(Local Authorities)*; Balwant Rai Ahluwalia *(Assembly)*; Bashir-ud-Din *(Nominated)*; Chaman Lal *(Teachers')*; Champa Mangat Rai *(Graduates')*; Darbari Lal Gupta *(Local Authorities')*; Dr. Dina Nath Saggar *(Local Authorities')*; Sardar Gulab Singh *(Assembly)*; Sardar Gurbakhsh Singh *(Local Authorities')*; Hans Raj Kapur *(Assembly)*; Bhai Jodh Singh *(Graduates')*; Sardar Kartar Singh *(Assembly)*; Kishori Lal *(Assembly)*; Krishan Chander *(Local Authorities')*; Rao Lal Singh *(Local Authorities')*; Madho Ram *(Assembly)*; Mohan Lal *(Local Authorities')*; Mohan Lal *(Nominated)*; Mul Raj Sharma *(Nominated)*; Sardar Naginder Singh *(Local Authorities')*; Narain Singh *(Local Authorities')*; Puran Chand Azad *(Local Authorities')*; Pandit Ram Dhan Sharma *(Nominated)*; Sardar Ram Dayal Singh *(Local Authorities')*; Ram Krishna Bakhshi *(Local Authorities')*; Chaudhri Sahib Ram *(Assembly)*; Sardar Sahib Singh *(Assembly)*; Sardar S. G. Thakar Singh *(Nominated)*; Sardar Sohan Singh Josh *(Assembly)*; Suraj Bhan *(Graduates')*; Chaudhri Suraj Mal *(Local Authorities')*; Dr. Surya Kanta *(Nominated)*; Chaudhri Ude Singh *(Teachers')*; Bhai Vir Singh *(Nominated)*; Sardar Waryam Singh *(Teachers')*; Yashpal *(Assembly)*.

FUNJAB ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 12,638,611.

Electorate : 6,718,345.

Constituencies : 105 (84 SM, 21 DM). Seats : 126 (SC 21).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats			Uncontested Gains		Contested Wins		Elected		Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC		
1. Congress	123	123	19	1	—	96	14	97	14	1,862,879	4
2. Socialist	68	68	12	—	—	1	1	1	1	248,461	61
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	11	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,203	10
4. Jan Sangh	68	68	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	291,287	45
5. Communist Party of India	32	32	6	—	—	4	1	4	1	221,119	17
6. Scheduled Castes Federation	30	30	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	150,992	22
7. Hindu Mahasabha	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,125	4
8. Ram Rajya Parishad	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,913	3
9. Forward Bloc (M)	36	38	5	—	—	2	—	2	—	114,073	32
10. Forward Bloc (R)	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,804	3
11. Akali Party	62	62	14	—	—	14	5	14	5	663,701	19
12. Other Parties*	75	75	13	—	—	4	—	4	—	564,594	37
13. Independents	321	116	19	—	—	4	—	4	—	808,083	293
Total	837	—	—	1	—	125	21	126	21	4,974,234	550

* Punjab Zamindara League put up 32 candidates, won 2 seats, polled 383,126 votes, forfeited 5 deposits. Lal Communist Party put up 18 candidates, won 2 seats, polled 94,992 votes, forfeited 11 deposits. Depressed Classes League put up 17 candidates, did not win any seats, polled 75,078 votes, forfeited 13 deposits. Bharat Lok Congress put up 8 candidates, did not win any seats, polled 11,398 votes, forfeited 8 deposits.

The elections in the Punjab provided many surprises, of which the major one was the exit of Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, the dominant figure in the State's turbulent politics since partition in 1947.

Another surprise was the failure of the Jan Sangh with 68 candidates to secure a single seat in the State, where it took its first organisational shape and where it was considered to be very strong.

The elections also marked the total eclipse of the Socialist Party, the Scheduled Castes Federation and the Depressed Classes League, a provincial party led by the former Punjab Minister, Mr. Prithvi Singh Azad.

Elections were held for 125 seats as one seat had been won by the Congress earlier without opposition. There were in all 837 candidates contesting on 17 different party tickets and as Independents. Of these, 550 lost their deposits. Polling was 74 per cent.

The Congress, which contested all but three seats, got 38.25 per cent. of the 4,974,234 votes polled in the State Assembly elections. Only four of its candidates forfeited their deposits.

The Independents contested 116 seats and polled 20.18 per cent. of the votes, but secured not more than four seats.

The Akalis, who with their slogan of a Punjabi-speaking province once looked formidable, captured only 14 of the 62 seats contested. They secured 13.3 per cent. of the votes polled. Nineteen Akalis lost their deposits.

Their leader, Sardar Umrao Singh, lost to the State Congress chief, Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, from an Amritsar constituency on the Indo-Pakistani border by a margin of over 1,000 votes.

Reds Win 5 Seats

Of the 68 candidates put up by the Socialist Party 61 lost their deposits. The party got 4.2 per cent. of the votes.

With only .5 per cent. more votes, the Communists won four seats with 17 forfeitures. Their candidates numbered 32. Three of their successful candidates are detenus and the fourth is on parole.

The other leftists were the Lal Communists and the Forward Bloc, who got two seats each with 18 and 36 candidates, respectively.

The United Democratic Front contested four seats, the Progressive Bloc two and the Bolshevik Party one, but they were unable to secure a single seat.

The Forward Bloc got 1.43 per cent. of the votes. Thirty-two of its candidates forfeited their deposits. The other leftists combined polled 1.1 per cent. of the votes.

The Jan Sangh had put up 68 candidates for the State legislature, 45 of whom forfeited their deposits. The party polled 5.33 per cent. of the votes.

The Zamindara League got two seats of the 32 contested. Its leaders, Chaudhri Suraj Mal and Chaudhri Tika Ram, the last-mentioned of whom was Revenue Minister in undivided Punjab, however, lost in the fight. The League secured 7.74 per cent. of the votes cast.

The All-India Scheduled Castes Federation suffered 22 forfeitures. Its 30 candidates polled 2.6 per cent. of the votes.

The Depressed Classes League had set up 17 candidates. It suffered 13 forfeitures and polled .9 per cent. of the votes.

Other parties in the field were the Refugee Board and the Krishikar Lok Party which had put up one candidate each. Their combined votes formed only .22 per cent. of the total cast.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Dr. Satyapal.

Dy. Speaker : Sardar Gurdial Singh Dhillon.

Chandi Ram (Con.), *(Abohar)*; Mota Singh (Con.), *(Adampur)*; Master Gurbanta Singh (SC), (Con.), *(Adampur (R))*; Achhar Singh (C.P.I.), *(Ajnala)*; Khushi Ram (Con.), *(Amb)*; Abdul Ghaffar Khan (Con.), *(Ambala City)*; Dev Raj (Con.), *(Ambala Cantt)*; Waryam Singh (Con.), *(Amritsar Sadar)*; Khem Singh (SC), (Con.), *(Amritsar Sadar (R))*; Amir Chand Gupta (Con.), *(Amritsar City Central)*; Sardar Saroop Singh (Akali), *(Amritsar City East)*; Dr. Satya Paul (Con.), *(Amritsar City North)*; Shrimati Shanno Devi (Con.), *(Amritsar City West)*; Hari Chand (F.B.(M)), *(Anandpur)*; Kasturi Lal (Con.), *(Asandh)*; Bachan Singh (Lal Communist), *(Bagha Purana)*; Siri Chand (P.Z.L.), *(Bahadurgarh)*; Baloo Ram (Con.), *(Balachaur)*; Kidar Nath Sehgal (Con.), *(Ballabgarh)*; Sardar Gurbachan Singh (Con.), *(Batala)*; Sohan Singh (Con.), *(Beas)*; Ram Kumar (Con.), *(Bhiwani)*; Mam Raj (SC), (Con.), *(Bhiwani (R))*; Rami Sarup (Con.), *(Butana)*; Phaggu Ram (SC), (Con.), *(Butana (R))*; Jagat Narain (Con.), *(Chandigarh)*; Sardar Karnail Singh (Akali), *(Dabwali)*; Hari Singh (Con.), *(Dasuya)*; Sardar Wazir Singh (Akali), *(Delhon)*; Joginder Singh (Con.), *(Dera Babananak)*; Hari Ram (Con.), *(Dharamsala)*; Ganga Ram (Con.), *(Fatehabad)*; Dalbir Singh Gohar (SC), (Con.), *(Fatehabad (R))*; Wadhawa Ram (Lal Communist), *(Fazilka)* Harnam Singh (Con.), *(Ferozepore)*; Mohammed Yasin Khan (Con.), *(Ferozepur Jhirka)*; Chaudhri Lehri Singh (Con.), *(Ganaur)*; Harbhajan Singh (Con.), *(Garhshank)*; Kartar Singh (SC), (Con.), *(Garhshankar (R))*; Samar Singh (Con.), *(Gharaunda)*; Nanhu Ram (Con.), *(Gohana)*; Mam Chand (SC), (Con.), *(Gohana (R))*; Prabodh Chandra (Con.), *(Gurdaspur)*; Chaudhri Sundar Singh (SC), (Con.), *(Gurdaspur (R))*; Gajraj Singh (Con.), *(Gurgaon)*; Pratap Singh (Ind.), *(Guruharsahai)*; Daulat Ram (Con.), *(Hamirpur)*; Mehar Singh (SC), (Con.), *(Hamirpur (R))*; Lajpat Rai (Con.), *(Hansi)*; Bhagat Ram (Con.), *(Haripur)*; Dharam Vir (Con.), *(Hassanpur)*; Balwant Rai (Con.), *(Hissar City)*; Capt. Ranjit Singh (Con.), *(Hissar Sadar)*; Jagat Ram (Con.), *(Hoshiarpur)*; Guran Dass (SC), (Con.), *(Hoshiarpur (R))*; Dev Datt (Con.), *(Jagadhri)*; Sardar Iqbal Singh (Akali), *(Jagraon)*; Gopal Singh (SC), (Akali), *(Jagraon (R))*; Gurdial Singh (Con.), *(Jhabal)*; Sher Singh (Con.), *(Jhajjar)*; Chand Ram (SC), (Con.), *(Jhajjar (R))*; Ram Kishan (Con.), *(Jullundur City (North-West))*; Shrimati Sita Devi (Con.), *(Jullundur City (South-East))*; Daulat Ram (Con.), *(Kaithal)*; Chaudhri Badlu Ram (Con.), *(Kalanaur)*; Master Nand Lal (Con.), *(Karnal)*; Gurdial Singh (Con.), *(Kartarpur)*; Balwant Singh (Con.), *(Khalra)*; Teg Ram (Con.), *(Khuian Sarwar)*; Sardar Puran Singh (Akali), *(Kot Bhai)*; Sardar Bhag Singh (SC), (Akali), *(Kot Bhai (R))*; Lal Chand (F.B.(M)), *(Kulu)*; Jagdish Chander (Con.), *(Ludhiana City North)*; Bhim Sen Sachar (Con.), *(Ludhiana City South)*; Sardar Shamsher Singh (Akali), *(Ludhiana Sadar)*; Partap Singh (Ind.), *(Mallanwala)*; Nidhan Singh (C.P.I.), *(Mehna)*; Sardar Devinder Singh (Akali), *(Moga Dharamkot)*; Sardar Mukhtiar Singh (SC), (Akali), *(Moga Dharamkot (R))*; Rattan Amol Singh (Con.), *(Molana)*; Ram Parkash (SC), (Soc.), *(Molana (R))*; Rala Ram (Con.), *(Mukerian)*; Sardar Bhag Singh

(Akali),(*Muktsar*); Sardar Swaran Singh (Con.),* (*Nakodar*); Sant Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Nakodar (R)*); Sadhu Ram (Con.), (*Naraingarh*); Sarup Singh (Con.), (*Narnaund*); Gorakh Nath (Con.), (*Narot Jaimal Singh*); Gurbachan Singh (Con.), (*Nawanshahr*); Bishna (SC), (Con.), (*Nawanshar (R)*); Abdul Ghani (Con.), (*Nuh*); Darbara Singh (Con.), (*Nurmahal*); Ram Chand Comrade (Con.), (*Nurpur*); Kanhaya Lal (Con.), (*Palampur*); Gurdatt (Con.), (*Palwal*); Chandhri Krishna Gopal Datt (Con.), (*Panipat*); Kesho Dass (Ind.), (*Pathankot*); Partap Singh (Con.), (*Patti*); Niranjan Dass (Con.), (*Phillaur*); Gopi Chand (Con.), (*Pundri*); Rizaq Ram (Con.), (*Rai*); Shrimati Parkash Kaur (Con.), (*Ram Dass*); Sardar Shiv Singh (Con.), (*Rania*); Abhai Singh (Con.), (*Rewari*); Chuni Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Rewari (R)*); Dev Raj (Con.), (*Rohtak City*); Rajinder Singh (Con.), (*Rupar*); Sardar Pratap Singh (SC), (Akali), (*Rupar (R)*); Mool Chand (Con.), (*Sambhal*ka); Maru Singh (P.Z.L.), (*Samplа*); Sardar Ajmer Singh (Akali), (*Samrala*); Sardar Naurang Singh (SC), (Akali), (*Samrala (R)*); Sardar Waryam Singh (Con.), (*Serah*); Raghbir Singh (Ind.), (*Seraj*); Devi Lal (Con.), (*Sirsa*); Chaudhri Jagdish Chand (Con.), (*Shahabad*); Som Datt (Con.), (*Simla*); Babu Dayal (Con.), (*Sohna*); Siri Ram (Con.), (*Sonepat*); Uttam Singh (Con.), (*Sriqobindpur*); Partap Singh (Con.), (*Suianpur*); Chanan Singh (C.P.I.), (*Tanda*); Mohan Singh (Con.), (*Tarn Taran*); Darshan Singh (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Tarn-Taran (R)*); Banarsi Dass (Con.), (*Thanesar*); Mansa Ram (Con.), (*Una*).

Abbreviations. C.P.I.—Communist Party of India; Con.—Congress; P.Z.L.—Punjab Zamindara League; Ind.—Independent; Soc.—Socialist; F.B.(M).—Forward Bloc. (Marxist); ST—Scheduled Tribe; SC—Scheduled Caste.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : Chandra Bhai.

Dy. Chairman : Nizam Uddin.

Elected by Legislative Assembly

Badri Prasad; Balak Ram Vaish; Bashir Ahmad; Chandra Bhai; Kunwar Guru Narain; Kedar Nath Khetan; Khushal Singh; Krishna Chand; Lalta Prasad Sonkar; Kunwar Mahavir Singh; Pratap Chandra Azad; Puran Chand; Raja Ram Shastri; Ram Nandan Singh; Rama Lagan; Ruknuddin Khan; Satyapremi *alias* Hari Prasad; Srimati Shanti Devi; Rana Sheo Ambar Singh; Sheo Murti Singh; Srimati Sheoraj Vati Nehru; Shyam Sunder Lal; Vishwa Nath.

U.P. West Graduates

Brijendra Swarup; Ishwari Prasad; Beni Prasad Tandon.

U.P. East Graduates

Mukut Behari Lal; Govind Sahai; Nirmal Chand Chaturvedi.

U.P. West Teachers

Piare Lal Srivastava; Kanhaiya Lal Gupta; Shanti Swarup Agarwala.

U.P. East Teachers

Ram Kishore Sharma; Hirdaya Narain Singh; B. P. Vajpai.

North-West Local Authorities

Jyoti Prasad; Telu Ram; Deep Chandra; Mahmood Aslam Khan.

North-East Local Authorities

Indra Singh; Shiv Sumeran Lal Johri; Babu Abdul Majid; Ram Lakhan.

West Local Authorities

Prem Chand; Brij Lal; Abdul Shakoor; Manpal Ji Gupta.

Central Local Authorities

Jamilur Rahman; Lal Suresh Singh; Ram Kishore; Bansidhar Shukla.

South Local Authorities

Lallu Ram; Prasidh Narain Anand; Panna Lal; Narotam Das Tandon.

East Local Authorities

Jagarnath; Parmatma Nand Singh; Nizamuddin; Prabhunarain Singh.

Nominated

Ambika Prasad Vajpeyi; Sabhajati Upadhyaya; Har Govind Misra; Maulana Mohd. Nasir; Hayatullah Ansari; Dr. B. B. Bhatia; Rai Uma Nath Bali; Maharajkumar Vijaya Anand of Vizianagram; Srimati Tara Agarwal; Srimati Mahadevi Verma; Rai Bajrang Bahadur Singh of Bhadri; Sardar Santokh Singh.

UTTAR PRADESH ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 63,254,118.

Electorate : 31,763,828.

Constituencies : 347 (264 SM, 83 DM). Seats : 430 (SC 83).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats			Uncontested Gains		Contested Wins		Elected		Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC		
1. Congress	429	429	83	—	—	390	82	390	82	8,023,385	1
2. Socialist	351	351	55	—	—	19	—	19	—	2,018,861	235
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party ..	264	265	47	—	—	1	—	1	—	952,776	230
4. Jan Sangh	209	209	29	—	—	2	—	2	—	1,078,216	150
5. Communist Party of India ..	43	43	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	155,869	39
6. Scheduled Castes Federation ..	32	32	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	258,590	19
7. Hindu Mahasabha	62	62	7	—	—	1	—	1	—	236,734	52
8. Ram Rajya Parishad	95	95	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	290,524	81
9. Revolutionary Socialist Party ..	25	25	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,823	24
10. Forward Bloc (R)	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	505	1
11. Bolshevik Party	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,258	2
12. Revolutionary Communist ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	289	1
13. U.P. Revolutionary Socialist ..	27	27	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	79,748	24
14. U.P. Praja Party	58	58	9	—	—	2	—	2	—	313,787	38
15. Independents	989	375	55	—	—	14	1	14	1	3,319,774	866
Total	2,588	—	—	—	—	430	83	430	83	16,791,139	1,763

Congress seceders and the Socialists did not do well, while Independents did not fare any better.

The parties wedded to the extreme Right—the Jan Sangh, the Hindu Mahasabha, the Ram Rajya Parishad and the U.P. Rajya Party (zamindars)—also were trounced and the Communists and the K.M.P.P. completely routed.

The defeat of Acharya Narendra Dev, the Socialist leader, and Mr. Triloki Singh of the Opposition in the former Assembly, was the biggest surprise of the elections.

The Congress, which contested 429 seats for the 430-member State Legislative Assembly (the nomination paper of its candidate for the remaining one seat having been rejected), got 49 per cent. of the votes polled and secured 390 seats, that is, over 91 per cent. of the seats.

Of the 39 seats conceded by the Congress, 19 went to the Socialists, who had set up 351 candidates and secured 11·71 per cent. of the votes cast; two went to the Jan Sangh, which had 209 candidates in the field and secured 6.5 per cent. of the votes; one went to the K.M.P.P., which had set up 264 candidates and secured five per cent. of the votes; one to the Hindu Mahasabha, which had 62 candidates and secured 1.2 per cent. of the votes; two to the U.P. Praja Party (the state Party of zamindars), which had 58 candidates and got 2.1 per cent. of the votes; one to the U.P. Revolutionary Socialist Party which had 27 candidates and polled less than one per cent. of the votes; and 14 seats to Independent candidates, 989 of whom entered the contest and secured 19.5 per cent. of the total votes cast.

Among the Independents were 282 dissident Congressmen, who sought election in defiance of their Party's mandate, but none of them could secure the verdict of the electorate in his favour.

The Communists, with 43 candidates, the Revolutionary Socialist Party (official group) with 25 candidates, the Bolsheviks with two, the Forward Bloc (Ruikar Group) with one, the Scheduled Castes Federation with 82 and the Ram Rajya Parishad with 95 candidates in the contest, did not get a single seat, though, among themselves, they polled five per cent. of the votes cast.

Although handicapped by the absence of their leader, Acharya Narendra Dev, and their sitting M.L.A., Raja Ram Shastri, both of whom lost after a tough fight the Socialists will form the main opposition in the Assembly. They will have the satisfaction of having defeated the State I.N.T.U.C. Chief, Mr. K. N. Pande, who was the only prominent Congressman to lose.

Uttar Pradesh is probably the only State which has returned all the present Ministers, Parliamentary Secretaries and other prominent Congress leaders with a thumping majority.

The Himalayan districts did not vote solidly with the Congress. Of the 16 seats which these districts have, three went to Independents and

* Is now a member of the Central Cabinet.

two to the Socialists. Economically, these districts are some of the poorest and, socially, among the most backward. All the three seats in the Tehri Garhwal District went to independents.

All the Muslim candidates set up by the Congress were returned to the Assembly, including two women candidates. None of the Muslims set up by Opposition parties, except Mr. Nihaluddin (Socialist), sitting M.L.A., and Raja Saadaat Ali Khan of Nanpara (Independent) succeeded.

Only 37 women entered the contest, though they form 47 per cent. of the electorate. Eleven of them all Congress nominees, including one from a reserved seat, got elected.

An appreciable portion of the total election expenses in Uttar Pradesh is expected to be realised from the deposits forfeited, amounting roughly to over Rs. 3,50,000.

UTTAR PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : A. G. Kher.

Dy. Speaker : Har Govind.

Deoki Nandan (Con.), (*Agra*); Baboo Lal Mittal (Con.), (*Agra City (North)*); C. V. Mahajan (Con.), (*Agra City (West)*); Ram Narain (Soc.), (*Akbarpur (East)*); Ram Dularey Misra (Con.), (*Akbarpur (South)*); Jai Ram Varma (Con.), (*Akbarpur (West)*); Ram Dass (SC), (Con.), (*Akbarpur (West) (R)*); Mohan Singh (Ind.), (*Aliganj (South)*); Bishwambhar Nath Pandey (Con.), (*Allahabad City (Central)*); Ganesh Prasad Jaiswal (Con.), (*Allahabad City (East)*); Bhupal Singh (Con.), (*Almora (North)*); Gobardhan (Con.), (*Almora (South)*); Kunwar Rananjai Singh (Ind.), (*Amethi (Central)*); Khiali Ram (Con.), (*Amroha (East)*); Mohd. Taqi Hadi (Con.), (*Amroha (West)*); Deen Dayal (Con.), (*Anupshahr (North)*); Nathoo Singh (Con.), (*Aonla (East)-cum-Faridpur*); Sunder Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Aonla (East)-cum-Faridpur (R)*); Nawal Kishore (Con.), (*Aonla West*); Shri Niwas (Con.), (*Atrauli (North)*); Raja Ram (Con.), (*Atrauli (South)-cum-Koil (East)*); Satya Narain (Con.), (*Auroiya-cum-Bharthana (South)*); Tula Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Auroiya-cum-Bharthana (South) (R)*); Ram Sanehi Bhartiya (Con.), (*Baheru (West)*); Harkhayal Singh (Con.), (*Baghpat (East)*); Raghubir Singh (Con.), (*Baghpat (South)*); Charan Singh (Con.), (*Baghpat (West)*); Shimbhu Nath (Con.), (*Bah*)); Ram Murti (Con.), (*Baheri (North East)*); Dharam Dutt (Con.), (*Baheri (South-West)-cum-Bareilly (West)*); Sheo Saran Lal Srivastava (Con.), (*Bahraich (East)*); Raj Kishore (SC), (Con.), (*Bahraich (East) (R)*); Triloki Nath Kaul (Con.), (*Bahraich (West)*); Jamna Prasad (SC), (Con.), (*Bahraich (West) (R)*); Ram Anant Pandey (Con.), (*Ballia (Central)*); Radha Mohan (Con.), (*Ballia (East)*); Thakur Jagannath Singh (Con.), (*Ballia (North East)-cum-Bansdih (South-West)*); Baldeva (Con.), (*Banaras (Central)*); Lal Bahadur Singh (Con.), (*Banaras (North)*); Raj Narain (Soc.), (*Banaras (South)*); Deo Murti Sharma (Con.), (*Banaras (West)*); Sheikh Mohd. Abdul Samad (Con.), (*Banaras City (North)*); Sampurnanand (Con.), (*Banaras City (South)*); Pahalwan Singh (Con.), (*Banda*); Baijnath Prasad (Ind.), (*Bansdih (Central)*); Sheomangal (Con.), (*Bansdih (West)*); Keshbhan (Con.), (*Bansgaon (Central)*); Bhagwanti (Con.), (*Bansgaon (East)-cum-Gorakhpur (South)*); Bhrigunath (Con.), (*Bansgaon (South-East)*); Ganesh Prasad (Con.), (*Bansgaon (South-West)*); Shrimati Jasoda Devi (SC), (Con.), (*Bansgaon (South-West) (R)*); Mathura Prasad (Con.), (*Bansi (North)*); Puddan (SC), (Con.), (*Bansi (North) (R)*); Ram Kumar Shastri (Con.), (*Bansi (South)*); Shrimati Safia Abdul Wahid (Con.), (*Bareilly (East)*); Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant (Con.), (*Bareilly Municipality*); Ram Charan Lal (Con.), (*Bareilly (West)*); Asman Singh (Con.) (*Basti (East)*); Prabhu Dayal (Con.), (*Basti (West)*); Ram Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Basti (West) (R)*); Ram Sarup Gupta (Con.), (*Bhognipur (West)-cum-Derapur (South)*); Gajendra Singh (Soc.), (*Bidhuna (East)*); Maharban Singh (Con.), (*Bidhuna (West)-cum-Bharthana (North)-cum-Etawah (North)*); Ghasi Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Bidhuna (West)-cum-Bharthana (North)-cum-Etawah (North) (R)*); Shrimati Chandrawati (Con.), (*Bijnor (Central)*); Abdul Lateef (Con.), (*Bijnor (North Najibabad (West)*); S. K. Sharma (Con.), (*Bijnor (South)-cum-Dhampur (South-West)*); Brij Basi Lal (Con.), (*Bikapur (Central)*); Avadhesh Pratap Singh (Ind.), (*Bikapur (East)*); Ram Harsh Yadav (Con.), (*Bikapur (West)*); Har Sahai (Con.), (*Bilari*); Mahi Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Bilari (R)*); Radha Krishna (Con.), (*Bilgram (East)*); Virendra Nath (Con.), (*Bilgrum (West)*); Shrimati Brij Rani Debi (Con.), (*Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur*); Murli Dhar (SC), (Con.), (*Bilhaur-cum-Akbarpur (R)*); Hari Prasad (Soc.), (*Bisalpur (Central)*); Sheo Raj Singh (Con.), (*Bisauli-cum-Gunnaur (East)*); Chunni Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Bisauli-cum-Gunnaur (East) (R)*); Suresh Prakash Singh (Ind.), (*Biswan-cum-Sidauli (East)*); Mannu Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Biswan-cum-Sidauli (East) (R)*); Nihaluddin (Soc.), (*Budaun (North)*); Tulsi Ram (Con.), (*Budaun (South-West)*); Mohammad Nabi (Con.), (*Budhana (East)-cum-Jansath (South)*); Ram Das (SC), (Con.), (*Budhana (East)-cum-Jansath (South) (R)*); Shri Chand (Con.), (*Budhana (West)*); Banarsi Dass (Con.), (*Bulandshahr (Central)*); Mohan Singh (Con.), (*Bulandshahr (North-East)*); Irtaza Hussain (Con.), (*Bulandshar (North-West)*); Deo Datta (Con.), (*Bulandshahr (South)-cum-Anupshahr (South)*); Dharam Singh (SC), (Con.), (*Bulandshahr (South)-cum-Anupshahr (South) (R)*); Muzaffar Husain (Con.), (*Chail (North)*); Kamalapathi Tripathi (Con.), (*Chakia-cum-Chandauli (South-East)*); Ram Lakhan (SC), (Con.), (*Chakia-cum-Chandauli (South-East) (R)*); Shanti Prapan Sharma (Con.), (*Chakrata-cum-Western Doon (North)*); Gangadhar (Soc.), (*Chameli (West)-cum-Pauri (North)*); Kamta Prasad (Con.), (*Chanduli (North)*); Uma (Soc.), (*Chanduli (South)*); Shankar Tewari (Con.), (*Chandauli (South-West)-cum-Ramnagar*); Ram Het (Con.), (*Chhata*); Audesh Chandra Singh (Con.), (*Chibramau (East)-cum-Farrukhabad (East)*); Pati Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Chibramau (East)-cum-Farrukhabad (East) (R)*); Chiranji Lal Paliwal (Con.), (*Chibramau (South)-cum-Kasganj (South)*); Raj Kumar (Con.), (*Chunar (North)*); Raj Narain Singh (Con.), (*Chunar (South)*); Chandra Pal (Con.), (*Dalmau (East)*); Guptar Singh (Con.), (*Dalmau (South-West)*); Omkar Singh (J.S.), ((*Dataganj (North)*); Nirotam (Con.), (*Dataganj (South)-cum-Budam (South East)*); Thakur Phool Singh (Con.), (*Deoband*); Hardeva (SC), (Con.), (*Deoband (R)*); Satya Singh (Ind.), (*Deoprayag*); Muhammad Farug Chisti (Con.), (*Deoria (North East)*); Ram Nath (Con.), (*Deoria (South)*); Ram Ji Sahai (Con.), (*Deoria (South-West)-cum-Hata*) (*South-West*); Sita Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Deoria (South-West)-cum-Hata (South West) (R)*); Shiv Ramoon.) (*Derapur (North)*); Khub Singh (Con.), (*Dampur (North-East)-cum-Nagina (East)*); Girdhari Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Dampur (North-East)-cum-Nagina (East) (R)*); Mohd. Suleman Adhami (Con.), (*Domariaganj (North East)-cum-Bansi (West)*); Ram Lakhan Misra (Con.), (*Domariaganj (North-West)*); Mohd. Adil Abbasi (Con.), (*Domariaganj (South)*); Sheo Mangal Singh Kapoor (Con.), (*Domariaganj (West)*); Brij Bhushan (Con.), (*Dudhi-cum-Robertganj*); Ram Saraui (SC), (Con.), (*Dudhi-cum-Robertganj (R)*); Shrimati Vidyawati (Con.), (*Etah (East)-cum-Aliganj (West)-cum-Kasganj (South)*); Hoti Lal Dass (Con.), (*Etah (South)*); Gopi Nath Dikshit (Con.), (*Etawah (South)*); Ulfat Singh Chauhan (Con.), (*Etmadpur-cum-Agra (East)*); Puttu Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Etmadpur-cum-Agra (East) (R)*); Madan Gopal (Con.), (*Faizabad (East)*); Narain Das (SC), (Con.), (*Faizabad (East) (R)*); Raja Ram Misra (Con.), (*Faizabad (West)*); Sia Ram (Con.), (*Farrukhabad (Central)-cum-Karimaganj (East)*); Mathura Prasad (Con.), (*Farrukhabad (West)-cum-Chibramau*); Abdur Rauf Khan (Con.), (*Fatehpur (East)-cum-Khaga - (North)*); Avadh Saran Varma *alias* Lallaji (Soc.), (*Fatehpur (North)*); Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Con.), (*Fatehpur (South)*); Anant Swarup Singh (Con.), (*Fatehpur (South)-cum-Khaga (South)*); Bhagwan Din (SC), (Con.), (*Fatehpur (South)-cum-Khaga (South) (R)*); Israul Haq (Con.), (*Firozabad-cum-Fatehabad*); Ganga Dhar (SC), (Con.), (*Firozabad-cum-Fatehabad (R)*); Ram Sahai (Con), (*Garotha-cum-Moth (North)*); Brij Behari Mehrotra (Con.), (*Ghatampur-cum-Bhogulpur (East)*); Dayal Dass Bhagat (SC), (Con.), (*Ghatampur-cum-Bhogulpur (East) (R)*); Vichitra Narain (Con.), (*Ghaziabad (North East)*); Teja Singh (Con.), (*Ghaziabad (North West)*); Kunwar Balbir Singh (Con.), (*Ghaziabad (South)*); (Vacant), (*Ghazipur (Central) cum-Mohammadabad (North-West)*); Vashishtha Narain Sharma (Con.), (*Ghazipur (South-East)*); Bhola (Soc.), (*Ghazipur (South-West)*); Bishwanath Singh Gautam (Con.), (*Ghazipur (West)*); Ram Sunder (Soc.), (*Ghosi (East)*); Jharkhande Rai (U.P.R.S.P.), (*Ghosi (West)*); Shrimati Sajjan Devi Mehdut (Con.), (*Gonda (East)*); Jwalaprasad Singh (H.M.S.), (*Gonda (West)*); Istafa Hussain (Con.), (*Gorakhpur (Central)*); Kesho (Con.), (*Gorakhpur (North (East)*); Mahadev (SC), (Con.), (*Gorakhpur (North-East) (R)*); Achhaiber Singh (Con.), ((*Gorakhpur-(South-East)*); Devendra Pratap Narain Singh (Con.), (*Gorakhpur (West)*); Karan Singh (Con.), (*Gunnaur (North)*); Baba Bechan Ram Gupta (Con.), (*Gyanpur (East)*); Bans Narain (Con.), (*Gyanpur (North-West)*); Bechand Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Gyanpur (North-West) (R)*); Surendra Dutt (Con.), (*Hamirpur-cum-Maudaha (North)*); Mahabir Prasad Shukla (Con.), (*Handia (South)*); Shrimati Prakashvati Suda (Con.), (*Hapur (North)*); Hari Singh (SC), (Con.), (*Hapur (North) (R)*); Lutf Ali Khan (Con.), (*Hapur (South)*); Vir Sen (SC), (Con.), (*Hapur (South) (R)*); Chandra Has (Con.), (*Hardoi (East)*); Kinder Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Hardoi (East) (R)*); Kripa Shankar (Con.), (*Harraiya (East)-cum-Basti (West)*); Sheo Narain (SC), (Con.), (*Harraiya (East)-cum-Basti (West) (R)*); Prabhakar (Con.), (*Harraiya (North-West)*); Sita Ram (Con.), (*Harraiya (South-West)*); Latafat Husain (Con.), (*Hasanpur (North)*); Jagdish Prasad (Con.), (*Hasanpur (South)-cum-Sambhal (West)*); Surya Bali Pandey (Con.), (*Hata (Central)*); Sheo Prasad (SC), (Con.), (*Hata (Central) (R)*); Rajdeo (Con.), (*Hata-North*); Nand Kumar Deo Vashist (Con.), (*Hathras*); Har Dayal Singh (SC), (Con.), (*Hathras (R)*); Kalyan Rai (Con.), (*Hazur-cum-Milak (North)*); Sheodan Singh (Con.), (*Iglas*); Ram Ghulam Singh (Con.), (*Jalalabad (West)*); Fateh Singh (Con.), (*Jalesar-cum-Etah (North)*); Chironji Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Jalesar-cum-Etah (North) (R)*); Vishan Dayal (Ind.), (*Jasrana*); Har Govind (Con.), (*Jaunpur (East)*); Deep Narain Varma (Con.), (*Jaunpur (West)*); Bhagavati Deen (Con.), (*Jaunpur (North)-cum-Shahganj (West)*); Atmaram Govind Kher (Con.), (*Jhansi (East)*); Koshi Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Kadipur*); Shanker (SC), (Con.), (*Kalipur (R)*); Sultan Alam Khan (Con.), (*Kaimganj (West)*); Kesho Gupta (Con.), (*Kairana (North)*); Virendra Varma (Con.), (*Kairana (South)*); Sia Ram (Con.), (*Kaisarganj (Central)*); Bhagwan Din (Con.), (*Kaisarganj (North)*); Hukum Singh (Con.), (*Kaisarganj (South)*); Virendra Shah (U.P.P.), (*Kalpi-cum-Jalaun-North*); Basantee (SC), (Con.), (*Kalpi-cum-Jalaun (North) (R)*); Kali Charan Tandon (Con.), (*Kannauj (North)*); Hamid Khan (Con.), (*Kanpur City (Central East)*); Basudeo Prasad Misra *alias* Misraji (Con.), (*Kanpur City (Central West)*); Jawahar Lal (Con.), (*Kanpur City (East)*); Surya Prasad Awasthi (Con.), (*Kanpur City (North)*); Brahma Dutt Dixit (Con.), (*Kanpur City (South)*); Beni Singh (Con.), (*Kanpur Tehsil*); H. N. Bahuguna (Con.), (*Karchhana (North)-cum-Chail (South)*); Jawahar Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Karchhana (North)-cum-Chail (South) (R)*); Sheo Bux Singh (Con.), (*Karkhal (East)-cum-Bhogaon*)); Mizaji Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Karkhal (East)-cum-Bhogaon (R)*); Banshi Dass Dhanger (K.M.P.P.), (*Karkhal (West)-cum-Shikohabad (East)*); Shrimati Said Jahan B. Mukhi (Con.), (*Kasganj (East)-cum-Aliganj (North)*); Tirmal-singh (Con.), (*Kasganj (North)*); Babu Ram Gupta (Con.), (*Kasganj (West)*); Jagan Prasad Rawat (Con.), (*Keragarh*); Lal Bahadur (Con.), (*Kerakat-cum-Jaunpur (South)*); Parmasri (SC), (Con.), (*Kerakat-cum-Jaunpur (South) (R)*); Mohan Lal Gautam (Con.), (*Khair-cum-Koil (North-West)*); Ram Prasad Deshmukh (SC), (Con.), (*Khair-cum-Koil (North West) (R)*); Shivaraj Bali Singh (Con.), (*Khajuha (East)-cum-Fatepur (South West)*); Gur Prasad (Con.), (*Khajuha (West)*); Mohd. Abdul Moiz Khan (Con.), (*Khalilabad (Central)*); Raja Ram Sharma (Con.), (*Khalilabad (North)*); Dhanesh Dhar Pandey (Con.), (*Khalilabad (South)*); Ram Sundar (SC), (Con.), (*Khalilabad (South (R)*); Kishan Swarup Bhatnagar (Con.), (*Khurja*);

Bheem Sen (SC), (Con.), (*Khurja (R)*); Ramesh Verma (Con.), (*Kiraoli*); Nafisul Hasan (Con.), (*Koil (Central)*)*; Chittar Singh (Con.), (*Konch*); Ram Naresh Shukla (Con.), (*Kunda (South)*); Ram Sarup (SC), (Con.), (*Kunda (South) (R)*); Banshi Dhar Misra (Con.), (*Lakhimpur (South)*); Chheda Lal Chondhry (SC), (Con.), (*Lakhimpur (South) (R)*); Tej Bahadur (Ind.), (*Lalganj (North)*); Kalika Singh (Con.), (*Lalganj (South)*); Krishna Chandra Sharma (Con.), (*Lalitpur (South)*); Ram Prasad (Con.), (*Lansdowne (East)*); Jagmohan Singh (Con.), (*Lansdowne (West)*); Harish Chandra Bajpai (Con.), (*Lucknow (Central)*); Ram Shanker Ravivasi (SC), (Con.), (*Lucknow (Central) (R)*); Syed Ali Zaheer (Con.), (*Lucknow City (Central)*); Chandra Bhanu Gupta (Con.), (*Lucknow City (East)*); Pulin Behari Bannerji (Con.), (*Lucknow City (West)*); Nageshar (Con.), (*Machhlishahr (North)*); Mohammad Rauf Jafri (Con.), (*Machhlishahr (South)*); Paripurna Nand (Con.), (*Mahrajganj (North)*); Thakur Ram Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Mahrajganj (South)*); Sukhdeo (SC), (Con.), (*Mahrajganj (South) (R)*); Manni Lal (Con.), (*Mahoba-cum-Kulphar-cum-Charkhari*); Jurawar (SC), (Ind.), (*Mahoba-cum-Kulpahar-cum-Charkhari (R)*); Wasi Naqvi (Con.), (*Mahraganj (East)-cum-Salon (North)*); Ram Swarup Visharad (Con.), (*Mahraganj (West)*); Rameshwar (SC), (Con.), (*Mahraganj (West) (R)*); Rama Nath Khera (Con.), (*Mahrauni*); Ganesh Chandra (Con.), (*Mainpuri (North)-cum-Bhogaon (North)*); Virendra Pati (Con.), (*Mainpuri (South)*); Shyam Manohar (Con.), (*Malihabad-cum-Bara Banki (North-West)*); Tula Ram Rawat (SC), (Con.), (*Malihabad-cum-Bara Banki (North-West) (R)*); Dwarka Prasad (Con.), (*Mariahu (North)*); Ramesh Chandra (Con.), (*Mariahu (South)*); Laxmi Raman Acharya (Con.), (*Jal-cum-Sadabad (West)*); Dal Chand (SC), (Con.), (*Mal-cum-Sadabad (West) (R)*); Sri Nath (Con.), (*Mathura (North)*); Acharya Jugal Kishore (Con.), (*Mathura (South)*); Jagpat Singh (Con.), (*Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baberu (East)*); Darshan Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Mau-cum-Karwi-cum-Baberu (East) (R)*); Lakshman Rao Kadam (Con.), (*Mau-cum-Moth (South)-cum-Jhansi (West)-cum-Lalitpur (North)*); Gajoo (SC), (Con.), (*Mau-cum-Moth (South)-cum-Jhansi (West)-cum-Lalitpur (North) (R)*); Tej Pratap Singh (Ind.), (*Mawlah (South)*); Vishnu Saran Dublish (Con.), (*Mawana*); Ramjilal Sahayak (SC), (Con.), (*Mawana (R)*); Kailash Prakash (Con.), (*Meerut Municipality*); Mangla Prasad (Con.), (*Meja-cum-Karchhana (South)*); Raghunath Prasad (SC), (Con.), (*Meja-cum-Karchhana (South) (R)*); Krishan Saran Arya (Con.), (*Milak (South)-cum-Shahabad*); Amaresh Chandra (Con.), (*Mirzapur (North)*); Ajij Imam (Con.), (*Mirzapur (South)*); Ram Kishun (SC), (Con.), (*Mirzapur (South) (R)*); Gangadhar Sharma (Con.), (*Misrikh*); Dulla Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Misrikh (R)*); Kamal Ahmad Con.), (*Mohamdi (East)*); Ram Bhajan (Con.), (*Mohamdi (West)*); Padam Nath (Con.), (*Mohammadabad Gohna (South)*); Habibur Rahman (Con.), (*Mohammadabad (North)-cum-Ghosi (South)*); Shrinath Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Mohammadabad (North)-cum-Ghosi (South) (R)*); Shivpujan Rai (Soc.), (*Mohammadabad (North-East)*); Bijai Shanker Prasad (Con.), (*Mohammadabad (South)*); Mahabir Pershad Srivastava (Con.), (*Mohanlalganj*); Dau Dayal Khanna (Con.), (*Moradabad (North)*); Kedar Nath (Con.), (*Moradabad (South)*); Smt. Savitri Devi (Con.), (*Musafirkhana (Central)*); Nazim Ali (Con.), (*Musafirkhana (North)-cum-Sultanpur (North)*); Gulzar (SC), (Con.), (*Musafirkhana (North)-cum-Sultanpur (North) (R)*); Gur Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Musafirkhana (South)-cum-Amethi (West)*); Dwarka Prasad (Con.), (*Muzaffarnagar (Central)*); Balwant Singh (Con.), (*Muzaffarnagar (East)-cum-Jansath (North)*); Rajendra Datta (Con.), (*Muzaffarnagar (West)*); H. M. Ibrahim (Con.), (*Nagina (South-West)-cum-Dhampur (North-West)*); Narayan Dutt (Soc.), (*Naini Tal (North)*); Lakshman Datt (Con.), (*Naini Tal (South)*); Ratan Lal (Con.), (*Najibabad (North)-cum-Nagina (North)*); Data Ram (Con.), (*Nakur South*)); Birendra Bikram Singh (U.P.P.P.), (*Nanpara (East)*); Basant Lal Sharma (Con.), (*Nanpara (North)*); Syed Md. Saadat Ali Khan (Ind.), (*Nanpara (South)*); Shyama Charan (Con.), (*Naraini*); Naurang Lal (Con.), (*Nawabganj*); Jagat Narain (Con.), (*Nawabganj (North)*); Uma Shankar Misra (Con.), (*Nawabganj (South)-cum-Haidergarh-cum-Ramsanehighat*); Ghanshiam Das (SC), (Con.), (*Nawabganj (South)-cum-Haidergarh-cum-Ramsanehighat (R)*); Karan Singh (Con.), (*Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur (North)*); Jagannath Prasad (SC), (Con.), (*Nighasan-cum-Lakhimpur (North) (R)*); Chaturbhuj Sharma (Con.), (*Orai-cum-Jalaun (South)*); Genda Singh (Soc.), (*Padrauna (East)*); Jagat Nath Mal (Soc.), (*Padrauna (North)*); Raj Bansi (Soc.), (*Padrauna (South-West)-cum-Deoria (South East)*); Raj Bansi (Soc.), (*Padrauna (West)*); Ram Shukhey (Soc.), (*Padrauna (West)*); Ram Raj (Con.), (*Patti (East)*); Girja Raman (Con.), (*Patti (South)*); Chandra Singh Rawat (Con.), (*Pauri (South)-cum-Chamoli (East)*); Baldeo Singh (SC), (Con.), (*Pauri (South-cum-Chamoli (East) (R)*); Prem Kishen Khanna (Con.), (*Pawayan-cum-Shahjahanpur*); Narain Din (SC), (Con.), (*Pawayan-cum-Shahjahanpur (R)*); Gauri Ram (Con.), (*Pharenda (Central)*); Ram Avadh Singh (Con.), (*Pharenda (North)*); Dwarika Prasad Pande (Con), (*Pharenda (South)*); Shivanath Katju (Con.), (*Phulpur (Central)*); Bhuwarji (Con.), (*Phulpur (East)-cum-Handia (North-West)*); Brij Behari (Con.), (*Phulpur (North)*); Ram Bachan (Con.), (*Phulpur (South)*); Shirmati Asa Lata Vyas (SC), (Con.), (*Phulpur (South) (R)*); Niranjan Singh (Con.), (*Philibhit (East)-cum-Bilaspur (West)*); Maqsood Alam Khan (Con.), (*Philibhit (West)*); Narendra Singh (Con.), (*Pithorgarh-cum-Champawat*); Khushi Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Pithorgarh-cum-Champawat (R)*); Bhagwati Prasad Shukla (Con.), (*Pratapgarh (East)*); Ram Adhar (Con.), (*Pratapgarh (North-West)-cum-Patti (North-West)*); Ram Kinkar (SC), (Con.), (*Pratapgarh (North-West)-cum-Patti (North-West) (R)*); Raja Ram (Con.), (*Pratapgarh (West-cum-Kunda (North)*); Munindra Pal Singh (Soc.), (*Puranpur-cum-Bisalpur (East)*); Ram Adhin (Con.), (*Purwa (Central)*); Jaba Shanker (Con.), (*Purwa (North)-cum-Hasanganj*); Sewa Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Purwa (North)-cum-Hasanganj (R)*); Deo Dutta Misra (Con.), (*Purwa (South)*); Ram Shankej (Con.), (*Rae Bareli-cum-Dalmau (North)*); Ram Prasad (SC), (Con.), (*Rae Bareli-cum-Dalmau (North) (R)*); Fazahul Haq (Con.), (*Rampur City*); Mahant Jagannath Bux Dass (Con.), (*Ramsanehighat*); Babu Lal Khushmesh (SC), (Con.), (*Ramsanehighat (R)*); Madan Mohan (Soc.), (*Ranikhet (North)*); Har Govind (Con.), (*Ranikhet (South)*); Mandhata (Con.), (*Rasra (East)-cum-Ballia (South-West)*); Ram Rattan (SC), (Con.), (*Rasra (East)-cum-Ballia (South-West) (R)*); Ganga Prasad Singh (Con.), (*Rasra (West)*); Sripat Sahai (Con.), (*Rath*); Jatendra Singh Bist (Ind.), (*Rawain-cum-Tehri (North)*); Din Dayal (Con.), (*Roorkee (East)*); Khwaja Athar Hasan (Con.), (*Roorkee (South)*); Shugan Chand (Con.), (*Rookee (West)-cum-Saharanpur (North)*); Jai Pal (SC), (Con.), (*Roorkee (West)-cum-Saharanpur (North) (R)*); Ashraf Ali Khan (Con.), (*Sadabad (East)*; Shiv Ram (Con.), (*Sadar (Asamgarh) Tahsil*); Surju Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Sadar (Asamgari) Tahsil (R)*); Habibur Rehman (Con.), (*Safipur-cum-Unnao (North)*); Capt. Mahal Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Safipur-cum-Unnao (North) (R)*); Baldeo *alias* Satyanand (Con.), (*Sagri (East)*); Uma Shankar (Soc.), (*Sagri (West)*); Molvi Manzoorul Nabi (Con.), (*Saharanpur City*); Mahmud Ali Khan (Con.), (*Saharanpur (North-West)-cum-Nakur (North)*); Kesho Ram (Con.), (*Sahaswan (East)*); Mushtaq Ali Khan (Con.), (*Sahaswan (West)*); Kamla Singh (Ind.), (*Saidpur*); Dev Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Saidpur (R)*); Sachita Nand (Con.), (*Salimpur (East)*); Sivabachan (Con.), (*Salimpur (North)*); Badri Narain (Con.), (*Salimpur (South)*); Deo Nandan (Con.), (*Solimpur (West)*); Dal Bahadur Singh (Con.), (*Salon (South)*); Jagdish Saran Rastogi (Con.), (*Sambhal (East)*); Lekraj Singh (SC), (Con.), (*Sambhal (East) (R)*); Shrimati Laxmi Devi (Con.), (*Sandila-cum-Bilgram (South-East)*); Tika Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Sandila-cum-Bilgram (South-East) (R)*); Bishamber Singh (Con.), (*Sardhana (East)*); Fateh Singh Rana (Con.), (*Sardhana (West)*); Chedda Lal (Con.), (*Shahabad (East)-cum-Hardoi (North-West)*); Kanhaiya Lal Balmiki (SC), (Con.), (*Shahabad (East)-cum-Hardoi (North-West) (R)*); Alzaz Rasool (Con.), (*Shahabad (West)*); Lakshmi Shankar Yadav (Con.), (*Shahganj (East)*); Babunandan (SC), (Con.), (*Shahganj (East) (R)*); Habibur Rahman Khan (Con.), (*Shahjahanpur (Central)*); Pratipal Singh (Con.), (*Shahjahanpur (West)-cum-Jalalabad (East)*); Maharaj Singh (Con.), (*Shikohabad (West)*); Tara Chand (Con.), (*Sidhauli West*); Baiju Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Sidhauli West (R)*); Kewal Singh (Con.), (*Sikandrabad (East)*); Ram Chandra (Con.), (*Sikandrabad (West)*); Netra Pal Singh (Con.), (*Sikandra Rao (North)-cum-Koli (South-East)*); Nak Ram Sharma (Con.), (*Sikandra Rao (South)*); Sheo Kumar (Con.), (*Sirathu-cum-Manjhanpur*); Sukhi Ram Bhartiya (SC), (Con.), (*Sirathu-cum-Manjhanpur (R)*); Bashir Ahmad (Con.), (*Sitapur (East)*); Harish Chandra Asthana (Con.), (*Sitapur (North-West)*); Krishna Chandra Gupta (Con.), (*Sitapur (South-East)*); Lal Bahadur Shastri (Con.),† (*Soraon (North)-cum-Phulpur (West)*); Paramanand Sinha (Con.), (*Soraon (South)*); Ram Bali (Con.), (*Sultanpur (East)-cum-Amethi East*)); Kunwar Krishna (Con.), (*Sultanpur (West)*); Mahmood Ali Khan (Con.), (*Swar-cum-Tanda-cum-Bilaspur*); Mohammad Nasir (Con.), (*Tanda*); Ram Sumer (SC), (Con.), (*Tanda (R)*); Chandraban Saran Singh (Con.), (*Tarabganj (South-East)-cum-Gonda (South)*); Ganga Prasad (SC), (Con.), (*Tarabganj (South-East)-cum-Gonda (South) (R)*); Maharaj Kumar Balendu Shah (Ind.), (*Tehri (South)-cum-Partapnagar*); Shiv Sarup Singh (Con.), (*Thakurdwar*); Sheo Kumar Mishra (Con.), (*Tilhar (North)*); Bhagwan Sahai (Con.), (*Tilhar (South)*); Raghuraj Singh (Con.), (*Trabganj (West)*); Lila Dhar (Con.), (*Unnao (South)*); S. M. Shahid Fakhri (Con.), (*Utraula (Central)*); Balbhadar Prasad (Con.), (*Utraula (North)*); Shiam Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Utraula (North) (R)*); Ummed Singh (J.S.), (*Utraula (North-East)*); Amirit Nath (Con.), (*Utraula (South)*); Raja Raghavendra Pratap Singh (Con.), (*Utraula (South-West)*); Nardeo Shastri (Con.), (*Western Doon-South-cum-Eastern Doon*).

Abbreviations: Con.—Congress; Soc.—Socialist; J.S.—Jan Sangh; Ind.—Independent; U.P.R.S.P.—Uttar Pradesh Revolutionary Socialist Party; U.P.P.P.—Uttar Pradesh Praja Party; H.M.S.—Hindu Mahasabha; K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; SC.—Scheduled Casts; ST.—Scheduled Tribes.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Prof. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee.

Dy. Chairman: Dr. Pratap Chandra Guha Roy.

Local Authorities' Constituencies

R. S. Prosad (*Darjeeling*); Sachindra Nath Misra (*West Bengal North*); Tarakdas Bandopadhyaya (*Nadia-Murshidabad*); Kali Narayan Sinha (*Nadia-Murshidabad*); Kali Pada Mookerjee (*Calcutta-24 Parganas*); Sarat Chandra Sawoo (*Calcutta-24 Parganas*); Sudhirendra Nath Majumdar (*Calcutta-24 Parganas*); Hridoy Bhusan Chakravorty (*Calcutta-24 Parganas*); Devaprasad Chatterjea (*Calcutta-24 Parganas*); Prafulla Kumar Guha (*Calcutta-24 Parganas*); Prafulla Chandra Sen (*Hooghly-Howrah*); Rabindralal Sinha (*Hooghly-Howrah*); Sunil Kumar Banerjee (*Hooghly-Howrah*); Charu Chandra Mahanty (*Burdwan Division North*); Pranabeswar Sarkar (*Burdwan Division North*); Bimanbchari Lal Singha (*Burdwan Division North*); Annada Prosad Choudhuri (*Burdwan Division North*).

Graduates' Constituencies

Nirmal Chandra Bhattacharyya (*Calcutta*); Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee (*West Bengal South*); Charu Chandra Sanyal (*West Bengal North*); Chittaranjan Roy (*West Bengal West*).

Teachers' Constituencies

Kamini Ghosh (*Calcutta*); Bijon Behari Bhattacharji (*Burdwan Division*); Mohitosh Roy Choudhuri (*Presidency Division South*); Durga Kinkar Bhattacharjee (*Presidency Division North*).

* Later resigned—consequent on being appointed member, U.P. Public Services Commission.

† Later resigned. In the by-election Mr. Sangram Singh (Con.) was elected.

Bengal Legislative Assembly

Janab Abdul Halim; Narendranath Bagchi; Bankim Chandra Banerjee; Subodh Kumar Bose; Monindra Mohan Chakrabarty; K. P. Chattopadhyay; Hare Krishna Das; Dr. Protap Chandra Guha Ray; Siba Prasad Kumar; Janab Mahamed Rasid; Kamala Charan Mookerjee; Debendranath Mukherjee; Kamada Kinkar Mukherjee; Bijoy Singh Nahar; Lakhan Pradhan; Surendra Kumar Roy; Debendra Sen.

Nominated by Governor

Sankar Das Banerjee; Tara Sankar Banerjee; Gurugobinda Basu; Santi Das; Narasingha Malla Ugal Sanda Deb; Labanya Prova Dutt; Janab Musharraf Hossain; Janab Shaikh Muhammad Jan; Pannalal Saraogi.

WEST BENGAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 24,736,683.
Electorate : 12,499,850.
Seats : 238 (40 for SC, 12 for ST) ; Constituencies : 187 (136 SM, 51 DM).

Parties	Candidates Set up for seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	236	236	40	11	1	—	1	149	26	9	150	26	10	2,897,887	1
2. Socialist	62	62	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	215,049	50
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	129	129	16	5	—	—	—	15	2	1	15	2	1	667,443	80
4. Jan Sangh	86	86	13	1	—	—	—	9	2	—	9	2	—	420,266	62
5. Communist Party of India	86	86	14	4	—	—	—	28	5	—	28	5	—	800,961	16
6. Forward Bloc (M)	48	48	4	2	—	—	—	11	3	—	11	3	—	393,597	17
7. Forward Bloc (R)	34	34	4	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	112,677	25
8. Hindu Mahasabha	33	33	2	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	4	—	—	176,762	20
9. Ram Rajya Parishad	14	14	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,100	14
10. Revolutionary Socialist	14	14	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60,372	8
11. Bolshevik Party	8	8	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,117	5
12. Revolutionary Communist	11	11	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,034	10
13. Gorkha League	4	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	31,320	—
14. Independents	608*	193	27	4	—	—	—	16	2	1	16	2	1	1,608,112	521
Total	1,373	—	—	—	1	—	1	237	40	11	238	40	12	7,442,697	829

* One of these contested from two constituencies.

WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Saila Kumar Mukherji.

Dy. Speaker: Asutosh Mullick.

Satyendra Kumar Basu (Con.), (*Alipur*); Pijush Kanti Mukherjee (Con.), (*Alipur Duars*); Debendra Brahma Mandal (ST), (Con.), (*Alipur Duars (R)*); Tarapada Pramanik (Con.), (*Amta Central*); Alamohan Dass (Ind.), (*Amta North*); Arabinda Roy (Con.), (*Amta South*); Dr. Radhakrishna Pal (also elected from Goghat constituency (Ind.), (*Arambagh*)*; Madan Mohan Saha (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Arambagh (R)*); Dr. Atindranath Bose (F.B.(R)), (*Asansol*); Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay (Con.), (*Ausgram*); Kanai Lal Das (SC), (Con.) (*Ausgram (R)*); Sambhu Charan Mukhopadhyaya (Con.), (*Bagnan*); Brindaban Chattopadhyaya (Con.), (*Balagore*); Ratan Moni Chattopadhyaya (Con.), (*Balurghat*); Lakshan Chandra Hasda (ST), (Con.), (*Balurghat (R)*); Rakhahari Chatterjee (H.M.S.) (*Bankura*); Iswar Das Jalan (Con.) (*Barabazar*); Jyoti Basu (C.P.I), (*Baranagore*); Dr. Amulya Dhan Mukhopadhyaya (Con.), (*Barasat*); Prafulla Chandra Roy (Con.), (*Barjora*); Phanindranath Mukhopadhyay (Con.) (*Barrackpore*); Abdus Shokur (Con.), (*Baruipur*); Lalit Kumar Sinha (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Baruipur (R)*); Prafulla Banerjee (Con.), (*Basirhat*); Biren Roy (F.B.(R)), (*Behala*); Kshitish Chandra Bhose (Con.), (*Beldanga*); Ganesh Ghosh (C.P.I.), (*Belgachia*); Suhrid K. Mullick Chowdhury (F.B.(M)), (*Belinghat*); Jogesh Chandra Gupta (Con.), (*Beniapukur-Ballygunge*); Pulin Behari Khatic (SC), (Con.), (*Beniapukur-Ballygunge (R)*); Bejoy Kumar Ghosh (Con.), (*Berhampore*); Byomkesh Majumdar (Con.), (*Bhadreswar*); Rameshwar Panda (J.S.), (*Bhagwanpur*); Gangadhar Naskar (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Bhangore*); Hemchandra Naskar (SC), (Con.), (*Bhangore (R)*); Bijoyendu Narayan Roy (Con.), (*Bharatpur*); Dayaram Beri (Con.), (*Bhatpara*); Shrimati Mira Dutta Gupta (Con.), (*Bhowanipur*); Nripendra Gopal Mitra (J.S.), (*Binpur*); Mangal Chandra Saren (ST), (Con.), (*Binpur (R)*); Provash Chandra Roy (C.P.I.), (*Bishnupur*); Basanta Kumar Mal (SC), (Con.), (*Bishnupur (R)*); Bepin Behari Ganguli (Con.), (*Bizpur*); H. Roy (Con.), (*Bolpur*); Hansda Bhushan (ST), (Con.), (*Bolpur (R)*); Jiban Ratan Dhar (Con.), (*Bongaon*); Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy (Con.), (*Boubazar*); Bankim Mukherjee (C.P.I.), (*Budge-Budge*); Binay Krishna Choudhury (C.P.I.), (*Burdwan*); Nirmal Chandra De (Con.), (*Burtola*); Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik (Con.), (*Burwan-Khargram*); Sudhir Mondal (SC), (Con.), (*Burwan-Khargram (R)*); Sudhir Mondal (SC), (*Burwan-Khargram (R)*); Jojneswar Roy (Con.), (*Central Duars*); Mangaldas Bhagat (SY), (Con.) (*Central Duars (R)*); Smarajit Bandopadhyaya (Con.), (*Chapra*); Probodh Chandra Dutta (H.M.S.), (*Chhatna*); Kamala Kanta Hembram (ST), (Con.), (*Chhatna (R)*); Prof. Jyotish Chandra Ghosh (F.B.(M)), (*Chinsura*); Shri Radhanath Das (SC), (Con.), (*Chinsura (R)*); Anandi Lal Poddar (Con.), (*Cooostola*); Sudhir Chandra Das (K.M.P.P.), (*Contai North*); Natendra Nath Das (K.M.P.P.), (*Contai South*); Nazir Uddin Ahmed (Con.), (*Cooch-Behar*); Jatindra Nath Singha Sarkar (SC), (Con.), (*Cooch-Behar (R)*); Biswanath Roy (Con.), (*Cossipur*); Jhanendra Kumar Chaudhury (J.S.), (*Dantan*); Dalbahadur Singh Ganatraj (A.I. Gorka League), (*Darjeeling*); Mrigendra Bhattacharjya (C.P.I.), (*Daspur*); Rafiuddin Ahmed (Con.), (*Deganga*); Narayan Mukherjee (Con.), (*Dhaniakhali*); Loso Hasda (ST), (Con.), (*Dhaniakhali (R)*); Rabindra Nath Sikdar (Con.), (*Dhupguri*); Charu Chandra Bhandari (K.M.P.P.), (*Diamond Harbour*); Satish Chandra Ray Singha (Con.), (*Dinhata*); Umesh Chandra Mandal (SC), (Con.), (*Dinhata (R)*); Tarapada Dey (C.P.I.), (*Domjur*); Khanailal Dass (Con.), (*Dum Dum*); Debendra Chandra Dey (Con.), (*Entally*); Jyotish Chandra Roy (C.P.I.), (*Falta*); Giassuddin (Con.), (*Farakka*); Narendra Nath Sen (Con.), (*Fort*); Ziaul Hoque (Con.), (*Gaighata*); Jadabendra Nath Panja (Con.), (*Galsi*); Mohitosh Saha (SC), (Con.), (*Galsi (R)*); Dhirendra Nath Chatterjee (Con.), (*Gangajalghati*); Satindra Nath Basu (Con.), (*Gangarampur*); Saroj Roy (C.P.I.), (*Garbeta*); S. M. Abdulla (Con.), (*Garden Reach*); Dharani Dhar Sarkar (C.P.I.), (*Gazole*); Dr. Jatish Chandra Ghosh (C.P.I.), (*Ghatal*); Amulyacharan Dal (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Ghatal (R)*); Dr. Radhakrisha Pal (also elected from Arambagh constituency)† (Ind.), (*Goghat*); Dhananjoy Kar (K.M.P.P.), (*Gopiballcpur*); Jagatpati Hansda (ST), (K.M.P.P.), (*Gopiballavpur (R)*); Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Con.), (*Habra*); A. Hamid (Con.), (*Hariharpara*); Ramhari Roy (Con.), (*Harishchandrapur*); Hemanta Kumar Ghosal (C.P.I.), (*Haroa-Sandeshkhali*); Jyotish Chandra Ray Sardar (SC), (Con.), (*Haroa-Sandeshkhali (R)*); Bijesh Chandra Sen (Con.), (*Hasnabad*); Rajkrishna Mondal (SC), (Con.), (*Hasnabad (R)*); Saila Kumar Mukhopadhyaya (Con.), (*Howrah East*); Biren Banerjee (C.P.I.), (*Howrah North*); Beni Charan Dutta (Con.), (*Howarah South*); Bankim Chandra Kar (Con.), (*Howrah West*); Banamali Das (Con.), (*Itahar*); Dr. Amrita Lal Hazra (Con.), (*Jagatballavpore*); A.M.A. Zaman (Con.), (*Jallangi*); Khagendra Nath Das Gupta (Con.), (*Jalpaiguri*); Shrimati Ashrumati Debi (SC), (Con.), (*Jalpaiguri (R)*); Mahendra Nath Mahato (Con.), (*Jhargram*); Madan Mohan Khan

* Later resigned Goghat seat.

† Resigned Goghat seat. In the by-election Mr. Narendra Nath Ghosh was elected.

(SC), (J.S.), (*Jhargram (R)*); Ram Lagan Singh (Con.), (*Jorabagan*); Amarendra Nath Basu (F.B.(M)), (*Jorasanko*); Shiva Kumar Rai (A. I. Gorka League), (*Jorebungalow*); Subodh Banerjee (Ind.), (*Joynagore*); Dintaran Moni (SC), (Ind.), (*Joynagore (R)*); Abudl Barkat Ataul Gani (Ind.), (*Kaliachak North*); Sourindra Mohan Misra (Con.), (*Kaliachak South*); S. M. Fazlur Rahaman (Con.), (*Kaliganj*); Shrimati Mani Kuntala Sen (C.P.I.), (*Kalighat*); Lalit Bahadur Kharga (C.P.I.), (*Kalimpong*); Rash Behari Sen (Con.), (*Kalna*); Baidyanath Santal (ST), (Con.), (*Kalna (R)*); Goalbadan Trivedi (Con.), (*Kandi*); Haripada Chatterjee (K.M.P.P.) (*Karimapur*); Subodh Chowdhury (C.P.I.), (*Katwa*); Gangapada Kuor (SC), (K.M.P.P.), (*Keshpur*); Nagendra Dolai (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Keshpur (R)*); Tara Pada Bandopadhyaya (H.M.S.), (*Ketugram*); Mohammed Hossain (Con.), (*Khandaghosh*); Maulana Mahammad Mumtaz (Con.), (*Kharagpur*); Tafazzal Hossain (Con.), (*Kharba*); Amulya Ratan Ghose (H.M.S.), (*Khatra*); Ashutosh Mallick (SC), (Con.), (*Khatra (R)*); Shrimati Abha Maiti (Con.), (*Khejri*); Koustuv Kanti Karan (SC), (Con.), (*Khejri (R)*); Khagendra Nath Bandopadhay (Con.), (*Khoyrasol*); Bejoy Lal Chattopadhya (Con.), (*Krishnagar*); Nalini Kanta Haldar (K.M.P.P.), (*Kulpi*); Pran Krishna Kamar (SC), (J.S.), (*Kulpi (R)*); Joynarayan Sarma (Con.), (*Kulti*); Baidya Nath Mondal (SC), (Con.), (*Kulti (R)*); Nepal Chandra Roy (F.B.(M)), (*Kumarhuli*); George Mahbert (A.I. Gorka League), (*Kurseong-Silguri*); Tenzing Wangdi (ST), (Con.), (*Kurseong Silguri (R)*); Kazim Ali Meerza (Con.), (*Lalgola*); Abdul Hashem (Con.), (*Magrahat*); Ardhendu Shekhar Naskar (Con.), (*Magrahat (R)*); Sudhir Chandra Bhandari (C.P.I.), (*Maheshtola*); Kumar Debaprosad Garga (Ind.), (*Mahisadal*); Surendra Nath Roy (SC), (Con.), (*Mainaguri (R)*); Nikunja Behari Gupta (Con.), (*Malda*); Rai Pada Das (SC), (Ind.), (*Malda (R)*); Bhakta Chandra Roy (Con.), (*Mangalkot*); Dr. Ranendra Nath Sen (C.P.I.), (*Manicktala*); Pasupati Jha (Con.), (*Manikchak*); Ananda Prasad Mandal (Con.), (*Manteswar*); Sarada Prasad Pramanik (Con.), (*Mathabhanga*); Bhusan Chandra Das (K.M.P.P.), (*Mathurapore*); Brindaban Gayen (SC), (Con.), (*Mathurapore (R)*); Dr. Satyendra Prasanna Chatterjee (Con.), (*Mekliganj*); Basanta Kumar Panigrahi (J.S.), (*Mohonpur*); Kanailal Bhowmik (C.P.I.), (*Moyna*); Sankar Prasad Mitra (Con.), (*Muchipara*); Jogendra Narayan Das (K.M.P.P.), (*Murarai*); Durgapada Sinha (Con.), (*Murshidabad*); Niranjan Modak (Con.), (*Nabadwip*); Suresh Chandra Paul (Con.), (*Naihati*); Jagannath Mazumder (Con.), (*Nakasipara*); Yekub Hossain (Con.), (*Nalhati*); Subodh Chandra Maity (Con.), (*Nandigram North*); Prabir Ch. Jana (Con.), (*Nandigram South*); Basanta Lal Murarka (Con.), (*Nanur*); Sisir Kumar Saha (SC), (Con.), (*Nanur (R)*); Krishna Chandra Satpathi (J.S.), (*Narayangarh*); Surendra Nath Parmanik (SC), (K.M.P.P.), (*Narayangarh (R)*); Mohammad Israil (Ind.), (*Nowada*); Rajani Kanta Pramanik (Con.), (*Panskura North*); Shyama Bhattacharyya (Con.), (*Panskura South*); Janardan Sahu (J.S.), (*Patashpur*); Pulin Behari Maity (J.S.), (*Pingla*); Bimlananda Tarkatirtha (Con.), (*Purbasthali*); Gulam Hamidur Rahaman (Con.), (*Raiganj*); Shyama Prosad Barman (SC), (Con.), (*Raiganj (R)*); Dasarathi Tah (K.M.P.P.), (*Raina*); Mritunjoy Pramanik (SC), (K.M.P.P.), (*Raina (R)*); Jatindra Nath Basu (Con.), (*Raipur*); Judu Nath Murmu (ST), (Ind.), (*Raipur (R)*); Trailokya Nath Prodhan (Con.), (*Ramnagar*); Sri Kumar Banerji (F.B.(M)), (*Rampurhat*); Panchanan Let (SC), (F.B.(M)), (*Rampurhat (R)*); Keshab Chandra Mitra (Con.), (*Ranaghat*); Bejay Krishna Sarkar (SC), (Con.), (*Ranaghat (R)*); Pashupati Nath Malla (Ind.), (*Ranigani*); Banku Behari Mondal* (SC), (Con.), (*Raniganj (R)*); Zainal Abedin Kazi (Con.), (*Raninagar*); Md. Sayeed Mia (Con.), (*Ratua*); Gopal Ch. Das Adhikary (Con.), (*Sabong*); Shyamapada Bhattacharyya (Con.), (*Sagardighi*); Kuber Chand Haldar (SC), (Con.), (*Sagardighi (R)*); Haripada Baguli (K.M.P.P.), (*Sagore*); Bijoy Gopal Goswami (Ind.), (*Salboni*); Kanai Lal Bhattacharya (F.B.(M)), (*Sankrail*); Kripa Sindhu Shaw (SC), (F.B.(M)), (*Sankrail (R)*); Sashibhusan Khan (Con.), (*Santipur*); Pannalal Bose (Con.), (*Sealdah*); Jitendra Nath Lahiri (Con.), (*Serampore*); Hemanta Kumar Bose (Ind.), (*Shampukur*); Sasabindu Bera (F.B.(M)), (*Shyampur*); Ajit Kumar Basu (C.P.I.), (*Singoor*); Sourendra Nath Saha (SC), (C.P.I.), (*Singoor (R)*); Bhabataran Chakrabarty (Con.), (*Sonamukhi*); Sisburam Mandal (SC), (Con.), (*Sonamukhi (R)*); Gopika Bilas Sen Gupta (Con.), (*Suri*); Nishapati Mejhi (SC), (Con.), (*Suri (R)*); Kumar Chandra Jana (K.M.P.P.), (*Sutahata*); Lutful Haque (Ind.), (*Suti*); Mohammad Ishaque (Con.), (*Swarupnagar*); Purabi Mukherjee (Con.), (*Taldangra*); Samsul Haque Maulavi (Con.), (*Taltola*); Ajoy Kumar Mukerjee (Con.), (*Tamluk*); Parbati Charan Hazra (Con.), (*Tarakeswar*); Raghunandan Biswas (Con.), (*Tehatta*); Krishna Kumar Sukla (Con.), (*Tittagarh*); Jyotish Joardar (Ind.), (*Tollygunge*); Priya Ranjan Sen (Con.), (*Tollygunge North*); Ambika Chakrabarty (C.P.I.), (*Tollygunge South*); Bibhuti Bhusan Ghosh (F.B.(M)), (*Uluberia*); Bijoy Mondal (SC), (F.B.(M)), (*Uluberia (R)*); Manoranjan Hazara (C.P.I.), (*Uttarpara*); Narayan Chandra Roy (Ind.), (*Vidyasagar*); Radhagobinda Roy (Con.), (*Vishnupur*); Kiran Chandar Digar (SC), (Con.), (*Vishnupr (R)*); Kali Mukherjee (Con.), (*Walgunge*); Sasadhar Kar (Con.), (*Western Duars*); Antoni Topno Munda (ST), (Con.), (*Western Duars (R)*).

Abbreviations: K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; H.M.S.—Hindu Mahasabha; C.P.I.—Communist Party of India; F.B.(M).—Forward Bloc (Marxist); F.B. (R).—Forward Bloc (Ruikar Group); Con.—Congress; J.S.—Jan Sangh; Ind.—Independent; S.T.—Scheduled Tribe; S.C.—Scheduled Caste.

HYDERABAD ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 18,652,964.

Electorate : 9,035,497.

Seats : 175 (31 for SC, 2 for ST).

The Congress has emerged as the largest single Party in the Hyderabad State Assembly with an absolute majority over all other.

The Party has 93 seats, eleven more than the combined strength of other political Parties and Independents.

The People's Democratic Front (Communists) comes next with 42.

Ten Muslims have been returned to the Assembly. Of these eight belong to the Congress Party, one to the P.D.F. and one is an Independent. The 175-member House will have eight women, five of them being Congress, 1 P.D.F., 1 S.C.F. and 1 Independent.

Eighteen of the seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes have been captured by the Congress, 2 by the Socialists, 5 by the S.C.F. and 6 by the P.D.F.

The Congress contested all the seats except two and annexed 93, including four unopposed returns. It suffered some major reverses at the hands of the People's Democratic Front (Communists) in Telengana, Peasants and Workers (pro-Communists) in Marathwada and Independents (Rebel Congressmen) in Karnatak regions.

In Telegana, which consists of the eight "disturbed" districts of the State, out of the 93 seats it contested, the Congress won only 38. It lost all the 14 seats in Nalgonda to the Communists and annexed only 2 each in Karimnagar and Warangal. Six prominent Congressmen, including the two General Secretaries of the Congress, were defeated. Two prominent Nationalist Muslims who stood on Congress ticket were also defeated.

Fifty-eight per cent of the over 90 lakhs of voters exercised their franchise. The Congress polled roughly 41 per cent. of the total votes polled. Six Congress candidates forfeited their deposits.

The Socialist party won eleven of the 99 seats it contested. Fifty-five of their candidates lost their deposits. Almost all the prominent members of the party, including Mr. Mahadev Singh and Mr. Y. S. Rao were defeated.

The People's Democratic Front (Communists) which is a coalition of four Leftist Parties concentrated its attention on Telengana which it claimed as its stronghold. It set up 77 candidates of whom 42 came out successful.

The Front is the second largest Party in the Assembly. It obtained 10,82,553 votes, about 21 per cent. of the total polled. Some of the heaviest polling in the State was witnessed in the villages of Telegana, Mr. Ravi Narayan Reddy's home village Bellapalli heading the list with 95 per cent.

The Peasants' and Workers' Party, who follow the Marxian ideology and which is expected to support the P.D.F. in the Assembly annexed ten out of the 19 seats it contested in Marathwada. Its candidates obtained 2,12,934 votes, about four per cent of the total polled. Three of its candidates lost their deposits.

The Scheduled Castes Federation won five out of 22 seats. Its chief, Mr. J. H. Subbiah, who stood for the House of the People from Ibrahimpatnam for the General Seat was defeated by a Congressman. The Federation contested three general seats to the State Assembly and lost all of them. The Federation polled 2,45,379 votes, about five per cent of the total polled. Nine of its candidates forfeited their deposits.

One hundred and forty-eight Independents contested 100 seats and secured only 14. The P.D.F. claims to have supported four of them. Six others are former Congressmen. The Independents polled 8,17,686 votes, about 16 per cent. of the total polled. Eighty-seven of them forfeited their deposits.

The Hindu Mahasabha, the United Scheduled Castes Federation, the Depressed Classes' Association, the State Praja Party and the Republican Party contested three, two, five, six and one seat respectively and annexed none.

HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Kashinath Rao Vaidya.

Dy. Speaker : Pampan Gowda.

Daji Shankar Rao (P.D.F.), (*Adilabad*); Anna Rao Basappa (Con.), (*Afzalpur*); Nivarthireddy Namdeoreddy (Con.), (*Ahmedpur*); Paga Pulla Reddy (Con.), (*Alampur-Gadwal*); Naganna (SC) (Con.), (*Alampur-Gadwal (R)*); Shrimati Arutla Kamala Devi (P.D.F.), (*Aler*); Virendra Patil (Con.), (*Alland*); Bhagvant Rao Ghambir Rao (Con.), (*Ambad*); Sharan Gowda (Ind.), (*Andola-Jewargi*); Venkat Rajeshwar Joshi (Con.), (*Andole*); Luchman Kumar (SC) (Con.), (*Andole (R)*); G. Raja Ram (Soc.), (*Armoor*); Rakhamaji (Con.), (*Ashti*); Lakshman (Con.), (*Asifabad*); Kashiram (ST) (Con.), (*Asifabad (R)*); Shripad Rao Laxman Rao Newaskar (Con.), (*Aurangabad*); Devisingh Venkatsingh Chouhan (Con.), (*Awsa*); Ananth Reddy (Soc.), (*Balkonda*); Shrimati Laxmi Bai (Con.) (*Banswada*); Bhagwan Rao (P. & W.P.), (*Basmath*); Shamrao (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Basmath (R)*); Kashinath Rao Vaidya (Con.), (*Begum Bazar*); Murlidhar Rao Srinivas Rao Kamutikar (Con.), (*Bhalki*); Sreepat Rao (P.D.F.), (*Bhir*); Digamber Rao Bindu (Con.), (*Bhokar*); Bhau Rao Dagdu Rao (P.D.F.), (*Bhokardan*); Dhondi Raj Kamble (SC), (Con.), (*Bhokardan (R)*); Ravi Narayan Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Bhongir*) †; Shafiuddin (Con.), (*Bidar*); Narayanrao Narsingrao (Con.), (*Biloli*); S. L. Shastry (Con.), (*Bodhan*); Gopal Rao Ekbote (Con.), (*Chanderghat*); G. Rama Chari (Con.), (*Chincholi*); Kanchinepalli Venkata Rama Rao (P.D.F.), (*Chinnakondur*); Rudrappa (Con.), (*Chitapur*); Jaywant Rao Gyaneshwar Rao (Con.), (*Deglur*); Ganpatrao Manik Rao (SC), (Con.), (*Deglur (R)*); Karibasappa Guru Basappa (Ind.), (*Deodurg*); K. Anantharama Rao (P.D.F.), (*Devarakonda*). Srinivas Rao (Con.), (*Latur*); Baswangowda (Con.), (*Lingasugur*); Vishwanath Rao (Soc.), (*Luxshatipeth*); Rajmallu (SC), (Soc.), (*Luxshatipeth (R)*); Raj-Rajmallu (SC), (Soc.), (*Luxshatipeth (R)*); Kondabolu Venkayya (P.D.F.), (*Madhira*); Kannakanti Sriniwas Rao (P.D.F.), (*Mahubabad*); B. M. Chander Rao (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Mahubabad (R)*); P. Hanumantha Rao (Con.), (*Mahbubnagar*); Shrimati Shantabai (Con.), (*Makhtal-Atmakur*); Basappa (SC), (Con.), (*Makhtal-Atmakur (R)*); Abdul Rahman (P.D.F.), (*Malakpet*); Limbaji Muktaji (P.D.F.), (*Manjlegaon*); G. Sriramulu (Soc.), (*Manthani*); Pampana Gowda Sharappa (Ind.), (*Manvi*); Venkateshwar Rao (Con.), (*Medak*); Varakantam Gopal Reddy (Con.), (*Medchal*); Gangula Bhoomayya (Ind.), (*Metpalli*); Vaman Rao Ram Rao (P. & W.P.), (*Mominabad*); Dwarka Prasad Choudhari (SC), (Con.), (*Mominabad (R)*); Gopal Shastrideo (Con.), (*Mudhol*); Hanumanth Rao (P.D.F.), (*Mulug*); G. S. Malkote (Con.), (*Musheerabad*); Brahmareddi (Ind.), (*Nagarkurnool*); Ramaswami (SC), (Ind.), (*Nagarkurnool (R)*); Katta Rama Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Nalgonda*); Lakshmayya (SC), (P.D.F.), (*Nalgonda (R)*); Bhagwan Rao (Con.), (*Nanded*); Appa Rao (Con.), (*Narayankhed*); J. Rama Reddy (Con.), (*Narsapur*); Sheshrao Madhavrao (Con.), (*Nilanga*); Gopi Reddy Ganga Reddy (Soc.), (*Nirmal*); Ganga Ram (SC), (Soc.), (*Nirmal (R)*); Mohammad Daver Ifussain (Con.), (*Nizamabad*); Singi Reddi Venkat Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Nustulapur*); Phoolchand Ramchand Gandhi (Con.), (*Omerga*); Udhave Rao (P. & W.P.), (*Osmanabad*); Kalyan Rao (SC), (Con.), (*Osmanabad (R)*); Bapuji Mansing (P.D.F.), (*Paithan-Gangapur*); Govindrao Keroji Gayakawad (SC), (Con.), (*Paithan-Gangapur (R)*); Gopal Rao (P.D.F.), (*Pakhal*); Annajee Rao (P. & W.P.), (*Parbhani*); Vishwasrao (P. & W.P.), (*Parenda*); Shrimati Shajihan Begum (Con.), (*Pargi*); K. Keshava Reddy (Con.), (*Parkal*); Ankushrao Venkatrao (P. & W.P.), (*Partur*); Ram Rao Balkishan Rao (Con.), (*Pathri*); Ratanlal Kotecha (Con.), (*Patoda*); Akkinepalli Venkatarama Rao* (P.D.F.), (*Peddamunagal*); Muthayya (P.D.F.), (*Peddapalli*); Manikchand Kewalchand Pahade (Con.), (*Phulmarri*); L. K. Shroff (Con.), (*Raichur*); K. V. Narayan Reddy (Ind.), (*Rajgopalpet*); Kathakoori Ramachandra Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Ramannapet*); Lakshminivas Ginnarwal (Con.), (*Ramayanpet*); V. B. Raju (Con.), (*Secunderabad*); J. B. Mutyal Rao (SC), (Con.), (*Secunderabad (R)*); B. Ramakrishna Rao (Con.), (*Shadnagar*); Venkat Ranga Reddy (Con.), (*Shahabad*); Virupakshappa (Con.), (*Shahpur*); Shrimati Masoona Begum (Con.), (*Shalibanda*); Mallappa (Con.), (*Shorapur*); A. Guvva Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Siddipet*); Nago Rao Vishwanath (Con.), (*Sillod*); Sivbasangouda (Ind.), (*Sindhanoor*); Joganpalli Anand Rao (P.D.F.), (*Sircilla*); Shrimati J. M. Rajmani Devi (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Sircilla (R)*); M. Buchaiah (Soc.), (*Sirpur*); Mehdi Nawaz Jung (Con.), (*Somajiguda*); A. Raj Reddy (P.D.F.), (*Sultanabad*); B. Dharma Biksham (P.D.F.), (*Suryapet*); Uppula Malchar (SC) (P.D.F.), (*Suryapet (R)*); J. K. Praneshcharya (Con.), (*Tandur-Serum*); Madhavrao Venkatrao Ghonsikar (Con.), (*Udgir*); Tulsiram Dasharath Kamble (SC), (Con.), (*Udgir (R)*); Shrimati Ashatai Waghamare (Con.), (*Vaijapur*); Kandimalla Ramakrishna Rao (Ind.), (*Vemsur*); M. Chenna Reddi (Con.), (*Vikarabad*); A. Ramaswami (SC), (Con.), (*Vikarabad (R)*); Suravaram Pratapa Reddi (Con.), (*Wanaparti*); M. S. Rajalingam (Con.), (*Warangal*); Pendyal Raghava Rao (P.D.F.), (*Waradannapet*); Jagannath Rao (Con.), (*Yadgir*); Ambadas (SC), (Con.), (*Yadgir (R)*); A. Ningangowda (Con.), (*Yellburga*); K. L. Narasimharao (P.D.F.), (*Yellandu*); Vooke Nagaiah (ST) (Soc.), (*Yellandu (R)*); Gunde Rao (Con.), (*Zaheerabad*).

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; Soc.—Socialist; Ind.—Independent; P.D.F.—People's Democratic Front; S.C.F.—Scheduled Castes Federation; P. & W.P.—Peasants and Workers' Party; SC.—Scheduled Castes; ST.—Scheduled Tribes.

* Later died. † Has resigned. Is a member of the House of the People.

MADHYA BHARAT ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 7,941,642.

Electorate : 4,090,857.

Seats : 99 (17 for SC, 12 for ST); constituencies : 79 (59 SM, 20 DM).

Parties	Candidates set up for seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	99	99	17	12	1	—	1	74	16	5	75	16	6	939,327	2
2. Socialist	59	59	8	7	—	—	—	4	—	4	4	—	4	145,843	50
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,963	8
4. Jan Sangh	42	42	5	4	—	—	—	4	—	1	4	—	1	192,208	14
5. Communist Party of India	18	18	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	39,600	16
6. Hindu Mahasabha ..	33	33	7	1	—	—	—	11	1	1	11	1	1	236,728	5
7. Ram Rajya Parishad ..	39	39	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	143,132	17
8. Madhya Bharat Bhumi Sewak Sangh	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,675	5
9. Madhya Bharat Kisan Congress Samiti ..	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,089	4
10. Independents ..	131	66	10	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	258,057	107
Total	440	—	—	—	1	—	1	98	17	11	99	17	12	1,987,622	228

* Later resigned. † Has resigned. Is member of the House of the People.

MADHYA BHARAT LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : A. S. Patwardhan.

Dy. Speaker : S. B. Jain.

Soubhagyamal Bapulal Jain (Con.), (*Agar*); Bhima (ST) (Soc.), (*Alirajpur (R)*); Kusumkantji Pooranchand Jain (Con.), (*Alot*); Jamuna Prasad Singh (R.R.P.), (*Ambah*); Chandana (SC) (Con.), (*Ambah (R)*); Babu Ram (Con.), (*Attair*); Mishrilal Balchand Gangwal (Con.), (*Bagli*); Sawaisingh Mohabat Singh (Con.), (*Barnagar*); Jadavchand Gulabchand (Con.), (*Burwaha*); Sitaram Sadhu (SC) (Con.), (*Burwaha (R)*); Pratap Singh (ST) (J.S.), (*Barwani (R)*; Niranjan Varma (H.M.S.), (*Basoda*); Vimal Kumar Mannalal (J.S.), (*Bhanpura*); Vallabhdas Sitaram (Con.), (*Bhikangaon*); Jamna Parshad Mukhraiya (H.M.S.), (*Bhilsa*); Chaturbhuj Jatav (SC), (H.M.S.), (*Bhilsa (R)*); Narsingh Rao Dixit (Con.), (*Bhind*); Balmukand (Con.), (*Bijaypur*); Madan Lal Bhikaram (Ind.), (*Biaora*); Dwarkadas Ramnaraian (H.M.S.), (*Chachaura*); Kanhaiyalal Jagannath Khadiwal (Con.), (*Depalpur*); Sajjansingh Vishnar (SC) (Con.), (*Depalpur (R)*); Anand Sadashiv Patwardhan (Con.), (*Dewas*); Bapu Kishan Malviya (SC) (Con.), (*Dewas (R)*); Gopal Prasad (Con.), (*Dhar-Badnawar*); Jagannath (SC) (Con.), (*Dhar-Badnawar (R)*); Muridhar Vishwanathrao Ghule (Con.), (*Ghatigaon*); Ram Dhan Singh (Con.), (*Gohad-Mehgaon*); Prabhu (SC) (Con.), (*Gohad-Mehgaon (R)*); Sita Ram Vishwanath Tatke (Con.), (*Guna*); Purushottam Rao Inamdar (H.M.S.), (*Gwalior*); Ramsing Karansingh Verma (Con.). (*Indore City 'A'*); Vyanktesh Vishnu Dravid (Con.), (*Indore City 'B'*); Manoharsingh Hullasmal (Con.), (*Indore City 'C'*); Vishnu Vinayak Sarwate (Con.), (*Indore City 'D'*); Faizulla Alibux Chaudhri (Con.), (*Jaora*); Badridutt Chaturbhuj (Con.), (*Jawad*); Shrimati Jamnabai (ST) (Soc.), (*Jhabua (R)*); Prem Singh (ST) (Soc.), (*Jobat (R)*); Ramcharan Mishra (Con.), (*Joura*); Bhagwan Dass Chaturvedi (H.M.S.), (*Karera*); Ramchandra (Con.), (*Khachraud-Mahidpur*); Bheroolal Sewaji (SC) (Con.), (*Khachraud-Mahidpur (R)*); Kailashchandragiri Purshottamgiri (H.M.S.), (*Khategaon*); Ramkant Khode (Con.), (*Khargone*); Sawaisingh Mandloi (ST) (Con.), (*Khargone (R)*); Raghuraj Singh (Ind.), (*Khilchipur East*); Prabhudayal Bhanwarlal (ST) (Con.), (*Khilchipur West*); Ratu (Con.), (*Kukshi (R)*); Ram Singh (Con.), (*Kurwai*); Har Sewak Mishra (Con.), (*Lahar*); Gokul Prasad (SC) (Con.), (*Lahar (R)*); Dr. Har Kishore (H.M.S.), (*Lashkar*); Ramlal Ji (Con.), (*Manasa*); Shiv Bhan (ST) (Con.), (*Manawar North (R)*); Kirat Singh (ST) (H.M.S.), (*Manawar South (R)*); Shyam Sundar Patidar (Con.), (*Mandsaur North*); Shyamsukh Sedmalji Garg (Con.), (*Mandsaur South*); Rustamji Cowasji Jall (Con.), (*Mhow*); Shyamlal Pandviya (Con.), (*Morar*); Sobaran Singh (Con.), (*Morena*); Karan Singh (SC) (Con.), (*Morena (R)*); Kundan Lal Madan Lal Varya (Con.), (*Mungaoli*); Radha Vallabh (Con.), (*Narsingarh*); Bhanwarlal Jivan (SC) (Con.), (*Narsingarh (R)*); Sitaram Surajmal Jaju (Con.), (*Neemuch*); Ram Dayal Singh Raghuvanshi (Con.), (*Pachhar*); Dulichand Sumerchand (SC) (Con.), (*Pachhar (R)*); Devilal Rudra (Con.), (*Pichhore-Bhandair*); Kishorilal Sukhram (SC) (Con.), (*Pichhore-Bhandair (R)*); Laxmi Narain Gupta (H.M.S.), (*Pichhore North*); Burjor Singh (H.M.S.), (*Pichhore South*); Raja Balbhadrasingh (Ind.), (*Raghogarh*); Shrimati Pratibha Devi (Con.), (*Rajgarh*); Hiralal (J.S.), (*Rajpur*); Dr. Premsinghji (Con.), (*Ratlam City*); Devisinghji (Con.), (*Ratlam Tehsil*); Laxmichand (Con.), (*Sabalgarh*); Jetha (ST) (Con.), (*Sailana (R)*); Shankarlal (Con.), (*Sardarpur*); Ram Chandra (J.S.), (*Sendhwa*); Barku (ST) (Con.), (*Sendhwa (R)*); Hari Laxman Masurkar (Con.), (*Shajapur*); Kishanlal Nagaji (SC) (Con.), (*Shajapur (R)*); Udaibhan Singh (Con.), (*Sheopur-Pohri*); Soma (ST) (Con.), (*Sheopur-Pohri (R)*); Narhari Prasad (Con.), (*Shivpuri-Kolaras*); Tula Ram Jatav (SC) (Con.), (*Shivpuri-Kolaras (R)*); Trayambak Sadashiv Gokhle (Con.), (*Shujalpur*); Bapulal Champalal Chaudhary (Con.), (*Sitamau*); Dhaniram Harischandra Sagar (SC) (Con.) (*Sitamau (R)*); Vijaysingh Hirasingh (Con.), (*Sonkatch*); Rana Mansingh Kalusingh (Con.), (*Susner*); Rameshwar Dayal Totla (Con.), (*Tarana*); Lalsingh Manna (ST) (Soc.), (*Thandla (R)*); Vishvanath Vasudeo (Con.), (*Ujjain City*); Moulana Masood Ahmed Mahmood Ahmed (Con.), (*Ujjain Tehsil*); Durgadass Bhagwandass (SC) (Con.), (*Ujjain Tehsil (R)*); Ranvijay Singh (R.R.P.), (*Umri*).

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; Soc.—Socialist; H.M.S.—Hindu Mahasabha; R.R.P.—Ram Rajya Parishad; J.S.—Jan Sangh; SC.—Scheduled Castes; ST.—Scheduled Tribes.

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Chairman : K. T. Bashyam.
Dy. Chairman : P. Gopalakrishna Chetty.

Graduates' Constituency

G. Veerappa (*Davangere*); T. S. Rajagopala Iyengar (*Mysore*); A. N. Rama Rao (*Bangalore*).

Teachers' Constituency

M. P. L. Sastry (*Bangalore*); K. Sampathgiri Rao (*Bangalore*); H.R. Abdul Gaffar (*Bangalore*).

Local Authorities' Constituencies

KOLAR DISTRICT.

C. H. Venkataramanappa (*Kolar*); B. Venkataramiah (*Kolar*).

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

T. N. Kempa Hounlah (*Tumkur*).

BANGALORE DISTRICT.

R. Subbanna (*Bangalore*); S. R. Gurulingiah *alias* S. R. Guru (*Dodballapur*).

MANDYA DISTRICT.

J. Deviah (*Mandya Town*).

MYSORE DISTRICT.

P. Sitharamiah (*Mysore*); R. P. Revanna (*Chamarajanagar Taluk*).

HASSAN DISTRICT.

Y. Dharmappa (*Hassan*).

CHICKMAGALUR DISTRICT.

N. P. Govinda Gowda (*Chickmagalur*).

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

U. P. Shankara Rao (*Shimoga*).

CHITALDRUG DISTRICT.

T. Veeranna (*Challakere Taluk*); J. Krishna Rao (*Davangere City*).

Elected by Legislative Assembly

K. T. Bhashyam (*Bangalore City*); T. P. Brahmiah (*Tumkur*); H. M. Gangadhariah (*Tumkur*); M. Hanumanthiah (*Nelamangala*); M. N. Jois (*Mysore City*); Srimathi M. R. Lakshamma (*Bangalore*); M. N. Mahanta Devara (*Mysore*); B. T. Ramiah (*Bangalore*); M. Shankaraiya (*Mysore City*); S. Sivappa (*Channarayapatna Taluk*); P. Thirumale Gowda (*Maddur Town, Sivapura*); S. Veerabasappa (*Chitaldrug*); M. Velluri (*Bangalore*).

Nominated

K. R. Seshachar (*Retired Chief Engineer*); T. Chowdiah (*Asthana Vidwan*); G. H. Veeranna; Rumale Chennabasaviah; P. Gopalakrishna Setty (*Advocate*); C. J. Devanath (*Advocate*); Gorur Ramaswamiengar; Syed Ghouse Mohyuddin (*Editor, Alkalam*).

MYSORE ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 9,071,678.

Electorate : 3,969,735.

Seats : 99 (19 for SC) ; Constituencies : 80 (61 SM, 19 DM).

Parties	Candidates set up for seats			Uncontested Gains		Contested Wins		Elected		Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC		
1. Congress	99	99	19	1	1	73	13	74	14	1,276,385	—
2. Socialist	46	46	7	—	—	3	—	3	—	235,747	23
3. K.M.P.P.	62	62	10	—	—	8	1	8	1	418,394	22
4. Jan Sangh	23	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	61,418	18
5. C.P.I.	5	5	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	25,116	4
6. S.C.F.	8	8	4	—	—	2	2	2	2	60,684	4
7. Hindu Mahasabha	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,543	1
8. Independents	150	75	11	—	—	11	2	11	2	665,228	94
Total	394	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	—	2,745,515	166

MYSORE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : H. Siddiah.

Dy. Speaker : R. Chennigaramiah.

K. Panchakshariah (Con.), (*Arsikere*); G. A. Thimmappa Gowda (Con.), (*Arkalgud*); B. V. Narayana Reddy (Soc.), (*Bagepalli-Gudibanda*); K. V. Byregowda (Con.), (*Bangalore North*); R. Munisamiah (SC), (Con.), (*Bangalore North (R)*); A. V. Narasimha Reddy (Con.), (*Bangalore South*); B. T. Kempa Raj (SC), (Con.), (*Bangalore South (R)*); B. Madhavachar (Con.), (*Bhadravati*); K. Chengalraya Reddy (Con.), (*Bangarpet*); P. R. Ramaiya (Con.), (*Basavangudi*); B. N. Boranna Gowda (Con.), (*Belur*); H. K. Siddiah (SC), (Con.), (*Belur (R)*); U. M. Madappa (K.M.P.P.), (*Chamarajanagar*); R. Anantaraman (Con.), (*Chamarajpet*); L. Siddappa (K.M.P.P.), (*Channagiri*); V. Venkatappa (Con.), (*Channapatna*); K. Lakkappa (Con.), (*Channarayapatna*); Shrimati B. L. Subbamma (Con.), (*Chikmagalur-Mudigere*); G. Puttaswamy (SC), (Con.), (*Chikmagalur-Mudigere (R)*); C. H. Lingadevaru (Con.), (*Chiknaikanahalli*); M. C. Anjaneya Reddy (Ind.), (*Chintamani*); Narayanappa (SC), (Ind.), (*Chintamani (R)*); Mutka Govinda Reddy (Soc.), (*Chitaldurg*); B. M. Seenappa (Con.), (*Gubbi-pet*); Shrimati Ballary Siddamma (Con.), (*Davangere*); T. Siddalingaiah (Con.), (*Dodballapur*); D. Venkatesh (Con.), (*Gandhinagar*); N. C. Nagaiah Reddy (Con.), (*Goribidnur*); C. M. Annayyappa (Con.), (*Gubbi*); H. K. Shivarudrappa (Ind.), (*Gundlupet-Heggadadevankote*); Siddiah *alias* Kunniah (SC), (Ind.), (*Gundlupet-Heggadadevankote (R)*); H. Siddaveerappa (Con.), (*Harihar*); D. R. Kari Gowda (Con.), (Hassan); V. Masiyappa (Con.), (*Hiriyur*); T. Hanumaiya (SC), (Con.), (*Hiriyur (R)*); G. Shivappa (Con.), (*Holalkere*); G. Duggappa (SC), (Con.), (*Holalkere (R)*); A. G. Ramachandra Rao (Con.), (*Hole Narsipur*); H. S. Rudrappa (Con.), (*Honnali*); G. Basappa (Con.), (*Hosadurga*); Shrimathi Lakshmidevi Ramanna (Con.), (*Hoskote-Anekal*); H. T. Puttappa (SC), (Con.), (*Hoskote-Anekal (R)*); N. Huchamastheygowda (Con.), (*Huliyurdurga*); D. Devaraja Urs (Con.), (*Hunsur*); J. Mohamed Imamsab (K.M.P.P.), (*Jagalur*); B. Chikkanna (Con.), (*Javagal*); Y. M. Chandrasekharaiah (Con.), (*Kadur*); K. G. Thimme Gowda (Con.), (*Kankanhalli*); K. Puttabhiraman (Ind.), (*Kolar*); K. S. Vasan (C.P.I.), (*Kolar Gold Fields*); P. M. Swamidoral (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Kolar Gold Fields (R)*); B. C. Nanjundiah (Con.), (*Kora*); Muddu Ramaiah (Con.), (*Koratagere-Madhugiri*); R. Chennigaramiah (SC), (Con.), (*Koratagere-Madhugiri (R)*); S. H. Thammiah *alias* Hanumanthegowdara Thammiah (Ind.), (*Krishnarajanagar*); S. M. Lingappa (Con.), (*Krishnarajpet*); T. N. Mudagiri Gowda (Con.), (*Kunigal*); H. K. Veeranna Gowda (Con.), (*Maddur*); K. V. Shankara Gowda (Con.), (*Mandya*); S. Siddappa (Con.), (*Magadi*); B. P. Nagaraja Murthy (K.M.P.P.), (*Malavalli*); M. Chikkalingiah (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Malavalli (R)*); V. R. Naidu (Con.), (*Mallesvaram*); H. C. Linga Reddy (Con.), (*Malur*); A. Bhimappa Naik (Con.), (*Molakalmur*); G. Narayana Gowda (Con.), (*Mulbagal-Srinivasapur*); T. Channiah (SC), (Con.), (*Mulbagal-Srinivasapur (R)*); T. Mariappa (Con.), (*Mysore City (North)*); B. Narayanaswamy (Con.), (*Mysore City (South)*); Shivananje Gowda (Con.), (*Mysore Taluk*); M. Sankaralingegowada (Ind.), (*Nagamangala*); M. Linganna (Ind.), (*Nanjangud*); M. Madhaiah (SC), (Con.), (*Nanjangud (R)*); D. M. Govindaraju (Con.), (*Nelamangala*); K. Prabhakar (SC), (Con.), (*Nelamangala (R)*); Mali Mariyappa (Con.), (*Pavagada*); C. T. Hanumanthiah (SC), (Con.), (*Pavagada (R)*); B. Y. Neelegowada (Con.), (*Pandavapura*); S. M. Mariyappa (Ind.), (*Periyapatna*); K. Hanumanthiah (Con.), (*Ramnagaram*); S. Gopala Gowda (Soc.), (*Sagar-cum-Hosanagar*); S. R. Nagappa Setty (Con.), (*Shimoga*); G. Papanna (Con.), (*Sidlagatta-Chikballapur*); A. Muniyappa (SC), (Con.), (*Sidlagatta-Chikballapur (R)*); B. N. Ramegowda (Ind.), (*Sira*); H. Siddaiya (Con.), (*Sorab-cum-Shikaripur*); A. Ganganayak (SC), (Con.), (*Sorab-cum-Shikaripur (R)*); K. Puttaswamy (Con.), (*Srirangapatna*); V. M. Mascarenhas (Con.), (*St. John's Hill*); T. Nagappa (K.M.P.P.), (*Tarikere*); T. G. Thimme Gowda (Con.), (*Tiptur*); Kadidal Manjappa (Con.), (*Thirthalli-Koppa*); S. Srinivasa Iyengar (K.M.P.P.), (*T. Narasipur*); M. V. Rama Rao (Con.), (*Tumkur*); B. Hutche Gowda (K.M.P.P.), (*Turuvekere*); M. Palaniappan (Con.), (*Ulsoor*); S. Kariyappa (Con.), (*Virupakshipura*); M. Rajasekharamurthy (Ind.), (*Yelandur*); B. Rachiah (SC), (K.M.P.P.), (*Yelandur (R)*).

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; Soc.—Socialist; Ind.—Independent; S.C.F.—Scheduled Caste Federation; K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; C.P.I.—Communist Party of India; S.C.—Scheduled Castes.

PEPSU ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 3,468,631.

Electorate : 1,758,026.

Seats 60 (10 for SC) ; Constituencies : 50 (40 SM, 10 DM).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats			Uncontested Gains		Contested Wins		Elected		Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC		
1. Congress	53	53	8	—	—	26	5	26	5	395,750	7
2. Socialist	18	18	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	23,899	15
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party ..	15	15	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	20,179	14
4. Jan Sangh	27	27	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	52,905	22
5. Communist Party of India ..	7	7	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	33,235	3
6. Scheduled Castes Federation ..	5	5	2	—	—	1	1	1	1	43,932	1
7. Forward Bloc (M)	12	12	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,156	10
8. Krishikar Lok Party	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,103	—
9. Akali Party	41	41	7	—	—	19	3	19	3	317,502	6
10. Lal Communist Party	14	14	3	—	—	1	—	1	—	58,500	7
11. Independents	180	57	9	1	1	7	—	8	1	369,294	144
Total	374	—	—	1	1	59	9	60	10	1,354,455	229

PEPSU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Kahan Singh.

Dy. Speaker : Lekh Ram.

Sardar Kartar Singh (Akali), (*Ahmedgarh*); Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala (Ind.), (*Amloh-Payal*); Sardar Mihan Singh (SC), (S.C.F.), (*Amloh-Payal (R)*); Manohar Shann (Con.), (*Ateli*); Attar Singh (Ind.), (*Badra-Satnali*); Bishan Nath (Con.), (*Banur*); Sardar Harchand Singh (SC), (Con.), (*Banur (R)*); Raghbir Parkash (Con.), (*Barnala*); Sardar Gurdial Singh (Akali), (*Bassi*); Sardar Dara Singh (Akali), (*Bhadson*); Sardar Pritam Singh (Akali), (*Bhatinda Sadar*); Sardar Baldev Singh (Akali), (*Bhawanigarh*); Sardar Bakshish Singh (Akali), (*Bhiki*); Des Raj (Con.), (*Budhlada-Bareta*); Chaudhary NihalSingh (Con.), (*Dadri*); Harnam (SC), (Con.), (*Dadri (R)*); Sardar Sampuran Singh (Con.), (*Dhanaula*); Sardar Basawa Singh (C.P.I.), (*Dhilwan*); Sardar Tirath Singh (Con.), (*Dhuri*); Sardar Hazura Singh (Ind.), (*Faridkot*); Sardar Kirpal Singh (Con.), (*Ghanaur*); Dal Singh (Con.), (*Jind*); Ram Singh (K.M.P.P.), (*Julana*); Lekh Ram (Ind.), (*Kandaghat*); Ranjit Singh (SC), (Ind.), (*Kandaghat (R)*); Onkar Singh (J.S.), (*Kanina*); Thakar Singh (Con.), (*Kapurthala*); Kanwar Manjitinder Singh Sahib (Ind.), (*Kot Kapura-Jaitu*); Ranjit Singh (SC), (Con.), (*Kot Kapura-Jaitu (R)*); Bish Bhan (Con.), (*Lehra*); Sardar Pritam Singh (SC), (Akali), (*Lehra (R)*); Sardar Arjan Singh (C.P.I.), (*Mahal Kalan*); Sardar Dhanna Singh (SC), (Akali), (*Mahal Kalan (R)*); H. H. Nawab Mohd. Iftkharali Khan (Ruler of Malerkotla) (Ind.), (*Malerkotla*); Sardar Harchand Singh (Akali), (*Mansa*); Sardar Bali Singh (SC), (Akali), (*Mansa (R)*); Sardar Bhopinder Singh Man (Akali), (*Maur*); Kahan Singh (J.S.), (*Mohindergarh*); Sardar Gurbhajnik Singh (Akali), (*Nabha*); Harbans Lal (Con.), (*Nahiawala*); Devki Nandan (Ind.), (*Nangal Chaudhri*); Ramsaran Chand Mittal (Con.), (*Narnaul*); Kali Ram (Con.), (*Narwana-Kalait*); Bhalle Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Narwana-Kalait (R)*); Sardar Jaswant Singh (Akali), (*Patiala City*); Col. Raghbir Singh (Con.), (*Patiala Saddar*); Hans Rai (Con.), (*Phagwara*); Sadhu Ram (SC), (Con.), (*Phagwara (R)*); Sardar Prem Singh (Con.), (*Rajpura*); Sardar Jang Singh (Akali), (*Rampur*); Chaudhary Inder Singh (Con.), (*Safidon*); Sardar Fatch Singh (Con.), (*Samana*); Sardar Gajjan Singh (Akali), (*Sangrur*); Sardar Inder Singh (Akali), (*Sardulgarh*); Sardar Gurdial Singh (Akali), (*Sehna Phul*); Sardar Hira Singh (Akali), (*Sherpur*); Sardar Balwant Singh (Con.), (*Sirhind*); Sardar Atma Singh (Akali), (*Sultanpur*); Bachan Singh (L.C.P.), (*Sunam*); Inder Singh (Con.), (*Uchana*).

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; S.C.F.—Scheduled Castes Federation; L.C.P.—Lal Communist Party; C.P.I.—Communist Party of India; S.C.—Scheduled Castes.

RAJASTHAN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 15,297,979.

Electorate : 7,620,000 (approximately).

Seats : 160 (16 for SC, 5 for ST) ; Constituencies : 140 (120 SM, 20 DM).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	152*	156	16	5	7	2	3	75	14	2	82	16	5	1,288,832	11
2. Socialist	52	52	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	136,464	41
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	16,411	4
4. Jan Sangh	50	50	4	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	193,541	31
5. Communist Party of India	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17,181	11
6. Scheduled Castes Federation	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,280	1
7. Ram Rajya Parishad	59	59	2	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	24	—	—	399,968	14
8. Krishikar Lok Party	46	46	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	270,807	19
9. Hindu Mahasabha ..	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	28,183	1
10. Forward Bloc (M) ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,331	1
11. Kisan Janta Sanyukt Party	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,164	6
12. Independents ..	228†	109	7	1	—	—	—	35	—	—	35	—	—	891,478	147
Total	618	—	—	—	7	2	3	153	14	2	160	16	5	3,258,640	297

* Four of these contested from two constituencies each.

† One of these contested from two constituencies.

RAJASTHAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Narottam Lal Joshi.

Dy. Speaker : Lal Singh Saktawat.

Chhotu Singh (Con.), *(Alwar)* ; Kr. Tej Singh (R.R.P.), *(Amber (A))* ; Maharawal Sangram Singh (Ind.), *(Amber (B))* ; Chandra Kant Rao (R.R.P.), *(Anta-Mangrol)* ; Gopal Singh (Ind.), *(Asind)* ; Himmat Singh (R.R.P), *(Atru)* ; Jagat Singh (J.S.), *(Badi Sadri-Kapasin)* ; Jai Chand (SC), (Con.),*(Badi Sadri-Kapasin (R))* ; Hari Ram (ST), (Con.), *(Bagidora (R))* ; Mukti Lal Modi (Con.), *(Bairath)* ; Lichman Singh (Ind.), *(Bali)* ; Bhairon Singh (Ind.), *(Bali-Desuri)* ; Bishamber Nath Joshi (Con.), *(Bandikui)* ; Badri Prasad (Con.), *(Bansur)* ; Balaji (Soc.), *(Banswara)* ; Dr. Mangal Singh (Con.), *(Bari)* ; Hansraj (SC), (Con.), *(Bari (R))* ; Tan Singh (R.R.P.), *(Barmer (A))* ; Nathu Singh (Ind.), *(Barmer (B))* ; Madho Singh (Ind.), *(Barmer (C))* ; Sugan Chand Jain (Con.), *(Begun)* ; Ramji Lal Yadav (Con.), *(Behror)* ; Hans Raj (Con.), *(Bhadra)* ; Hari Dutt (K.L.P.), *(Bharatpur)* ; Mohabat Singh (Ind.), *(Bhavri)* ; Tej Mal (Con.), *(Bhilwara)* ; Sangram Singh (J.S.), *(Bhim)* ; Moti Chand (Ind.), *(Bikaner City)* ; Jaswant Singh (Ind.), *(Bikaner Tehsil)* ; Santosh Singh Kachhawaha (Ind.), *(Bilara)* ; Chittar Lal (K.M.P.P.), *(Bundi)* ; Ved Pal Tyagi (Con.).*(Chabra)* ; Har Lal Singh (Con.), *(Chirawa)* ; Partab Singh (J.S.), *(Chitor)* ; Chaudhary Kumbha Ram (Con.), *(Churu)* ; Prabhu Dayal (SC), (Con.), *(Churu (R))* ; Bheron Singh (J.S.), *(Dantaramgarh)* ; Srigopal Bhargava (Con.), *(Dholpur)* ; Mathura Dass (Con.), *(Diduana)* ; Moti Lal (Con.), *(Diduana-Parbatsar)* ; Hari Deo (Con.),*(Dungarpur)* ; Soma (ST), (Con.), *(Dungarpur (R))* ; Moti Ram (Con.), *(Ganganagar)* ; Dhulji (Con.), *(Ghatol)* ; Lal Singh (J.S.), *(Girwa)* ; Ridhi Chand (Con.), *(Hindaun)* ; Chhanga (SC), (Con.), *(Hindaun (R))* ; Sajjan Singh (R.R.P.), *(Hindoli)* ; Ram Dayal (Ind.), *(Jahazpur)* ; Shah Alimuddin (Con.), *(Jaipur City (A))* ; Ram Kishore (Con.), *(Jaipur City (B))* ; Gulab Chand Kasliwal (Con.), *(Jaipur City (C))* ; Narayan Chaturvedi (Con.), *(Jaipur-Chaksu)* ; Hari Shanker Sidhant Shastri (SC), (Con.), *(Jaipur-Chaksu (R))* ; Mohan Singh (Ind.), *(Jaitaran East-Sojat East)* ; Jawantrajji Mehta (Ind.), *(Jaisalmer)* ; Umed Singh (Ind.), *(Jaitaran North-West)* ; Madho Singh (R.R.P.), *(Jalore (A))* ; Hari Singh (Ind), *(Jalore (B))* ; Man Singh (R.R.P.), *(Jamuwa Ramgarh)* ; Chattar Singh (Ind.), *(Jaswantpura)* ; Ganpat Singh (Ind.), *(Jaswantpura-Sanchore)* ; Bhagwan Singh (Con.), *(Jhalrapatan)* ; Madho Lal (Mehar) (SC), (Con.), *(Jhalrapatan (R))* ; Narottam Lal (Con.), *(Jhunjhunu)* ; Inder Nath (Ind.), *(Jodhpur City (A))* ; The Maharaja Hanwant Singh (Ruler of Jodhpur* (Ind.), *(Jodhpur City (B))* ; Mangal Singh (Ind.), *(Jodhpur Tehsil North)* ; Narsingh Kachhawah (Ind.), *(Jodhpur Tehsil South)* ; Mohammad Ibrahim (Con.), *(Kaman)* ; Raj Kumar Brijendra Pal (Ind.), *(Karauli)* ; Shivdan Singh (Ind.), *(Khannor)* ; Bhairav Lal (Con.), *(Khanpur)* ; Thakur Raghubir Singh (R.R.P.), *(Khetri)* ; Mahadeo (SC), (Con.), *(Khetri (R))* ; Vijai Singh (J.S.), *(Khumbhalgarh)* ; Raghuraj Singh (R.R.P.), *(Kishanganj)* ; Chand Mal (Con.), *(Kishangarh)*† ; Hazari Lal (Con.), *(Kotputli)* ; Raja Man Singh (K.L.P.), *(Kumner)* ; Bal Vir (K.L.P.), *(Lachmangarh)* ; Narayan Lal (SC), (Con.), *(Lachmangarh (R))* ; Bhola Nath (Con.), *(Lechmangarh-Rajgarh)* ; Sampat Ram (SC), (Unopposed) (Con.), *(Lachmangarh-Rajgarh (R))* ; Dalip Singh (Con), *(Ladpura)* ; Kanwar Lal (SC),(Con.),*(Ladpura (R))* ; Ram Karan Joshi (Con.), *(Lalsote-Dausa)* ; Ram Lal Bansiwal (SC), (Con.), *(Lalsote-Dausa (R))* ; Udai Lal (Con.), *(Lasadia)* ; Tika Ram Paliwal (Con.), *(Mahawa)* ; Tika Ram Paliwal (Con.), *(Malarna Chour)* ; Damodar Lal (Con.), *(Malpura)* ; Chuni Lal (Con.), *(Mandal)* ; Kesri Singh (J.S.), *(Mandalgarh)* ; Ghasi Ram Yadav (Con.), *(Mandawar)* ; Jeyendra Singh (R.R.P.), *(Manohar Thana)* ; Bhopal Singh (R.R.P.), *(Merta East)* ; Nathu Ram (Con.), *(Merta West)* ; Shyam Lal (Con.), *(Nadeti)* ; Gopi Lal Yadav (K.L.P.), *(Nagar)* ; Ganga Singh (R.R.P.), *(Nagaur East)* ; Keshri Singh (R.R.P.), *(Nagaur West)* ; Thakur Bhimsingh (R.R.P.), *(Nawalgarh)* ; Kishan Lal (Con.), *(Nawan)* ; Chaudhary Ladu Ram (Con.), *(Neem-ka-Thana (A))* ; Rup Narain (R.R.P), *(Neem-ka-Thana (B))* ; Kapil Deo (Con.), *(Neem-ka-Thana (C))* ; Manphool Singh (Con.), *(Nohar)* ; Kan Singh (Ind.), *(Nokha)* ; Bishan Singh (Ind.), *(Pali-Sojat)* ; Madan Mohan (R.R.P.), *(Parbatesar)* ; Badri Lal (Con.), *(Partabgarh-Nimbahera)* ; Manna (ST), (Con.), *(Partabgarh-Nimbahera (R))* ; Kesri Singh (R.R.P.), *(Patan)* ; Abani Kumar (R.R.P.), *(Phagi)* ; Himmat Singh (Ind.), *(Phalodi)* ; Tej Raj Singh (R.R.P.), *(Pipalda)* ; Gurdayal Singh Sandhu (Con.), *(Raisinghnagar-Karanpur)* ; Dharam Pal (SC), (Con.), *(Raisinghnagar-Karanpur (R))* ; Bhairon Singh (K.L.P.), *(Rajsamand-Relmagra)* ; Amirt Lall Yadav (SC), (Con.), *(Rajsamand-Relmagra (R))* ; Durlab Singh (Con.), *(Ramgarh)* ; Madhav Prasad N. Pandit (Ind.), *(Ratangarh)* ; Shribhan Singh (K.L.P.), *(Roopbas)* ; Bhanu Pratap Singh (R.R.P.), *(Roopnagar)* ; Chaudhary Ram Chander (Con.), *(Sadulgarh)* ; Bhogi Lal Pandya (Con.), *(Sagwara)* ; Roshan Lal (Con.), *(Saira)* ; Deenbhandu (ST), (Con.), *(Saira (R))* ; Kishore Singh (Ind.), *(Sanchore)* ; Lal Bahadur (Con.), *(Sangod)* ; Thakur Dharam Chand (R.R.P.), *(Sapotra)* ; Sohan Lal (Con.), *(Sarada-Salumber)* ; Laxman Bhil (ST), (Con.), *(Sarada-Salumber (R))* ; Chandan Mal (Con.), *(Sardarshahar)* ; Shri Dass (Con.), *(Sawai Madhopur)* ; Sambhu Singh (H.M.S.), *(Shahada)* ; Rajadhiraj Amar Singh (Ind.), *(Shahpura-Banera)* ; Kistoor Chand (SC), (Con.), *(Shahpura-Banera (R))* ; Arjun Singh (Ind.), *(Sheoganj)* ; Khet Singh (Ind.), *(Shergarh)* ; Ishwar Singh (K.L.P.), *(Sikar Tehsil)* ; Radha Krishna (Con.), *(Sikar Town)* ; Triveni Shyam Sharma (Con.), *(Sikrai)* ; Jawan Singh (Ind.), *(Sirohi)* ; Pyare Lal (H.M.S.), *(Sironj)* ; Mota Ram (R.R.P.), *(Siwana)* ; Keshari Singh (Ind.), *(Sojat)* ; Bhairon Singh (Ind.), *(Sojat Desuri)* ; Pratap Singh (Ind.), *(Sujangarh)* ; Bhawani Sahai (Con.), *(Thanagazi)* ; Rao Raja Sardar Singh (R.R.P.), *(Thikana Uniara)* ; Ghasi Ram (Con.), *(Tijara)* ; Ram Ratan (Con.), *(Tonk)* ; Lalu Ram (SC), (Con.), *(Tonk (R))* ; Devi Singh (R.R.P.), *(Udaipur)* ; Mohan Lal (Con.), *(Udaipur City)* ; R. S. Dilip Singh (J.S.), *(Unthala)* ; Ghisi Singh (Con.), *(Weir ;* Tej Pal (SC), (Con.), *(Weir (R))*.

* Died after the elections.

† Resigned after election. In his place Mr. Jai Narayan Vyas (C) was elected.

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress ; Soc.—Socialist ; Ind.—Independent ; J.S.—Jan Sangh ; R.R.P.—Ram Rajya Parishad ; K.L.P.—Krishikar Lok Party ; H.M.S.—Hindu Mahasabha ; K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party.

SAURASHTRA ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 4,136,005.

Electorate : 1,806,997.

Seats : 60 (4 for SC, 1 for ST) ; Constituencies : 55 (50 SM, 5 DM).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	59	59	3	1	2	—	1	53	3	—	55	3	1	608,572	—
2. Socialist	28	28	2	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	2	1	—	34,799	25
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	16	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30,343	11
4. Jan Sangh	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,346	2
5. Communist Party of India	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,791	1
6. S.C.F.	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,977	3
7. Hindu Mahasabha ..	25	25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,043	21
8. Ram Rajya Parishad	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,660	—
9. Forward Bloc (M) ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,621	—
10. Khedut Sangh ..	35	34	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	138,013	10
11. Independents ..	51	30	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	76,600	42
Total	225	—	—	—	3	1	1	57	3	—	60	4	1	953,765	115

SAURASHTRA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Maganlal B. Joshi.

Dy. Speaker : Premchand V. Shah.

Gajanan Bhavanishankar Joshi (Con.), *(Babra)* ; Keshavji Arjan Patel (Con.), *(Bhanvad-Jamjodhpur)* ; Vrajlal Gokaldas Vohra (Con.), *(Bhavnagar City (East))* ; Ajitrai Manshankar Oza (Con.), *(Bhavnagar City (West))* ; Karsan Jeram Kanbi (Con.), *(Bhavnagar (Dascroi) Sihor)* ; Bhupatbhai Vrajlal Desai (Con.), *(Dasada-Lakhtar)* ; Vajubhai Manilal Shah (Con.), *(Dhoraji)* ; Manoharlal Mansukhlal Shah (Con.), *(Dhranqadhra)* ; Hansraj Jivandas Vaghani (Con.), *(Dhrol-Jodiya)* ; Govindji Keshavji Patel (Con.), *(Gondal-Kunkavav)* ; Haribhai Ranabhai Bhaskar (SC), (Con.), *(Gondal-Kunkavav (R))* ; Labhshanker Maganlal Shukla (Con.), *(Halwad-Muli)* ; Kanubhai Jivanlal Lehri (Con.), *(Jafrabad-Rajula)* ; Ratanshi Bhanji Patel (Con.), *(Jamjodhpur-Lalpur)* ; Alarakha Hasan Hamirka (Con.), *(Jamnagar City (East))* ; Fulchand Purshottam Tamboli (Con.), *(Jamnagar City (West))* ; Maganlal Bhagwanji Joshi (Con.), *(Jamnagar Taluka)* ; Prabhatgiri Gulabgiri (Con.), *(Jasdan)* ; Babubhai Pranjivan Vaidya (Con.), *(Jetpur)* ; Parmananddas Jivanbhai Kathrecha (Con.), *(Junagadh-Bhesan)* ; Chitaranjan Rugnath Raja (Con.), *(Junagadh City)* ; Kalyanji Hirji Vasant (Con.), *(Kalyanpur)* ; Bhimji Rudabhai Changela (Con.), *(Kandorna-Bhayavadar)* ; Ratubhai Mulshanker Adani (Con.), *(Keshod)* ; Chandrasinhji Dipsinhji Jadeja (Ind.), *(Kalawad-Dhrol)* ; Harilal Ramji Nakum (Con.), *(Khambhalia)* ; Amulakhrai Kushalchand Khimani (Con.), *(Kundla)* ; Dayashanker Trikamji Dave (Con.), *(Kutiayana-Ranavav)* ; Limba Jasmat Savani (Con.), *(Lathi)* ; Mohan Dharamsi Vaghani (Khedut Sangh), *(Liliya)* ; Acharya Labshankar Devshanker (Con.), *(Limbdi-Lakhtar)* ; Ghanashyamlal Chhotalal Oza (Con.), *(Limbdi-Wadhwan)* ; Hamir Jiva Vankar (SC) (Soc.), *(Limbdi-Wadhwan (R))* ; Jadavji Keshavji Modi (Con.), *(Mahuva Taluka)* ; Jaswantrai Nanoobhai (Soc.), *(Mahuva Town)* ; Kanji Kachara Mori (Con.), *(Malia (Hatina) Mendarda)* ; Shrimati Jaya Vajubhai Shah (Con.), *(Manqrol)* ; Kalikakumar Lakhdhiraji Jadeja (Ind.), *(Morvi-Malia)* ; Abdulla Hamir Kajedia (ST), (Con.), *(Morri-Malia (R))* ; Balkrishna Dinmani Shanker Shukla (Con.), *(Paddhari-Lidhika Kotda-Sangani)* ; Jorsinh Kasalsing Indrani (Con.), *(Palitana-Chok)* ; Motilal Gordhandas Joshi (Con.), *(Patan-Veraval Taluka)* ; Mathuradas Gordhandas Bhupta (Con.), *(Porbandar City)* ; Maldevji M. Odedra (Con.), *(Porbandar Taluka)* ; Chimanlal Nagardas Shah (Con.), *(Rajkot City (North))* ; Girdharilal Bhavanbhai Kotak (Con.), *(Rajkot City (South))* ; Kurji Jadavji Vekaria (Con.), *(Rajkot Taluka)* ; Rasiklal N. Parikh (Con.), *(Sayla-Chotila)* ; Chhaganlal Laljibhai Gopani (Con.), *(Songadh-Umrala)* ; Lalloobhai Kishorchand Maniar (Con.), *(Talaja-Dotha)* ; Hamir Sarman Solanki (Con.), *(Talala)* ; Suragbhai Kalubhai Varu (Con.), *(Una)* ; Uchhangrai Navalshanker Dhebar (Con.), *(Upleta)* ; Premchand Maganlal Shah (Con.), *(Vallabhipur-Gadhada)* ; Kanji Savji Revar (SC), (Con.), *(Vallabhipur-Gadhada (R))* ; Ramji Parbat Vikani (Con.), *(Vanthali-Manavadar-Bantwa)* ; Jivraj Vishram Gohel (SC), (Con.), *(Vanthali-Manavadar-Bantwa (R))* ; Shrimati Pushpaben Janardan Mehta (Con.), *(Veraval Town)* ; Narshi Velji (Con.), *(Visavadar)* ; Shantilal Bajpal Shah (Con.), *(Wankaner)*.

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress ; Ind.—Independent ; Soc.—Socialist ; S.C.—Scheduled Caste ; S.T.—Scheduled Tribe.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 9,265,157.

Electorate : 4,200,000 (Approx.).

Seats : 108 (11 for SC) : Constituencies : 97 (86 SM, 11 DM).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats			Uncontested Gains		Contested Wins		Elected		Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC		
1. Congress	104	104	10	3	1	40	5	43	6	1,189,837	9
2. Socialist	70	70	6	1	—	10	2	11	2	487,175	32
3. Revolutionary Socialist Party ..	11	11	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	118,333	2
4. Travancore Tamil Nad Congress ..	15	15	3	—	—	8	1	8	1	192,118	1
5. Tamil Nad Congress	10	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	47,054	6
6. Tamil Nad People's Front	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,025	2
7. Kerala Socialist Party	10	10	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	73,987	1
8. Cochin Party	12	12	1	—	—	1	1	1	1	59,535	5
9. Travancore-Cochin Republican Praja Party	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53,052	2
10. Independents	200	92	8	—	—	38	1	38	1	1,169,552	121
Total	441	—	—	4	1	104	10	108	11	3,394,668	181

The final party position in a House of 108 is: Congress 43 (including three returned unopposed); Left Front 32; Socialist 11 (including one returned unopposed); Independent 11; Travancore-Tamil Nad Congress 8; and Cochin Party one.

The Congress, which has won 40.7 per cent of the total number of seats polled 35.3 per cent of the total votes cast. Of the 108 seats it set up candidates for 104 and won 40 per cent of them. Only about 34 per cent of the successful candidates polled 50 per cent or more of the votes cast. The average number of votes per candidate and the average number per elected candidate were 11,696 and 15,108, respectively. The party had candidates for 10 of the 11 reserved seats for the Scheduled Castes and annexed six of them.

The Left Front (Communist, Kerala Socialist Party and Revolutionary Socialist Party) won 29.6 per cent of the total seats on a poll of 21.4 per cent of the total votes cast. It contested 58 seats and won 55.1 per cent of them. Fifty per cent of the successful candidates won by an absolute majority. The average number of votes per candidate and the average number per elected candidate were 12,491 and 15,388, respectively.

The Socialists won 11.1 per cent of the total seats on a poll of 14.1 per cent of the total votes cast. The party won 16 per cent of the 70 contested seats and the average number of votes per candidate and the average per elected candidate were 6,807 and 15,673, respectively. Thirty-six per cent of the elected candidates won by an absolute majority. The party won two of the six reserved seats which it contested.

Independents proper numbered 158. They won 10.1 per cent. of the total seats and their poll was 18.3 per cent. of the total votes cast. On an average, an Independent polled 3,913 votes, the average number per elected candidate being 13,142. Twenty-seven per cent. of the elected candidates won by an absolute majority.

The Travancore-Tamil Nad Congress won 7.4 per cent. of the total seats and its poll was 5.9 per cent. of the total votes cast. It won 53.3 per cent. of the 15 seats it contested. Fifty per cent. of the elected candidates won by an absolute majority. The average number of votes per candidate was 13,421 and the average per elected candidate was 17,600. The party contested three reserved seats and annexed one.

The Cochin Party had 12 candidates and its only successful nominee was from a reserved seat. The party polled 2.9 per cent. of the total votes cast.

There was an aggregate of 20 candidates set up by the Republican Praja Party, the Tamil Nad Congress, the Tamil Nad People's Front and the Independent South Party. All of them were defeated and their total poll was 2.8 per cent. of the total votes cast.

Of the total of 441 candidates 181 lost their deposits, a percentage of 42.6. There was a straight fight only in 12 constituencies and in others the number of candidates ranged from three to ten. The largest majority of about 25,000 was scored by a Left Front candidate over a Congressman and the narrowest of 140 was won by an Independent over a Left Front candidate.

Only in two contituencies was the poll less than 50 per cent. The poll in one constituency was 88 per cent. and in 58 constituencies the poll was more than 70 per cent. The average poll for all the constituencies was 80 per cent.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: K. P. Nilakanta Pillai.

Dy. Speaker: K. P. Krishna Menon.

E. P. Varghese (Ind.), (*Alangad*); T. V. Thomas (Ind.), (*Alleppey I*); R. Sugathan (Ind.), (*Alleppey II*); Abdul Khadir (Ind.), (*Alwaye*); Kumara Pillai (R.S.P.), (*Ambalapuzha*); Varunni Pulikkal (Con.), (*Amballur*); K. Kochukuttan (SC), (Con.), (*Amballur (R)*); M. William (T.T.C.), (*Arumana*); Avira Tharakan (Ind.), (*Aroor*); R. Kesavan Nair (Con.), (*Aryanad*); N. Sankara Pillai (Soc.), (*Attingal*); K. P. Krishna Menon (Ind.), (*Ayiroor*); M. N. Govindan Nair (Ind.), (*Bharanikkavu*); Kuttappan (SC), (Ind.), (*Bharanikkavu (R)*); Kesava Pillai (Con.), (*Chadayamangalam*); Kochukunju (SC), (Soc.), (*Chadayamangalam (R)*); Panampilli Govinda Menon (Con.), (*Chalakudy*); K. M. Korah (Con.), (*Changanacherry*); T. Kesavan Sastri (SC), (Con.), (*Changanacherry (R)*); N. Sreekantan Nair (R.S.P.),* (*Chavara*); Dr. M. Sivaraman Nair (Ind.), (*Chengannur*); Ramachandra Das (SC), (Con.), (*Chengannur (R)*); Gangadharan (R.S.P.), (*Chirayinkil*); Ambat Eachara Menon (Con.), (*Chittur*); E. N. Gopalakrishna Menon (Ind.), (*Cranganur*); Deviappan Kangany (SC), (T.T.C.), (*Devicolam-Peermade*); Ganapathy (SC), (Con.), (*Devicolam-Peermade (R)*); A. Chidambaranatha Nadar (T.T.C.), (*Eraniel*); A. K. Chelliah (SC), (T.T.C.), (*Eraniel (R)*); C. Kesavan (Con.), (*Eravipuram*); Jacob Arakkal (Con.), (*Ernakulam*); J. James (Con.), (*Ettumanoor*); K. V. Krishnankutty Warrier (Ind.), (*Irinjalakuda*); Sadasivan Pillai (Con.), (*Kadapara*); V. Madhavan (Con.), (*Kaduthuruthy*); N. A. Noor Muhamed (T.T.C.), (*Kalkulam*); Ninan Cheriyan (Con.), (*Kallupara*); Alexander Parambitharayil (Con.), (*Kanayannur*); Ayyappan (SC), (Con.), (*Kanayannur (R)*); K. J. Thomas (Ind.), (*Kanjirapalli*); A. Achyuthan (Soc.), (*Karthigapally*); J. Raghavan Pillai (Ind.), (*Karunagapally*); V. Sridharan (Ind.), (*Kazhakoottam*); R. Ponnappan Nadar (T.T.C.), (*Killiyoor*); Kunjithommen (Ind.), (*Kothakulangara*); Varughese (Ind.), (*Kothamangalam*); J. T. Morais (Con.), (*Kottukal*); Krishnan Nair (Soc.), (*Kottarakara*); P. Bhaskaran Nair (Ind.), (*Kottayam*); A. C. Chakho (Con.), (*Kumaramangalam*); T. Krishnan (Ind.), (*Kunnamkulam*); Mathai (Ind.), (*Kunnathunad*); Madhavan Unnithan (Con.), (*Kunnathur*); Athichan (SC), (Con.), (*Kunnathur (R)*); Prabhakaran Koonathu (Ind.), (*Manalur*); L. M. Pylee (Con.), (*Mattancherry*); K. K. Chellappan Pillai (Con.), (*Mavelikkara*); M. C. Mathew (Con.), (*Meenachil*); K. Bhanu (Con.), (*Muthukulam*); N. P. Varghese (Con.), (*Murattupuzha*); C. Sankar (Ind.), (*Nagercoil*); K. Ramakrishnan (Ind.), (*Narakkal*); Neelakantaru Pandarathil (Ind.), (*Nedumangad*); M. Gopalan Nair (Soc.), (*Nemom*); V. R. Krishnan Ezhuthassan (Con.), (*Nemmara*); G. Chandrasekhara Pillai (Con.), (*Neyyattinkara*); Parethu Ravuther (Ind.), (*Omallur*); Kunjan Nadar (Ind.), (*Parasala*); K. Ravindran (Ind.), (*Pararoor*); Sreevallabha Menon (Ind.), (*Parur*); Rajagopalan Nair (Ind.), (*Pathanapuram*); G. Vasudevan Pillai (Con.), (*Pathanamthitta*); Velayudhan Nair (Con.), (*Patazhi*); Baby John (R.S.P.), (*Perunad*); Govinda Pillai (Ind.), (*Perumbavoor*); M. V. Cherian (Con.), (*Piravam*); V. K. Joseph (Con.), (*Poomangalam*); A. J. John (Con.), (*Poonjar*); Karunakaran (Ind.), (*Puthupally*); Divakaran (R.S.P.), (*Quilon*); Cherian J. Kappan (Con.), (*Ramapuram*); T. M. Varghese (Con.), (*Ranni*); Sattanatha Karayalar (Ind.), (*Shencottah*); C. K. Kumara Panicker (Ind.), (*Shertalai*); Narayanan Potti (R.S.P.), (*Thakazhi*); Sadasivan (Ind.), (*Thaneermukkom*); P. Ramaswami Pillai (T.T.C.), (*Thiruvattar*); P. Chacko (Con.), (*Thiruvella*); K. M. George (Con.), (*Thodupuzha*); T. S. Ramaswami Pillai (Soc.), (*Thovala-Agastheeswaram*); A. Sam Raj (SC), (Soc.), (*Thovala-Agastheeswaram (R)*); C. Achutha Menon (Ind.), (*Trichur*); Nataraja Pillai (Soc.), (*Trivandrum City I*); A. Thanu Pillai (Soc.), (*Trivandrum City II*); N. Raghava Kurup (Ind.), (*Thiruvarppu*); Smt. K. R. Gouri (Ind.), (*Thuravur*); K. Sadanandhan (K.S.P.), (*Ulloor*); K. M. Chandy (Con.), (*Uzhavoor*); K. I. Velayudhan (Con.), (*Urakum*); C. K. Viswanathan (Ind.), (*Vaikom*); K. P. Nilakanta Pillai (Soc.), (*Vamanapuram*); M. Abdul Majid (Ind.), (*Varkalai*); V. Varkey (Con.), (*Vazhur*); Dr. P. T. Thomas (Con.), (*Vijayapuram*); A. M. Simon (T.T.C.), (*Vilarancode*); K. Karunakaran (Con.), (*Vipyur*); K. Balakrishna Menon (Soc.), (*Wadakkancherry*); C. Ayyappan (SC), (C.P.), (*Wadakkancherry (R)*).

Abbreviations: Con.—Congress; Soc.—Socialist; Ind.—Independent; R.S.P.—Revolutionary Socialist Party; K.S.P.—Kerala Socialist Party; T.T.C.—Travancore Tamilnad Congress; C.P.—Cochin Party; SC.—Scheduled Castes.

COORG ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population: 229,255.

Electorate: 94,593.

Seats: 24 (3 for SC, 3 for ST); Constituencies 18 (12 SM, 6 DM).

Parties	Set up	Candidates for seats			Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Total Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	24	24	3	3	—	—	—	15	2	2	15	2	2	48,845	—
2. Independents ..	34	24	3	3	—	—	—	9	1	1	9	1	1	37,640	11
3. C.P.I.	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,386	1
Total	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	24	3	3	24	3	3	87,871	12

* Later resigned. In the by-election Mr. Bhaskaran Pillai (R.S.P.) was elected.

COORG LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: B. S. Kushalappa.

Dy. Speaker: K. M. Devaya.

P. I. Belliappa (Ind.), (*Ammathi*); Chepudira Poonacha (Con.), (*Bettiathnad*); Korana Devayya (Con.), (*Bhagamandla*); G. Lingarajayya (Con.), (*Fraserpet*); Kakamada Ganapathi (Ind.), (*Hudikeri*); P. D. Subayya (Con.), (*Mercara Nad*); B. S. Kushalappa (Con.), (*Mercara Town*); Chowrira Mandanna (Con.), (*Murnad*); A. C. Thimayya (Ind.), (*Napoklu*); Puthamane Nanamaya (Con.), (*Ponnampet Nad*); Yeravara Belli (ST), (Con.), (*Ponnampet Nad*); K. Mallappa (Con.), (*Saniyarsanthe*); P. K. Chennayya (SC), (Con.), (*Saniyarsanthe (R)*); Muruvanda Machayya (Con.), (*Siddapur*); Kala Bettakurubara (ST), (Con.), (*Siddapur (R)*); C. K. Kalappa (Con.) (*Somwarpet North*); H. T. Muthanna (Ind.), (*Somwarpet South*); Kolera Karumbayya (Ind.), (*Srimangala*); G. Subayya (ST), (Ind.), (*Srimangala (R)*); G. M. Manjunathayya (Con.), (*Suntikoppa*); P. Lakka (SC), (Con.), (*Suntikoppa (R)*); P. C. Uthayya (Ind.), (*Virajpet Nad*); Harijan Nanja (SC), (Ind.), (*Virajpet (R)*); N. G. Ahamed (Ind.), (*Virajpet Town*).

AJMER ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population: 692,506.

Electorate: 329,480.

Constituencies: 24 (18 SM, 6 DM). Seats: 30 (SC 6).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats			Uncontested Gains		Contested Wins		Elected		Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC		
1. Congress	29	29	6	—	—	20	5	20	5	101,441	—
2. Socialist	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,094	3
3. Jan Sangh	16	16	3	—	—	3	—	3	—	28,612	5
4. Communist Party of India	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,494	—
5. Porsharthi Panchyat	6	6	1	—	—	3	1	3	1	15,781	2
6. Independents	78	29	5	—	—	4	—	4	—	84,366	56
Total	134	—	—	—	—	30	6	30	6	234,788	66

AJMER LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Bhagirath Singh.

Dy. Speaker: Ramesh Chandra.

Arjandas (P.P.), (*Ajmer-I (South-West)*); Parasram (SC) (P.P.), (*Ajmer-I (South-West)*); Bal Krishna Kaul (Con.), (*Ajmer-II (East)*); Harjit Lal (SC) (Con.), (*Ajmer-II (East) (R)*); Ramesh Chandra (Con.), (*Ajmer-III (Kalabagh)*); Bhiman Dass (P.P.), (*Ajmer-IV (Town Hall)*); Amba Lal (J.S.), (*Ajmer-V (Naya Bazar)*); Syed Abbas Ali (Con.), (*Ajmer-VI (Dhai-Din-Ka-Jhonpra)*); Kalyan Singh (J.S.), (*Bhinai*); Brij Mohan Lal (Con.), (*Beawar City North*); Jagan Nath (Con.), (*Beawar City South*); Chhagan Lal (Con.), (*Deolia Kalan*); Himmat Ali (Con.), (*Derathu*); Kishen Lal Lamroor (Con.), (*Gagwana*); Chiman Singh (Ind.), (*Jawaja*); Bhagirath Singh (Con.), (*Jethana*); Narayan (SC) (Con.), (*Jethana (R)*); Jethmal (Con.), (*Kekri*); Sewa Das (SC) (Con.), (*Kekri (R)*); Narain Singh (Ind.), (*Masuda*); Suraj Mal Morya (SC) (Con.), (*Masuda (R)*); Mahendra Singh (Ind.), (*Nasirabad*); Laxmi Narayan (SC) (Con.), (*Nasirabad (R)*); Ganpat Singh (J.S.), (*Nayangar*); Shiv Narain Singh (Con.), (*Pushkar North*); Jai Narain (Con.), (*Pushkar South*); Laxman Singh (Ind.), (*Sawar*); Wali Mohammad (Con.), (*Shamgarh*); Hari Bhao Upadhaya (Con.), (*Srinagar*); Prem Singh (Con.), (*Todgarh*).

Abbreviations: Con.—Congress; Ind.—Independent; J.S.—Jan Sangh; P.P.—Porsharthi Panchayat; SC.—Scheduled Castes.

BHOPAL ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population: 838,107.

Electorate: 419,976.

Seats: 30 (5 for SC, 2 for ST); Constituencies: 23 (16 SM, 7 DM).

Parties	Candidates Set up	Candidates For seats			Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	28	28	5	1	1	—	—	24	5	—	25	5	—	117,566	—
2. Socialist	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,744	1
3. Hindu Mahasabha ..	9	9	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	31,684	—
4. Jan Sangh	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,245	6
5. Communist Party of India	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424	1
6. Scheduled Castes Federation	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,896	1
7. Ram Rajya Parishad	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	479	1
8. Kisan Mazdoor Mandal	12	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,549	8
9. Independents	27	18	1	2	—	—	—	4	—	2	4	—	2	44,603	14
Total	91	82	10	4	1	—	—	29	5	2	30	5	2	226,190	32

BHOPAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Sultan Mohammed Khan.

Dy. Speaker: Lachmi Narain.

Narbada Charan Lal Saxena (Con.), (*Amrawad*); Chandan Mal (Con.), (*Ashta*); Gopi Das (SC) (Con.), (*Ashta (R)*); Kumari Lila Rai (Con.), (*Bairagarh*); Babu Lal (SC) (Con.), (*Bairagarh (R)*); Shyam Sundar (Con.), (*Bareli*); Kundan Lal (Con.), (*Begumganj*); Dr. Shankar Dayal (Con.), (*Berasia*); Lachmi Narain (Con.), (*Budhni*); Ram Karan Lal (Con.), (*Deori*); Gulab Chand (Ind.), (*Goharganj*); Dalip Singh (ST) (Ind.), (*Goharganj (R)*); Seth Sardarmal Lalwani (Ind.), (*Huzur*); Keshrimal Jain (Con.), (*Ichhawar*); Inayatullah Sahib Tarzi Mashriqi (Con.), (*Jahangirabad*); Shrimati Maimona Sultana (Con.), (*Kotri*); Vanshi Dhar (Con.), (*Nasrullaganj*); Shankar Dayal (H.M.), (*Nazirabad*); Kamta Prashad (Con.), (*Raisen*); Baboolal (SC) (Con.), (*Raisen (R)*); Sultan Mohamad Khan (Con.), (*Sehore*); Umrao Singh (SC) (Con.), (*Sehore (R)*); Jalaluddin (Con.), (*Shahjehanabad*); Ajazuddin (Con.), (*Shishmahal*); Babu Lal (Con.), (*Shyampur*); Harikishan Singh (SC) (Con.), (*Shyampur (R)*); Lila Dhar Rathi (Con.), (*Silwani*); Raja Daulat Singh (ST) (Ind.), (*Silwani (R)*); Baboo Lal Kamal (Con.), (*Sultanganj*); Nit Gopal (Con.), (*Udaipura*).

Abbreviations: Con.—Congress; Ind.—Independent; H.M.—Hindu Mahasabha; S.T.—Scheduled Tribe; S.C.—Scheduled Caste.

DELHI ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 1,743,992.
Electorate : 743,000 (Approx.).
Constituencies : 42 (36 SM, 6 DM) Seats : 48 (SC 6).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats			Uncontested Gains		Contested Wins		Elected		Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC		
1. Congress	47	47	5	—	—	39	5	39	5	271,822	—
2. Socialist	6	6	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	12,396	3
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,646	3
4. Jan Sangh	29	29	4	—	—	3	—	3	—	110,072	4
5. Ram Rajya Parishad	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	849	4
6. Hindu Mahasabha	5	5	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6,891	4
7. Scheduled Castes Federation	5	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,592	3
8. Revolutionary Socialist Party	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	307	1
9. Forward Bloc (M)	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	503	2
10. Communist Party of India	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,591	1
11. Independents	80	37	3	1	1	2	—	3	1	87,107	63
Total	187	—	—	1	1	47	5	48	6	521,776	87

DELHI LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Gurmukh Nihal Singh.
Dy. Speaker : Gopi Nath.

Shafiqur Rehman (Con.), *(Ajmeri Gate)*; Mangal Dass (Con.), *(Arya Pura)*; Sultan Yar Khan (Con.), *(Ballimaran)*; Yudhvir Singh (Con.), *(Chandni Chowk)*; Nur-ud-din Ahmad (Con.), *(Chawri Bazar)*; Kartar Singh (Con.), *(Chittar Gupta)*; Hukam Singh (Con.), *(Chandrawal)*; Shrimati Krishna (Con.), *(Civil Lines)*; Gurmukh Nihal Singh (Con.), *(Darya Ganj)*; Raghvendra Singh (Con.), *(Delhi Cantt.)*; Shiam Charan (J.S.), *(Deputy Ganj)*; Subedar Hati Singh (Con.), *(Isapur)*; Girdhari Lal Salwan (J.S.), *(Jhandewalan)*; Bhoop Singh (Ind.), *(Khanjhawla)*; Bhagwan Dass (Con.), *(Kashmere Gate)*; Jang Bahadur Singh (Ind.), *(Kingsway Camp)*; Jag Parvesh Chandra (Con.), *(Kishan Ganj-Anand Parbat)*; Shrimati Shanta Vasisht (Con.), *(Kotla Feroz Shah)*; Mustaq Ahmad (Soc.), *(Kucha Chelan)*; Shiv Nandan Rishi (Con.), *(Lodhi Road)*; Anand Raj (Con.), *(Maliwara)*; B. D. Joshi (Soc.), *(Manakpura)*; Mustaq Rai (Con.), *(Mantola)*; Sukh Dev (Con.), *(Mehrauli)*; Mitter Sain (SC) (Con.), *(Mehrauli (R))*; Dilawar Singh (J.S.), *(Naiwala)*; Brahm Parkash (Con.), *(Nangloi)*; Mangey Ram (Con.), *(Narela)*; Prabhu Dayal (SC) (Con.), *(Narela (R))*; Ajit Singh (Con.), *(Najafgarh)*; Hem Chand Jain (Con.), *(Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan)*; Dhanpat Rai (SC) (Con.), *(Pahari Dhiraj-Basti Julahan (R))*; Khushaleshwar Prasad Shankara (Con.), *(Parliament Street)*; Har Kishan Lal (Con.), *(Phatak Habash Khan)*; Shrimati Pushpa Devi (Con.), *(Purana Qila-Vinay Nagar)*; Shankar Lal (Con.), *(Ram Nagar)*; Prafulla Ranjan Chakravarty (Con.), *(Reading Road)*; Amin Chand (SC) (Ind.), *(Reading Road (R))*; Dr. Sushila Nayar (Con.), *(Rehgarpura-Dev Nagar)*; Daya Ram (SC), (Con.), *(Rehgarpura-Deo Nagar (R))*; Jagan Nath (Con.), *(Roshanara)*; Daljit Singh (Con.), *(Safdar Jang)*; Chintamani (Con.), *(Shahdara)*; Shiv Charan Das (Con.), *(Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate)*; Sudershan Singh (SC) (Con.), *(Sitaram Bazar-Turkman Gate (R))*; Ram Singh (H.M.), *(Tibbia College)*; Gopi Nath (Con.), *(Vakrivalan)*; Fateh Singh (Con.), *(Wazirabad)*.

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; Soc.—Socialist; Ind.—Independent; H.M.—Hindu Mahasabha; J.S.—Jan Sangh; SC.—Scheduled Castes.

HIMACHAL PRADESH ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 989,437.
Electorate : 516,000 (Approx.).
Constituencies : 28 (20 SM, 8 DM). Seats : 36 (SC 8).

Parties	Candidates Set up for Seats			Uncontested Gains		Contested Wins		Elected		Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
		Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC	Total	SC		
1. Congress	34	35	8	2	2	22	6	24	5	84,819	1
2. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	22	22	5	—	—	3	2	3	2	26,371	10
3. Scheduled Castes Federation	9	9	3	—	—	1	1	1	1	10,352	4
4. Jan Sangh	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,009	8
5. Socialist	5	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,664	4
6. Hindu Mahasabha	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,554	3
7. Independents	50	25	1	—	—	8	—	8	—	47,706	31
Total	133	—	—	2	2	34	6	36	8	179,475	61

HIMACHAL PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Jaiwant Ram.
Dy. Speaker : Krishna Chandar.

Sarju Singh (Con.), *(Bhamla)*; Jaiwant Ram (Con.), *(Bhattiyat)*; Gurditta Mall (Ind.), *(Bharmaur)*; Krishna Chandar (Con.), *(Chachiot)*; Piru (Con.), *(Chachiot (R))*; Avtar Chand (Con.), *(Churah)*; Vidya Dhar (Con.), *(Churah (R))*; Chattar Singh (Con.), *(Chamba)*; Gopal Chand (Ind.), *(Chini)*; Bala Nand (Con.), *(Jubbal)*; Besar Ram (Con.), *(Jogindarnagar)*; Hitendra Sen (Ind.), *(Kasumpti)*; Ram Dayal (Ind.), *(Kumarsain)*; Rattan Singh (Con.), *(Karsog)*; Karam Singh (Con.), *(Mahadev)*; Krishna Nand Swami (Ind.), *(Mandi Sadar)*; Tapindar Singh (Con.), *(Nahan)*; Yashwant Singh Parmar (Con.), *(Pachhad)*; Jiwnu (Con.), *(Pachhad (R))*; Shiva Nand (Con.), *(Paonta)*; Daulat Ram (Con.), *(Pangi)*; Padam Dev (Con.), *(Rohru)*; Ghan Shyam (Ind.), *(Raigarh)*; Hardayal Singh (Con.), *(Rampur)*; Bhagat Ram (Con.), *(Rampur (R))*; Gori Parshad (Con.), *(Rawalsar)*; Dharam Singh (Ind.), *(Renka)*; Partap Singh (Con.), *(Renka (R))*; Hira Singh Pal (Ind.), *(Solan)*; Ram Dass (S.C.F.), *(Solan (R))*; Sita Ram (Con.), *(Suni)*; Baldev Chand (Con.), *(Sundarnagar)*; Kashmir Singh (K.M.P.P.), *(Sundhol)*; Hari Singh (K.M.P.P.), *(Sundhol (R))*; Devi Ram (Con.), *(Theog)*; Jiwanoo (K.M.P.P.), *(Theog (R))*.

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; Ind.—Independent; K.M.P.P.—Kisan Mazdoor Parja Party; S.C.F.—Scheduled Castes Federation.

KUTCH ELECTORAL COLLEGE ELECTIONS

Population : 567,825.
Electorate : 288,400.
Seats : 30.

KUTCH ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Nanalal Ramchand (Con.), *(Adesar)*; Manekbai Nensi (Con.), *(Adhoi)*; Purshotam Samji (Con.), *(Anjar)*; Hetubha Ravaji (Con.), *(Bhachau)*; Khivji Jevat (Con.), *(Bhadreswar)*; Jamiatray Gulabshanker (Con.), *(Bhuj)*; Maganlal Velji (Con.), *(Bhujpar)*; Shivji Narsi (Con.), *(Bidada)*; Sarupchand Nyalchand (Con.), *(Fatehgad)*; Tha. Govindji Mavji (Con.), *(Gadhsisa)*; Dungarsi Purshottam Lohana (Con.), *(Gandhidham)*; Hirjibhai Ranchhoddas Kotak (Con.), *(Kera)*; Ra. Vakil Mulshanker Kunverji (Con.), *(Khawda)*; Vanechand Dharamsi (Con.), *(Kidianagar)*; Tha. Karsandas Hirji (Con.), *(Kothara)*; Mavji Ramji Joshi (Con.), *(Laija Mota)*; Motilal Lakhman Jain (Con.), *(Lokadia)*; Kharashanker Jatashanker Joshi (Con.), *(Lakhpat)*; Premji Bhawanji Thacker (Con.), *(Madhapar)*; Hariram Nathubhai Kothari (Ind.), *(Mandvi)*; Manharlal Mavji Kayesth (Con.), *(Mankuwa)*; Bra. Shivlal Amarji Garanara (Con.), *(Maska)*; Arjanji Jethaji Jadeja (Con.), *(Mothala)*; Ranchhodbhai Nathabhai Jain (Con.), *(Mundra)*; Nathu Nanji (Con.), *(Nakhatrana)*; Vishanji Kanji Lohana (Con.), *(Naliya)*; Jugatram Dalpatram Brahmin (Con.), *(Netra)*; Jadavji Mansang Lohana (Con.), *(Rapar)*; Shivubha Motji Jadeja (Ind.), *(Ratnal)*; Mansukh Khimkaran Barot (Con.), *(Roha (Sumri))*.

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; Ind.—Independent.

MANIPUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE ELECTIONS

Population : 579,058.
Electorate : 298,452.
Seats : 30.
Constituencies : 30.

Parties	Candidates set up	Candidates for Seats Total	SC	ST	Uncontested Gains Total	SC	ST	Contested Wins Total	SC	ST	Elected Total	SC	ST	Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
1. Congress	22	22	—	—	1	—	—	9	—	—	10	—	—	*37,448	2
2. Socialist	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	9,196	10
3. Praja Santhi Party	21	21	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	21,026	10
4. All Manipur National Union	12	12	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	12,450	6
5. Communist Party of India	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	5,208	4
6. Achumba Pamba Congress	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	8,075	4
7. Kuki National Association	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	10,072	1
8. Gandhi Sebok Sova	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5,041	2
9. Manipur Zelengrong Union	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	5,786	—
10. Mao Maram Union	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	6,538	—
11. Mizo Union	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4,142	—
12. Other State Parties*	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,155	1
13. Independents	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	8,105	5
Total	112		—	—	2	—	—	28	—	—	30	—	—	139,332	45

* Include Naga National League, Paite National Council, Historical Research Conference.

MANIPUR ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Athuibou (M.Z.U.), *(Aimol)*; Mairenbam Koireng Singh (Con.), *(Bishenpur-Moirang)*; Sorokhaibam Chourjit Singh (P.S.P.), *(Charangpat-Khomjom)*; Sumkhoben (K.N.A.), *(Churachandpur)*; Elangbam Nadi Singh (Con.), *(Hiyanggam-Soongnu)*; Takhfellambam Ibotombi Singh (C.P.I.), *(Irinbung Yairipok)*; Sinam Bijoy Singh (Unopposed) (Con.), *(Jiri)*; Pukhrambam Tomchow Singh (Con.), *(Kakching-Wangjing)*; Yumnam Megho Singh (Con.), *(Keisamthong)*; Shrimati Binodini Devi (A.M.N.U.), *(Khurai)*; Ningthoujam Thongien Singh (A.P.C.), *(Kumbi-Thanga)*; Tomba Mia (Ind.), *(Lamlai-Keirao)*; Alimuddin (P.S.P.), *(Lilong)*; Daso Thoiso (M.M.U.), *(Mao East)*; Repuni Kaikho (M.M.U.), *(Mao West)*; Laisram Girimohon Singh (Con.), *(Nambol-Keinou)*; Zarrem (K.N.A.), *(Phaisat)*; Salam Tombi Singh (Con.), *(Sagolband)*; R. K. Angousana (A.P.C.), *(Sagolmang)*; Sorem Satradhari Singh (C.P.I.), *(Salam-Khumbong-Konthoujam)*; Khwairakpam Chaoba Singh (P.S.P.), *(Sekmai-Lamsang)*; Maipaksana Singh (G.S.S.), *(Singjame)*; Keiben (M.Z.U.), *(Tamenglong)*; Atnam Anal (A.M.N.U.), *(Tenanoupal)*; Khuma (M. U.), *(Thanlon)*; L. Chaoyaima Singh (Con.), *(Thoubal-Chandrakhong)*; Suisa (Unopposed)* (A.M.N.U.), *(Ukhrul)*; Hidangmayum Dwijamani Sarma (Con.), *(Uripok-Lalambung Thangmeiband)*; Laisram Achow Singh (Soc.), *(Wangkhei-Kongba)*; Ningthoujam Tomchow Singh (Con.), *(Wangoi-Mayang Imphal)*.

(Party affiliations given are as at the time of nomination).

Abbreviations : Con.—Congress; Ind.—Independent; M.Z.U.—Manipur Zelengrong Union; P.S.P.—Praja Santhi Party; C.P.I.—Communist Party of India; A.M.N.U.—All Manipur National Union; A.P.C.—Achumba Pamba Congress; M.M.U.—Mao Maram Union; K.N.A.—Kuki National Association; G.S.S.—Gandhi Sebok Sova; Soc.—Socialist; M. U.—Mizo Union.

TRIPURA ELECTORAL COLLEGE ELECTIONS

Population : 649,930.
Electorate : 325,067
Seats : 30.
Constituencies : 30.

Parties	Candidates Set up	Candidates for Seats	Uncontested Gains	Contested Wins	Total Elected	Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
1. Congress	24	24	3	6	9	36,167	4
2. Communist Party of India	16	16	2	10	12	55,333	2
3. Forward Bloc (R)	3	3	—	—	—	2,775	1
4. Ganatantrik Sangha	5	5	1	2	3	6,221	1
5. Independents	35	15	—	6	6	27,886	25
Total	83		6	24	30	128,382	33

TRIPURA ELECTORAL COLLEGE

Hemanta Deb (C.P.I.), (*Agartala Sadar I*); Janab Atikul Islam (C.P.I.), (*Agartala Sadar II*); Sudan Chandra Deb Barma (C.P.I.), (*Agartala Sadar III*); Nandial Chakravorty (T.G.S.); (*Agartala Town I*); Umesh Lal Singh (Con.), (*Agartala Town II*); Joynal Abedin (Ind.), (*Belonia I*); Garu Mia (Con.), (*Birganja*); Janab Aftabaddin (C.P.I.), (*Bishalgarh*); Aghore Chandra Deb Barma (C.P.I.), (*Charilam*); Karun Chandra Nath (Con.), (*Dharmanagar North*); Abdul Wajid (Ind.), (*Dharmanagar South*); Pyari Mohan Jang (Con.), (*Dhumburnagar*); Gokul Chand Singha (C.P.I.), (*Fatikrai*); Abdul Latif (Con.), (*Kailashahar*); Ram Charan (C.P.I.), (*Kalyanpur South*); Gana Sinha (Ind.), (*Kamalpur*); Madhab Chandra Master (Con.), (*Kanchanpur*); Satish Chakravarty (C.P.I.), (*Khowai-Asharambari*); Shrimati Kiranmala Devi (C.P.I.), (*Khowai-Kalyanpur*); Krishnamani Tripura (C.P.I.), (*Kulainour*); Basaratullah (Con.), (*Kurti*); Promode Ranjan Das Gupta (C.P.I.), (*Mohanpur*); Kshetra Mohan Majumdar (Ind.), (*Mukuripur*); Janab Sirajul Ismail (C.P.I.), (*Old Agartala*); Choudhury Ershad Ali (Ind.), (*Radhakishorepur*); Bangshi Deb Barma (Ind.), (*Sabroom*); Manindra Kishore Choudhury (T.G.S.), (*Salgarh*); Kala Mia (Con.), (*Sonamura North*); Krishnachandra Dev Barman (Con.), (*Sonamura South*); Bir Chandra Deb Barma (T.G.S.), (*Takarjala*).

Abbreviations: Con.—Congress; Ind.—Independent; C.P.I.—Communist Party of India; T.G.S.—Tripura Ganatantrik Sangha.

VINDHYA PRADESH ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS

Population : 3,577,431.

Electorate : 1,760,926.

Seats : 60 (6 for SC, 6 for ST) ; Constituencies 48 (36 SM, 12 DM).

Parties	Candidates for seats				Uncontested Gains			Contested Wins			Elected			Valid Votes Polled	Forfeited Deposit
	Set up	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST		
1. Congress	57	57	6	4	1	1	—	40	4	3	41	5	3	269,989	2
2. Socialist	44	44	2	5	—	—	—	10	1	2	10	1	2	127,484	16
3. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party	50	50	4	4	—	—	—	3	—	1	3	—	1	111,929	25
4. Jan Sangh	34	34	4	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	67,796	18
5. Ram Rajya Parishad	17	17	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	30,571	12
6. Scheduled Castes Federation	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,070	—
7. Hindu Mahasabha ..	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,526	1
8. Kisan Sabha	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,066	6
9. Sarva Janik Sabha ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	223	1
10. Independents	41	26	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	62,354	27
Total	253	—	—	—	1	1	—	59	5	6	60	6	6	683,008	108

VINDHYA PRADESH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker : Shiva Nand.

Dy. Speaker : Shyam Sunder Das.

Lal Mohammad (Con.), (*Ajaigarh*); Lal Behari Singh (Con.), (*Amarpatan*); Shambhoo Nath Shukla (Con.), (*Amarpur*); Ramadhar (Con.), (*Amdara*); Ram Kishore (Soc.), (*Beohari*); Baba Din (ST), (K.M.P.P.), (*Beohari (R)*); Diwan Pratap Singh (Con.), (*Bijawar*); Pyare Lal (SC), (Con.), (*Bijawar (R)*); Saraswati Prasad Patel (Con.), (*Burhar*); Kamta Prasad (Con.), (*Chandla*); Thakur Das (Con.), (*Chandpura*); Panna Lal (Con.), (*Chhatarpur*); Govinda (SC), (Con.), (*Chhatarpur (R)*); Jagat Bahadur Singh (Soc.), (*Churhat*); Shyam Sunder Das (Con.), (*Datia*); Gangadhar (Jan Sangh), (*Deosar*); Rana Shamsher Singh (Con.), (*Farki*); Braj Raj Singh (Con.), (*Gurh*); Bhuwaneshwar Prasad (R.R.P.), (*Hanumana*); Padam Chand Patni (Con.), (*Jaitpur-Kotma*); Sahib Singh (ST), (Con.), (*Jaitpur-Kotma (R)*); Narain Das (Con.), (*Jatara*); Bhai Lall (Soc.), (*Kanpura*); Maharaja Kaushalendra Pratap Bahadur Singh Ruler of Kothi) (R.R.P.), (*Kothi*); Mahendra Kumar Jain (Con.), (*Laundi*); Raghuraj Singh (Con.), (*Lidhora*); Basant Lal (Con.), (*Malehera*); Siri Niwas Tiwari (Soc.), (*Mangawan*); Someshwar Singh (Ind.), (*Mauganj-Naigarhi*); Saha Deya Chamar (SC), (Soc.), (*Mauganj-Naigarhi (R)*); Kesho Prasad (Con.), (*Mukundpur*); Gopal Sharan Singh (Con.), (*Nagod*); Het Ram (SC.), (Con.), (*Nagod (R)*); Lala Ram (Con.), (*Newari*); Sarjoo (Con.), (*Panna*); Narendra Singh (Con.), (*Pawai*); Bhura (ST), (Con.); (*Pawai (R)*); Shyam Lal Sahu (Con.), (*Prithipur*); Dan Bahadur Singh (Con.), (*Pushparajgarh*); Ram Prasad Singh (ST), (Con.), (*Pushparajgarh (R)*); Shatrusudhan Singh (Con.), (*Raipur*); Gokal Prasad (Con.), (*Rajnagar*); Balwant Singh (Jan Sangh), (*Ramnagar*); Govind Narain Singh (Con.), (*Rampur-Baghelan*); Jagdisa Chandra Joshi (Soc.), (*Rewa*); Ram Sajiwan (Con.), (*Sabhapur*); Shiva Nand Vakil (Con.), (*Satna*); Baikunth Prasad (Con.), (*Semaria*); Laxmi Narayan (Con.), (*Seondha*); Ram Das (SC), (Con.), (*Seondha (R)*); Chandra Pratap Sidhi (Soc.), (*Sidhi Madwas*); Darhi (ST), (Soc.); (*Sidhi Madwas (R)*); Shyam Kartik (Soc.), (*Singrauli Niwas*); Sumitri (ST), (Soc.), (*Singrauli Niwas (R)*); Narmada Prasad Singh (K.M.P.P.), (*Sirmaur*); Lal Rajendra Bahadur Singh (Ind.), (*Sohagpur*); Rajeshwar Prasad Mishra (Con.), (*Teonthar*); Krishna Kant (K.M.P.P.), (*Tikamgarh*); Rilli Chamar (SC), (Con.), (*Tikamgarh (R)*); Aditya Nath Singh (Con.), (*Umaria*).

HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE COMMITTEES

Public Accounts Committee :—B. Das, Pandit Munishwar Dutt Upadhayaya, M. L. Dwivedi, Shree Narayan Das, Tribhuvan Narayan Singh, Walwant Nagesh Datar, Ranbir Singh Chaudhuri, Acharya Shriman Narayan Agarwal, Dr. Monomohan Das, Pandit K. C. Sharma, Uma Charan Patnaik, V. P. Nayar, B. Ramachandra Reddi, G. D. Somani, K. M. Vallatharas.

Estimates Committee :—Ananthasayanam Ayyangar, B. Shiva Rao, U. S. Mallaya, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, Dr. P. S. Deshmukh, B. G. Mehta, Nityanand Kanungo, Mohanlal Saksena, R. Venkataraman, B. R. Bhagat, A. C. Guha, U. Barman, Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, Dr. Suresh Chandra, S. R. Rane, Radhelal Vyas, Sarmah, Dr. Lanka Sundaram, Jaipal Singh, S. S. More, K. Gopala Rao, V. Muniswamy Thirukuralar, Sardar Lal Singh, Giraj Saran Singh, Sarangadhar Das.

SOME IMPORTANT REPORTS

NATIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION REPORT

The National Planning Commission was appointed in March 1950 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru. It presented an outline report on July 9, 1951. Original members of the Commission (each in charge of a 'division') : Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Deputy Chairman (Employment and Social Services); Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh (Resources, Economic Survey and Finances); Mr. G. L. Mehta (Industry, Trade and Communications); Mr. R. K. Patil (Food and Agriculture); and Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari (Natural Resources); Secretary, Mr. N. Raghavan Pillai, and the Deputy Secretary, Mr. Tarlok Singh.

As stated above the draft report now published is merely an outline of the Five-Year Plan* and "is intended to be a document for the widest possible discussion", which will not be finalised before the Commission has been able to study public reactions to the proposals contained therein.

The Commission expected to take two months to prepare detailed plans for the public sector, working plans on individual industries and cottage industries and the programme of implementation of agricultural targets.

The final plan would probably be ready by the end of August, 1951.†

BRIEF SUMMARY

The draft programme involves an outlay of Rs. 1,493 crores, envisaging a rate of development expenditure 10 per cent. higher than that estimated for 1950-51.

The first part of the Five-Year Plan which is to be financed out of the internal resources of the country should, the Commission recommends, be implemented at all costs.

It is designed to restore the pre-war availability of essential consumer goods by the end of 1955-56 to a population expected to increase by 26 millions during the same period.

The second part of the Plan involves a further expenditure of Rs. 300 crores which if expended will allow a higher rate of development. But it is wholly dependent on the availability of external aid. Given such aid the grand total of expenditure visualised amounts to Rs. 1,793 crores.

Priorities.—An order of priorities has been laid down. First, the completion of programmes already under way including the rehabilitation of displaced persons. Next the increased production of food and agriculture largely through increased irrigation and then the enlargement of employment opportunities and the development of welfare services.

The Commission has also indicated the framework within which the Plan is to be accomplished —a Centrally-directed economy in which the State plays an active role and there is close co-ordination between the public and private sectors.

The price policy for the next few years, it is suggested, 'should be to prevent a further rise in prices until they can be brought down by increased production and to maintain the parities between section prices such as those of food grains and commercial crops so as to provide the right measure of incentive for producers in these lines.

Meanwhile, any upward movement in wages which would be reflected in the cost of production should be avoided in the present circumstances. The Commission opines that in any economy "organised for planned production and distribution, aiming at the realisation of social justice and welfare of the masses, strikes and lock-outs have no place."

The adverse repercussions of decontrol in 1947-48 and the existence of a large black market are cited as warning against any hasty measures of partial or complete decontrol.

The Commission states that in recent years there has been too large an area within which policy has been weak or in doubt and in consequence of which administration has been ineffective. Various proposals for improvement in public administration are reviewed the objectives being greater integrity, greater efficiency and greater response to the needs of the public.

Targets.—The targets to be achieved over different sectors of the economy during the next five years are as follows :—

Irrigation and Power.—The total cost of projects included in the first part of the Plan is Rs. 729 crores of which Rs. 138 crores has already been spent. The projects are calcted to irrigate an additional area of 8.7 million acres by 1956 and to provide additional power amounting to 1.1 million kW.

Agriculture.—To make as much available in 1956 as was available in 1950, allowing an anticipated increase in population of about 26 millions, the individual targets of additional agricultural production are : food 7.2 million tons; jute 2 million bales; and cotton 1.2 million bales.

India's food problem according to the Commission is not a temporary disequilibrium between supply and demand. It, therefore, urges that during the next few years an annual import of food grains of about 3 million tons should be planned. It recommends monopoly procurement and urban rationing and a food reserve of at least a million tons in order to meet emergencies and to influence prices.

Transport.—The railway programme is primarily one of rehabilitation so as to bring about a degree of operative efficiency comparable with pre-war standards. Expenditure to this end is placed at Rs. 350 crores including Rs. 150 crores to cover the depreciation of assets over the next five years.

Industry.—The private sector is to be held in harness and brought into line with the public sector by Development Councils, the administrative and technical staff of which will be provided by Government.

The objective put before private industry is to meet the demands for industrial products on account of agricultural and irrigation development schemes, largely by securing a fuller utilisation of existing capacity. The Commission also lays stress on the necessity for expanding the capacity of industries producing iron and steel, heavy chemicals and other products of basic importance.

The estimated outlay over five years for financing expansion of industries and for making up arrears in replacement of machinery is Rs. 250-300 crores.

Small-scale and Cottage Industries.—In view of the prevailing scarcity of capital, the need for relieving middle class unemployment and the desirability of decentralisation of industry the Commission underlines the importance of developing small-scale industries linked to large-scale industry through common production programmes. Similarly cottage industries have been assigned a central place in the programme of rural development. The Commission has examined different methods of assisting cottage industries including the possibility of small cesses on the corresponding large-scale industries. The stores purchase policy of Government is also recommended as a medium of incentive for cottage industries.

Housing.—The Commission has worked out a scheme for financing industrial houses on the basis of contributions from workers, employers and the State. The target is 125,000 subsidized houses for industrial workers.

Rehabilitation.—The Plan provides for an expenditure on rehabilitation of Rs. 79 crores over three years which, the Commission says, should not be viewed in isolation, but as part of a much larger programme of development which is calculated to help in the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

Social Services.—A total expenditure of Rs. 253 crores has been budgetted including Rs. 123 crores for education, Rs. 84 crores for health, Rs. 23 crores for housing, Rs. 7 crores for labour and labour welfare and Rs. 18 crores for expenditure for the amelioration of backward classes.

Population Policy.—"While it may be difficult to say what the optimum level of population for India should be and while it would also be wrong to underrate the potentialities of modern science and techniques to augment the productive capacity of the country, it is clear that under present conditions an increase in man-power 'resources' does not strengthen the economy but in fact weakens it." The Commission recommends the provision of facilities for sterilisation and for giving advice on contraception.

Agrarian Policy.—The main solution to the problem of Indian agriculture according to the Commission lies in the direction of co-operative cultivation. The ultimate objective is stated to be the establishment of co-operative village management under which the area of the village becomes the unit of land management and all the land of the village is regarded as a single farm. But more immediately the Commission proposes the setting up of village production councils, co-operative farming societies and registered farms formed out of amalgamations of holdings above a prescribed level.

FINANCE

The possible adverse effect on the capital market through any material increase in direct taxation at this stage is pointed out. The Commission calls for stringent measures to prevent the leakage of revenue through tax evasion. But since correcting inequalities of income is only part of the larger problem of reducing inequalities of wealth, the early enactment of legislation for introducing Death Duties is recommended.

A preference for corporate savings over private savings is indicated as the better alternative for maintaining capital formation at the desired level in future.

The States are asked to finance their development plans through enhanced land tax, estate duties, a wider coverage of sales-tax, betterment levies and taxes on entertainment and motor vehicles.

The Sources of Finance.—The resources available to the Centre are placed at Rs. 641 crores which includes Rs. 211 crores of assistance given to the States. The net resources available for the development expenditure of the States (including Central assistance) is placed at Rs. 691 crores. The total long-term borrowing, envisaged and included in the above estimates is of the order of Rs. 115 crores.

This still leaves a gap of Rs. 372 crores over 5 years in the first part of the Plan. But taking credit for Rs. 82 crores on account of the food loan from the United States and through aid offered by Canada and Australia under the Colombo Plan this gap is reduced to Rs. 290 crores. In the absence of external aid to meet this deficit the Commission recommends resort to deficit financing, part of the strain of which could be diminished by drawing on our sterling balances.

The grand total of external assistance required, therefore, is Rs. 590 crores, but less than half this sum may be met through deficit financing whereas the remaining Rs. 300 crores included in the second part of the Plan is granted no such concession.

*Now converted into Six-Year Plan. See end of report. † The final plan was not ready at the time of writing (1952 September).

Percentage Expenditure to Total:	
Irrigation and Power	30%
Transport and Communications	26%
Social Services	17%
Agriculture	12·6%
Industry	6·6%
Rehabilitation	5%
Others	2%
Total	100

Break-up of social services:	(Rs. Crores)
Total	253
Education	123
Health	84
Backward Classes	18
Labour Welfare	7

Housing—125,000 working class houses.

Table I (Investment)

(Rs. Lakhs)

—	Central Government	Part 'A' States	Part 'B' States	Part 'C' States	Total
Agriculture and Rural Development	18,04	127,47	37,93	8,26	191,70
Irrigation and Power	175,90	191,60	79,91	2,85	450,26
Transport and Communications	309,69	56,47	16,37	5,67	388,20
Industry	75,38	18,04	7,10	47	100,99
Social Services	54,24	160,25	28,70	10,89	254,08
Rehabilitation	79,00	....	....	....	79,00
Miscellaneous	21,76	5,79	1,00	....	28,54
TOTAL	734,00	559,63	171,00	28,15	1,492,77

Table II (Targets)

(Figures in Thousands)

—	Food (tons)	Jute (400 lbs. bales)	Cotton (392 lbs. bales)	Oilseeds (tons)	Sugar (Gur tons)
Assam	311	440	....	....	....
Bihar	879	390	....	....	....
Bombay	367	....	....	8·5	50
Madhya Pradesh	347	....	168	63·0	84
Madras	834	....	128	27·0	....
Orissa	295	200	218	142·0	78
Punjab	650	....	....	....	....
Uttar Pradesh	800	330	79	....	57
West Bengal	797	700	46	61·0	410
Hyderabad	633	....	....	....	11
Madhya Bharat	300	....	88	49·0	....
Mysore	159	....	91	9·5	....
PEPSU	249	....	75	....	....
Rajasthan	86	....	56	....	....
Saurashtra	94	....	75	....	....
Travancore-Cochin	141	....	159	15·0	....
Other States	260	....	17	....	....
TOTAL	7,202	2,060	1,200	375·0	690

Table III (Private Sector)

Name of Industry	Unit	1950-51 Installed capacity	Production (1950)	1955-56 (Estimated) Installed capacity	Production
Aluminium (Primary)	tons	4,000	3,600	25,000	20,000
Automobile (Manufacturing only)	Nos.	35,000	3,840	35,000	25,000
Cement	'000 tons	3,200	2,613	5,140	4,600
Cotton Textiles:					
(i) Yarn	Million lbs.	1,646	1,174	1,671	1,600
(ii) Cloth (mill)	Million yards	4,722	3,665	4,741	4,500
Fertilizers:					
(i) Superphosphate	'000 tons	123	52	216	179
(ii) Ammonium sulphate	'000 tons	74	47	129	100
Glass and Glassware:					
(i) Hollow-ware	'000 tons	211	81	232	174
(ii) Sheet-glass	'000 tons	12	5	36	27
(iii) Bangles	'000 tons	35	16	35	17
Heavy Chemicals:					
(i) Sulphuric Acid	'000 tons	150	102	230	180
(ii) Soda Ash	'000 tons	54	44	86	78
(iii) Caustic Soda	'000 tons	19	11	33	29
Matches	'000 cases	706	523	766	690
Paper and paper board	'000 tons	140	109	212	165
Salt	....	55,613 (acres)	2,622 ('000 tons)	65,200 (acres)	3,075 ('000 tons)
Steel (finished)	'000 tons	1,071	1,005	1,659	1,315
Sugar	'000 tons	1,520	1,100	1,540	1,500
Soap	'000 tons	269	102	288	270
Alcohol:					
(i) Power	'000 bulk gals.	12,868	4,497	21,118	19,006
(ii) Rectified spirit	'000 bulk gals.	2,949 8,290	3,436	2,949	2,654
Agricultural Implements:					
(i) Pumps (centrifugal)	Nos.	35,760	30,292	86,160	77,544
(ii) Diesel Engines	Nos.	11,826	4,596	51,326	46,193

Table IV (Cost of Plan)

(Rupees Crores)

—	1951–53	1951–56
Central Government	315·89	734·00
Part 'A' States	249·44	559·63
Part 'B' States	79·66	171·00
Part 'C' States	9·69	28·15
	654·68	1,492·78

Table V (Cost of Plan)

(Rupees Crores)

Part 'A' States.	
Assam	12·5
Bihar	55·7
Bombay	120·4
Madhya Pradesh	43·7
Madras	137·0
Orissa	15·0
Punjab	15·5
Uttar Pradesh	91·1
West Bengal	68·8
	559·6
Part 'B' States.	
Hyderabad	40·5
Madhya Bharat	22·8
Mysore	36·6
PEPSU	8·3
Rajasthan	15·2
Saurashtra	21·5
Travancore-Cochin	26·1
	171·0
Part 'C' States.	
Ajmer	1·61
Bhopal	3·67
Bilaspur	0·42
Coorg	0·53
Delhi	6·02
Himachal Pradesh	4·48
Kutch	2·68
Manipur	1·00
Tripura	1·50
Vindhya Pradesh	6·24
	28·15

Sources of Finance

The internal resources for financing the first part of the Five-Year Plan amounting to Rs. 1,493 crores are expected to be found from the following sources:

Centre	Rs. (Crores)
1. Surplus on revenue account	130
2. Resources normally set apart in the revenue account for development expenditure under civil aviation, broadcasting, education, etc., for grants to States for GMF and development, for rehabilitation of displaced persons, etc.	118
3. Resources available from capital account for development:	
(a) public loans	35
(b) small savings and unfunded debt.	250
(c) others	78
4. Resources available for railway development out of the ordinary revenues of the railways	30
5. Total resources available to the Centre	641
6. Assistance to States assumed in the preparation of their plans	211
7. Resources available for the development expenditure of the Centre	430
8. Surplus on revenue account	81
9. Resources normally set apart in the revenue account for schemes of expansion under social services, agriculture, irrigation, electricity, roads, etc.	275
10. Resources available from capital account for development:	
(a) public loans	79
(b) others	45
11. Assistance from the Centre assumed in the preparation of the plans of States	211
12. Resources available for the development expenditure of the States	691

NEW VERSION (SIX YEARS)

On March 31, 1952, Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Finance Minister said that the Five-Year Plan would be converted into a Six-Year Plan to bring it in line with the Colombo Plan.

The outlay would increase from Rs. 1,793 crores to over Rs. 2,300 crores.

This only meant, the Finance Minister said, that development programmes which were to be left over for the first year of the second Five-Year Plan would now be brought within the scope of the present plan.

Although the outlay would be bigger, external assistance contemplated would remain at Rs. 672 crores for the two parts of the plan and would bear a smaller proportion to the amount to be raised from internal resources. "We shall thus be more self-reliant," Mr. Deshmukh said.

Because of the addition of a sixth year to the plan, expenditure would increase by about Rs. 360 crores, which is one-fifth of the expenditure at present estimated.

Certain accounting changes to be made, Mr. Deshmukh added, would swell both the assets and expenditure. For instance, expenditure on current depreciation of railways had not been included in the Five-Year Plan but would be shown in the final plan. In the five-year period this was estimated at Rs. 150 crores and another Rs. 30 crores would have to be added to it for the sixth year.

It envisages large increases in targets especially in respect of irrigation and power.

As against the original Plan's target of three million tons the increase in food grains in the revised Plan envisages 7,202,000 tons increase in the yield of food grains.

Again nearly three times as much additional land is to be irrigated in the first year both in the additional acreage to be irrigated and the power generating capacity to be installed.

In addition to the increase in the irrigated area on account of major projects it is expected that minor irrigation works consisting of restoration of tanks, construction of wells and repairs to small canals will benefit by another seven million acres.

A further four million acres will be restored to cultivation from fallow lands and one and half million acres reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation.

TARGETS

The revised targets do not, however, include benefits from irrigation and power schemes which may be selected for inclusion in the still undecided segment of 3,600 million in the revised Six-Year Plan.

The revised programme places relatively less emphasis than before on expansion of their agricultural production; the target for increase in the growth of cotton has been altered from 195,000 tons to 214,000 tons, of jute from 375,000 to 368,000 tons, and of oil seeds from 150,000 tons to 375,000 tons.

The revised Plan is now estimated to cost Rs. 23,336 million out of which a greater portion, Rs. 15,510 million is expected to be met from domestic sources.

Agriculture and irrigation claim Rs. 3,984·1 million as against Rs. 3,574·1 million in the original plans.

Multipurposes projects—irrigation and power have now been allotted Rs. 2,284·1 million as against the original Rs. 2,505·5 million.

Transport and communications claim Rs. 6,515·4 million as against Rs. 7,027·4 million. Fuel and power have been given Rs. 1,443·4 million as against Rs. 575·9 million provided in the original Plan. Mining and industry claim Rs. 1,239·9 million as against Rs. 1,799·8 million. Miscellaneous projects are allotted Rs. 4,269·8 million as against Rs. 2,912·7 million.

An amount of Rs. 3,600 million has been provided for schemes the optimum deployment of which is still being determined by the Planning Commission in the light of the availability of external assistance.

The total effect of the revised Six-Year Plan may be estimated as an increase of roughly ten per cent in the gross national product. The estimated level of 104,000 million (1950-51) gross national product may be expected to reach around 115,000 million at current prices by 1956-57. Notwithstanding the increase to be expected in India's population *per capita* real income is expected thus to be slightly increased.

Part of the increase in the revised estimates is explained by the inclusion of various minor schemes not covered in the original Plan which are being financed from current revenues.

A part is made possible by the fresh measures to raise domestic resources such as betterment levies and water rates, wider coverage and better administration of the sales tax, raising of many minor taxes on entertainment, motor vehicles and so on.

It has also been estimated that small savings will yield annually a net sum of Rs. 400 million or Rs. 2,400 million over six years and that Central and State Governments will together be able to raise some Rs. 1,370 million in loans in the same period.

The domestic resources of Rs. 15,510 million will be composed broadly of revenue surplus and receipts from fresh sources, Rs. 10,000 million; small savings (net) Rs. 2,400 million; loans raised by the Centre and States Rs. 1,370 million; and receipts of public authorities, Rs. 10,740 million.

In terms of September, 1951 prices the public investment programme during 1952-53 is estimated at Rs. 4,100 million against which Rs. 1,720 million can be expected to be available to the public authorities.

The foreign exchange required to implement the Plan is not likely to exceed Rs.300-350 crores.

The Five-Year Plan represents an advance over the Six-Year Plan prepared by the Commission last year at short notice for incorporation in the Colombo Plan. On a comparable basis the outlay contemplated in the present plan over five years is about Rs. 100 crores more than the outlay over six years in the Colombo Plan.

SUMMARY IN FULL

The distribution of expenditure in the first part of the Five-Year Plan, which has been worked out in detail is shown broadly in Table I.

In the first part of the Plan, the priorities are (1) completing of programmes in hand, including rehabilitation of displaced persons; (2) increasing the production of food and raw materials over a relatively short period; (3) implementing schemes essential for developing material and technical resources and enlarging the scope for employment; (4) consolidating progress already made in social services and providing for gradual expansion; and (5) providing for more adequate administrative and social services and a more rapid rate of development in the less developed States.

Agriculture.—The principal emphasis in the Plan is on agriculture and irrigation. This is explained by the serious view which the Commission takes of the country's food problem. To make as much available in 1956 as was available in 1950, allowing for the anticipated increase in population to the extent of about 26 millions, that is, 13.67 oz. per adult per day, the additional food production required is 6.9 million tons. If the 'per capita' availability is to be raised to 14, 15 or 16 oz. per adult, the additional production required would be 8.2, 12 and 15.8 million tons respectively. These figures indicate the magnitude of the task that lies ahead and of the effort which is called for. The distribution of the targets of additional agricultural production which the Commission has worked out tentatively in consultation with States is given in Table II.

The planned increase in the production of commercial crops may be expected, according to the Commission, in the ordinary course in view of the favourable factors which prevail at present and appear likely to continue. Increase in the production of foodgrains, on the other hand, will require positive measures of assistance to the farmer. According to the Commission's estimates, out of 7.2 million tons of additional production, 2.3 million may come from major irrigation projects, 1.9 million from minor irrigation schemes, 1.5 million from land improvement and reclamation schemes, 0.6 million from manure and fertilizer schemes, 0.4 million from seed distribution schemes, and 0.5 million tons from other schemes.

For the attainment of the objectives of the Plan, the Commission considers an effective price policy to be an indispensable instrument. The first step in this direction is to prevent the prices of commercial crops like jute, cotton and oilseeds from rising further.

Large disparities between the prices of competing crops will come in the way of the fulfilment of the Plan and the desired distribution of resources as between different lines of production. When price incentives are offered which favour certain crops at the expense of others, it is likely that the farmer will respond and there will be some additional production in the lines which are favoured.

Such a policy, is however, inconsistent with the expectation that production of different crops, some stimulated by the price incentives, others retarded, will reach defined levels of production. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance to take steps to maintain an appropriate structure of relative prices as between the main agricultural commodities.

The programme of irrigation and power development, the Commission suggests, has to be viewed in terms of a major long-term objective. This should be, over a period of 15 to 20 years, to double the area under irrigation and to secure additional production of power amounting to 7 million kW. According to the Commission, "it is only by utilising available resources for irrigation and generation of power on this scale, and by the adoption of intensive measures for improving the standard of agricultural production and the promotion of cottage, small-scale and large-scale industries with the help of cheap electric power, that an appreciable rise in the standard of living can be achieved."

Plan for Industry.—Reviewing the industrial development which has taken place in recent years, the Commission sets forth the following main aims for the Five-Year Plan for industry:

(1) meeting the demands for industrial products on account of schemes for agricultural development and expansion of irrigation and power.
(2) fuller utilisation of the existing capacity of producer goods industries like jute, and consumer goods industries like cotton textiles, sugar and soap;
(3) expanding the capacity of industries producing pig iron, steel, heavy chemicals, etc., which are of basic importance to the general economic development of the country;
(4) completion of industrial units on which a part of the capital expenditure has already been incurred;
(5) removing the lacunæ and drawbacks in the existing industries.

With these considerations in view, the Commission has drawn up the five-year programme of development for the main industries in consultation with representatives of the various industries as in Table III.

Local autonomy and devolution of economic power, the Commission suggests, are imperative for off-setting over-centralisation which saps initiative and enterprise.

A number of measures for the development of small-scale industries are suggested by the Commission, for instance establishment of small-scale units at suitable localities for producing steel casting, evolution of small spinning machines for production of yarn and establishment of trading estates at selected centres where cheap power and transport facilities are available.

While small-scale industries are likely to be mainly urban in character for a considerable period, cottage industries are in the main rural in character. Cottage industries have been assigned a central place in the programme of rural development. "It has become necessary for Government," states the Commission, "to assume in relation to cottage and small-scale industries obligations somewhat similar to those it has already assumed in relation to the development of agriculture."

The Central Government should, therefore, equip themselves with an organisation capable of handling various questions of policy, assisting in drawing up common production programmes and co-ordinating the development and use of research. It will be necessary to ensure that the common production programmes afford increasing scope for employment in the rural areas. The cottage industries which appear to offer, in the Commission's view, scope for organising intensive development programmes are: khadi, manufacture of palm gur and gur, the village oil industry, production of neem oil, utilisation of dead cattle, manufacture of hand-made paper, manufacture of woollen blankets, and, in certain areas, hand-pounding of rice, and manufacture of matches. The economic aspects of these cottage industries have been examined and the Commission expects to make detailed proposals in a separate report.

Assistance to Indian shipping, to the extent of Rs. 13 crores is provided for, about 70 per cent. of which is in respect of works, the balance being for technical equipment. The Plan also provides a sum of Rs. 2½ crores during the second part of the planning period, in order to assist air companies in regard to replacement of their fleet.

Priorities for road development are indicated, and a sum of Rs. 23 crores over a period of five years has been provided. As regards road transport, it is suggested that, wherever such services are run by the States, a corporation should be formed.

Finance.—The first part of the Plan involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,493 crores envisages a rate of development expenditure ten per cent. higher than that estimated for 1950-51 which was, in turn, about twice the rate of 1948-49. For both parts of the Plan taken together, which involve a total expenditure of Rs. 1,793 crores over five years, the rate of outlay will be about a third over the level of 1950-51. In the first part of the Five-Year Plan, the total expenditure of the Central Government is Rs. 734 crores and the share of the States is Rs. 759 crores.

The expenditure on the Bhakra-Nangal Project, Damodar Valley, Hirakud and Harike Schemes and a large part of the expenditure on refugee rehabilitation form part of the outlay of State Governments, but they have been shown among the schemes of the Central Government. If allowance is made for these items the share of the States comes to about Rs. 975 crores. The size of the plans of the State Governments included in the first part of the Five-Year Plan is given in Table V.

The surplus of Rs. 81 crores on revenue account in the States over five years is to be secured by raising additional resources of the order of Rs. 213 crores.

The programme for mobilising internal resources for development in the States contemplates increased income from land, estate duties, wider coverage and better administration of sales tax, betterment levies, water rates, certain minor taxes on entertainment and motor vehicles economies in expenditure, and local loans for local projects which do not encroach on normal sources of funds for the capital market. There will still be a gap of Rs. 372 crores over five years in the first part of the Plan.

After taking into account the resources likely to become available through the food loan from the United States and through aid offered under the Colombo Plan by Canada and Australia, there remains the possibility of being compelled to resort to deficit-financing to the extent of about Rs. 290 crores if further external assistance is not available.

Deficit-financing of this order would impose a definite strain on the economy, although, to some extent, this strain could be diminished by drawing on the sterling balances. The releases from these balances, including the unspent balances of 1950-51 which can be carried over, would amount to about Rs. 290 crores over the period.

While emphasising the need for avoiding deficit financing, the Commission suggests that, if faced with the choice between the continuation of the existing difficulties for some time and the abandonment of the rate of development implicit in an outlay of Rs. 1,493 crores over five years, the country will choose the former.

The Commission expresses the view that, if external assistance on a sufficient scale becomes available, it would be possible to implement the first part of the Plan without undue strain and at the same time implement the second part involving an outlay of Rs. 300 crores over five years. With external assistance amounting each year to no more than one or two per cent. of the national income and an effort on the part of the country to develop its own internal resources to the maximum extent, it should be possible to implement in full the entire five-year plan.

Price Policy.—Dealing with the price policy, the Commission lays down the objective to be attained, namely, prevention of further rise and maintenance of the parities between sectional prices so as to provide the right measure of incentive for producers. Maintaining that it may be difficult for Government to follow a strong deflationary fiscal policy and also embark on a large-scale development plan, the Commission stresses the importance of a monetary and banking policy which will curb excessive investment in speculative trade and increase the volume of savings available for productive investment. It also suggests that the existing system of controls should be maintained and improved.

The Commission stresses the need to reduce as far as possible the impact of foreign prices on internal economy and recommends constant adjustments in coverage and rates of levy of export duties.

Financing Industry.—The Plan examines the question of finance both for expansion of industries and for making up arrears in replacements of machinery. It estimates the required outlay at Rs. 250 crores to Rs. 300 crores during the five years. The assistance from the State, provided for in the Five-Year Plan, will help to meet about Rs. 25 crores of the estimated expenditure on schemes of expansion, while assistance from specialised institutions like the Industrial Finance Corporation will help to cover the rest of the Rs. 200 crores under this head. Expenditure on arrears and replacements of machinery is estimated to cost Rs. 125 crores to Rs. 175 crores. Out of this amount, private industries will receive some relief from refunds of the Excess Profits Tax. They can also draw upon their accumulated reserves to some extent. The remaining finance will have to be found by the industries through reducing costs. In this way they will be assisted by the greater availability of raw materials at home, expected as a result of the Plan.

Discussing the subject of foreign capital for the development of Indian industries, the Plan welcomes the free flow of foreign capital, particularly because it would ensure the supply of capital goods and technical knowledge and make it possible to utilise foreign patented processes. But it suggests that foreign investments should take the form of equity capital.

The Commission suggests that adequate measures should be taken to prevent large investments in the share of other concerns under the managing agency system to obtain control in their management. These measures are recommended even pending the report of the Company Law Committee.

Food and Agriculture.—Holding the view that India's food problem is a manifestation of the continually growing pressure of population on food supply, the Commission urges careful and sustained application of relatively long-term measures. It also estimates that during the next few years annual imports of foodgrains will be about three million tons and this should be planned for. "There can be no certainty that even with increase in production the marketable surplus will be large enough to render imports unnecessary," avers the Commission and suggests certain steps to increase such a surplus.

The Commission recommends monopoly procurement and urban rationing as the minimum measures which should prevail in all States and proposes that a reserve of a million tons should be built up to meet emergencies and to influence prices.

Describing the equitable distribution of foodgrains among different sections of the population at reasonable prices as Government's first duty in the economic field, the Commission draws attention to the dangers of a policy of complete or partial decontrol of foodgrains.

After reviewing the land reform legislation in various States, the Plan suggests that agrarian policy has to be conceived so as to strike a balance between three different objectives, namely, maintenance and increase of total production, economic efficiency and social justice. Stating that uneconomic holdings are at the root of all agricultural difficulties, the Commission suggests from measures to secure a substantial increase in the size of the unit of management; but out of them, it rejects nationalisation of land as impracticable and the policy of placing ceilings on individual holdings as beset with difficulties. In the circumstances, the Commission points out that the main solution of Indian agriculture lies in the direction of co-operative cultivation. It recommends co-operative village management as the ultimate objective of reorganisation of agriculture.

Referring to the improvement of the lot of agricultural workers, the Plan recommends immediate application of the Minimum Wages Act in low wage pockets, application of minimum wages on farms above a size to be prescribed, corresponding to the size fixed for registered farms, reference to co-operative consisting of landless workers in the settlement of all newly-reclaimed land and a progressive welfare policy designed to improve the living conditions and social status of the agricultural labourers.

Examining the grow-more-food campaign, the Commission makes detailed proposals for a rural extension service for organised intensive work at village level for groups of about 100 villages with a population of about 5,000 and larger blocks of 50 to 60 villages with a population of 25,000 to 30,000, instead of spreading effort widely over different districts.

Labour.—Adverting to the role of labour in planned economy of the future, it is suggested that there should be a revision of the attitude to the question of restrictions on the right to strike or lock-out in the light of the fact that the country is moving in the direction of an economy organised on planned production and distribution. Various measures are suggested for avoiding disputes and to secure internal settlement, including machinery for joint consultation at all levels. Works Committees are the keystone of the structure of industrial relations. The machinery and procedure relating to arbitration and adjudication of disputes should be so designed as to secure the essence of a fair settlement based on the principles of natural and social justice with the minimum expenditure, money and time without legal technicalities, formalities and appeals.

The Plan recommends the establishment of tripartite machinery for the determination of norms and standards which may govern the settlement of industrial disputes. The establishment of a Central Wages Board is also recommended. The Plan has also suggested improvements of the present system of recruiting and has emphasised the importance of greatly improved and expanded facilities for technical training. The Commission has drawn up a scheme for re-training retrenched employees in consultations with employers and workers so that these employees may be re-absorbed in alternative occupations.

The undertaking of production surveys by the Ministry of Labour with the technical assistance from abroad, if necessary, has also been proposed.

Other proposals are the drawing up of priorities of inspection under the Factory Act, initiation of studies of problems of industrial health and the establishment of a national industrial health museum at a centrally situated industrial centre.

Social Services.—The Plan has worked out a scheme for financing industrial housing on the basis of contributions from workers, employers and the State, and the programme envisages construction of 25,000 subsidised houses every year for industrial workers. The establishment of a national housing board is also recommended for promoting a programme of building throughout the country, co-ordinating research in building construction and undertaking technical and other surveys. A suitable land policy, evolution of less expensive structural designs, promotion of maximum use of local material are urged to reduce housing costs.

The Plan provides for an expenditure on rehabilitation of refugees of Rs. 79 crores over three years, which, the Commission says, should not be viewed in isolation but as part of a much larger programme of development which is calculated to help in the rehabilitation of displaced persons.

The first part of the Plan provides for a total expenditure of Rs. 253 crores on social services. This includes Rs. 123 crores for education, Rs. 7 crores for labour and labour welfare and Rs. 18 crores for expenditure for the amelioration of backward classes, Rs. 23 crores for housing and Rs. 84 crores for health. It is also suggested that there should be a central research organisation for social sciences, whose main function would be to assist in the encouraging, pooling and direction of research work in the social field in various university departments and research institutions.

Holding the view that family planning is a vital step in economy and social planning, the Commission recommends that the State should provide facilities for sterilisation or giving advice on contraception on medical grounds. Such help and advice should not be withheld from others who seek and need it on social and economic grounds; and research and information centres should be organised by the State by means of financial assistance and otherwise.

Periodical Review.—The role of public co-operation in the implementation of the Plan is discussed at length in the Commission's report. The proposal to set up a new organisation for this purpose is discussed at length and the objectives and functions of such an organisation, whose name has been suggested as Bharat Seva Sangh, are outlined in the report.

Dwelling on the role of the Central Government in relation to the National Plan, the report suggests that the administration should ensure that economic conditions necessary for the fulfilment of the Plan are maintained; that it should ensure that the pattern for the utilisation and development of the resources is in accordance with the Plan; that it should make an objective assessment from time to time of the results achieved in its own sector of the Plan and in the States, as also in the private sector; that it should keep under constant review the financial aspects of the Plan and it should make such changes and adjustments in it as may be necessary from time to time.

The Commission discusses proposals to strengthen economic administration in its different aspects.

Pleading for improvement in the administration of controls, the Plan suggests that it should be one of the first tasks of the Centre and the States to improve the working of all controls.

The Plan describes in details the machinery necessary and the manner in which the structure of planning in the public and private sectors should be built up. It emphasises the need for a forum such as a national development council at which from time to time the Prime Minister of India, and the Chief Ministers of States can review the working of the Plan and of its various aspects.

TABLES

The following tables show all aspects of the subject at a glance:

Per Capita Targets

Food	14½ oz.
Cloth	15 yards.
Sugar	8·3 lb.

Digest of Plan

	Rs. Crores
Basic Expenditure (Internal financing).	1,493
Supplementary Plan (dependent on external aid)	300
Total Development expenditure ..	1,793
Central Government expenditure ..	734
State Government expenditure ..	759
Part "A" States	560
Part "B" States	171
Part "C" States	28
Aid to Kashmir	276
Total foreign exchange budget.. ..	300–350

COLOMBO PLAN

The Colombo Plan for the economic development of South and South-East Asia was inaugurated on July 1, 1951.

For the first year Canada was to offer about Rs. 50 crores and Australia Rs. 5·5 crores.

It may be mentioned that the U.S.A. is a member of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan. Arrangements have also been made to associate the International Bank with the work of the Committee. It may also be mentioned that the American Foreign Aid Bill presented to the U. S. Congress provided for 375 million dollars for Asia and the general expectation was that some part of this amount would go to the Colombo Plan countries. Further, the proceeds of the two million tons of wheat purchased by India as loan from the U.S.A. would also be available for the execution of some of the schemes included under the Colombo Plan. According to one estimate, this amount is likely to be Rs. 80 crores.

After the Planning Commission submitted its report* the Government of India took a final decision regarding the development of schemes for which external financial assistance should be sought either under the Colombo Plan or from the World Bank which had already lent India 78·5 million dollars.

The total outlay of Rs. 1,840 crores covers a programme for the economic development of India embracing agriculture, transport and communications, fuel and power, industry and mining and social capital. The development outlined in the Plan involves an investment of Rs. 307 crores per year, as compared with an estimated recent rate of Rs. 225 crores per annum.

India, according to the estimates prepared by the Government of India, would require Rs. 800 crores from external financial sources out of Rs. 1,840 crores for the execution of the plan.

The internal resources from which about Rs. 1,000 crores is expected to be raised will be taxation, economies in public expenditure and borrowing. The amounts already being spent on development from the revenues of the Central and State Governments together with economies in expenditure are expected to yield approximately Rs. 490 crores, economies in expenditure accounting for Rs. 110 crores of this figure. Subscriptions to public loans are expected to bring about Rs. 40 crores a year.

The utilisation of sterling resources to the extent of £35 millions per year for six years is estimated to provide Rs. 280 crores. The total amount of external finance necessary for the programme, that is about Rs. 800 crores will be exclusive of the utilisation of sterling balances.

In a message to Mr. C. D. Deshmukh at the inauguration of the Plan the then British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, said that the U. K. would do her utmost to maintain the flow of capital goods to the Colombo Plan countries of South and South-East Asia.

The message stated, "Much has been done in the past nine months to set the stage and my own confidence in the ultimate success of the Plan remains undiminished. Indeed, I have been heartened by the spirit of continuing co-operation shown despite the difficulties which rearmament and its consequent shortages are causing."

Assuring the Colombo Plan countries of the U. K.'s continuing support, Mr. Gaitskell said: "We have already offered some 30 experts and nearly 150 training awards under the technical co-operation scheme besides offering to supply text books, laboratory equipment, instructional films and other training apparatus. The product of our engineering and other heavy industries are becoming increasingly scarce but we shall do our utmost to maintain the flow of capital goods to the Colombo Plan countries of South and South-East Asia. I wish the Plan and the individual plans contained within it every success."

GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN REPORT

The following are points from the report of the Committee: make the campaign part of wider plan to improve rural life; rename 'grow more food campaign' as 'rural improvement scheme'; utilize non-official leadership; assure floor prices for crops; put greater emphasis on minor irrigation works; allot Rs. 10 crores per year to Food and Agriculture Ministry for granting loans to States so that they may undertake minor irrigation works; a development block formed by one taluka of about 120 villages in charge of Revenue Divisional Officer assisted by technical officers; at the village level a unit of five to ten villagers under one worker; at district level under Collector assisted by technical officers; at State level a Cabinet Committee, Official Committee, Non-official Board to formulate and co-ordinate policy; village panchayats and multi-purpose co-operative societies to enlist non-official aid; Centre's duty to set targets, to give financial and technical assistance, arrange supply of material, periodical assessment of results.

Cost of scheme Rs. 300 per village; Centre should provide Rs. 125; five year grants for block; in tenth year 4 lakh villages will be covered and cost to Centre Rs. 5 crores; more liberal aid to backward and tribal areas, Rs. one crore.

Credit for agricultural operations, long-term and medium-term credit by Centre, short-term eventually by co-operative movement, to start with by Centre and State; subsidies for permanent works to be given to villages or societies not individuals except for wells.

First preference to Community Development Projects under Indo-U.S. Co-operation Programme.

Minor irrigation works important, preference to repair of existing works.

The following are points from the findings: The production of cotton and jute has increased. There are no accurate statistics. Hence the failure of the grow more food campaign cannot be assumed. But the campaign has not yielded the results expected, and has failed to arouse mass enthusiasm.

* The report was submitted on July 9, 1951.

REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION

BELOW we give a few facts and figures.
Displaced persons from West Pakistan 49·05 lakhs, from East Pakistan 25·75 lakhs, total 74·80 lakhs.

Number of displaced families settled on land from West Pakistan 4·67 lakhs, from East Pakistan 3·37 lakhs, total settled 8·04 lakhs.

Rural loans advanced to displaced families from West Pakistan Rs. 7·48 crores, from East Pakistan Rs. 8·45 crores, total Rs. 15·93 crores.

Number of displaced persons from West Pakistan provided with housing through evacuee houses 14·70 lakhs, through new construction 7·50 lakhs, total 22·20 lakhs.

Number of residential units provided for displaced persons from West Pakistan through evacuee houses 1·79 lakhs, new construction by Government 1·14 lakhs, by private parties with Government assistance ·37 lakhs, total 3·3 lakhs.

Displaced persons who secured employment through Employment Exchanges, from West Pakistan 1·60 lakhs, from East Pakistan 0·29 lakhs.

Displaced persons placed in Government service 0·8 lakhs.

Displaced persons given technical or vocational training 0·57 lakhs, under training 0·12 lakhs.

Loans to students from West Pakistan Rs. 0·49 lakhs, to students studying abroad Rs. 0·07 lakhs; expenditure on educational schemes during 1951-52 Rs. 100·0 lakhs.

Number of business and industrial premises provided to displaced persons from West Pakistan through evacuee shops 0·27 lakhs, through industrial premises 0·02 lakhs, through new shops 0·28 lakhs, total 0·57 lakhs.

Number of displaced persons from West Pakistan to whom small loans were sanctioned 1·61 lakhs, amount sanctioned Rs. 10·58 crores, number of recepients 1·56 lakhs, amount paid Rs. 9·95 crores; amount sanctioned to displaced persons from East Pakistan Rs. 4·24 crores; total amount sanctioned Rs. 14·82 crores.

Number of displaced persons to whom loans were sanctioned by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration 0·10 lakhs, amount sanctioned Rs. 8·25 crores, amount paid Rs. 4·17 crores.

Number receiving dole from Government, temporary liability 0·40 lakhs, permanent and semi-permanent liability 0·74 lakhs, Kashmiris in Yole Camp 0·11 lakhs, monthly maintenance allowance paid Rs. 3·23 lakhs, number of recepients 0·16 lakhs.

Total expenditure on displaced persons from 1947-52, Rs. 146·30 crores. This is broken up as follows: establishment Rs. 72·82 lakhs; grants Rs. 6,630·36 lakhs (West Rs. 4,985·83 lakhs, East Rs. 1,644·53 lakhs); loans Rs. 3,341·69 lakhs (West Rs. 2,277·15 lakhs, East Rs. 1,064·54 lakhs); housing Rs. 4,585·61 lakhs (West Rs. 3,816·0 lakhs, East Rs. 769·61 lakhs).

Total grant sanctioned for 1951-52, Rs. 38·31 crores (Rs. 22·53 crores West, 15·78 East).

Total number of claims registered for immovable property abandoned in West Pakistan 5·35 lakhs, property sheets involved 10·30 lakhs, number of claims verified 3·01 lakhs, property sheets involved 6·10 lakhs.

Ten townships planned and executed (number in brackets denotes target population): Faridabad (Punjab) (40,000), Gandhidham (Kutch) (75,000), Rajpura (PEPSU) (15,000), Nilokheri (Punjab) (10,000), Tripuri (PEPSU) (6,000), Sardarnagar (30,000), Ulhasnagar (Bombay) (1,30,000), (Govindpuri, also called Modinagar (U.P.) (30,000), Hastinapur (U.P.) (10,000), Chandigarh (Punjab) (60,000).

Townships planned: Bairagarh (Bhopal) (15,000), Kubernagar (Bombay) (30,000), Partapnagar (Rajasthan) (20,000), Habra Baigachi (West Bengal) (40,000), Fulia (West Bengal) (5,000).

The distribution of displaced persons among the various States is as follows: Assam 277,000; Bihar 79,000; Bombay 341,000; Madhya Pradesh 121,000; Madras 10,000; Orissa 21,000; Punjab 2,468,000; Uttar Pradesh 476,000; West Bengal 2,118,000; Hyderabad 4,000; Madhya Bharat 68,000; Mysore 8,000; PEPSU 380,000; Rajasthan 313,000; Saurashtra 61,000; Ajmer 72,000; Bhopal 18,000; Delhi 510,000; Himachal Pradesh 5,000; Kutch 12,000; Manipur 1,000; Tripura 100,000; Vindhya Pradesh 15,000; Andaman and Nicobar Islands 2,000.

LATEST PARTICULARS—MISCELLANEOUS

INDIAN BUDGET—FINAL

(In lakhs of Rupees)

	1951-52 Budget	1951-52 Revised	1952-53 Budget
REVENUE			
Customs	1,56,04	2,32,00	1,65,00
Union Excise Duties	79,62	84,30	86,00
Corporation Tax	32,73	37,55	30,53
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	84,69	84,75	73,63
Opium	2,35	2,75	2,20
Interest	1,67	1,01	2,33
Civil Administration	8,42	10,45	8,90
Currency and Mint	12,32	11,31	10,39
Civil Works	1,52	1,41	1,51
Other sources of Revenue	12,94	19,60	6,35
Posts and Telegraphs net contribution	2,33	3,87	1,16
Railways net contribution	7,26	7,34	7,65
Extraordinary Items	—	33	9,33
Total Revenue	4,01,89	4,97,67	4,04,98
EXPENDITURE:			
Direct Demands on Revenue	14,35	16,95	15,76
Irrigation	26	26	18
Debt Services	37,33	37,30	36,16
Civil Administration	54,29	56,66	55,98
Currency and Mint	2,61	2,81	3,20
Civil Works	13,31	13,25	14,96
Pensions	7,35	8,49	7,95
Expenditure on Refugees	9,83	13,83	10,09
Subsidy on Food Grains	25,32	38,66	15,00
Other Expenditure	2,10	5,46	7,88
Grants to States, etc.	15,43	18,08	25,28
Extraordinary Items	13,59	12,07	10,86
Defence Services (net)	1,80,02	1,81,24	1,97,95
Total Expenditure	3,75,79	4,05,06	4,01,25
Surplus	26,10	92,61	3,73
Capital Expenditure	—	—	79,33
Overall Deficit	—	—	75,6

BOMBAY BUDGET—FINAL

(In lakhs of Rupees)

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus	Deficit
1950-51 (Accounts)	6430.86	6437.18	—	6.32
1951-52 (Revised)	6108.04	6226.39	—	118.35
1952-53 (Estimates)	6753.09	6750.90	2.19	—

The financial results of the modified tax proposals for 1952-53 are summarised below:

1. Additional revenue from changes in Sales Tax law .. .. .. Rs. 250 lakhs.*
2. Surcharge on land revenue† .. .. Rs. 95 lakhs.
3. Increase in motor vehicles tax .. .. Rs. 50 lakhs.
4. Increase in the sales tax on motor spirit .. .. Rs. 75 lakhs.
5. Loss on account of reduction of the rate of the Urban Immovable Property Tax from seven per cent to five per cent in Bombay .. Rs. 20 lakhs.

Total receipts from modified taxes .. .. Rs. 450 lakhs.

Features: surcharge on land revenue†, multiple-point sales tax.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN BUDGET—FINAL

Revenue Receipts, 1952-53—Rs. 1,685.59 lakhs.
Expenditure—Rs. 1,693.34 lakhs.
Deficit—Rs. 7.75 lakhs.
Features: no fresh taxation.

MADHYA PRADESH BUDGET—FINAL

Revenue Receipts 1952-53—Rs. 2,189.76 lakhs.
Expenditure—Rs. 2,082.41 lakhs.
Surplus—Rs. 107.35 lakhs.

MADRAS BUDGET—FINAL

Revenue Receipts, 1952-53—Rs. 6,176 lakhs.
Expenditure—Rs. 6,534 lakhs.
Deficit—Rs. 358 lakhs.
Features: new taxes to yield Rs. 270 lakhs, final deficit Rs. 89 lakhs.

MYSORE BUDGET—FINAL

Revenue for 1952-53—Rs. 2,001.62 lakhs.
Expenditure—Rs. 2,103.34 lakhs.
Deficit—Rs. 83.95 lakhs.
No fresh taxes.

FOOD

The latest developments about food policy which are to be noted are:

1. Food was decontrolled in Madras State on June 15, 1952. Features of the new set-up are: (1) There is no control as regards price or quantity of rice bought and sold in the free market. (2) The State would be divided into 6 zones, each zone having one or two surplus Districts; within these zones movement of food grains would be free. But inter-zonal movement would not be allowed except through permits. Even so small quantities by head-loads or carts would not be interfered with. (3) The sale of imported wheat and milo would also be free, the sales being effected through wholesale co-operative societies. (4) The Government would keep a reserve of 450,000 tons of rice to meet emergencies. (5) Next year (1953) a reserve of 150,000 tons would be built by an easy levy system in the surplus districts. (6) The Government will also keep a reserve stock of 25,000 tons of wheat and 30,000 tons of milo to meet any emergency. (7) The procurement machinery would be retained against future use. (8) If procurement was restored procurement prices would not be higher than those prevailing when procurement was abandoned.

Madras had at the time 5 lakh tons of grains, and with an additional 2 lakh tons of grains from the Centre it was assumed that this was sufficient to provide the fair price shops for another 18 months.

2. Food was decontrolled in Bihar on June 18, 1952. Features of the new set-up are: (1) The supply of Government food grains will continue to be made through Government rationing and fair price shops. 2. Statutory rationing in Jamshedpur was withdrawn and monopoly procurement from Singhbhum District, and Godda and Sahibganj sub-divisions of Santhal Parganas. (3) The levy on agriculturists of paddy and wheat was withdrawn. (4) Restrictions on movements of food grains were removed except the movement of rice and paddy from the district of Ranchi, Manbhum Sadar sub-division, and the District of Santhal Parganas excluding Godda and Sahibganj sub-divisions.

3. Food was decontrolled in U.P. on July 1, 1952. Features of the new set-up are: (1) Government ration shops will continue to sell the normal quantities of rations at the existing issue price. (2) The austerity and hill provisioning schemes in the scarcity areas will continue. (3) Further procurement of food grains is suspended for the time being though cultivators could still sell their grain to the Government at prescribed rates. (4) Movement outside the State will be banned, but inter-District movement within the State will be permitted. (5) Restrictions on entertainment will continue.

4. Orissa, Mysore and Rajasthan lifted restrictions on inter-District movement.

In general the following measures are adopted among others to keep the private dealer in check. There is a Government order requiring every grain dealer, wholesaler or retailer, to be registered. He should keep an account of the stock he purchased and disposed of and his account book should be open to inspection. Also, whenever the Government finds that in any particular area the prices have risen beyond the means of the ordinary consumer, the Government would have the authority to requisition the stock of the private dealer and distribute it through fair price shops at the procurement price plus a small margin.

The Government of India gave expression to the following views from time to time through the Food Minister:

The country had a food deficiency of about one and three-quarter million tons.

Roughly the northern zone consisting of East Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, PEPSU, Delhi, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Bengal (minus Calcutta) was either surplus in food or just self-sufficient. The southern zone, which included Bombay, was, however, deficit. Bombay's overall food shortage in a year was one million tons.

Madhya Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Bihar, U.P. and Punjab were States where rationing had become unnecessary, the open market price was below rationed prices.

* This has now been raised to 400 lakhs.

† This has now been dropped.

Facts and Figures: The following facts and figures were revealed:

If the Five-Year Plan targets were fulfilled the country should be able to achieve self-sufficiency by 1956 on the basis of a per capita ration of 14 ounces a day.

At the beginning of 1952 the stock of food grains held by the Government amounted to 1,337,000. On the basis of the present estimates of off take, procurement, imports, the stock at the end of 1952 would be roughly 2,900,000 tons.

The total amount of subsidy paid to the State Governments for imported food in 1950-51 was Rs. 15.15 crores and in 1951-52 Rs. 15.81 crores. Bombay received the highest Rs. 4.83 crores in 1950-51 and Rs. 4.92 crores in the subsequent year. Subsidy was confined to only 22 industrial cities besides Travancore-Cochin. If the Centre was to give the same amount of subsidy as in 1950 the subsidy in 1952 would amount to Rs. 44 crores plus Rs. 10 crores as loss in connection with loaned wheat. The Government had therefore decided to subsidize the cost of living in industrial towns and a few highly deficit areas like Travancore-Cochin. In general the Government reduced the price of wheat and milo by Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0 per maund respectively.

The withdrawal of food subsidy resulted in an increase in the issue price of rationed food grains in all States except U.P. and Madhya Pradesh where State Governments maintained subsidized price levels.

As a result of the withdrawal of the subsidies prices increased as follows: wheat in Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad and Sholapur Rs. 7-8-0 per maund; wheat in Delhi Rs. 5; the average increase in the country being about Rs. 7. The rise in the price of coarse rice ranged from Rs. 10 per maund in the four rationed cities of Bombay State and Rs. 11-15-0 in Jamshedpur to Rs 10 in Calcutta and the Asansol area.

For 1952 the surplus areas for rice were Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, PEPSU, Coorg and Vindhya Pradesh. And the amounts they offered for export were as follows: Madhya Pradesh and Orissa 83,000 tons each, Punjab 18,000 tons, Uttar Pradesh 15,000 tons, Coorg 8,000 tons, PEPSU and Vindhya Pradesh 1,000 tons each.

The total amount of wheat received from the U.S.A. under the Loan Agreement was 1,805,500 tons upto June 10, 1952.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

On August 11, 1952 new appointments to the Council were announced:

D. P. Karmarkar (*Minister with Cabinet rank, Ministry of Commerce and Industry*), Dr. Punjabrao S. Deshmukh (*Minister with Cabinet rank, Ministry of Food and Agriculture*).

Ten new Deputy Ministers were appointed*: Keshava Deva Malaviya (*Natural Resources and Scientific Research*), Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia (*Defence*), Balwant Nagesh Datar (*Home*), Abid Ali (*Labour*), Manilal Chaturbhai Shah (*Finance*), Jagannathrao Krishnarao Bhonsle (*Rehabilitation*), O. V. Alagesan (*Railways and Transport*), Mrs. Maragatham Chandrasekharan (*Health*), Anil Kumar Chanda (*External Affairs*), M. V. Krishnappa (*Food and Agriculture*), Mr. Malaviya and Mr. Krishnappa were till then Parliamentary Secretaries to the Prime Minister and the Minister for Food and Agriculture, respectively.

The four new Parliamentary Secretaries are: Mrs. Lakshmi N. Menon (*Ministry of External Affairs*), Shahnawaz Khan (*Railway and Transport*), J. N. Hazarika (*to the Prime Minister*), Bali Ram Bhagat (*to the Minister of Finance*).

HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

The following facts may be noted:

The number of factories covered by the Employees State Insurance Act, 9,000; workers (less than Rs. 400 a month) covered 2.5 million, among these women workers, 250,000; to start with insurance applicable in Delhi, Kanpur and (from January 1953) in Greater Bombay and Bangalore.

Total income of Corporation from contributions Rs. 11 crores; is likely to handle 2.5 million claims for sickness benefit; 500,000 claims for disablement benefit and about 55,000 claims for maternity benefit; the contribution of the employers will be 1¼ per cent of the total wage bill.

BIRTH RATES

Birth-rate for 1950 was 24.8 per thousand. It has decreased during the last two decades at the average rate of 0.26 and 0.76 per thousand respectively. The decline has affected all the States except Orissa where there has been an increase of 0.2 per thousand. Assam registered the steepest decrease 6.1. Decreases for other States are as follows: West Bengal 4.4; Bihar 4.5; U.P. 3.5; M.P. 4.6; Delhi 2.5; Bombay 1.7; Madras, 1.5; Punjab 0.2.

AMERICAN AID TO INDIA

THE $190 million wheat loan of 1951 and the $54.5 million allotted to India under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Programme early in 1952 stand out on any reckoning of U.S. aid to India. Other instances, though not so wellknown, are none the less significant in the growing friendship between the two countries.

A regular and organised programme for the exchange of persons between the two countries in order to foster closer relationships in the intellectual field was established in February, 1950, with the signing of the India-U.S. Fulbright Agreement. The agreement is a sequel to the Fulbright Act of the U.S. Congress which provides for the use of U.S. receipts from sales of World War II surplus property abroad for travel grants to foreign students. It provides for the utilisation of the rupee equivalent of up to $400,000 a year towards travelling expenses of Indian students to and from the United States and all expenses of Americans coming to India for study, research and instruction. More than a hundred Indian students are awarded Fulbright travel grants every year.

Another U.S. programme, the Smith-Mundt Act, has the same broad objective. It enables leaders of public opinion, both American and Indian, in fields such as public welfare, labour, the social sciences, and the arts, to visit each other's countries. Under this programme, Indians conduct observations and surveys, exchange information and renew contacts with colleagues and private and governmental organisations and agencies in the United States. Leaders from the United States serve in India as consultants, advisers and lecturers in fields of professional specialisation.

A provision of the India Emergency Food Aid Act sets apart $5,000,000 accruing from the interest payments by India on the food loans for the promotion of cultural interchanges between the two countries. The amount will be used for the exchange of scholars, books and technical equipment for higher education between the United States and India.

This programme can, technically, come into force on December 31, 1952, the date on which India will make the first payment toward interest on the $190 million loan at the rate of 2½ per cent. Principal payments themselves will not begin until June 30, 1957, as provided for in the Act.

India is again a full participant in the U.S. programme of sharing its technical know-how with other countries. Hundreds of Indian experts in various fields visit the United States every year for observation and training in U.S. techniques.

EMERGENCY FOOD AID ACT

The India Emergency Food Aid Act, signed into law by President Truman, June 13, 1951, provided for a U.S. loan to India of up to $190 million for the purchase of approximately two million tons of food grains in the United States to tide over the emergency resulting from a series of natural disasters in India during the previous year.

Soon after the President's signing of the bill into law, India signed an agreement with the U.S. Export-Import Bank setting forth the actual terms of the loan. Under the agreement, the loan of $190 million is to be repaid in 35 years at an interest of 2½ per cent, with no interest due for a year and no principal due for five years.

Under another provision of the India Aid Bill, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was empowered to advance up to $20 million to re-activate "mothball" (stored) World War II Liberty-type ships for quick transport of the grain to India.

This provision was made necessary because of the acute shortage of merchant shipping at that time. Nearly 100 ships have been reactivated under this provision for speeding the delivery of the loan grain to India.

U.S. grain shipments to India reached a record total of 3,236,000 long tons during the 11 months from July, 1951, to May, 1952, according to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The total includes both shipments under the India Aid Bill and commercial purchases in the United States by the Government of India. Pre-loan U.S. grain shipments to India under the Government of India's commercial procurement programme totalled 1,629,394 tons during the 12 months ended June 30, 1951.

These U.S. grain shipments have played a large part in averting a threatened famine in India last year (1951). Also, the rupee equivalent earned by the Government of India from the sales of American loan grain in India has come in handy for pushing development projects under India's five-year plan.

In addition to governmental aid, several U.S. relief organisations have sent hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of food and medicines for relief in India. The latest consignment of one million pounds of food voluntarily donated by Americans for relief in India left the United States early in July, 1952. During the period July 9, 1951, to May 12, 1952, private American shipments of food and medical supplies to India totalled 2,894,744 pounds, valued at more than $250,000. In all, 35 individual shipments were made through CARE (Co-operative for American Remittances to Europe and Asia), American Friends Service Committee and Church World Service.

* On September 3, 1952 a new Deputy Minister was appointed: Mr. Jaisukhlal Hathee (*Planning and River Valley Projects*).

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION PROGRAMME

The main channel of U.S. aid to India is the Technical Co-operation (Point Four) programme. A Point Four General Agreement was signed between India and the United States on December 28, 1950. In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951, this aid totalled $634,000. Of this amount nearly $400,000 was obligated for agriculture and rural development work. Other types of assistance extended included experts in soil research, agricultural machinery, ground water geology, mineral geology, child welfare, vaccines and locust control. In addition, a Point Four grant of $150,000 was made available to the American Friends Service Committee to undertake a programme of rural improvement.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1952, $54.5 million was allocated for aid to India. On January 5, 1952, the United States and India signed an agreement providing for American co-operation under an expanding technical co-operation programme.

Under this agreement, the U.S. Government agreed to make a contribution of $50 million, to be deposited in a fund called the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund. The Government of India agreed to contribute in rupees for projects to be financed out of this fund. As finally worked out in subsequent operational agreements, the Indian contribution amounts to Rs. 410,152,000.

The projects financed under the fund are co-ordinated with the Five-Year Plan of the Government of India and are administered in close co-operation with the Central and State Governments. Use of the fund is largely concentrated on projects aimed primarily at raising the efficiency of agriculture and increasing the food production of the country.

The first operational agreement under the Indo-American Technical Co-operation Fund, provided for the utilisation of $10,650,000 for the import of 108,000 tons of fertilizer for an immediate increase in agricultural production of nearly 200,000 tons of food grains. Distribution of the fertilizer is under the general supervision of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture of the Government of India.

The fertilizer import agreement was followed soon afterward by a special agreement to explore possibilities of expansion of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory. Funds for this survey came from general Point Four funds in the United States and not from the $50 million allocation.

A second operational agreement allocated $8,385,000 for importation of 55,000 tons of iron and steel for making agricultural tools and implements. Again, distribution will be under supervision of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

A third operational agreement provides for the allocation of $230,000 for aiding India's locust control programme. It is co-ordinated with the international locust control campaign in the Near East and South Asia. In view of its international nature, the U.S. Technical Co-operation Administration has set up a pool of eight spraying planes, equipment and insecticides, with trained aerial crews and supervising experts to work in countries in the area. Under the Indo-American locust control agreement, additional ground control equipment is provided, such as light vehicles, power sprayers and wireless sets.

Another operational agreement allocates $200,000 for determination of soil fertility and fertilizer use in India. The Indian Agricultural Research Institute and State agricultural experiment stations are the immediate beneficiaries under this project, which aims at providing technical assistance and equipment for determining the fertility status of Indian soils, evaluating the performance of fertilizers and development of a soil testing service.

Yet another operational agreement allocates $2,462,000 for expansion and modernisation of India's marine fisheries. The project involves motorisation of small fishing craft with 140 small Diesel engines, dredging of obstructed harbour entrances, and exploratory and experimental fishing with multipurpose fishing boats, tugs acting as "mother craft" for small boats and bull trawlers. Five 20-ton ice and cold storage plants and four 50-ton plants also are to be provided for preservation of fresh fish.

A sum of $13,700,000 has been allocated under another operational agreement for augmenting ground water irrigation by construction of some 2,000 new tube wells. These will be located in the States of Punjab, PEPSU, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, where conditions are most favourable for this type of water supply. At least 750 of these wells will be located, as far as possible, in community project areas.

Some $166,000 for a village workers' training programme was allocated under another operational agreement. Twenty-five training centres will be set up under the programme, and an estimated 1,800 workers will be trained every six months.

A sum of $8,671,000 has been allocated under an operational agreement for a Community Development Programme, encompassing 55 projects of rural development located in selected areas throughout India.

Each of the proposed 55 community development projects will embrace approximately 300 villages with a population of about 200,000 people and will cover a cultivated area of approximately 150,000 acres of land. The major share of the cost of these projects will be met out of the rupee part of the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Fund, to an estimated total of Rs. 343,834,000.

The last three operational agreements and the dollar allocation for each of them are: river development, $4,784,000; malaria control, $648,000; and forestry research and desert afforestation, $104,000.

A SUMMARY

A summary of projects and the U.S. dollar allocations are:

Community development	..	$ 8,671,000
Fertilizer Imports	..	$ 10,650,000
Tubewells for irrigation	..	$ 13,700,000
Iron and steel imports for agricultural uses	..	$ 8,385,000
River development	..	$ 4,784,000
Fisheries	..	$ 2,462,000
Locust Control	..	$ 230,000
Soil surveys	..	$ 200,000
Village worker training	..	$ 166,000
Forestry research and desert afforestation	..	$ 104,000
Malaria control	..	$ 648,000

All the operational agreements were signed for their respective Governments by Clifford H. Willson, U.S. Director of Technical Co-operation for India, and P.C. Bhattacharyya, joint secretary of the Indian Ministry of Finance.

With the signing of these agreements the United States is giving effective aid in the largest rural development programme undertaken anywhere in the world. The United States will provide some of the technicians and supplies for a co-operative effort in increasing the agricultural production and the standard of living of 12 million Indians in 16,500 villages. About 7,000 Indians will be trained, with the assistance of U.S. technicians, to bring simple but basic improvements in agriculture, health and education to the Indian farmer.

More than three-quarters of the remaining $4.5 million is being used to cover costs of U.S. technical specialists already sent or to be sent to India at the request of the Government of India, including technical equipment needed for their work, and to send Indians to America for training. As on May 16, 1952, 57 U.S. specialists were working in India under the Technical Co-operation programme, 26 of them agricultural experts of the county agent type. More than 200 Indians were being selected for training in the United States.

OTHER PRIVATE AID

Large American philanthropic organisations, such as the Ford Foundation, have also extended their programmes to India. In December, 1951, the Ford Foundation appropriated $1,000,000 to assist in organising 15 village development projects and setting up five training centres. In April, 1952, the Ford Foundation approved another grant of $1,873,485 to cover current expenses of organising and operating 25 additional training centres under the Indo-American community development programme.

The Rockefeller Foundation is also operating projects in India, in the field of medicine and public health, as well as a fellowship programme.

The Watumull Foundation has a substantial programme for India in the fields of education and population control.

Also, a total of 669 comparatively minor projects have been undertaken by U.S. mission groups in India in the fields of education, medicine, social services, industrial training and agriculture.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

COMMUNITY development projects are to be put through in a quarter of India's villages in the course of the next six years. For 1952-53 it is proposed to put through 55 projects which are now being blue-printed, work on which is expected to start in September 1952. They will cover about 16,000 villages with a total population of 12 million and a land area of 15 million acres.

The purpose of a community project is to serve as a pilot in the establishment for the men, women and children covered by the project area of the right to live, food receiving the primary emphasis in the initial stages. The realisation of this objective is through the co-operative endeavour of the people themselves, assisted by active State assistance.

Thus, under a community project, while leadership and finance is provided by the State, its fruition can only be assured if active popular support comes in the requisite degree.

The estimated cost of each project is about Rs. 70 lakhs. If we assume that about 350 projects in all will be necessary to cover a quarter of India's villages the total expenditure will amount to Rs. 250 crores. It is expected that at least half of this outlay will be financed from internal resources. Part will come from funds under American technical aid and also from the Ford Foundation.

The work on the project will be undertaken in close collaboration with both Central and State Government agencies, more especially the Departments of Agriculture, Education, Health and Irrigation.

The Planning Commission is the Central Committee for the whole project. It will lay down broad principles and provide general supervision.

In this work the Commission will be assisted by an Advisory Board consisting of Mr. Vishnu Sahay, Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Mr. K. R. K. Menon, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Mr. A. N. Khosla, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Mr. P. C. Bhattacharya, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance. Mr. S. K. Dey will be administrator under the Central Committee.

According to the Planning Commission's recommendation each State is to have a State Development Committee with a Development Commissioner and a Development Secretary. In the District there will be a District Development Office.

According to present schedule, operations must start on September 1, 1952 in at least one of the development blocks in each project area. To this end survey must be completed by the middle of July, estimates should reach the Community Projects Administration by July 31, Administration must approve by August 15 so that work could start on September 1.

Broadly speaking, a project area will comprise 300 villages covering about 450 to 500 sq. miles, a cultivated area of about 150,000 acres and a population of about 200,000. Every project area is divided in its turn into 3 parts called blocks.

Generally speaking, a project is to be completed in three years, the period being broken into five stages : conception, 3 months ; initiation, 6 months ; operation, 18 months ; consolidation, 6 months and finalisation, 3 months.

TYPES OF PROJECT

Development projects will be of three main types. First of all, there are envisaged the so-called "basic" community development projects, consisting of 300 villages and some 200,000 villagers, in which the primary emphasis will be on raising agricultural production, with some work on public health and sanitation, education and road building. The smaller basic development "blocks" consisting of 100 villages will have exactly the same programme and the same emphasis on agricultural improvement.

Second, there are to be the so-called "composite" development projects and blocks, in which emphasis will be on development of small industries, as well as on agricultural production. The industry phase of these "composites," it is proposed, will be patterned after the present industry-development project in Nilokheri and Faridabad.

The third main type of project is a training centre for instructing village workers. It is proposed that each of these centres be located either in or nearby rural development areas to permit the students practical on-the-job training in the villages.

Substantially the proposed programme aims at these objectives in each village : two surface wells or other facility per village to assure a safe, clean drinking water supply ; tube wells for irrigation in those areas where tube wells can be sunk (approximately a tenth of the proposed projects are in tube well areas) ; in other areas, assistance to canal, tank and well construction for irrigation purposes, with the proposal that at least half the land in each village be given improved irrigation ; reclamation of culturable waste land where feasible ; sanitary services plus improvement of village drainage as a sanitation measure ; improvement of roads to link village to village ; and facilities for primary and adult education.

Last, but of major importance, the Planning Commission and the local governments have proposed heavy emphasis on extension services. These services would be provided by trained village workers who will instruct the villagers in new improved agricultural methods, use of better seeds, green manure crops and commercial fertilizers and better but simple tools.

Included in the plans for each project and block is the development of a "Mandi" unit for each 15 to 25 villages where one does not already exist. Under present proposals, this Mandi unit would have a dispensary and health centre reaching out to the villagers through mobile units and serviced by a health visitor, midwives and the sanitary inspector. It would also have a transport and tractor servicing centre, a centre for marketing and shopping, a storage godown for agricultural produce and veterinary centre.

Experience at various successful agricultural projects carried on in India over a period of time have led to estimates that in four years a community development programme following these general lines can bring about an increase in food production of roughly 50 per cent in each area. In addition there can be an increase in cash income per village of some 35 per cent.

The second part of India's over-all community development programme is that which is to be supervised by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, with financial aid from the Ford Foundation. This programme was put under way many months earlier than that of the Community Projects Administration.

Part of this programme is the setting up of 15 community development projects, which though smaller (only 100 villages each) propose exactly the same objectives and general programme for agricultural development as those under the Community Projects Administration. Plans and budgets have now been approved for fourteen of these projects. Dedication of one of the projects—the Bhadson project in PEPSU took place on April 9.

The second part of this programme is the establishment of training centres for village workers and project supervisors—the critical core of the whole community development programme of both the Planning Commission and the Food Ministry. For each of the large 300-village projects will need a staff of 103 Indian village workers and 22 Indian specialists in agricultural work, public health and education. The smaller 100-village "blocks" will each require about a third of that number. This means that a total of roughly 7,500 trained workers must be developed in India as rapidly as possible.

Five training centres have now been either set up or strengthened under a grant from the Ford Foundation. All of these centres are now staffed and receiving people for training. Each is attached to a community development project so that the trainees can gain actual field experience in the villages.

For the Basic Community Development Project, Basic Development Blocks and Composite Blocks financial aid will come from the Indo-American Development Fund, while for the Development Projects, Training-cum-Development Projects and Training Centres financial aid will come from the Ford Foundation. The former group will be supervised by the Government of India Community Projects Administration, and the latter by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

STATE-WISE DISTRIBUTION

In Bombay 1,142 villages will be covered with a population of 165,000 ; in Uttar Pradesh 2,102 villages with a population of 964,000 ; in West Bengal 755 villages with a population of 280,000 ; Mysore 1,328 villages with a population of 378,272 ; Saurashtra 106 villages with a population of 129,044.

The distribution and location of projects is given in the following table :

Assam

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Cachar District.
2. Project—Darrang District.
3. Block—tribal area.
4. Block—tribal area.
5. Block—North-east Frontier Agency.

FOOD MINISTRY.
6. Project—Kamrup District.
7. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Bihar

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Darbhanga—Monghyr Districts.
2. Project—Shahabad District.
3. Project—Ranchi District.
4. Project—Patna District.
5. Block—Santhal Parganas District.

FOOD MINISTRY.
6. Project—Patna District.
7. Training centre—location not yet assigned.
8. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Bombay

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Mehsana District.
2. Project—Kolhapur District.
3. Project—Thana-Kolaba Districts.
4. Project—Belgaum District.
5. Block—Sabarkantha District.

FOOD MINISTRY.
6. Project with training centre—Anand.
7. Training centre—location not yet assigned.
8. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Madhya Pradesh

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Raipur District.
2. Project—Hoshangabad District.
3. Project—Amraoti District.
4. Project—In area merged in Madhya Pradesh.

FOOD MINISTRY.
5. Project with training centre—Chanda District.
6. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Madras

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Kurnool-Cuddapah Districts.
2. Project—Coimbatore District.
3. Project—Malabar District.
4. Project—East Godavari District.
5. Project—South Kanara District.
6. Project—Madurai District.

FOOD MINISTRY.
7. Training centre—location not yet assigned.
8. Training centre—location not yet assigned.
9. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Orissa

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Kalahandi District.
2. Project—Cuttack District.
3. Project—Ganjam District.

FOOD MINISTRY.
4. Project—Bolangir District.
5. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Punjab

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Gurdaspur District.
2. Project—Ambala District.
3. Project—Jullundur District.
4. Block—Nilokheri.
5. Two Blocks—Faridabad.

FOOD MINISTRY.
6. Training centre—location not yet assigned.
7. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Uttar Pradesh

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Gorakhpur District.
2. Project—Azamgarh District.
3. Project—Faizabad District.
4. Project—Mainpuri District.
5. Project—Jhansi District.
6. Project—Almora District.

FOOD MINISTRY.
7. Project with training centre—Lucknow District.
8. Training centre—location not yet assigned.
9. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

West Bengal *

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Block (composite)—Birbhum District, Sadar Sub-division.
2. Block (composite)—Birbhum District, Sadar Sub-division.
3. Block (composite)—Birbhum District, Rampurhat, Sub-division.
4. Block (composite)—Burdwan District, Burdwan-Sadar-Katwa.
5. Block (composite)—Burdwan-Sadar.
6. Block (composite)—24 Parganas District, Sadar Sub-division.
7. Block (composite)—Midnapore District, Sadar Sub-division.
8. Block (composite)—Nadia District, Sadar Sub-division (Fulia).

FOOD MINISTRY.
9. Project with training centre—Burdwan District.
10. Training centre—location not yet assigned.
11. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Hyderabad

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Nalgonda District.
2. Project—Raichur District.
3. Block—location not yet assigned.

FOOD MINISTRY.
4. Project—Nizamabad District.
5. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Madhya Bharat

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Gird District.
2. Project—Nimar District.

FOOD MINISTRY.
3. Project—Gwalior District.
4. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Mysore

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION
1. Project—Shimoga District.

FOOD MINISTRY.
2. Project with training centre—Visvesvaraya Canal area.

Pepsu

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Dhuri Tehsil.

FOOD MINISTRY.
2. Project—Nabha Tehsil.
3. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Rajasthan

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Sawai Madhopur.
2. Project—Jodhpur.
3. Block—Bikaner.

FOOD MINISTRY
4. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Saurashtra

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Sorath District.

FOOD MINISTRY.
2. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Travancore-Cochin

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Trichur District.
2. Project—Trivandrum District.

FOOD MINISTRY.
3. Project—location not yet assigned.
4. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Ajmer

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Block—Kekri-Beawar Tehsils.

Bhopal

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Sehore and Raisen Districts.

FOOD MINISTRY.
2. Project—Raisen District.
3. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Bilaspur

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Block—Saddar Tehsil.

Coorg

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Block.

Delhi

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Block.

Himachal Pradesh

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Project—Sirmur and Mandi Districts.

FOOD MINISTRY.
2. Project—near Narkanda.
3. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

Kutch

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Block—Nakhatrana-Bhuj Tehsils.

Manipur

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Block—Thoubal Tehsil.

Tripura

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Block.

Vindhya Pradesh

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION.
1. Block—Amarpatan Tehsil.

FOOD MINISTRY.
2. Project—Chhatarpur District.
3. Training centre—location not yet assigned.

* The eight West Bengal composite blocks are taken to be equivalent to three composite projects. A total of six composite projects have been scheduled for this year's programme. The location of the other three will be chosen from the list shown above, but this choice has not yet been announced.

FARIDABAD-NILOKHERI-ETAWAH

THESE are three separate experiments in community development. They have invited attention as models of co-operative urban, urban-rural and rural developments respectively which could possibly be integrated into a single unity.

The pattern of development visualised is as follows : New Etawahs are to be developed round the nucleus of a Nilokheri, that is, a small township with small-scale industries serving the needs of the villages around it and providing a market for their produce. Then groups of Etawah-Nilokeri will centre round Faridabad, a town with light and medium industries with a power base and linked to the great road and rail arteries.

Some money was invested by Government to start with. But the success of the experiments is ascribed mainly to three things—the enthusiasm generated among the people to do new and better things and sustain their efforts, the close co-ordination and contact between the administrative machinery and the people, and the maintenance of an unfailing supply line between the needs of the people and the materials required to satisfy those needs.

The outstanding feature of Faridabad and Nilokheri is that both have been built entirely by the inhabitants themselves (refugees) financed by relatively small loans from the Centre.

Individual inspiration is present in all the three cases. The birth of Faridabad and of Nilokheri (both refugee townships) could be traced to the initiative of Mr. Sudhir Ghosh and Mr. S. K. Dey respectivcly, while Etawah owes its existence chiefly to the efforts of an American town planner called Albert Meyer who happened to be in India during the war, and later of Mr. Horace Holmes also an American. Mr. Meyer thought that the trouble was that various Government departments that existed to serve the cultivator worked in water-tight compartments and much above the level of the workers' needs and understanding. It occurred to him that this could be overcome by training teams of 'multi-purpose village level workers' with a geographical rather than a functional jurisdiction who would live and function at the level of the villager himself. The approach to the villager was vitally important and this must be through the villager's felt needs and the attempt to widen those felt needs to expand the villager's horizon. Thus the Pilot Project No. 1 was launched in 1948 in 97 villages in Etawah District.

The average yield per acre has increased by 30 to 50 per cent. On individual farms yields have increased by as much as 100 to 150 per cent.

Below we give more particulars about Faridabad, Nilokheri and Etawah :

Faridabad : population about 30,000; developed with loan of Rs. 2.5 crores given to Faridabad Development Board by Government of India; when complete income will be Rs. 35 lakhs per annum made up of rent of Rs. 11 each from 8,000 houses, Rs. 10 lakhs from sale of 6,000 kW of power, Rs. 3 lakhs from ground rent of 500 acres of factory sites at Rs. 600 per acre, water charges and miscellaneous items. Of this revenue Rs. 10 lakhs will be set aside in a sinking fund to repay loan with interest over 30 years; has power-driven factories, State-owned diesel engine plant, private firms which have set up light industries (Bata Shoe Factory, for example); a power house.

Nilokheri : population about 7,000; area 1,200 acres; 750 acres under cultivation; township developed at cost of Rs. 65 lakhs taken as loan from Centre at 3½ per cent interest; income from rents and recoveries from industry Rs. 3.6 lakhs per annum; debt will be repaid in 25 years; Rs. 5 lakhs already repaid; self-sufficiency in all essentials key-note; Government industries cover tanning and printing press; co-operative industries cover engineering tools, trunk making, tanning, hosiery, weaving, wood-working, soapmaking, iron and brass foundry, dairying, saltpetre; private industries cover cycle parts, oil, sugar, garments, hosiery, calico-printing, wirenetting, thread-ball making, brick-kilns, weaving, poultry, bakery; primary and high schools; unique socialised health service run by administrator; has its own panchayat; source of income of panchayat welfare tax imposed on all residents of colony at rate one per cent of income and surcharge on business; total income of panchayat in 1951 Rs. 19,076; total investment Rs. 66.05 lakhs, recoveries so far Rs. 7.37 lakhs.

Etawah : 97 villages; 24 village level workers each looking after four villages under expert guidance of Deputy Development Officers (Engineer, Agronomist, Principal of Training Centre, man in charge of education, Sanitary Inspector), all under District Planning Officers.

GOVERNMENT ENTERPRISES

SINDRI FERTILIZER FACTORY

ASIA'S largest and most modern; located at Sindri, Bihar; full name: Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.; registered 18th December 1951; started functioning in effective charge 15th January 1952; state-owned private limited liability company; Chairman of Board of Directors is Secretary in the Ministry of Production; all shares except one held by President of India, one held by Secretary of the former Ministry of Works, Production and Supply in his personal capacity.

Authorised share capital Rs. 30 crores; of this Rs. 17 crores paid up; further sum of Rs.10 crores invested by Government in 4 per cent redeemable debentures; out of Rs. 27 crores, Rs. 23 crores capital asset, Rs. 4 crores working capital.

Target production 350,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a year; means 875,000 tons of extra food; will save foreign exchange between Rs. 10 and Rs. 12 crores in import of artificial fertilizers.

Average daily production 299 tons (Feb. 1952); daily target production 1,000 tons; full production expected to be reached latter half of 1952.

Consists of gas, ammonia, sulphate plants; power from 80,000 kW Power House; water (some 12 million gallons a day) temporarily from barrage on Gowal river, ultimately from Damodar Valley; bagging plant; marshalling yards and 7-mile railway track.

Factory 100 per cent complete end of 1951; started production October 31, 1951; gas plant started 13th April 1951; production of anhydrous ammonia started 28th August 1951; marshalling yards completed 30th August 1951; bagging plant commissioned 4th February 1952; bags of ammonium sulphate went out of factory 7th February 1952.

Township designed for 4,000 employee families or 20,000 persons; 400 acres; 4 groups of composite and self-sufficient colonies; has all modern amenities (electric lighting, water supply); township complete and fully occupied; hospital, branch dispensaries, first-aid posts.

Board of Directors: *Chairman*, Secretary, Ministry of Production; *Members*, J. J. Ghandy; Sri Ram; Sri Narayan Mahta; Jt. Secy., Ministry of Finance (I. & C. Divisions).

PENICILLIN FACTORY

To be located at Pimpri near Poona; construction to start latter half of 1952; production to begin 1953; 3,600 billion units a year to start with, rising to 9,000 billion units; conclusions reached about number and type of personnel to be trained and places of training.

Plans based on tri-partite agreement between Government of India, World Health Organisation (W.H.O.) and United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), concluded on 24th July 1951; Government will provide land, buildings, fittings, administrative offices, laboratories, pilot plant, workshop, other services like steam plant, electric substation, sewage disposal, water, etc.; estimates for providing these Rs. 1,30,00,000; UNICEF will supply imported equipment valued $850,000; W.H.O. will provide technical assistance valued $350,000.

MACHINE TOOL FACTORY

Is located at Jalahalli near Bangalore; plans based on agreement between Government of India and Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Buhrle & Co., Zurich, Switzerland, concluded in April 1949.

Envisages manufacture of 900 high speed lathes, 460 milling machines, 240 heavy duty drilling machines per year; gear cutting shop; foundry; estimated capital cost Rs. 8.37 crores; annual value of output when in full production Rs. 4 crores.

Building work has started; work relating to water, power supply taken in hand; orders for plant, machinery being placed; key technical personnel (both Indian and Swiss) being recruited; as a preliminary stage production to be confined to manufacture of 400, 8½" high speed lathes; production of this to commence August 1953.

TELEPHONE CABLE FACTORY

Is located at Rupnarainpur in Asansol District in West Bengal; is estimated to cost Rs. 1.1 crores; the value of annual output Rs. 80 lakhs; expected to start production June 1953, full production December 1953.

Based on technical assistance agreement with Standard Telephones and Cables Ltd. of U.K., concluded on 31st October 1949; technical consultants will prepare drawings, designs, estimates, supervise erection of factory, provide engineers at their cost for initial construction, put plant and machinery into service, train Indian personnel.

Construction of factory has started; orders for major part of plant and machinery placed; construction of railway siding in progress; six Indian engineers selected for training in U.K.

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FACTORY

Is located in Calcutta; started more than a century ago; manufactures mathematical, survey, air-craft, instruments, excise apparatus, hydrometers, etc., microscopes, concentration eye-piece; expansion scheme envisages manufacture of optical glass and linen measuring tapes.

GOVERNMENT HOUSING FACTORY

Is located in Delhi; originally intended to manufacture pre-fabricated foam concrete houses on a mass scale in accordance with the patent of Structural and Mechanical Development Engineers of England; could not produce sound and mechanical houses till end of 1949; negotiations now in progress with Swedish-Indian combine for production of pre-fabricated housing components and special type of wall boards.

VISHAKAPATAM SHIPBUILDING YARD

Is located at Vishakapatam in Madras State; was designed by firm of Sir Alexander Gibbs and Partners; 8 berths basis, has now 2 building berths to build ships ranging from 320 to 550 ft. in length, and from about 5,000 tons to about 15,000 tons dead weight capacity, third berth of similar capacity now under construction would be ready latter half of 1952; has also fitting out wharf 1,200 ft. long which permits fitting out of 6 large ships and 3 medium sized ships in one year; about 4,000 technicians and workers; 56 acre site.

Was originally property of Scindia Steam Navigation Co., spent about Rs. 4.34 crores (according to their statement) upto June 1950; because of scarcity of funds approached Government for help; Government kept yard going through 1950 and 1951 by placing two orders for construction of three ships each; construction of first batch of ships over; construction of second batch in progress.

Now managed by Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.; took over 1st March 1952; Board of Directors consists of 4 Government nominees including Chairman and 2 nominees of Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; authorized capital Rs. 10 crores divided into 100,000 ordinary shares issued in four stages and so arranged that Government contributes two-thirds of capital and has controlling interest; provisional valuation of shipyard Rs. 2.7 crores, represents fully paid-up shares.

So far 7 ships of 8,000 tons each built, 4 on Scindia's account and 3 on Government's; programme to build 18 more ships during next 4 years beginning 1952-53 on six-berth basis; provision of Rs. 10.91 crores in Five-Year Plan for acquiring interest, development of yard, construction of ships.

PROJECTS UNDER FIVE-YEAR PLAN

THE following is a list of the projects under the first part of the Five-Year Plan given Statewise. The figure in brackets gives the total cost in lakhs of rupees.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT (2,87,10)

Bhakra-Nangal (1,32,90); Harike (13,80); Damodar Valley (74,98); Hirakud Dam (62,59); Investigations (2,83).

ASSAM (1,45)

Navigation, embankment, drainage (60); Umtru Hydro-Electric (85).

BIHAR (19,87)

The following are the irrigation projects :—Three hundred tube-wells in North Bihar (1,83), Tube-wells in South Bihar (1,38); Drainage, flood protection (1,57); Sakri Lower Valley (29); Tribeni Canal Extension (2.5); Emergency Pumping (93); Three hundred tube-wells in sugar factory areas (1,61); Sakri Upper Valley Irrigation (53); Further 200 tube-wells in South Bihar (98); Irrigation dams and weirs in hilly districts (2,00).

The following are the power projects :—P.B.B. E.B. Emergency Tube-wells Scheme (66); Dehri-Sasaram lift irrigation and electrification (55); Gaya electric supply (61); Hazaribagh electric supply (23); Kodarma and Mica Mines electrification (32); Coal-mines area electrification (2,66); Taking over of derelict electric supply (33); Girdih electric supply (14); Girdih-Madhopur-Jasidih electric supply (19); North Bihar tube-wells and electrification (1,60); Buxur tube-wells and electrification (35); Thermal power station in North Bihar (83).

BOMBAY (39,84)

The following are irrigation schemes :—Gangapur Storage (3,34); Wardala Dam (12); Ghataprabha Left Bank Canal (5,45); Mahi Right Bank Canal (4,25); Ranand Tank (22); Kolchi Weir (18); Kakrapara (12,16).

The following are power schemes: Radhanagari Hydro-Electric (2,07); Kolhapur emergency irrigation and city conversion (29); Jog distribution (2,13); Chola Power Station (2,95); North Gujarat Electric Grid (2,51); South Gujarat Electric Grid (3,21); Electrification of towns, villages (96).

MADHYA PRADESH (17,24)

The following are irrigation schemes :—Area tank in Chindwara (32); Dokerli (16); Bargoor (22); Gondli (75); Dudhwa (1,50); Sampra (30); Dukrikhera (30).

The following are power schemes :—Central Thermal Station at Nagpur (4,85); Distribution (36); Akola Power Distribution (3,71); Gondia extension (33); Northern grid, Jabalpur-Katni (62); Raipur Pilot Station (1,28); Power Station, Bilaspur (1,92); Others (62).

MADRAS (1,21,97)

The following are irrigation schemes :—Lower Bhavani (9,07); Malampuzha Reservoir (3,80); Mettur Canal (2,45); Rallapad 2nd Stage (58); Romperu Drain (90); Caveri Delta Drainage (30); Manimuthar Project (3,98); Upper Pennar Project (84); Bhiravanitippa Project (93); Aranjar Scheme (95); Walvar Scheme (1,00); Mangalam Reservoir (45); New G. M. F. Scheme in charge of P.W.D. (73); Tungabhadra (18,20).

The following are power schemes :—Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme (4,64); Pykara—3rd stage extensions (4,89); Papanasam 2nd stage Extensions (3,36); Machkhund Hydel Scheme (6,82); Machkhund Transmission Lines (8,03); Madras Plant Extensions (10,43); Nellore Thermal Scheme (1,01); Madras Mettur Interconnection (2,18); Transmission line and distribution (22,93); Tungabhadra Hydel Scheme (7,94); Acquisition of electrical undertakings (4,50).

ORISSA (7,27)

The following are irrigation schemes :—Minor Irrigation (4,02).

The following are power schemes :—Duduma Transmission Scheme (2,30); Rural Electrification Scheme (41); Others (54).

PUNJAB (4,82)

The following are irrigation schemes :—Dera Babananak Tube-well Scheme (15); Aliwala Tube-well Scheme (10); Extension of irrigation to arid areas of Jandiala and Gurdaspur Division of U.B.D.C. from main line (25); Excavation of new distributary of Kasur Branch (25); Kiran Nallah (20); Raising banks of channels and giving temporary shoots during Kharif (1,26); Jagadhari Tube-well Scheme (1,25); Other schemes (65).

The following are power schemes :—Development of Nangal load (59); Publicity and Propaganda (1); Marketing and Utilization (11).

UTTAR PRADESH (74,75)

The following are the irrigation schemes :—600 State tube-wells in Western Districts (1,80); 50 additional tube-wells in T. W. Circle (E) (17); 200 additional tube-wells in T. W. Circle (W) (71); 100 State tube-wells in Gorakhpur, Basti and Deoria Districts (30); Extension of pucca lining on tube-well guls (1,91); 440 State tube-wells in the Districts of Shahjehanpur, Sitapore, etc. (1,80); 803 miles of extension of Sarda canal (49); 1,062 miles of extension of Sarda canal (90); Pratapgarh Branch (50); Trans-Kalyani project (60); Saprar Dam (46); Belan canal project (90); Kabrai lake (19); Construction of 5,293 State tube-wells (26,49); Lining, irrigation channels, guls and canals (90); Reservoirs and Bundhis and canal systems including Majhgawar in southern Uttar Pradesh (7,33); Contour guls and small channels in hill Districts (90); Other schemes (1,12).

The following are the power schemes :—Mohammadpur Station (1,06); Sarda Power House (7,50); Pathri Power House (1,80); Gorakhpur Power House (45); Ganga Transmission lines (1,00); Sarda Transmission lines (5,00); Eastern Area Power Station (4,57); Kanpur Electric Supply administration (5,00); Small Hydel schemes in Hill Districts (60); Other schemes (one) (24).

WEST BENGAL (20,56)

The following are the irrigation schemes :—Mayurakshi Reservoir (15,50); Surankar Daura Scheme (13); Sonarpur-Arah-Panch Matla Scheme (1,05); Bagjale Chuni Jantra-gachi Scheme (99); Other schemes (1,54).

The following are the power schemes :—North Calcutta Electrification Scheme (1,09); Appointment of Power Engineer Scheme (17); Other schemes (10).

HYDERABAD (39,43)

The following are the irrigation schemes :—Tungabhadra (23,04); Rajolibunda (4,30); Godavari First Phase (4,41); Koilsagar (60); Sarlasagar (22); Bendsura (43); Khasapur (32); Minor Irrigation (70); Others (8).

The following are the power schemes :—Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Project (1,75); Tungabhadra Hydel (1st phase—Civil Works) (50); Ramgundam Thermal (2,81); Hyderabad Thermal (27).

MADHYA BHARAT (5,92)

The following are the irrigation schemes :—Khuj Project (1,00); Chiri Project (40); Lohagarh Project (50); Construction of new tanks (57); Repairs to old tanks (47); Improvement and extension of channels (34).

The following are the power schemes:—Central Power House at Indore, Installation of 3,000 K.W. reconditioned plant at Indore, H. T. from Indore and remodelling mains at Ujjain (1,76); Extension of power plant and remodelling of mains at Gwalior (55); Rural electrification (16); Others (18).

MYSORE (46,33)

The following are the irrigation schemes :—Constructing a Reservoir across the Bhadra River near Lakkavalli (20,00); Anicut across Tunga River near Sakrebyle (2,00); Reservoir across Nugu River (2,20); New tank across Jinigehalla (21); Normal expenditure of Krishnarajasagar and allied works in Visweswarayya Canal area (50); Reservoir across Salur Halla at Ambligola (18); New tank across Suvarnamukhi River at Kariyala (20); Other schemes (1,78).

The following are the power schemes:—Normal Capital Works (3,20); Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Works (730); Frequency Conversion (30); Shimsha Extension (3,20); Extension of transmission lines (1,63); Installation of Stepdown Station (1,16); Distribution (2.02); Power supply to irrigation pumping sets (40); Others (survey of projects) (3).

PEPSU (2,35)

The following are the irrigation schemes :—Remodelling of channels (15); Others (20).

The following are the power schemes :—Electrification of Pepsu Towns (2,00).

RAJASTHAN (10,27)

The following are the irrigation projects :—Jawai Project (2,39); Parbati Irrigation Project (50); Gudha Irrigation Project (34); Kali Sill Project (16); Other projects (6,50).

The following are the power projects :—Power project (38).

SAURASHTRA (9,03)

The following are the irrigation schemes :—Rangbola (54); Machu (76); Brahmani (72); Sashoi (68); Ghee (18); Puna (13); Surajwadi (28); Moj (72); Bhimdad (19); Malan (30); Aji (70); Bhogavo (50); Ozat (60); Lift irrigation (10).

The following are the power projects :—Establishment of thermal stations (2,62).

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN (23,30)

The following are the irrigation schemes :—Peechi (1,73); Chalakudy (1,20); Perunchrani (68); Wadakkancheri (49); Vembanad (80); Neyyar Scheme (1,20).

The following are the power schemes :—Palliwasal 2nd stage (2,30); Sengulam Hydel (2,75); Poringalkuthu Left Bank (260); Transmission and Distribution (9,55).

PART 'C' STATES (2,86)

BHOPAL: Bhopal Electric Power Extension Scheme (5).

COORG: Bulk Purchase of Power from Mysore (15).

KUTCH: Major irrigation works including wells (95); Power Project, Acquisition of Electricity Undertakings (11); Rural Electrification (12).

TRIPURA: Nationalisation of Electric Supply Company, Agartala (7).

VINDHYA PRADESH: Power project (50).

HIMACHAL PRADESH: Medium irrigation projects (80); Power-installation of Hydel Plants in Mandi, Chamba and Mahasu and extension of electricity from Mandi to Sundarnagar (9).

MAHATMA

THE MONUMENTAL BIOGRAPHY OF MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI IN 8 VOLUMES

by **D. G. Tendulkar**

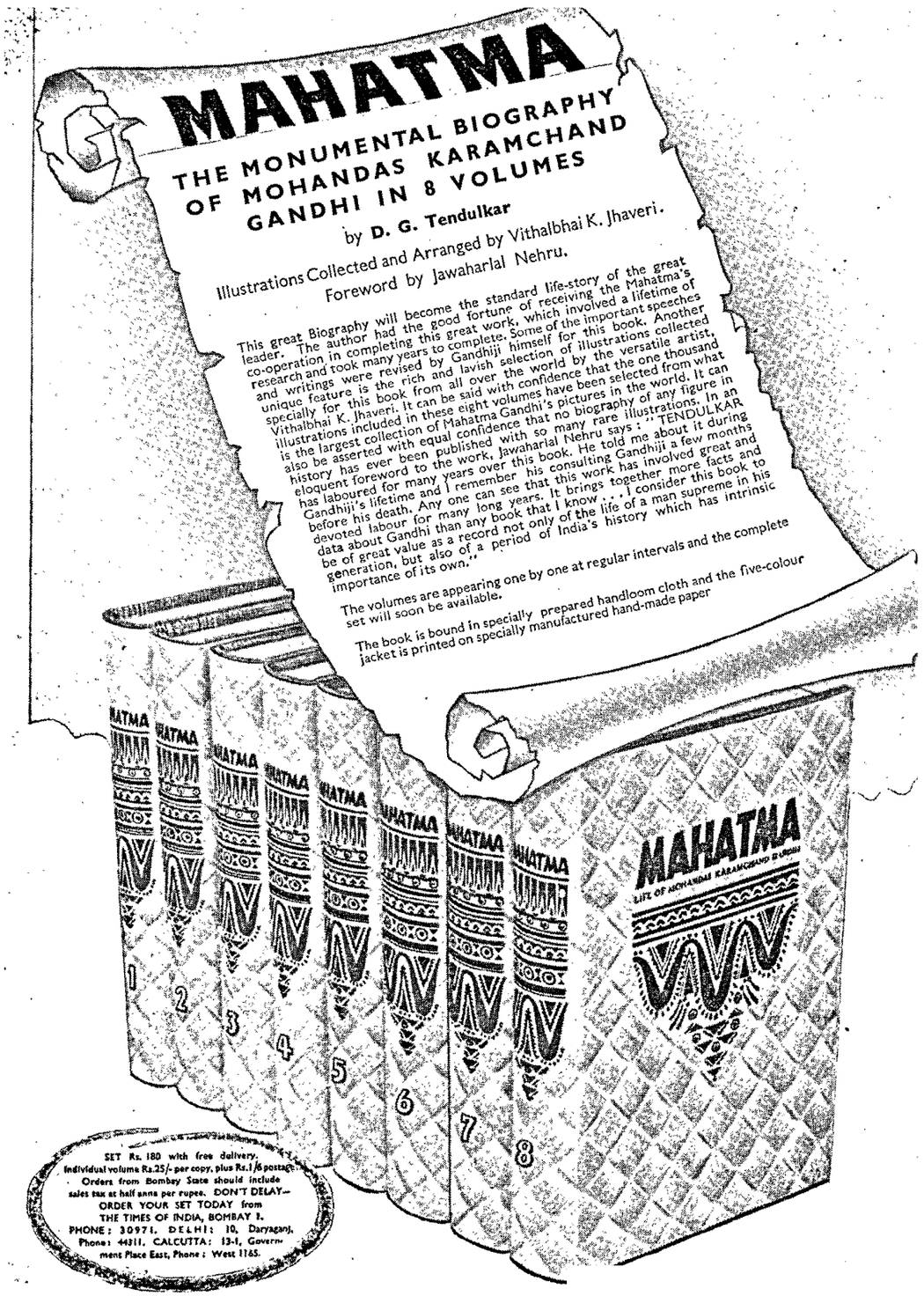
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The Dominion

OF

PAKISTAN

Eastern Pakistan was composed of East Bengal and included Sylhet (a district of the province of Assam).

Western Pakistan was composed of Sind and West Punjab (now called the Punjab). It included N.-W.F.P. and Baluchistan.

In the June 3 Plan, the Indian States were left free to join either India or Pakistan, subject, however, to geographical consideration or to remain independent. The States of Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Chitral, Swat, Dir, Las Bela, Kharan acceded to Pakistan, and Kalat followed suit after some months.

The Dominion of Pakistan and the Indian Union came into existence on the 15th August, 1947, when the power of the British Government in India was transferred to the two newly created States in their respective areas.

The transfer of power was unfortunately marred by outbreak of disturbances followed by mass migration of people. The migration of population on an unprecedented scale and under such distressing conditions put very great strain upon the economy of Pakistan.

Pakistan is the fifth biggest State in the world, and the largest among Muslim States. It is bifurcated into two zones, separated from each other by over a thousand miles—one lying to the north-west of the Indian Union and the other in the east sandwiched between two of India's eastern-most States. It comprises Sind, N.-W.F.P., Baluchistan and the western part of the old Punjab in the west, and the eastern part of Bengal coupled with the Sylhet district of Assam in the east.



PHYSIOGRAPHY

PAKISTAN consists of two geographical units: Eastern Pakistan with one large province, East Bengal, including the rich Sylhet district of Assam; and Western Pakistan comprising the Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, North-West Frontier Province and the States which have acceded to Pakistan.

Western Pakistan adjoins Afghanistan and Iran in the west and north-west and the Indian State of Punjab and the Great Indian Desert in the east. To the north lies the State of Jammu and Kashmir; to the south and south-west the Arabian Sea.

East Bengal, the largest and the most thickly populated province of Pakistan is separated from Western Pakistan by more than a thousand miles of Indian territory. It is bounded on the north by the hilly regions of Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and parts of Assam; in the south by the Bay of Bengal; in the west by the Indian States of West Bengal and Bihar and in the east by Assam State. The narrow strip of the Chittagong Hill Tracts adjoins Burma.

From its most northerly point to the sea-coast in the south, Western Pakistan covers a distance of nearly 800 miles, while its western tip at Killa Robat is separated from the Indian border by about 700 miles. The entire area to the north and west of the land is covered by the great ranges of the Hindu Kush and the Sulaiman mountains rising, in places, to a height of 14,000 feet. The Salt Range and its arid plateaux lie slightly towards the east of these mountain systems. To the south and south-west of this region stretches a vast plain right up to the Arabian Sea.

All the five rivers of Western Pakistan, Indus, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej rise in the Himalayas and after long courses amid the snow-clad ranges debouch on the plains. The slope of the low country is to the south and south-west and this determines the course of the rivers. With the passage of time each stream has cut for itself a wide valley which lies well below the level of the plain.

Of these five rivers the longest is the Indus. A mighty stream when it emerges from the Hazara Hills, it flows almost due south past Attock—the oil district of Western Pakistan—where it enters a deep gorge. It flows on through the Punjab and enters the Province of Sind where the huge Lloyd Barrage spans its waters. The other four rivers which help to make West Punjab one of the richest wheat and cotton growing areas in Asia, also rise in the Himalayas and after traversing the plains of the West Punjab join the Indus, which flows into the Arabian Sea.

LANDSCAPE

Western Pakistan presents great variations in landscape, from the snow-covered peaks of the upper Himalayas to the grey, sombre desert of Sind. In the North-West Frontier Province where the land lies on an average more than 4,000 feet above sea-level, the scenery is rugged. At places there are vivid expanses of green. In the Salt Range of the Punjab the landscape takes on a gentler tone; the slopes are often covered with green box and bogmyrtle. But the true beauty of the Punjab and Sind landscapes lies in the plains. As harvest time approaches the traveller sees an endless expanse of waving crops of varying shades of colour above which the villages seem to rise like islets in a sea of green. After the harvest the whole aspect is changed and the rich brown of the fields contrasts sharply with the dull green foliage of groves and plantations.

In Baluchistan the general outlook resembles that of the Iranian plateau and, though sometimes oppressive in the severity of its lines, the landscape is not without a certain rugged charm. Barren, sunburnt mountains rent by huge chasms and gorges alternate with arid deserts and stony plains. The colours vary from a monotonous drab to warm brick-yellow, orange and sometimes even deep mauve. There are intermittent valleys of considerable size where the land is irrigated and rich crops of all kinds and fruits are grown. Within the mountains lie narrow glens, fringed in early summer by the brilliant green of carefully terraced fields. The clear streams are bordered by rows of willow trees often interlaced with a profusion of vines.

The sea-coast is arid and devoid of vegetation, but there is a good harbour at Karachi and many fine sandy beaches. Western Pakistan, except for the coastal strip in Sind, is subject to extremes of climate. In January and February the night temperature reaches freezing point, while during the day the temperature does not rise above 75°. The bright sunshine and the keen invigorating air make Western Pakistan in winter one of the healthiest spots in the world. In the summer months, on the other hand, the heat is fierce and the temperature ranges between 90 and 120°. The nights, however, are usually cool. These extremes of temperature have bred a people remarkably hardy and vigorous, endowed with good physique, great energy and stamina.

EASTERN PAKISTAN

Nearly the whole of the 54,000 square miles of Eastern Pakistan is a vast alluvial plain with hardly a hill or even a rock visible for miles. Only on the south-eastern frontier a succession of low mountain ranges cover the east of the Chittagong Division. The most outstanding feature of the Province is the network of its rivers—the Ganges and the Brahmaputra with their tributaries. These rivers furnish an admirable and cheap means of transport; they contain an inexhaustible supply of fish and bring down vast quantities of fertilizing silt which they deposit over the surface of the land.

Although East Bengal is largely a plain, the landscape cannot be described as dull, for even in the dry months the groves of bamboo, mango, the graceful areca and cocoanut palm, tamarind, peepal and other trees afford a profusion of green vegetation. In the rainy season the young rice-seedlings cover the ground for miles with a delicate green. In December the mature plants turn golden and are ready for the sickle.

The dense forests of the famous Sunderbans in the south abound in big game such as tigers, leopards, bears, wild hog and other animals.

Although East Bengal is situated almost entirely outside the tropical zone, its climate for about two-thirds of the year (from the middle of March to the end of October) has a tropical character, *i.e.*, high temperature and humidity and a dry season following heavy rains. From November to February, the climate is delightfully cool, the humidity is slight and the rainfall generally scanty. Eastern Pakistan does not suffer from the same rigours of climate as Western Pakistan, the mean temperature during the cold months being 64° and during the hot season about 83°.

POPULATION

According to the provisional figures released by the Census Commissioner, Pakistan has a population of 75,687,000. There are 40,089,000 males and 35,598,000 females. The figures given below show the distribution Province-wise (in thousands):—

Province or State	Total Persons	Total Males	Total Females
East Bengal	4,21,19	2,20,57	2,00,62
Punjab	1,88,14	1,00,41	87,73
Bahawalpur State	18,20	9,88	8,32
N.-W.F.P. (Settled Districts)	32,39	17,15	15,24
N.-W.F.P. Tribal Area	24,60	12,94	11,66
Sind	46,13	25,31	20,88
Khairpur State	3,20	1,77	1,43
Baluchistan	6,22	3,50	2,72
Baluchistan States	5,56	2,96	2,60
Federal Capital Area	11,18	6,40	4,78

Towns

The population of towns with a population of over 25,000 is given below

Karachi (Federal Capital Area) 1,118,417, Lahore (Punjab) 849,333, Dacca (East Bengal) 273,159, Hyderabad (Sind) 241,807, Rawalpindi (Punjab) 236,877, Multan (Punjab) 190,122, Lyallpur (Punjab) 179,127, Sialkot (Punjab) 156,378, Peshawar (North-Western Frontier Province)* 151,435, Chittagong (East Bengal) 143,264, Gujranwala (Punjab) 114,193, Barisal (East Bengal) 89,278, Quetta (Baluchistan) 83,892, Sargodha (Punjab) 78,447, Sukkur (Sind) 77,026, Jhang Maghiana (Punjab) 73,397, Narayangunj (East Bengal) 68,373, Kasur (Punjab) 63,086, Montgomery (Punjab) 50,185, Mardan (North-Western Frontier Province) 48,827, Comilla (East Bengal) 47,195, Gujrat (Punjab) 46,971, Shikarpur (Sind) 45,335, Mymensingh (East Bengal) 44,527, Kot Momin Town (Punjab) 43,331, Dera Ismail Khan (North-Western Frontier Province) 41,613, Khulna (East Bengal) 41,409, Nowshera (North-Western Frontier Province) 41,351, Bahawalpur (Bahawalpur State) 40,698, Kohat (North-Western Frontier Province) 40,527, Mirpurkhas (Sind) 40,412, Rajshahi (East Bengal) 39,662, Chiniot (Punjab) 39,042, Jhelum (Punjab) 38,567, Khanewal (Punjab) 37,915, Brahmanbaria (East Bengal) 37,865, Sirajgunj (East Bengal) 37,545, Dera Ghazi Khan (Punjab) 35,909, Okara (Punjab) 35,350, Dinajpur (East Bengal) 34,271, Nawab Shah (Sind) 34,201, Larkana (Sind) 33,247, Wazirabad (Punjab) 33,027, Sylhet (East Bengal) 32,773, Pabna (East Bengal) 31,924, Chandpur (East Bengal) 31,620, Rangpur (East Bengal) 30,501, Hafizabad (Punjab) 30,082, Sheikhupura (Punjab) 29,717, Kamalia (Punjab) 28,635, Abbottabad (North-Western Frontier Province) 27,602, Bannu (North-Western Frontier Province) 27,199, Charsadda (North-Western Frontier Province) 27,048, Jamalpur (East Bengal) 26,952, Faridpur (East Bengal) 25,287.

The number of persons claiming to be literate according to the provisional figures (literate means able to read one of the main languages of Pakistan) are as follows:—

Province or State	Number of Literates	Percentage of total population
East Bengal	6,712,000	16·0
Punjab	1,928,000	10·2
Bahawalpur State	110,000	6·0
N.-W.F.P. (Settled Districts)	251,000	7·8
N.-W.F.P. (Other Areas)	33,000	1·3
Sind	502,000	10·8
Khairpur	28,000	8·8
Baluchistan	51,000	8·2
Baluchistan States	12,000	2·2
Federal Capital Area (Karachi)	351,000	31·3

The approximate percentage of literate persons as a whole in Pakistan works out to 13·2 per cent.

The above figures are based on the preliminary count of the census slips by individual enumerators and are subject to revision during the checking and sorting stage.

The above provisional results are however very close to the figures given during the house-listing operation and more or less agree with the estimates made on the basis of the 1941 census, bearing in mind that the 1941 Census Report mentions the existence of inflation in certain areas.

The census enumeration included approximately 200,000 enumerators; 16,000 circle supervisors and 1,770 charge superintendents. These were directed by 88 district census officers. This total field team, amounting to some 218,000 men consisted partly of Government and Municipal officials, for whom the census work formed an enormous addition to their normal duties, but carried no extra pay, and partly of a large body of volunteer honorary non-official workers. Controlling this field organisation was the Census Commissioner assisted by Provincial Superintendents.

AGRICULTURE

Total area under cultivation .. .. .. 45 million acres.
Irrigated area .. .. .. 35 million acres.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (1950-51)

Crops	Area under cultivation (000 acres)	Production (000 tons)
Rice	22,401	8,195
Wheat	10,832	3,953
Cotton	3,011	228
Jute	1,250	795
Sugar-cane	700	874
Tea	75	17

ANNUAL MINERAL PRODUCTION

Mineral	Quantity
Petroleum	11,811,720 gallons.
Coal	405,325 tons.
Limestone	303,300 tons (1950).
Rocksalt	256,041 tons.
Chromite	18,130 tons (1950).
Gypsum	16,660 tons (1950).
Sulphur	66,300 tons.

RAILWAYS

North Western Railway	5,363	miles.
East Bengal Railway	1,631	,,
Total	6,994	,,

ROADS

	Unmetalled	Metalled	Total
East Pakistan	18,013	3,060	21,073
West Pakistan	30,894	9,973	40,867
Total Mileage	48,907	13,033	61,940

THE PEOPLE

THE 75 million odd inhabitants of Pakistan do not all come from one racial stock. There has been a great mingling of races and cultures—Indo-Aryan, Semitic, Mongol and Dravidian. The result is like the U.S.A., a variety of physical types, language groups, food habits and local customs and usages. Thus in the Punjab (pop.: 18,814,000), the physical type is distinctly Aryan, there being few traces of aboriginal or foreign blood. The typical Punjabi is of medium height, spare but muscular, broad-shouldered with dark eyes and an ample beard. His hair is invariably black but the complexion varies from a deep olive-brown to fair. His language is Punjabi though Urdu is the literary language and is widely understood and spoken.

The Pathan of the North-West Frontier Province (pop.: 3,239,000) is taller, somewhat heavier in build, the rigours of life and climate in his barren hills making him broad-boned and capable of harder living. In stature and physique the Frontier Pathan can stand comparison with any other people in the world. His general bearing is proud and resolute, with courage writ large on his face. His language is Pushto but he understands Urdu.

The Baluch (Baluchistan pop.: 622,000), differs markedly from his Pathan brother. His build is shorter, more spare and wiry. He has a long, oval face, an aqueline nose and wears his hair in long oiled curls. The Baluch Pathans are expert horsemen and generally carry swords or long knives for their defence.

Sind has a population of more than 4,619,000. The Muslims of the province are by race Pathans, Arabs, Baluchs, Brahuis, Jats, Makranis and original Sindhis. The Jat and the Makrani are allied to the Baluch and have the same physical characteristics. The descendents of the Arabs who settled in Sind after having conquered it in 712 A.D., are chiefly Saiyyids and number more than 100,000. They are of medium height and fair with long noses and a narrow facial index.

The original residents of Sind are tall, robust, dark-complexioned and of muscular build. They make strong and hardy cultivators and are by temperament gentle. Of the numerous tribal divisions among the Sindhis, the Sumro and Samo represent the dynasties which ruled in Sind from the 11th to the 16th century.

The Mushanos are boatmen and fishermen, forming a distinct group with their own customs and folklore.

In East Bengal (pop.: 42,119,000) there has been an admixture of the Mongoloid and Dravidian strains. The average Bengali is, therefore, different in physical characteristics from the average Western Pakistani. He is shorter in stature than the Pathan and of smaller build. His language is Bengali.

The great unifying force amidst these diversities of race, language and physical environment in Pakistan is its culture and civilisation. Nearly 80 per cent of the people of Pakistan are Muslims. Islam has given them a single social, ethical and legal code, and thus they form a single brotherhood. For the vast majority of the people of Pakistan the times of prayer, the days of fasting, the places of pilgrimage, the laws of marriage, succession and inheritance are the same. So are the essential ceremonies attending birth, marriage and death, days of rejoicing and of national mourning. This consciousness of common beliefs, rights and duties has given the people strong social and political cohesion.

* Also called 'North-West Frontier Province.'

THE BACKGROUND OF PAKISTAN

PAKISTAN was established on August 15, 1947 as a Dominion by the division of the sub-continent, according to an agreed plan between the British Government and the two main Indian political parties—the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League. The word Pakistan has variously been construed but the general Muslim view is that it stands for all that is pure and noble in Islam.

The conception of Pakistan was first put forward by the poet philosopher Allama Sir Mohammad Iqbal in the course of his presidential address to the Muslim League in December 1930. The scheme was, however, not officially adopted by the Muslim League, and remained an ideal till after a decade. Meanwhile, Mr. C. Rahmat Ali, a barrister, founded the Pakistan movement in 1931 with the object of dividing India into Pakistan and Hindustan. His Pakistan comprised the Punjab, North-West Frontier (the land of the Pathans), Kashmir, Sind and Baluchistan; the rest was Hindustan. This proposal was circulated to the members of the First Round Table Conference, but the Muslim League spokesmen did not at this stage officially sponsor the scheme in spite of the general sympathy of Muslims for the movement.

QUAID-E-AZAM

Although, since its inception in 1906, the Muslim League sought to arouse political consciousness among Muslims, this organisation did not become very powerful till Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah became its President at the Bombay session in 1926. The next ten years saw slow but steady consolidation of the Muslim League under his leadership. All the rival Muslim groups and parties, both inside and outside the Indian National Congress, were losing ground rapidly by the time the Second Round Table Conference concluded in London. As the Congress and the Muslim League could not reach any agreement on a future constitution, the then British Prime Minister Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave a decision generally called the Communal Award under which the Muslims got separate representation. When the first elections were held under the 1935 Government of India Act reforms, the Muslim League did not win as great a victory as was expected, although a majority of Muslim seats were captured by it. Nothing daunted Mr. Jinnah continued to organise provincial branches. The hope that under the new constitution both Congress and the League would work Provincial Autonomy in such manner as would prepare them for a joint shouldering of higher responsibility under a federal centre, as conceived under the 1935 India Act, disappeared when the Muslim League declined to sign the Congress pledge and merge its parliamentary party with that of the Congress, a condition on which the Congress insisted for the formation of Coalition Ministries. The Quaid-e-Azam refused to convert the League into as he called it "an understudy of the Congress."

The Lucknow session of the Muslim League in the autumn of 1937 found the League the most authoritative and representative organisation of the Muslims of India, although it was not the only spokesman for the community as many Muslims still remained outside the League either as members of the Congress or as members of other parties. When the Congress Ministries took non-League Muslims into the Government, it was construed as adding insult to injury, and a widespread campaign against the Congress administration ensued.

The outbreak of the Second World War came also as a blessing in disguise for the Muslim League which enhanced its power and prestige among the Muslims and its bargaining position with the British Power. Again the Congress attitude of neutrality to the war and its opposition to the war effort also helped the Muslim League whose Working Committee declared that it was ready to offer whole-hearted co-operation if the Government recognised the League as the sole representative organ of the Muslims. The rift with the Congress became wider still when the resignation of Congress Ministries was celebrated as a "Day of Deliverance" by Muslim Leaguers throughout India.

In October 1939, the then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, initiated a series of negotiations in order to bring about rapprochement between the two parties. One of the purposes of the Conference was to make known the British war aims *vis-a-vis* India. The subsequent Viceregal pronouncement was hailed as a charter of freedom for minorities, particularly for the Muslims of India.

THE RESOLUTION

The next and in fact, the most important landmark in the history of Indian Muslims, is the resolution passed at the Lahore session of the Muslim League, urging the establishment of Pakistan. The resolution stated:

"While approving and endorsing the action taken by the Council and the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League, as indicated in their resolutions dated the 27th August, 18th September, 22nd October 1939, and 3rd February 1940, on the constitutional issue, this session of the All-India Muslim League emphatically reiterates that the scheme of federation embodied in the Government of India Act 1935 is totally unsuited to, and unworkable in the peculiar conditions of this country, and is altogether unacceptable to Muslim India.

"It further records its emphatic view that while the declaration dated the 18th October 1939 made by the Viceroy on behalf of His Majesty's Government is reassuring, in so far as it declares that the policy and plan on which the Government of India Act 1935 is based will be reconsidered in consultation with the various parties, interests and communities in India, Muslim India will not be satisfied unless the whole constitutional plan is reconsidered *de novo* and that no revised plan would be acceptable to the Muslims unless it is framed with their approval and consent.

"Resolved that it is the considered view of this session of the All-India Muslim League that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims, unless it is designed on the following principle—*viz.*, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted with such territorial adjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in the north-western and eastern zones of India, should be grouped to constitute "independent states" in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign.

"The adequate, effective and mandatory safeguards should be specifically provided in the constitution for minorities in these units and in the regions for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests, in consultation with them; and in other parts of India where the Mussalmans are in a minority, adequate, effective mandatory safeguards shall be specifically provided in the constitution for them and other minorities for the protection of their religious, cultural, economic, political, administrative and other rights and interests in consultation with them.

"The session further authorises the Working Committee to frame a scheme of constitution in accordance with these basic principles providing for the assumption finally by the respective regions of all powers such as defence, external affairs, communication, customs and such other matters as may be necessary."

In a nutshell the resolution intended that the provinces of Sind, Punjab, N.-W.F.P. and Baluchistan in the north-west region and Bengal in the eastern region, should be constituted into independent states, and there should be no common centre for the Hindustan and Pakistan parts of the sub-continent.

THE BIRTH

From this day onwards, Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah who had become the permanent and undisputed President of the Muslim League, refused to consider any arrangement which did not recognise the validity of the two-nation theory. He explained that Pakistan alone would save Muslims from the tyranny of the Hindu majority in India. The two-nation theory caught the imagination of the Muslim mind and the stronger the Congress objection the more insistent the Muslims became. At the Madras session of the Muslim League in 1941, the Quaid-e-Azam called on the British Government to divide India and establish separate western and eastern zones where Muslims were in majority so that they were free to manage their affairs as they chose while adequate safeguards were to be provided for Muslims in Hindu areas. Later the League declared its opposition to the Cripps proposals which conceded the principle of provincial autonomy partly on the ground that the Congress had already rejected them and partly that they did not go far enough. It was about this time that the Quaid-e-Azam sought to establish League Ministries in provinces where Muslims were in a majority, and except in Sind and N.-W.F.P. he quickly succeeded; later Sind also swung into line when Khan Bahadur Allahbaksh, Sind's non-League Premier was dismissed from office, for renouncing his titles.

The "Quit India" movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1942 actually gave the Muslim League a new slogan "divide and quit". But efforts were made to find a solution by both Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Madras Congress leader (later Governor-General of India), and later by Mahatma Gandhi himself, which would meet the League claim for Pakistan without loss of Indian unity. But it was too late. Still a last effort was made by the British Cabinet Mission consisting of Lord Pethick-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and Mr. A. V. Alexander to preserve Indian unity. These three formulated a scheme which conceded the substance of the League demand of autonomous governments in the Western provinces of the Punjab, Sind, N.-W.F.P. and Baluchistan, and the eastern provinces of Bengal and Assam, with an All-India federation having only three common subjects of defence, communications and foreign affairs. The League agreed; but the Congress rejected the grouping principle unless the provinces were given the right to opt out of a group, prior to the framing of the constitution, which was not acceptable to the League. This again resulted in deadlock and having failed in their last effort to maintain the unity of India the British Government at last decided with the agreement of the two parties to divide the country. And so a new state called Pakistan came to be established.

The provinces of the Punjab and Bengal were partitioned, the boundaries being decided finally by a Boundary Commission.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

WITH its several provinces, each inhabited by a largely homogeneous racial group and each having its own tongue, it is only natural that Pakistan should have variations of language from province to province. But there is a common language which is spoken and understood in every province and which is the *lingua franca* of Pakistan. This language is Urdu. When the Muslims first came to India in the 8th century they found several languages spoken in this country. The necessity of communicating with the inhabitants of the country gave rise to the first faint beginnings of a new language consisting of elements of Persian, Arabic, Turki and the various dialects spoken in India, known as the prakrits. Since the Muslims made Delhi their capital, Saurseni and Brij Bhasha, the two dialects spoken around Delhi and its environs, Meerut, Agra and Mathura, became the main base of Urdu and supplied it the grammar, syntax and the largest part of its vocabulary. The other prakrits, spoken in the various provinces of the country, supplied it with innumerable words, with Muslim sufis, divines, soldiers, administrators sent to all parts of the country absorbing its language and culture. Thus a language of the common people was evolved which was a blend of Arabic, Persian, Turki and native dialects.

By the beginning of the 14th century poetical and mystical works were being written in this new language. Under the Moghals (1526-1857) it rose to high literary standards. This language, which was called Hindi (Persian word meaning 'pertaining to India') up to the time of Akbar, now came to be called by the Turkish word Urdu—meaning the language of the camp. When Shah Jahan (1627-58) built the Red Fort at Delhi and established his new capital there, he raised the status of the language by calling it Urdu-e-Moalla or "exalted Urdu". The court language was still Persian, but the language of the people and of the ladies of the palace was henceforth Urdu. While Urdu had been maturing in the zenanas and bazaars of Delhi in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, it was being nourished and used for literary expression in the south under the Bahmani Kingdom (1347-1526) and its successors. Thus the first definite school of Urdu poetry made its appearance in the first decade of the 16th century and flourished in the Deccan until the rise of the Delhi school in the first decade of the 18th century.

LITERARY SCENE

While in art, more especially that produced by the younger generation, the activity is today mainly experimental, in literature there is a surer sense of confidence, and a deeper realization of certain fundamental values. New techniques are of course not taboo; but old forms are being enthusiastically revived. *Ghazal* has staged a dramatic come-back; rhymed verse, lyrics, songs, quatrains are being produced at a rate with which blank or free verse can hardly ever hope to keep pace.

In prose, that most flexible and extremely manoeuvreable medium the short story seems to be giving in to the rigid but broader, fuller canvas of the Novel: more novels have in fact been written in one year now than in any twenty years in the past. Essay and criticism are also gaining in popularity and, with a generous sprinkling of humour and satire. Even the short story, though today not equal in quality to that of seven or eight years ago, and not as popular is making some headway.

Another interesting feature has been the growth of literary groups and societies—regional as well as national in scope and outlook. The average writer, though still exploited by the avaricious publisher, finds ready enlightened patronage among the new class of "listeners" created by these "open-air" discussion groups, symposia and *mushairas*, and above all, the radio. The number of literary weeklies, monthlies, quarterlies and annuals published in both East and West Pakistan is legion.

Reviewing the Pakistani literary scene from 1947 to 1951, the most striking feature that commends itself to the average reader is the way the younger writers have risen above the depressing circumstances of early Partition days.

URDU LITERATURE

The early specimens and works of Urdu are religious in character or are long tales in verse. The style often lacks perfection and grace and the images and similes are simple. Although Persian influence is easily discernible, the poetry of the Deccan was essentially Indian in theme and inspiration. With the 17th century, however, Persian influences became more active, and when Delhi took to writing in Urdu her poetry became modern, and the classical age that thus began with the commencement of the 18th century lasted till the first two decades of the present century.

During the last 50 years, or so, Urdu has been profoundly affected by Western thought and literature under whose influence new literary forms have sprung up. Moreover, a vast body of scientific work from English and the continental languages has been translated into Urdu. In the first decade of the 20th century Muslim political consciousness found a vivid and forceful expression in this language. Hali, Akbar, and Iqbal were three outstanding figures who instilled a new life into Muslim thought through their poetry. Urdu poetry can justifiably claim a high place among the literatures of the world. The poetry of Mir Anees, Ghalib, and Iqbal has attained an extremely high stature in world poetry.

Urdu literature blends the best traditions of three ancient cultures—Arabian, Persian and Hindu. During the last century it has absorbed European influences with ever-accelerated pace. In point of richness—both notional and verbal—it has few parallels among Asian literatures. Long before Pakistan's inception, Urdu poets had evolved a diction strikingly terse, meaningful and harmonious, to portray almost every variety of human mood to write with subtlety and effect of friendship and love and fate, to record with sweetness or vigour their observations on social and religious, moral and philosophical themes. Prose style enriched itself from diverse sources through one of the most extraordinary fusions in linguistic history. Urdu literature is a complex: its infinite variations of tone and colour come from the Indian Prakrits, from Arabic, from Persian, from Turkish, and from many other sources. And the prose-writers have turned this material to excellent account. From the transparently simple to the magnificently ornate, from the airily frolicsome to the seriously reflective Urdu prose covers a wide field both in matter and manner.

Notwithstanding these manifold accomplishments, Urdu literature has not kept up with the rapidity of advance in the modern age. Modernism, in the form of "popular appeal" and "realism," was first experimented upon by Nazir and Insha at the eighteenth-nineteenth century cross-roads. The experiment was continued with increasing vigour throughout the last century. But a genuine democratic outlook was still far away, awaiting the hour of national deliverance. Most (though certainly not all) of pre-Pakistan Urdu literature bears the hallmark of feudalism. In its courtly grace, in its aristocratically confident values of life, in its devotion to the ideal rather than the real, this literature speaks of a bygone age of pageantry and power.

Some of the outstanding literary contributions during this period have been claimed by fiction, especially the novel. Besides popular, picaresque and semi-historical novels of M. Aslam, Naseem Hijazi Rashid Akhtar Nadvi and Rees Ahmad Jaffri, two excellent novels have been published one by Aziz Ahmad, and another by the young woman writer, Quratul Ain Haider. Abu Saeed Qureshi's projected triology, two volumes of which have already been published, promises to be an interesting experiment in psychological writing. Hejab Imtiaz Ali's *Andhera Khawab* (The Dark Dream) is also a refined experiment in psycho-analysis and is one of the very few novels of this type in Urdu.

Aziz Ahmad's *Aisi Bulandi Aisi Pasti* (So High, So Low), has already been acclaimed as a most moving and penetrating study of upper and lower strata of social life under feudal system, but the novel is indeed much more than this: it is an extensive portrait gallery of remarkably vivid characters drawn from life and depicted against a realistic background of prejudices, inhibitions and a complex social order, Quratul Ain's novel *Mere Bhi Sanam-khane* (My Temples Too), on the other hand, develops in a rather too romantic atmosphere, and her lightly-drawn characters, sophisticated and aristocratic, seem to live in a glass-house which is ultimately shattered by the storm of events that took place shortly before the partition of the sub-continent. The vast refugee movement from India to Pakistan has inspired another remarkable novel *Darbe* by A. Hamid, which tells of the brave struggle of a refugee family from East Punjab, as it moves from slum to slum in Lahore.

Among the more topical novels and rapportage written under the direct impact of events following the partition, the most important are Mahmood Hashmi's brilliant *Kashmir Udas Hai* (Kashmir is Sad) and Qudratullah Shahab's powerful novelette on the aftermath of riots, *Ya Khuda* (Oh God).

Two excellent translations of Flaubert's *Madame Bovary* and Isherwood's *Goodbye To Berlin* were made by Hasan Askri, and were largely welcomed as the precursors of many more classics to be steadily rendered into Urdu.

This widening of the literary horizon has also introduced a welcome note to the modern short story which, at one time, seemed to have been completely eclipsed except under the versatile pen of Saadat Hasan Manto. Manto, in fact, is a very fine example of how intelligent writers reacted to the ghastly events closely following upon the partition of the sub-continent, and how the centre of interest shifted from actual atrocities to the many and varied socio-economic problems which these events brought in their wake. Manto is a meticulous craftsman, and with his great skill for telling a story he has described, in small narratives and incidents, some of the most important aspects of life as it is being moulded on the anvil of national aspirations.

Some outstanding volumes of short stories have been published during these four years, such as Qudratullah Shahab's *Nafsane*, Mumtaz Shirin's *Apni Nagaria*, Askari's *Qiamat Hamri-kab Ae na Ae*, Aziz Ahmad's *Bekar Din Bekar Raten*, Ghulam Abbas's *Anandi* and Shaista Suhrawardy's *Koshish-Natamam*. Among the younger short story writers who have come into prominence since Pakistan came into existence, the most remarkable are Ashfaq Ahmad, A. Hameed and Intezar Hussain.

In poetry as in fiction, while there is a deliberate return to some of the older forms, the stress is on the new vistas that have been opened, the new liberal, optimistic outlook and the new understanding of facts and phenomena of life which has come of the awareness of political as well as intellectual freedom. In the national as well as regional poetic literatures of the last four years, the assertive force of nationalism is present, but it has been tempered by a zest for championing the cause of the oppressed and the down-trodden anywhere on the surface of the earth.

The veteran poets are also there, represented by the silver-voiced Hafeez and Salik of the older school, and N. M. Rashed and Faiz of the modern.

But the younger generation is more active—Yusuf Zafar, Qayyum Nazar, Qateel, Qasmi, Khail and Mukhtar Siddiqi. Since Pakistan's inception two young *Ghazal* writers, Saif and Adam have shown considerable promise. The longer poem has gained momentum, though it is still in an experimental style. Azar, Shanul Haq, Jamiluddin Aali and Ibne Insha have made successful experiments in longer verse.

In literary criticism and research the two towering figures of Maulan Abdul Haq and Maulana Syed Sulaiman Nadvi are still actively at work.

In criticism, Iqbal has been the principal subject of study and discussion.

There are two other problems engaging the attention of the modern Pakistani critic. One of these is the shape and values of the literature to come and the place of 'tradition' in it. The other vital question concerns what may broadly be termed a rediscovery and revaluation of our classical literature. Askari, Dr. Abdullah, Maulana Salahuddin, Mumtaz Shirin, Ibadat Brelvi, Dr. Abul Lais Siddiqi and above all the late Dr. Taseer have been the most influential critics during these four years.

A new school of literary criticism is growing in Urdu, which is emphasising the necessity of closer harmony between, the literature which is being written, and the life in the country which has undergone a vital change since the attainment of freedom.

The most characteristic—and the really essential work of this period has been done not by the artists but by the "rude mechanicals" who have planned, organised and put in gear the mechanics of Urdu literature. There is the Kul-Pakistan Anjuman-e-Tarraqui-e-Urdu, jealously watching and directing the trend of events into channels favourable to the development of Urdu. There are the educationists who strove successfully to make Urdu literature a University subject up to the Master's degree and are now trying to make the Urdu language the medium of instruction and examination in all Pakistani Universities. There are others who are busy writing text-books or standardising technical terms, as also those who are devising ways and means to make Urdu the official language of the country. Among these workers, too, are the experts who are trying (with ever-increasing success) to make it possible for Urdu print to change from lithograph to type.

The inspiration of both literary creation and literary organisation is patriotic. Urdu has a peculiar place in Pakistan: it is not only the national language, it is also part of the national creed. One of the explicitly-stated objectives of the fight for the attainment of Pakistan was the survival of the Urdu language. Thus the devotion to Urdu springs from the omnipresent sentiment of nationality. The librarian who compiles our original work on the classification and cataloguing of books, and the shop-keeper who enthusiastically changes his signboard from English to Urdu, are both equally devoted to the cause.

PUNJABI LITERATURE

Although the province of the Punjab has played a leading role in the development of Urdu and some of the most famous writers of Urdu today belong to the Punjab, the spoken language of the province is Punjabi. It is a sister dialect of Prakrit and bears a close resemblance to Urdu. It is thus easy for an inhabitant of the Punjab to speak and understand Urdu and nearly everybody is able to speak it. Nevertheless, Punjabi has a literature of its own and poetry and folk-songs are still written in that language. One of its classics, the famous Hir Ranjha of Waris Shah, a mystical poem of several thousand verses, is ranked amongst the great poems of the world. Another great poem is the Sohani-Mahiniwal, a love story written by Fazal Shah. Both these poems are extremely popular, particularly in the villages. Education in the Punjab is imparted through the medium of Urdu except in the Universities where the medium of instruction is English. Urdu is also the court language in the Punjab.

SINDHI LITERATURE

Sindhi is the language spoken and written in Sind. Although an offshoot of the Indian Prakrit, it was the first language of the sub-continent to come under the influence of Arabic due to the Arab occupation of Sind in the 8th century A.D. Sindhi is written in the old Naskh Arabic script and 30 per cent of its vocabulary consists of Arabic words. Its literature is, comparatively speaking, small but contains some excellent poetry such as is found in highly cultivated languages only. Among the Sindhi poets the works of Shah Abdul Latif are universally popular.

PATHAN LITERATURE

The language of the Pathans is Pushtu which does not belong to the Indo-Aryan family of languages and is, therefore, very different from Urdu, Sindhi, Punjabi and Bengali, the main Pakistani languages of Indo-Aryan origin. It is written in a modified Arabic script and contains many words of Arabic and Persian which bring it close to Urdu. Pushtu literature has been traced back to the 7th century and consists mainly of poetry, lyrical as well as mystical. Khushal Khan Khattak and Rahman Baba, both belonging to the 17th century, are regarded as the national poets of the Pathans. They have left complete deevans, or collections of poems. Pushtu is spoken both in the North-West Frontier Province and Afghanistan, with some variations in vocabulary and script.

BENGALI LITERATURE

The language of East Bengal—Bengali—has a highly developed literature of its own. Belonging to the Indo-Aryan group of languages it has a predominantly Sanskrit vocabulary although a large number of Persian and Arabic words have become part of the lanzuage as a result of Muslim influence. Its script is also of the same family as Deva Nagari although it has existed independently for at least eight centuries. A hundred years ago Bengali prose and poetry were so heavily enfettered by Sanskrit words as to be unintelligible to the common people. In the early years of the 19th century, however, Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Akshay Kumar Datta and Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar initiated a movement for simpler expression and a greater use of the spoken word in literature. This movement later blossomed into a renaissance which produced such great literary figures of modern Bengal as Bankim Chandra Chatterji, Madhusudhan Dutia and Rabindra Nath Tagore. Of these, Tagore achieved international recognition with his lyrics and plays which were largely inspired by Bengali folk-songs and many of which have been translated into English. He also wrote a large number of novels, short-stories, plays and philosophical discourses. Bengal has also produced some great Muslim poets and the songs of Alaul, Qazi Nazrul Islam and Jaseem-ud-Din are sung throughout East Bengal, and some of Jaseem-ud-Din's poems have been admirably translated into English under the title, The Painted Quilt.

Today Bengali literature of East Pakistan continues the rich tradition of Qazi Nazrul Islam, who is still alive, though wrecked and silenced by illness. Nazrul Islam had introduced a vast number of Arabic, Persian and Urdu words, paving the way for the younger writer to deepen the Islamic colour. The task of reviving the Islamic element in Bengali literature was taken up by a group of writers and friends of Nazrul Islam—Habibullah Bahar, Shahadat Hussain and Ghulam Mustafa and Jasimuddin, who is next to Nazrul Islam, the most renowned poet of East Bengal. He painted Muslim rural life in his lyrics with the skill, accuracy and the breadth of vision of a Dutch painter. A volume of his poems *Field of an Embroidered Quilt* has already appeared in an English translation.

Prose in East Pakistan developed Pakistani national trends even before Pakistan achieved a political existence. Habibullah Bahar's *Pakistan* is one of the first books written on the ideology of the new State. Progressive Muslim writers turned to Islamic history and culture. Post-partition literature of East Bengal has intensified this trend and given it an added momentum.

The human element which was introduced by Nazrul Islam, is being accentuated today. Short story writers, poets, essayist and novelists are all writing about the life in the villages. Their aim is to enrich Bengali language and literature on a very wide scale and, to turn it into a "systematised, simplified vast confluence of the words and thought of the Muslim World."

Among the East Pakistani short story writers of today, Shaukat Usman, Abu Rushd, Abul Kalam Shamsuddin are the most outstanding. Shaukat Usman's stories, prolific as they are are all about the poor and their fate. Abu Rushid has painted life in East Bengal with remarkable deftness in his *Rajdhani Te Jjor* (Storm in the Capital).

Among the dramatists, Shahdad Hussain is the most eminent. He has recreated the Muslim past in his plays, such as *Beer Bandhani* (Imprisoned Heroine) and *Morur Bukdy* (In the Heart of the Desert). Ibrahim Khan is another successful playwright whose *Anwar Pasha* and *Kamal Pasha* have been staged several times.

A number of writers in East Pakistan have made valuable contribution to Urdu literature. The veteran Urdu poet of East Bengal, Raza Ali Wahshat is as active as ever. Wahid Qaiser Nadvi and others have contributed very interesting articles about the life and the landscape of East Bengal. A Bengali woman is the professor of Urdu at the Government College of Women in Karachi.

ARCHÆOLOGY & ARCHITECTURE

BURIED cities dating back more than 5,000 years, and monuments of outstanding architectural and artistic interest form part of Pakistan's archæological heritage and furnish one of the richest fields for antiquarian research. Of the standing monuments, 172 lie in West Pakistan and 79 in Eastern Pakistan. While it has been ascertained that ancient mounds in Eastern Pakistan contain the structural remains of Buddhist monasteries and Brahmanic sanctuaries of the first millennium of the Christian era, those in Western Pakistan contain extensive remains of ruined cities and citadels of that highly developed pre-historic culture which is now known as the Indus Valley Civilisation. Four such ancient sites have been excavated so far in Western Pakistan. The one at Nal in Baluchistan has yielded vast remains of what was probably a royal cemetery. At Mohenjodaro in the Larkana District of Sind, a city of metropolitan proportions has come to light which, together with the portable finds it has yielded, has made archæological history. At Chanhu Daro, in the Nawab Shah District of Sind a town of the same period as that unearthed at Mohenjodaro has been revealed, while at Harappa in the Montgomery District of the Punjab, the remains of a vast citadel of the Mohenjodaro period have been exposed to view. Evidence of the immense variety of finds recovered from these sites of more or less contemporary period of pre-historic antiquity has established the fact that 3,000 years before Christ the people of those areas which are now known as Baluchistan, Sind and the Punjab, though not aware of iron and its uses and still making implements of chert and quartz for occupational purposes, were living in planned cities and well designed houses and had, in respect of the art of living, attained a high degree of culture and refinement in the development of which pictographic script played a conspicuous part. The Indus Valley Civilisation flourishing 5,000 years ago is one of the three oldest civilisations discovered so far in the world.

In Pakistan the archæological remains of the known period of history, as opposed to pre-history, embrace a period of more than 2,600 years beginning with the 7th Century B.C. The famous ancient city of Taxila, situated 21 miles north of Rawalpindi in Western Pakistan and extensively explored during the last 30 years, has furnished a great field for antiquarian research of absorbing interest. The excavations have brought to light the remains of three cities which flourished from the 7th Century B.C. to the 5th Century A.D. under the successive political and cultural domination of the Achæminid Persians; the Macedonians of Alexander's army; the Mauryas of Asoka's time; the Hellenised Bactrians; the Sakas or the Scythians; the Pahlavas of Parthia and the Kushans of Purushupura, or modern Peshawar. For about ten centuries—between 500 B.C. and 500 A.D.—Taxila was a great seat of culture and learning and a meeting ground for diverse cultural influences of Eastern and Western countries.

The Yusufzai tract with its neighbouring valley of Swat, north of Peshawar, is a happy hunting ground for the students of ancient plastic art. This tract in ancient days was called Gandhara and, during the first centuries of the Christian era its people developed a school of sculpture which specialised in applying the classical forms of Greek art to Indian and particularly Buddhist subjects. Known as the "Gandhara School of Art", or "Græco-Buddhist sculpture", specimens of these beautifully handled sculptured pieces are to be found in abundance in the whole of the Yusufzai tract. They have excited much interest and admiration in art circles in Europe and U.S.A.

ISLAMIC ARCHITECTURE

The architecture which has left the deepest impress upon the buildings of Pakistan, however, as of the entire sub-continent, is the Muslim architecture of Turkish, Persian and Central Asian origin brought to India by its Muslim conquerors.

The period of Muslim rule over India, beginning with the 13th century and extending right upto the middle of the 18th century, is the greatest building era in Indian history which is also the history of Pakistan. This is exemplified in its spectacular achievements no less than in the elaboration and full realization of certain principles and forms which became fundamental to all later Indian architecture. The most valuable contribution of Islamic architecture is the dome of monumental size used in the building of mosques, shrines and tombs throughout the sub-continent. The minaret, the niche, the monumental arch and other achievements in the sphere of architectural decoration, such as stucco, mosaic faience, pietra dura and the colourful inlay work along with thousands of other decorative devices, are some of the gifts which Islam later bestowed on all Indian architecture through the Moghals. Thus the famous Taj Mahal at Agra, the Pearl Mosque in the Red Fort at Delhi, the Jama Masjid at Delhi, the buildings of Fatehpur Sikri and of the Agra Fort are essentially Muslim in inspiration and execution and, though situated in India today, are a fundamental part of the heritage of Pakistan.

Muslim monuments which have survived in Pakistan belong mostly to the Moghal period. Even some of these were destroyed during disturbances in the Punjab previous to the beginning of British rule. The most important Moghal monument in Pakistan is the Fort at Lahore. Its existence can be traced back to the 10th century, but it was Akbar who enlarged and rebuilt it when he held his court here between 1578 and 1598. Various structures were, however, added by the Emperors Jehangir, Shahjahan and Aurangzeb. The Elephant Gate, which was the royal entrance is gorgeously decorated with tile mosaic. The unique feature of this decoration is that some panels depict living beings, a practice not found in Islamic architectural decoration. The ornamentation is continued on the Fort wall which is 500 yards long and 16 yards high, in other words a surface of nearly 8,000 square yards is covered with these brilliant tiles. In these panels elephants, camels, horses and human figures have been depicted with vigour and restraint. The other important buildings of the Fort are a palace built in parts by Jehangir and Shahjahan; a lovely mosque in white marble called Moti Masjid or Pearl Mosque, the Shish Mahal or Palace of Mirrors with its wonderful pietra dura decoration and the ornamental Shah Burj or Royal Tower, built by Shahjahan. There are also mausoleums of Jehangir and his queen, Nur Jahan.

Wazir Khan's Mosque, built in Lahore in 1634, is an extremely beautiful building. Its brick walls are covered with inlaid work of the Kashi type, a kind of mosaic of glazed tiles. The structure and the decorations are notably Persian in character. From the gallery round the minarets one can have a very fine view of the city. The Badshahi Mosque, built by Aurangzeb is a structure remarkable for its enormous size, though not so much for its elegance. It is the largest mosque in the world and can hold a congregation of 100,000 at a time.

Sind provides archæological material worth a life-time of study and research. Nearly every district of this ancient land is strewn with monuments dating from pre-historic times to the middle of the last century. At Mohenjodaro relics contemporaneous with and similar to those at Babylon have been discovered, while Brahmanabad, Mirpur Khas, and Jarak have Buddhist stupas and antiquities. Alor, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Larkana have many interesting monuments worth studying. Thatta 50 miles from Karachi, is full of Muslim monuments dating from the 13th century. The most important among these is a great mosque built by Shahjahan as a memorial to his visit to Thatta when, having quarrelled with his father, Jehangir, he was for the time being an exile from the Court. This mosque is one of the few surviving Moghal buildings in brick. Its great feature is its coloured tile-work within the whole interior being covered with it. The tiles are of beautiful colour and show an infinite variety of pigments and design.

At Paharpur in the Rajshahi District of Eastern Pakistan a 10th century Buddhist temple and monastery of brick masonry, the largest of its kind in the sub-continent, has been recently unearthed and is now being preserved with care. Gaur and Pandua in Eastern Pakistan possess a remarkable array of Muslim monuments.

Apart from the pursuit of archæological exploration and excavation of ancient sites, and preservation and conservation of standing monuments which are its primary functions, the Department of Archæology of the Government of Pakistan is also responsible for the maintenance of three museums of exclusively archæological exhibits at the three famous antiquarian centres of Mohenjodaro, Harappa and Taxila which have long since become places of pilgrimage for the serious as well as the casual students of the history of this ancient land.

The establishment of the Pakistan National Museum which has been housed in the Frere Hall at Karachi is worth mentioning. Karachi being one of the most important traffic-centres in the country the Government propose to develop the Museum into one of international importance. All important exhibits are being collected in this Museum.

1950 EXCAVATIONS

The year which opened in March, 1950 was one of intense activity in exploration of the archæology. Within fourteen months, no less than three major field campaigns were carried out, at Mohenjodaro in the heart of Sind, at Bhambhor on the coast, and in the Quetta Valley of Baluchistan. The first two of these were sponsored and conducted by the Archæological Survey of Pakistan, while on the third, the Survey was associated in the field with a party of American archæologists.

The excavations at Mohenjodaro, which opened the year, were the direct outcome of an excavation carried out in 1946 at Harappa, the other great city of the Indus Civilization, by Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler. But so vast in area are these two sites, so deep is the debris of buildings and household refuse which has accumulated through the centuries, that only a portion of either city had been brought to light. Moreover, one question of the greatest interest remained unanswered: had the cities of Mohenjodaro and Harappa been fortified or were they 'open' towns? It seemed that if these great cities had really been unfortified, then their inhabitants must have lived in a state of idyllic peacefulness unknown in the world today. Moreover the early excavations on the Indus cities, while carried out on the grand scale were not recorded in the accurate and detailed manner which had become usual on smaller sites in Europe.

Thus matters stood until the accidents of war and its aftermath brought to this sub-continent archæologists trained in other fields who gazed on the ancient sites with a fresh vision. To two of them, Director (then Brigadier) Mortimer Wheeler and Professor (then Colonel) Stuart Piggott goes the credit, of a new interpretation of Indus cities. They pointed out that, among the complex groups of mounds which represent the ancient cities of Mohenjodaro and Harappa, one mound at each site stands out from the rest by reason of its greater height and compactness. At Mohenjodaro the so-called Stupa mound had been the seat of some of the most

important public buildings of the city, the Great Bath, the 'collegiate' or Palace building, and the pillared Assembly Hall. Near the foot of the corresponding mound at Harappa had stood a granery, working platforms and cooly-quarters the layout of which suggested public rather than private control. Again an examination of the surface debris of these two mounds seemed to show that they had both been surrounded by a fortification wall built of sun-dried bricks. From these and other indications it was concluded that each of these mounds had formerly been a fortified administrative and religious centre, dominating the rest of the town; in fact, a citadel of the type familiar from the political history of many lands and times, and best represented in this country by the Shahi Qila at Lahore. Excavations at Harappa in 1946 proved the existence of the mud-brick fortification wall and, therefore, appeared to clinch the argument.

In late February, 1950 Dr. Wheeler directed a new set of operations with the assistance of Mr. Ahmad Hassan Dani and Leslie Alcock at two sites on the citadel mound. After two months of excavation there stood revealed an assemblage of solid block of masonry, which still rise more than ten feet above the level of the surrounding country. On the east, these solid towers were linked by a parapet, which looked out over a low valley at the residential quarters of the city. On the parapet itself were found almost a hundred balls of baked clay, which had clearly been intended as missiles.

At the second site was reborn the Great Granary of Mohenjodaro for such the building proved to be. Only the base of the Granary had escaped damage, but even so it forms one of the outstanding buildings in an area noted for its impressive remains.

Solid cubes of brick-work, up to twenty feet high formed a block over fifty yards long and twenty-five yards wide. Above this masonry base the Granary proper was raised on timber frame-work. The base was divided by a grid of corridors or air-ducts, which served to ventilate the Granary and to keep the grain fresh. The great size of the Granary suggests that it must have been a public building, comparable in this to other nearby edifices.

The excavations also gave some hint of the means of access from the plains to the Citadel, for to the south of the Granary was uncovered the foundations of a monumental ramp or stairway leading up between parallel walls to the level of the streets around the Granary and the Great Bath.

Whether or not the handful of pottery they recovered sixteen feet below water-level just before abandoning the trench really represents the earliest remains of the Indus civilization cannot yet be confirmed: but certainly these relics are far earlier than anything previously discovered on the site.

Outside the main mounds of ruins and below the present level of the plain, there stood a massive wall of sun-dried brick which had been repaired and strengthened on its outer face by the addition of yet more courses of mud-brick work. Its purpose was to defend the city against floods as much as against human enemies Now this wall goes back to a considerably earlier period than that of the Granary and the other buildings of the Citadel and indeed it was probably in ruins when the Citadel was raised. But there are no convincing signs of a defensive wall in the 'Citadel' period.

If it be true that the great public centre of Mohenjodaro was unfortified then the 'Citadel' thesis as it has been stated previously, requires some modification. Of course, it has never been necessary to see in the Citadel the seat of a despotic power, for a strong minded oligarchy or even a democracy of the Greek type would have been as capable of creating a well planned and socially-disciplined city as any tyrant. But now it appears that the two leading cases, Mohenjodaro and Harappa, are not strictly comparable. At Mohenjodaro we have the public buildings appropriate to a citadel but no fortifications. At Harappa we have a high fortified mound and no trace of public buildings on it.

Towards the clarification of that other matter left obscure by the early excavations, namely the internal history of the Indus Civilization the 1950 excavations contributed much. Firstly, the deep excavations helped to define three broad periods in the development of the city. Secondly, it has been possible to sketch the evolution of the material equipment of the Indus Civilization and to relate it to the stages of the city's growth. The earliest historical phase, represented by the large mud-brick rampart, and by traces of buildings underlying the south-east tower shows the first groping towards city life. Then came the construction of the citadel platform and its great public buildings which represent in terms both of social organization and architecture the apogee of the Indus Civilization. Such monuments as the Great Bath, and the newly discovered Granary show the natural magnificence of that culture. Afterwards came a long low period of decline, during which the superstructure of the Granary collapsed, its air-ducts were filled in and shoddy walls were erected over the debris.

The same history of advance and decay may be traced in the household objects of the time and especially in the pottery. The early excavators had believed that little or no development had taken place in the fashions and techniques of pottery-making throughout the long history of the Indus Civilization, but this view has now to be amended. The earliest crocks from the deep pit were crude, vigorous, and unstandardised. Those which were in use just before the construction of the citadel platform were equally vigorous, but a degree of standardization had been achieved which suggests that they must have been mass-produced. The citadel period exhibits, in a wide range of useful, shapely and finely turned pots, the mature excellence of Indus Valley ceramics. Thereafter less, and the repertory of types appears to decrease. Thus the Indus Civilization faded ingloriously away.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

THE Constituent Assembly of Pakistan has not made much progress in the drafting of a new constitution for the Dominion. The only important step was the passing of an objectives resolution moved by the Prime Minister. Two Committees appointed by the Constituent Assembly have also submitted their reports—the Fundamental Rights of Minoritics Committee and the Basic Principles Committee.

OBJECTIVES RESOLUTION

"In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the Merciful:

Whereas sovereignty over the entire universe belongs to God Almighty alone and the authority which He has delegated to the State of Pakistan through its people for being exercised within the limits prescribed by Him is a sacred trust:

This Constituent Assembly representing the people of Pakistan resolves to frame a constitution for the sovereign independent State of Pakistan:

Wherein the State shall exercise its powers and authority through the chosen representatives of the people.

Wherein the principles of democracy, freedom, equality, tolerance and social justice as enunciated by Islam shall be fully observed;

Wherein Muslims shall be enabled to order their lives in the individual and collective spheres in accordance with the teachings and requirements of Islam as set out in the Holy Quran and the Sunna;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made for the minorities freely to profess and practise their religions and develop their cultures;

Whereby the territories now included in or in accession with Pakistan and such other territories as may hereafter be included in or accede to Pakistan shall form a Federation wherein the units will be autonomous with such boundaries and limitations on their powers and authority as may be prescribed;

Wherein shall be guaranteed fundamental rights including equality of status, of opportunity and before law, social, economic and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship and association, subject to law and public majority;

Wherein adequate provision shall be made to safeguard the legitimate interests of minorities and backward and depressed classes;

Wherein the independence of the judiciary shall be fully secured;

Wherein the integrity of the territories of the Federation, its independence and all its rights including its sovereign rights on land, sea and air shall be safeguarded;

So that the people of Pakistan may prosper and attain their rightful and honoured place amongst the nations of the World and make their full contribution towards international peace and progress and happiness of humanity."

The scope of the Basic Principles Committee is to examine and submit recommendations on Federal and Provincial constitutions, the distribution of powers, judiciary, etc. The second Committee is to make recommendations, as its name suggests, on the fundamental rights of the citizens of Pakistan and the rights of minorities. Both these Committees have submitted their interim reports to the Constituent Assembly.

The Interim Report of the Fundamental Rights Committee contains recommendations in respect of the fundamental rights which should be incorporated in the Constitution and it was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on October 6, 1950. The protection of property, life, personal liberty, equality before law, *habeas corpus*, prohibition against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex; equality of opportunity; freedom of speech, expression, association; freedom of profession of religion, are some of the rights enumerated in the report. The Report provides guarantee to all sections of the population for full freedom and opportunity for the development of their religion, education and culture. It also records as a directive principle of state policy that the "notion of untouchability being inconsistent with human dignity its practice is declared unlawful."

The Interim report of the Basic Principles Committee was submitted to the Constituent Assembly on 28th September, 1950. Its consideration was, however, postponed with a view to ascertaining public opinion on the recommendations contained in it. The main features of this report are that the head of the State will be elected in a joint session of the two Houses of the Central Legislature for a period of five years. The Central Legislature will consist of two Houses one to be elected directly by the people on the basis of population and the other to be elected by the provincial legislatures on the basis of equal representation of the provinces.

The type of constitution proposed is Federal, provinces being given full autonomy in matters like maintenance of law and order, justice, health, lands, etc. Legislative competence of the Central and Provincial legislatures will be determined on the basis of the three lists of subjects appended to the report. The first list contains subjects exclusively Central, and the second exclusively Provincial. The third list contains subjects on which the Central and Provincial Governments will have concurrent powers of legislation, but the Central law will prevail over the Provincial law in case of conflict. Much progress has also been made towards finalising recommendations of these committees on parts of the constitution relating to judiciary, franchise and rights of minorities.

Fundamental Rights

Here is the full text of the interim report on fundamental rights:—

Part I

1. At the date on which this Constitution comes into force every person shall be deemed to be a citizen of Pakistan,

(*a*) who or either of whose parents or grandparents was born in the territory comprising Pakistan and who after the fourteenth day of August, 1947, has not been permanently resident in any foreign State; or

(*b*) who or either of whose parents or grandparents was born in the territories which on the 31st March, 1937, comprised India and who has his domicile in Pakistan as described in Part II of the Indian Succession Act, 1925, had the provisions of that Part been applicable to him:

Provided that in case of his having, before the date of the commencement of this Constitution, acquired the citizenship of any foreign State, he has renounced such citizenship by depositing a declaration in writing to this effect with an authority appointed for that purpose.

2. The Legislature of Pakistan may make further provision in respect of acquisition and loss of citizenship and all other matters pertaining thereto.

Part II

1. (1) (*a*) All citizens are equal before law; and

(*b*) All persons are entitled to the equal protection of law.

(2) No person shall be deprived of life or liberty, save in accordance with law.

2. No person shall be punished in respect of an act the doing of which was not punishable at the time when it was done.

3. The right of a citizen to move the High Court for a writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, except in case of an external or internal threat to the security of the State or other grave emergency.

4. There shall be no discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth with regard to access to places of public entertainment, recreation, welfare or utility:

Provided that nothing in this Article shall derogate from the powers of the State to make special provision for the benefit of women and children:

Provided further that the provisions of this Article shall not apply to places of religious worship, shrines or other similar sacred premises.

5. (1) No one shall be held in slavery or servitude.

(2) All forms of forced labour are declared unlawful:

Provided that the State shall not be prevented from imposing compulsory service for public purposes.

(3) No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel or inhuman treatment or punishment.

6. The employment of children under fourteen years of age in a factory or a mine, or in occupations involving danger to life or injury to health, is prohibited.

7. Every duly qualified citizen shall be eligible to appointment in the service of the State irrespective of religion, race, caste, sex, descent or place of birth:

Provided that it shall not be unlawful to make provision for the reservation of posts in favour of any minority or backward section of citizens in order to give them adequate representation:

Provided further that it shall be lawful to prescribe that only a person belonging to a particular religion or denomination shall be eligible to hold office in connection with any religious or denominational institution or governing body thereof.

8. (1) No person shall be deprived of his property except in accordance with law.

(2) No property shall be requisitioned or acquired for public purposes under any law authorising such requisition or acquisition unless the law provides for adequate compensation.

Nothing in this clause shall affect the provisions of any existing law or the provisions of any law which may hereafter be made for the purpose of imposing or levying any tax or for the promotion of public health or for the prevention of danger to life or property.

9. (1) Every citizen of Pakistan is guaranteed:

(*a*) freedom of speech, expression, association, profession, occupation, trade or business, acquisition and disposal of property and peaceful assembly without arms;

(*b*) the right to move freely throughout Pakistan and to reside or settle in any part thereof;

(*c*) the right to equal pay for equal work.

(2) Nothing in this Article shall affect the operation of any existing law or prevent the State from making any law relating to libel, slander, defamation, sedition or any other matter which offends against decency or morality or undermines the authority or foundation of the State; or from restricting or regulating, in the public interest or in the interest of public order, morality or health, any freedom or right guaranteed by this Article.

10. Freedom of conscience and the right to profess, practise and propagate religion are guaranteed subject to public order and morality:

Provided that this Article shall not affect the operation of any existing law or prohibit the making of any law, regulating or restricting any activity of a secular nature.

11. Subject to public order and morality, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall enjoy freedom in the management of its religious affairs including the establishment and maintenance of religious and charitable institutions and the acquisition of movable and immovable property for that purpose.

12. Subject to regulations to be made in this behalf every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right to procure exclusively for religious purposes all articles which are proved as being essential for worship in accordance with the rules, rites, ceremonies and customs of that denomination.

13. (1) No person attending any educational institution shall be required to take part in any religious instruction or to attend any religious worship other than that of his own community or denomination.

(2) No community or denomination shall be prevented from providing religious instruction for pupils of that community or denomination in any educational institution maintained by that community or denomination.

(3) No educational institution maintained wholly out of funds provided by a particular community or denomination shall be refused recognition by the State solely on the ground that it refuses admission to persons of a different community or denomination.

14. No person shall be compelled to pay any special taxes the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the propagation or maintenance of any particular religion other than his own.

15. (1) Save with regard to matters governed by the personal law of a community, or otherwise expressly provided in this Constitution, any law in force in any part of Pakistan at the time of commencement of this Constitution shall be void in so far as it is repugnant to any provisions of this Part, and any law made hereafter which contravenes any of the provisions of this Part shall, to the extent of such contravention, be void.

(2) The term 'law' in this Article includes an ordinance, regulation, custom or usage having the force of law, bye-law, rule, order or notification.

16. The notion of untouchability being inconsistent with human dignity its practice is declared unlawful and shall be an offence in accordance with law.

GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR-GENERAL

His Excellency Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary.—K. H. Islam.
Assistant Secretary.—Farrukh Amin.
Superintendents.—A. Waheed; K. A. H. Ghori.
Military Secretary.—Col. Hamid Nawaz Khan.
Assistant Secretary.—M. Shamud-Din.
Comptroller.—A. Beck.
Aides-de-Camp.—Capt. Azahar Habib Sadik; Lt. S. M. Hasan, R.P.N.; F/Lt. Butt, R.P.A.F.; Risaldar Major Hony. Capt. Atta Mohammed Bahadur.
Honorary Physician.—Dr. A. M. Kassim.
Medical Officer.—Sub. Maj. and Hon. Lt. Dr. Mohd. Shafiq.
Commandant, Bodyguard.—Major Jehanzeb Khan.

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence.—The Hon'ble Mr. Khwaja Nazimuddin.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.—The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
Minister of Finance—The Hon'ble Mr. Mohammad Ali.
Minister of Education, Commerce and Economic Affairs.—The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
Minister of the Interior, States and Frontier Regions.—The Hon'ble Mr. Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani.
Minister of Communications.—The Hon'ble Mr. Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Minister of Law and Food and Agriculture.—The Hon'ble Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada.
Minister of Kashmir Affairs.—The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Husain.
Minister of Labour, Health and Works.—The Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Malik.
Minister of Industries.—The Hon'ble Mr. Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Refugees and Rehabilitation.—The Hon'ble Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.
Minister of State for Minorities.—The Hon'ble Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad.
Minister of State for Defence, Syed Khalilur Rahman.
Minister of State for Finance.—The Hon'ble Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan.

CABINET SECRETARIAT

Secretary-General, Vacant.
P. S. to Secretary-General, M. Abdul Latif.
Joint Secretary, S. Osman Ali.
Political Secretary to the Prime Minister, Siddiq Ali Khan.
Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, Ali Asgar.
Deputy Private Secretary to the Prime Minister, M. M. Mohammad.
Assistant Secretary, Ziauddin.
Assistant Secretary to the Prime Minister, M. I. Sufi.
Personal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Syed Sajid Ali.
Assistant Secretary (Admn.), Z. A. K. Baqai.
Assistant Secretaries (Establishment), O. K. Sherwani; G. A. Parwez; Rashid Ahmed.
Assistant Secretary (Co-ordination), A. Hasan.

ESTABLISHMENT DIVISION

Secretary, T. B. Creagh Coen.
Joint Secretary, E. A. Franklin.
Deputy Secretary, A. W. Redpath.
Under-Secretary, Saudur Rahman.
Asstt. Secretaries, G. A. Parwez; Rashid Ahmad; O. K. Sherwani.
Officer on Special Duty, A. D. Shaikh.
Welfare Officer, A. M. D. Sufi.

INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

Director, S. Kazim Raza.
Dy. Director (C), W. L. O'Brien Stallard.
Dy. Director (E), M. A. Zafar.
Asstt. Directors, Syed Ahmad Shah; A. M. Saadullah.
Administrative Officer, G. Nabi.

JOINT CYPHER BUREAU

Director, Vacant.
Deputy Director, P. Mammu.
Chief Compilation Officer, S. Habibul Hasan Zaidi.
Technical Production Officer, Abdul Hamid Khan Alvi.
Compilation Officers, Naimurrehman; Ikramul Haque Hassani; A. A. Kureshi; H. A. Rizvi.
Distribution Officer, N. H. Arab.
Security Officer, S. M. Sayid.
Assistant Compilation Officers, Jamil Ahmad Khan; Shaoor Ahmad Farooqi.

PAKISTAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, Mian M. Afzal Husain.
Members, S. Suhrawardy; Charles M. Lobo.
Officers on Special Duty, M. Fazal Elahi Quraishi; Iftikhar Hussain.
Psychologist, Rafiuzzaman Khan.
Assistant Secretaries, Sardar Ahmad; A. H. Qureshi.

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS

Minister, The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
P.S. to H.M., Farhat Ali.
P. A. to H. M., Ishtiaq Hussain.
Secretary, M. O. A. Baig.
Jt. Secretaries, Dr. Mahmud Hassan; Syed Itaat Husain; Ibne Hasan.
Deputy Secretaries, Mian Arshad Hussain; Mohammad Asad; Ikbal Athar Ali; A. A. Shah; Itaat Husain; Nasim Hussain; Syed Ahmad Ali Sha; Agha Hilaly.
Under-Secretaries, Sajjad Haider; S. M. Khan; P. M. Chaudhuri; D. B. Goil.
Passport Officer, S. H. Firoz.
Assistant Secretaries, M. Y. Butt; B. W. W. Walke; Nazeer Ahmad; Mohammad Ismail; Habibullah; Masudul Hasan; B. D. Malik; Fida Husain; B. A. Khan.
Chief of Protocol, S. M. Ahmad.
Information Officer, Mujahid Kazmi.
Officers on Special Duty, Abdul Ghayur; Brig. Hamid Husain; A. Shahi; M. A. Alvie; Ihsanullah Khan; Reyazul Hasan; A. A. Akmut; Mohammad Ahmad; M. Rashid Ahmad; S. M. Husain; S. M. Murshad; S. A. Nabi; A. H. Siraj.

MINISTRY OF KASHMIR AFFAIRS, RAWALPINDI

Minister, The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Husain.
Joint Secretary, M. Ayub, M.B.E.
Deputy Secretary, A. A. Khan.
Under-Secretaries, M. Fahim; Nasim Mahmud.
Assistant Secretaries, M. Afzal; Z. H. Qureshi; A. H. Khan.
Officer on Special Duty, M. Z. Khan.

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Khwaja Nazimuddin.
P. S. to H. M., Ali Asghar.
Dy. P. S. to H. M., M. Manzoor Mohammad.
A. S. to H. M., M. I. Sufi.

AT KARACHI

Secretary, Lt.-Col. Iskandar Mirza.
Joint Secretary, A. T. Naqvi.
Defence Scientific Adviser, Dr. Mohammad Qudrat-i-Khuda.
Deputy Secretaries, C. W. Ayton; W/C. Saiduddin.
P. S. to Secretary, M. Ahmed.
Under-Secretary, Major G. K. Malik.
Administrative Officer, A. M. Malik.
Assistant Secretaries, S. M. Matin; Khwaja Mohammad Farooq.

AVIATION DIVISION, RAWALPINDI

Assistant Secretary (at Karachi), Ali Ausat.
Deputy Secretary (I), S. I. Haque.
Deputy Secretary (II), W/C. R. Milroy-Hayes, O.B.E.
Under-Secretary (D.1), Fazal-ud-Din.
Assistant Secretary, Mohammad Amin.
Assistant Secretary, C. Mills.
Director of Lands and Cantonments, Ex-Officio Under-Secretary (D. 5), Mohammad Azim.
Assistant Secretary (D. 6), A. Sabetti.
Assistant Secretary (Revision), A. A. Khan.
Additional Chief Administration Officer, H. U. Butt.
Deputy C. A. O., J. Langton.
Administrative Officer (I), Bashir Ahmad.
Administrative Officer, II (a), Fazal Qadir.
Administrative Officer, II (b), Mohammad Shafi Raja.
Administrative Officer (III), Nasir-ul-Haq.
Administrative Officer (Procedure), Asghar Ali.
Administrative Officer (P. F. & S.), O. A. Whitley.
Camp Commander, Major Saadullah Khan.
Method Officer, D. E. H. Newman.
Security Officer, Agha Rashid Ahmad Khan.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, RAWALPINDI

Commander-in-Chief, General Mohammad Ayub Khan.
Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. Qurban Ali Khan.
Chief of Staff, Lt.-General Nasir Ali Khan.
Chief of the General Staff, Major-General Mohammad Yusuf Khan.
Adjutant-General, Major-General Nawabzada Sher Ali Khan.
Quartermaster-General, Major-General Jamal Dar.
Master-General of the Ordnance, Major-General Syed Shahid Hamid.
Engineer-in-Chief, Major-General W. L. D. Veitch.
Military Secretary, Brigadier Waheed Haider.
Adviser, Lt.-General R. C. McCay.
Dir.-Gen., Medical Services, Major-General S. M. A. Faruki.

AT KARACHI

Deputy Chief of Staff, Major-General M. A. Latif Khan.
G.S.O. (I), Lt.-Col. A. L. Harcourt Powell.
G.S.O. (II), Major V. L. A. D'Abreo.
G.S.O. (III), Capt. Z. U. Kirmani.

NAVAL HEADQUARTERS, KARACHI

Commander-in-Chief, Royal Pakistan Navy and Chief of Staff, Rear Admiral J. W. Jefford, O.B.E.*
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Personnel), Capt. K. Jamil, R.P.N.
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Operation), Comdr. M. Harris, R.N.
Deputy Chief of Naval Staff (Material), Comdr. (S) A. R. N. Hussain, R.P.N.

* Due to retire in Feb. 1953. Commodore H. M. S. Chaudhuri has been named successor.

Deputy Chief of Staff (Dockyard), Comdr. (E) I. K. Mumtaz, R.P.N.
Deputy Chief of Staff (Navy), Comdr. A. R. Khan, R.P.N.
Director of Medical Services (Navy), Surgeon Capt. S. H. A. Gardezi, M.C., R.P.N.
Naval Secretary, D. L. Vernem.
Administrative Officer, Mushtaq Ahmed.

AIR HEADQUARTERS, KARACHI

Commander-in-Chief, R. P. A. F., Air Vice-Marshal Kenneth.
P.S.O. to Commander-in-Chief, R.P.A.F., S/Ldr. S. R. Qutab.
Chief of Staff, Air Commodore G. B. Keily, D.F.C., A.F.C.
Director of Plans, W/Cdr. M. M. A. Cheema.
Director of Operations, W/Cdr. S. A. Aziz.
Director of Training, W/Cdr. Khayber Khan.
Director of Armament and Weapons, S/Ldr. V. D. Marston.
Director of Signals, W/Cdr. F. W. Jenkins.
Director of Organization, W/Cdr. A. N. Aziz.
Director of Personnel, W/Cdr. B. K. Dass.
Director of Recruiting, W/Cdr. A. R. K. Malik.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Mohammad Ali.
Minister of State, The Hon'ble Mr. Ghyasuddin Pathan.
P.A. to Hon'ble Minister, I. A. Shah.
P.A. to Hon'ble M. of S., H. H. Siddiqi.
Secretary and Chairman, C. B. R. Abdul Qadir.

ESTABLISHMENT AND EXPENDITURE DIVISION

Deputy Secretaries, A. A. Burney, K. A. Waheed.
Assistant Secretaries, Shamoon Ahmad, B. Zaman, M. Mujtaba.
Officers on Special Duty, M. A. Mirza, Afzal Said Khan, Major Shamim Ahmed, Abdul Basit Baig.

BUDGET AND FINANCE DIVISION

Joint Secretary, Mumtaz Mirza.
Deputy Secretaries, Zahiruddin Ahmad, Vaqar Ahmad.
Officers on Special Duty, Abdul Rehman, Nasim Ahmad Khan, Saddiq Husain, Idris Ahmad.
Assistant Secretaries, Nasiruddin, M. Ayub.
Research Officers, Ijazuddin Ahmad, Abdullah El-Masdoo.

COMMUNICATIONS DIVISION

Financial Adviser, Communications, M. Hashim.
Adviser, Communications, Mushtaq Ahmad.
Deputy Financial Adviser, Communications, N. H. Lewis.
A.F.As., M. S. Khan, K. A. Rehman, Major M. Reza Ali, S. M. Sulaiman.
Assistant Accounts Officers (Railway), S. Ishrat Husain, Faiz Rasool.

MILITARY FINANCE DIVISION, KARACHI

Financial Adviser, Mumtaz Hasan.
Deputy Financial Adviser (C), M. A. H. Qarni.
Deputy Financial Adviser (Air Force), M. Fahimuddin.
Deputy Financial Adviser (Navy), T. G. Nasir Khan.
Assistant Financial Adviser (Budget), Arif Mohsin.
Assistant Financial Adviser (C), Ausaf Ali Khan.
Assistant Financial Adviser (C.A.), A. R. Siddiqi.
Deputy Assistant Financial Adviser, Khushi Mohammad.

At Rawalpindi

Joint Financial Adviser, Wazir Ali.
Deputy Financial Adviser, G. A. M. Smith.
Assistant Financial Advisers, Shahid Ahmad, Mohammad Yakub, S. M. Mir, Ghulam Husain, I. A. Sherwani, Mohammad Shafi, Mohammad Afzal Shah, A. R. M. Fazlur Rahman.
Deputy Assistant Financial Adviser (Provisioning), Syed Ahsan.
Deputy Assistant Financial Adviser (Provisioning), Mohammad Jaffar Khan.

Ministry of Kashmir Affairs (Military Finance Division), Rawalpindi

Joint Financial Adviser, Wazir Ali.
Assistant Financial Adviser, Nawab Ali.

PAKISTAN CENTRAL SAVINGS BUREAU

Central National Savings Officer, H. B. Kazi.
Honorary Chief Organiser, A. Hatim Alvi.

DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Financial Adviser, M. Shoaib.
Deputy Secretary, Hafeez Ahmed.
Under-Secretary, Amir Rehman Khan.
Officers on Special Duty, A. F. S. Salahuddin, Abdul Waheed.
Assistant Secretary, Ghulam Sarwar.

REVENUE DIVISION

Joint Secretary, Dr. H. T. Sorley, C.S., C.I.E.
Deputy Secretary, S. Ikramullah.
Under-Secretary, A. A. Lodhi.
Assistant Secretary, M. R. Shah.

AUDITOR-GENERAL OF PAKISTAN, KARACHI

Auditor-General, Ghulam Abbas.
Deputy Auditor-General, Alim Ali Rizvi.
Assistant Auditor-General (Personal), Riazul Hasan Qureshi.
Assistant Auditor-General (Accounts), Habibur Rahman.
Assistant Auditor-General, Inspection, Zahuruddin.
Director of Audit, Defence Services and Railway and Dy. Auditor General, Fazl-i-Haq.
Assistant Director of Audit, Defence Services, Ahmad Ali Shah.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

Chairman, Abdul Qadir.
Members, Dr. H. T. Sorley, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), Mahtabuddin Ahmed.
Secretaries, S. Ikramullah, A. A. Lodhi.
Officer on Special Duty (E.D.), Abdul Majid.
Officer on Special Duty (I.T.), Mohammad Hussain.
Assistant Director of Inspection (Cus. and C.E.), Ghulam Jilani Ghulam Yasin.
Statistician, R. U. Suleman.

PAKISTAN MINT, BAGHBANPURA, LAHORE

Mint Master, Mufti, M.I.D., Lieut.-Col., R.P.E., M.I.E. (India), M.I. Struct, E. (Eng.), M.R. San. I. (England).
Chief Assayer, I. A. Shah, B.Sc., D.M.E.C., B.Sc. (Eng.), A.R.S.M. (London), M.I.M. (London), M.I.S.I. (London).
Works Manager, A. R. H. Veevers, B.E.M.
Dy. Works Manager (Mech.), D. A. MacDonald.
Bullion Registrar (Acting), M. A. Doolha.
Accountant (Acting), A. Y. Sherwani, B.A. (Hons.).
Labour Officer, Mohd. Yunus Ali Khan, B.Sc. (Alig.).

MINISTRY OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
Joint Secretary, Said Hasan.
Deputy Secretaries, M. Ismail, Rashid Ibrahim.
Under-Secretary, Mohammad H. Farukhi.
Hony. Technical Adviser, Professor Maneck B. Pithawala.
Officer on Special Duty, A. S. M. Ali Ashraf.
Officer on Special Duty (T.A.), H. B. Minocher Homji.
Assistant Secretary (P.P.), K. Mushtaq Illahi.
Assistant Secretary, Moazzam Hosain.
Superintendent (Planning, General Branch), Reasur Rahman.
Research Officer (Planning, Appraisal Branch), T. C. D'Souza.
P.S. to Hon'ble Minister, A. M. A. Matin.
P.A. to Hon'ble Minister, A. Rahman.

OFFICE OF THE ECONOMIC ADVISER

Research Officers, Shirajuddin, S. M. T. Hashmi, T. M. Khan, C. A. Majid.
Administrative Officer, Zafar Ahsan Asif.

CENTRAL STATISTICAL OFFICE

Chief Research Officer, S. M. Ikhtiarul Mulk.
Chief Statistical Officers, M. Afzal, Mohammad Yusuf.
Research Officers, S. H. Chaudhuri, Rabiul Hasan Shariff, Azizul Malik.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND COMMERCE

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
Secretary, A. Mac Farquhar.
Joint Secretaries, S. A. Hasnie, M. Karamatullah.
Deputy Secretary, Dr. M. M. Junjad, S. M. Ali.
Under-Secretaries, Abdul Sattar Gandhi, Dr. S. A. Wajid Khan.
Assistant Secretaries, M. U. Ahmed, K. A. Faruqi, Masum Ali.
P.S. to Hon'ble Minister, A. R. Khan.
P.A. to Hon'ble Minister, A. Rahman.
Officers on Special Duty, A. M. A. Mohiuddin Ahmad, M. A. M. Dar, Ahsanuddin Ahmad, S. Sheikh.
Tea Officer, Dr. A. Brabant.
Exhibition Officer, Rashid Ahmad.

EDUCATION DIVISION

Educational Adviser and Ex-Officio Joint Secretary, S. M. Sharif.
Deputy Secretary, M. A. Latif.
Under-Secretary, M. O. Ghani.
Deputy Educational Adviser (General), Dr. Akhtar Hussain.
Assistant Educational Adviser (Technical), B. A. Khan.
Assistant Secretary, Dilawar Hussain.
Education Officer (Technical), S. M. Asim.
Education Officer (General), Dr. S. M. Ali.
Assistant Education Officer (Technical), M. H. Mama.
Officer on Special Duty (Planning), Dr. M. Ahmed.

CHIEF CONTROLLER OF IMPORTS & EXPORTS, KARACHI

Chief Controller, Dr. I. H. Usmani.
Deputy Chief Controller, F. M. Shefta.
Assistant Chief Controllers, Anwar Khan, Baqar Hussain, A. Kabir, Mohammad Sharif, P. F. Pinto, A. K. Sufi and Sajjad Hussain.
Executive Officers, L. B. Nazir, M. Aqil, I. R. Mohsani, S. M. H. S. Bokhari, S. Qamar Ali, S. M. Ahsanuddin, Imtiaz Hussain Syed, S. Pereira and M. Aslam.

DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

Controller of Insurance, B. A. Rafique.
Officer on Special Duty, S. M. Shah.

TARIFF COMMISSION

Chairman, Dr. Nazir Ahmad.
Member, Shamsuzzoha Ahmad.
Officer on Special Duty, S. Maqbool Ellahie.

COTTON BOARD

Chairman, M. Karamatullah.
Secretary, S. H. Hasan.
Executive Officer, Z. M. Hazratjl.
Officer on Special Duty, A. Ghulam Ahmad.

JUTE BOARD

Chairman, G. Faruque.
Members, M. A. Isphani, Mushtaque Ahmed, Afsar Ali Chaudhri.
Secretary, M. H. Shah.
Assistant Secretary, Z. Islam.
Officer on Special Duty (Claims), Khadim Mohyuddin.
Officer on Special Duty (Statistics), Abbas Mirza.
Assistant Director, M. H. Siddiqi.
Jute Export Officer, Z. H. Siddiqi.
Accounts Officer, Abdur Rehman.
Assistant Accounts Officer, M. S. Azizuddin Reza Ahmed.
Public Relations Officer, A. F. M. Abdur Rahman.

EDUCATION DIVISION

Department of Archæology

Director of Archæology, Shamsuddin Ahmed.
Superintendent of Explorations, Leslie Alcock.
Assistant Superintendent of Archæology, S. A. A. Naqvi.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF PAKISTAN, KARACHI

Assistant Superintendent of Archæology, M. A. A. Qadir.
Superintendent of Archæology, Western Pakistan Circle, Mohammad Waliullah Khan.
Assistant Superintendent of Archæology, West Pakistan Circle, F. A. Khan.
Assistant Superintendent of Archæology, Eastern Pakistan Circle, Nazimuddin Ahmed.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Director, Syed Munirul Huda.
Editor, "*Pakistan Trade*", Maqsood Khan, M.A.
Research Officers, M. A. Hayat, Mumtaz Ali, Siddiqur Rahman.

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIES

Minister, The Hon'ble Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar.
P.S. to H. M., Ata-ul-Haq.
P.A. to H.M., A. S. Qureshi.
Secretary, Nasir Ahmad.
Deputy Secretaries, M. Nasrullah, Naseer Ahmad, Dr. H. K. Ghori, Mizanur Rahman.
Under Secretary (Dev.), S. M. Ayub.
Under Secretary (Neg.), Q. M. Murtaza.
Under Secretary (Supply), K. A. Butt.
Assistant Secretary (Admn.), M. Yasin.
Assistant Secretary (Dev.), M. Yaqub Ahmad.
Assistant Secretary (Ind.), N. Rehman Khan.
Officers on Special Duty, A. R. Khan, Manzur Ahmad.

SUPPLY & DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT, KARACHI

Director-General, Hadi Hussain.
Director of Development (Engineering), E. D. V. Ellison.
Director of Administration and Co-ordination, H. Khan.
Deputy Directors, N. A. Khan, S. A. Mirza.
Assistant Directors, Shaida Ali Khan, M. Salim Kaone, Jamiluddin Abbasi, R. U. Butt, N. M. Begg, Afzal Ahmad.

PLANNING AND PUBLICITY DIRECTORATE

Deputy Director, Ezad B. Sheikh.
Assistant Directors, S. M. Aquil Rizvi, G. M. Ahmad.

ENGINEERING STORES DIRECTORATE

Director, Z. A. Khan.
Deputy Directors, Mohammad Aslam Khan, E. Mahmood, M. S. Hassan.
Assistant Directors, Kh. Hassan Din, M. S. Riaz, A. R. Durrani.

PETROLEUM, VEHICLES AND TEXTILES DIRECTORATE

Director, Ch. Bashir Ahmad.
Deputy Director, A. H. Akbari.
Deputy Petroleum Officer, S. M. Nawaz.
Assistant Directors, M. A. Toor, Mohammad Rafi, Syed Hussain, S. H. H. Kazmi, A. A. Alvi.

MISCELLANEOUS AND DISPOSALS DIRECTORATE

Director, S. Hamza Ali.
Deputy Directors, M. N. Baker, I. A. Sethi.
Assistant Directors, S. A. Malik, M. Osman, S. A. Rizvi, K. M. Riazuddin.

METALS AND HARDWARE DIRECTORATE AND IRON AND STEEL CONTROL

Iron and Steel Controller, Nawabuddin.
Deputy Directors, A. Sattar, C. K. Husain, A. Khaliq, Rahmat Ali.
Assistant Iron and Steel Controllers, Akhtaruddin, F. M. Afzal, Ataullah Khan.
Officer on Special Duty (Accounts), Shah Din.
Officer on Special Duty (Internal Audit), A. A. Jabbar.
Officer on Special Duty (Stockpiling), S. A. Arif.

COTTON TEXTILE MILL DIRECTORATE

Director, S. A. Hakim.
Assistant Director, M. A. Moghul.

INSPECTION BRANCH

Director, M. N. Ahmad.
Director (Specification), M. A. Rehman.
Deputy Director, M. Amjad Ali.
Assistant Directors, M. Shafi, S. M. Ebrahim, M. Y. Khan, S. M. Shahid, Mansur Rehman, Abdul Rehman, S. M. Hassan, Shafiqul Hassan.

GOVERNMENT TEST HOUSE

Deputy Director, Dr. M. Daud Ali.
Assistant Director, M. Z. Khan.

DEVELOPMENT WING

Deputy Director-General, A. B. Crawford.

ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

Director, S. A. Shareef.
Deputy Directors, M. A. Majid, I. I. Khatri.
Assistant Directors, Dr. Mir Asad Ali, Mohammad Kazim Ali Khan.
Field Officers. K. A. Usmani, Asghar Ali.

NON-ENGINEERING DIRECTORATE

Director, Dr. Ali Ahmad.
Deputy Directors, M. A. H. Khan, Akhtar Hussain.
Assistant Directors, A. Kadar, Mahfuzal Hussain, Mohammad Ali, A. R. Khan.
Field Officers, S. M. I. Tirmizy, Ausaf Hussain.

LEATHER DIRECTORATE

Field Officer, Imdad Ali.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Director, I. S. Murad.
Adviser (C. I.), Agha Yusuf Ali Khan.
Officer-in-Charge Sales and Display Centre, S. M. Muslim Rizvi.
Field Officer, S. Irshad Ali.

FRUIT PRODUCTS

Inspector, Imtiaz Ahmad.

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL OFFICER (PAPER)

Special Officer (Paper), Khursheed Ali.
Superintendent of Works, Tajuddin Hassan.
Assistant, Technical, S. S. Nehri.
Senior Commercial Assistant, Ahmad Ali Khan.
Junior Commercial Assistant, Mohammad Masud Khan.
Junior Assistant, K. K. Sayeed.
Assistant-in-Charge (Sales Forecasts and Scheduling etc.), S. Azam Ali.
District Engineer, Shaukat Ali.
Assistant Engineer, Abdul Ahmad.
Junior Technical Assistant, S. A. A. Anaytullah.

OFFICE OF THE COAL COMMISSIONER

Coal Commissioner, E. Dixon.
Assistant Coal Commissioners, M. M. Ahmad, Y. Ahmad, Fazal Ellahie.
Deputy Assistant Coal Commissioner, S. M. Mujtaba.

PRINTING AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

Controller of Printing and Stationery, Abdul Hakim.
Paper Economy Officer, Abdul Aziz Khan.
Assistant Controller, Administration, Ali Imam.
Assistant Controller (Printing), Rahmat Ali.
Labour Welfare Officer, Dr. G. M. Mehri.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL ENGINEERING AUTHORITY

Chairman, Mohsin Ali.

Administration Directorate

Administrative Officer, S. N. Rai Chowdhri.
Additional Administrative Officer, Abdur Rahim.

Navigation Directorate

Director, T. M. Oag.
Deputy Director, S. Masood Hussain.

Civil Engineering Directorate

Deputy Directors, K. K. Kabaraji, A. F. Quraishi, M. S. Jung.
Extra Assistant Directors, Pirzada Ghulam Nabi, M. A. Rehaman, A. M. Ismail, Mohammad Anis Ahmad, Ch. Mohammad Umar.

Electrical and Power Directorate

Deputy Director and Electrical Inspector to the Federal Capital, S. A. Hasan.
Deputy Directors, S. A. Rahim, Mahmood Hydari, M. R. Probett, S. A. Sadiq.
Assistant Directors, S. I. H. Rizvi, M. H. Qureshi, S. A. Hussain, Manzur Ahmad.

Central Engineering Authority Branch Office, Chandpur, East Pakistan

River Surveyors, T. G. L. Green, G. D. O'Brien.
Assistant Director, P. B. A. Salim.
Extra Assistant Director, Bakhtayar Husain.

DEPARTMENT OF MINERAL CONCESSIONS

Director, M. Siddiqui.
Assistant Directors, M. Qidwai, M. A. Aziz, S. Aziz Yusuf.
Mining Inspectors, A. A. Khan, M. Q. Zaman.

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

Minister, The Hon'ble Dr. I. H. Qureshi.
P.S. to H.M., Dr. S. Azhar Ali.
P.A. to H.M., Riaz Alam.
Secretary, G. Ahmad.

INFORMATION & BROADCASTING DIVISION

Joint Secretary, S. M. Ikram, P.A.S.
Deputy Secretaries, External, Mohd. Sabir, Q. U. Shahab.
Assistant Secretaries, Bashir Ahmad, Mubarak Ali.
Officers on Special Duty, Ihsanul Haq, Abdul Wahid, S. M. Jamil Wasti.
Secretary, Publicity, Planning & Co-ordination Board, Major S. Motahar Husain.
Assistant Director of Foreign Publicity, Syud Ahmad.
Research Officer, A. G. Soofi.

DEPARTMENT OF ADVERTISING, FILMS & PUBLICATIONS

Director, Advertising and Films, Col. Majeed Malik.
Director of Films, Z. A. Bokhari.
Deputy Director, Aziz Ahmad.
Assistant Director (Middle East), S. Khursheed.
Assistant Director, Films, H. C. Hassum.
Assistant Director (Publicity), J. A. Kidwai.
Editor, "*Pakistan*", S. Amjad Ali.
Research Officer, A. B. Rajput.
Art Designer, Sardar Mohammad.
Business Manager, K. A. K. Durrani.
Advertisement Officer, Shanul Haq Haqqi.

PRESS INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Principal Information Officer, Col. Majeed Malik.
Deputy Principal Information Officers, F. D. Douglas; Mohamed Anwari; Aslam Siddiqui,
Information Officers, Kemal A. Faruki; R. A. Razzaki; Syed Ahmed; Mujahid Kazmi; S. M. Jafri.
Administrative Officer, M Inam Ali.

Assistant Information Officers, Z. D. Kirmani; Samad Shahin; Muhammad Hussain; M. Afzal Beg; S. Afzal Hussain; S. A. H. Zeba; S. A. H. Zahidi; S. Aijaz Hussain.
Regional Publicity Officer, Dacca, S. A. D. Fakhruddin.

RADIO PAKISTAN

***Controller of Broadcasting*, Z. A. Bokhari.**
Deputy Controllers of Broadcasting, Rashid Ahmed, A. Salman.
***Director of Engineering*, Riaz Ahmad.**
Deputy Director of Engineering, Bashir Ahmad.
Director of Programmes, S. A. Hafeez.
Public Relations Officer, Ansar Ali Nasri.
Admn. Officer, K. A. Mukhtar.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

Minister, The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Assistant Private Secretary to H.M., Mohammed Ilyas.

COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORT DIVISION

Joint Secretary, Massarat Husain Zuberi.
Consulting Engineer (Road), S. M. A. Butt.
Under Secretaries, Sher Mohammad Syed; A. R. Qureshi.
Assistant Secretary, N. D. Malik.
Assistant Consulting Engineer (Roads), Tajammul H. Hashmi.

PAKISTAN POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

***Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs*, Lt.-Col. S. A. Siddiqui.**
Chief Engineer, M. N. Mirza.
Deputy Director-General (Staff and Establishment), A. Hamid.
Deputy Director-General (Postal Services), S. M. A. Ghani.
Deputy Director-General (Dev.), M. S. Karl.
Deputy Chief Engineer (Administration), O. H. Mohammad.
Assistant Director-General (Supply and Investigation), Major Mohammad Akbar.
Assistant Director-General (F & M), M. A. Minhas.
Assistant Director-General (Mail), Syed Nasrat Ali.
Deputy Chief Engineer (Development), S. A. Sattar.
Assistant Chief Engineer (Project), H. P. Murray.
Assistant Chief Engineer (T. Administration), M. D. Hicks.
Assistant Chief Engineer (J), Mahboob Khan.
Assistant Chief Engineer (W), O. M. Corks.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Tele., Staff and Estt.), Niaz Ahmed.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Staff and Establishment), S. A. Mahmud.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (F), Major A. M. Qureshi.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (A), Abdul Shakoor.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (BRS), Ghulam Abbas.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (W), S. A. Subhan.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (Postal Services), G. R. Bhattl.
Assistant Deputy Director-General (K), Maqsood Ahmed Khan.
Liaison Officer (Traffic), J. C. Heathcote.
Engineer-in-Charge, Wireless Region, S. K. Durannl.
Divisional Engineer (Carrier Maintenance), Mohammad Bashir Chaudhry.
Chief Superintendent, Akhtar Hussain.
Controller, Telegraph Stores, M. D. Mirza.
Officer on Special Duty (Stores), Major Mohammad Nawaz Siddiqi.
Divisional Engineer, Telephones, G. Clarke.
Deputy Divisional Engineer, 'Phones, Lieut. Zahir Ahmad.
Divisional Engineer, Autoplanning, Karim Bux.
Assistant Traffic Controller, E. M. Carrapiett.

PAKISTAN CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT

Director-General of Civil Aviation, P. J. Stokes.
Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation, Lt.-Col. M. S. Ahmad, J.P.
***Deputy Director of Administration*, Badr-ud-Din Ahmed.**
***Director of Communications*, D. Q. Hayat.**
Director of Air Transport, Lt.-Col. T. Dieson.
Deputy Director of Communications, A. H. Leamon.
Deputy Director of Air Transport, J. K. Karanjia.
Deputy Director, Operations, W/Cdr. A. B. Awan.
***Deputy Director of Regulation and Information*, E. H. Hunter.**
Assistant Director of Regulations and Information, A. S. M. Ali Ashraf.
Assistant Director of Administration, J. Pervez.
Deputy Director of Communications, M. A. Rafi.
Chief Aeronautical Inspector, A. E. Clifford.
Assistant Director of Air Transport (L), E. Sequeira.
Assistant Director of Air Transport, M. R. Rizvi.
Chief Equipment Officer, M. Rahmatullah.
Assistant Aerodrome Officer, M. Y. Khan.
Executive Engineer, S. W. Asghar.

PAKISTAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

Director, Meteorological Services, Mohammad Aslam.
Regional Director, Lahore, S. N. Naqvi.
Regional Director, Chittagong, Abdul Haye.
Administrative Officer, Hashmat Ullah Khan.
Meteorologists, Dr. Mohammad Shabbar, Abdul Waheed Khan, Khalil Khan, S. T. Husain, N. A. Qureshi, Rizwan Ahmad Chowdhry, S. Jalal Uddin Ahmad, K. U. Siddiqi.

RAILWAY DIVISION

Director-General, Railways, Khan F. M. Khan.
Director, Mechanical Engineering and Stores, T. C. Creighton.
Director, Civil Engineering, S. B. Azid.
Director, Traffic, I. A. Abbasi.
Joint Director, Establishment, C. E. Mahmud.
Deputy Director, Administration, A. Hayat Khan.
Deputy Director, Civil Engineering, A. M. Akhoond.
Deputy Director, Mechanical Engineering, M. A. W. Siddiqi.
Deputy Director, Stores, S. M. Danial.
Deputy Director, Traffic, M. F. Khan.
Deputy Director, Establishment, A. S. Mahmood.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

Minister, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada.
Personal Secretary to H. M., Iqbal Din.
***Personal Assistant to H.M.*, Hassan Shah.**

AGRICULTURE DIVISION

Joint Secretary, H. S. M. Ishaque, O.B.E., S.A.S.
Deputy Secretaries, A. M. Khan, P.A.S., M. H. Siun.
Under-Secretary, Dr. M. H. Rahman.
Assistant Secretaries, Nazir Ahmed, Mohammad Inayat Ullah, Q. M. Y. Adhami, S. A. Kirmani.
Dy. Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Dr. S. A. Yasin.
Agriculture Extension Expert, Karl Kanaus.
Fruit Development Adviser, Syed Mohd. Ibrahim Shah.
Director of Statistics, S. A. Hamid.
Inspector-General of Forests, S. A. Vahid, B.Sc., M.A. (Oxon.).
Secretary, Agriculture Enquiry Committee, M. A. Memon.
Public Relations Officer, Aslam Siddiqi.
Special Officer (Agriculture Development), Zafar Ali Khan.
Special Officer (Agriculture Development), Ghulam Mohammad.
Statistical Officer, Mohammad Fasihuddin.

CO-OPERATION & MARKETING DEPARTMENT

Co-operation and Marketing Adviser, Dr. S. A. Hussain.
Deputy Co-operation and Marketing Adviser, Dr. Ihsan Mohammad Khan.
Senior Marketing Officer (Livestock and Livestock Products), Dr. Israrul Haq.
Senior Marketing Officer (Food and Cash Crops), F. A. Shah.
Director of Co-operation, H. S. K. Lodi.
Special Officer (Livestock Wool Grading Scheme), J. D. Shuja.
Marketing Officer (Food and Cash Crop), A. M. Bawkher.
Marketing Officer (Cotton Seed Grading), Fazal Haq.
Deputy Director, Co-operation, I. A. Ansari.
Assistant Director, Co-operation, Shafi Hidayatullah.
Senior Testing Officer, A. M. Choudhry.
Assistant Marketing Officers, Behram Khan, Manzur Ali, Mumtaz Ali, S. A. Faruqi, Mohammad Ali Khan Tarin, Mohammad Altaf Husain, Khurshid Ahmad Siddiqi, A. H. Usmani.

PLANT PROTECTION DEPARTMENT

Director, Dr. Taskhir Ahmed.
Deputy Director (Admn.), Syed Mutmain Ali.
Deputy Director (Technical), Dr. Nazir Ahmad Janjua.
Plant Protection Entomologist, Dr., Mohammad Abdul Qayyum.
Quarantine Entomologist, Dr. Ghulam Ullah Chaudhry.
Deputy Locust Entomologist, Rashid Ahmed.
Deputy Locust Entomologist, Hafiz Mohammad Abbas.
Entomologist (Food Storage), Sadiq Husain.
Assistant Quarantine Entomologist, Inamullah Khan.
Assistant Locust Entomologist, S. G. Shabbir.
Assistant Quarantine Mycologist, Dr. Syed Fakhrul Hassan.
Assistant Plant Protection Entomologist, Agha Qamar Hasnain.
Assistant Mycologist, Azmatullah Khan.
Special Officer (Admn.), Jamil Mirza.
Systematic Mycologist, Dr. Abdul Ghafoor Kausar.
Assistant Entomologist (Food Storage), M. S. Anwar.
Assistant Plant Pathologist, Abdul Ghafoor.
Assistant Quarantine Entomologists, Agha Ghulam Hussain, M. A. Hasib.

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Dr. S. A. Husain.
Joint Registrar, H. S. K. Lodi.
Special Auditor, A. M. Kureshi.
District Co-operative Officers, G. A. Kureshi, S. A. Abid Bukhari.

SURVEY OF PAKISTAN

Director-General, Colonel C. A. K. Wilson, O.B.E.
Deputy Director-General, Mohd. Najamuddin.
Deputy Director, Map Publications, K. S. C. M. Aslam.
Deputy Directors, East Pakistan, M. N. A. Hashmie, K. S. C. M. Aslam.
Assistant Director-General, A. R. Quraishi.

SURVEY PARTIES

***Superintendents, Class I*, M. A. Khan, G. H. Khan, S. Q. Hasan.**
***Extra Assistant Superintendents*, Mohammad Sharif, Mohammad Abbas, Saiyid A. N. Rizvi, M. Z. Mehdi, N. A. Qureshi, Ahmed Said, Mohammad Ishaq Mohboob Alam.**

MAP PUBLICATION

Deputy Director, K. S. C. M. Aslam.
Officer-in-Charge, Drawing Office, A. Ahad.
Manager, Lithoprinting Office, W. Stopforth.
Officer-in-Charge, Map Record and Issue Office, A. G. Qureshi.
Assistant Stores Officer, Mohd. Rifique.
E. & M. Supervisor, M. F. Khan.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY & MARINE FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Officer-in-Charge, Dr. H. A. Hafiz.
Assistant Superintendent, Dr. A. R. Ranjha.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR, PAKISTAN FOREST COLLEGES AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE, UPPER TOPA

Director, Pakistan Forest College, K. B. Ziaul Haq.
Director, Pakistan Forest Ranger's College, S. A. A. Anvery.
Assistant Utilization Officer, S. M. Ishaque.
Assistant Wood Working Officer, Sultan Mohammad.
Assistant Botanist, A. H. Khan.
Instructors, Arif Hakim, S. S. H. Naqvi.

DIRECTORATE OF SALT

Deputy Director, Z. A. Qidwai.
Assistant Directors, L. A. Tahir, Arfanuddin Ahmed.

OFFICE OF THE ANIMAL HUSBANDRY COMMISSIONER

Deputy Animal Husbandry Commissioner, Dr. S. A. Yasin.
Officer on Special Duty, M. A. Khan.

OFFICE OF THE SUGAR, GUR AND V.O.P. CONTROLLER OF PAKISTAN

Sugar, Gur and V. O. P. Controller, Sh. Ijaz Ahmed.
Assistant Sugar Controller, Syed Amir Hussain Meerza, P.E.C. (Berlin).
Assistant V. O. P. Controller, M. A. Ansari, B.Sc., A.H.B.T.I. (Oil Tech.).

PAKISTAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, PESHAWAR

Director, Dr. S. A. Yasin.
Research Officer (Bacteriology and Pathology), Dr. Abdus Salam.
Research Officer (Animal Husbandry), Abdul Wahid Khan.
Research Officer (Biological Products), Dr. Z. A. Hashmi.
Research Officer (Dairy Husbandry), Dr. Sayed Kemal.
Assistant Research Officer (Hides and Skins), Dr. Mahommad Jamil.
Assistant Research Officer (Poultry), F. Ghulam Ahmed.
Assistant Research Officer (Bacteriology and Pathology), M. M. Haq.
Estate Manager, Malik Fazal Husain.

PAKISTAN ANIMAL HUSBANDRY RESEARCH INSTITUTE, SUB-STATION, COMILLA

Research Officer (Biological Products), S. R. Hassan.
Assistant Research Officer (Parasitology), Capt. Choudhury Mahmood Hasan.
Assistant Research Officer (Biological Products), Mohammad Ismail Khan.

FOOD DIVISION

Joint Secretary, Sh. Ijaz Ahmed.
Deputy Secretaries, Yameen Qureshi, M. H. Sufi.
Asstt. Secretaries, Ziauddin Ahmed, N. H. Bokhari.
Director of Purchase Defence, Barkat Ahmed.
Dy. Director of Purchase, Defence, S. M. Akhtar.
Assistant Directors of Purchase, Defence, M. A. Kabir, M. A. Nizami, M. Ikramullah, Izhar Ahmed.
Director of Procurement and Enforcement, M. A. Memmon.
Joint Director of Procurement and Enforcement, Maqbool Ahmed.
Deputy Directors, M. A. Hamid (*Inspection*), A. R. Khan (*P. & E.*), A. Tamizuddin Khan (*Accounts*).
Asst. Directors, W. D. Saleem (*P. & E.*), Mohammad Ayub (*Inspection*), Azizul Bari (*Inspection*), A. A. Khandwala (*Accounts*), Hasan Ali Kazi (*P. & E.*).
Shipping Officers, Nazir Ahmed, Q. A. Jafri.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WORKS

Minister, The Honourable Dr. A. M. Malik.
Joint Secretary, A. R. Khan.
Deputy Secretary, G. A. Madani.
Private Secretary to the Honourable Minister, S. M. Shafiqullah.
P.A. to H.M., A. S. Khan.

HEALTH DIVISION

Deputy Secretary, S. S. Haider.
Under-Secretary, M. Rais-ud-Din.
Assistant Secretaries, Mohamad Akbar; M. I. Dhamee.

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF HEALTH

Director-General, Health, Lt.-Col. M. Jafar, O.B.E., M.B.B.S. (Punj.), M.R.C.S., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.G.H. (Eng.).
Deputy Directors-General, Health, Col. A. K. Sahibzada; Lt.-Col. Jamal-ud-Din.
Assistant Directors-General, Health, Major G. H. K. Niazi; Dr. Shams-ud-Din; Dr. G. A. Aleem.
Advisory Chemist, Dr. Riaz Ahmed Khan, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Lond.), A.R.I.C.
Administrative Officer, Mohd. Ibrahim.
Accounts Officer, S. Abdul Quader.

WORKS DIVISION

Under-Secretaries, Azizul Haq; Abdul Awwal Choudhry.

PAKISTAN PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Chief Engineer, P. J. Hanley, O.B.E., P.S.E.
Architect, M. A. Mirza.
Officer on Special Duty, A. K. Khattak.
Financial Adviser to Chief Engineer, Amir Ali Chaudhri.
Administrative Officer, Abdul Aziz Awan.
Planning Officer, C. A. Qavi.
Personal Assistant to Chief Engineer, M. Abdullah Khan.
Assistant Administrative Officer, H. H. Zaidi.
Assistant Planning Officer, Bashiruddin Ahmed.

Estate Office

Estate Officer, Safadar Husain Naqvi.
Joint Estate Officer, Khwaja Abdul Hamid.
Assistant Estate Officers, S. M. Waqif, Rizwanul Hasan, A. H. M. Zahurul Haq.
Special Officer (Arrears), Mahmud Mirza.

BUREAU OF LABORATORIES

Acting Director of Bureau of Laboratories, Dr. M. M. Siddiqi Hussain, M.B.B.S. (Punj.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.)., D.P.H. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), D.O.M.S. (Lond.), V.D. (Lond.), M.I.C. (Ind.), F.C.S. (Eng.).

MALARIA INSTITUTE OF PAKISTAN

Director, Malaria Institute, Lt.-Col. M. K. Afridi, O.B.E., M.D., Ch.B. (St. And.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.).
Assistant Directors, Malaria Institute, Major M. Z. Y. Yussain; Dr. M. Sharif, D.Sc., Ph.D.

PORT HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Health Officer, Seaport, Karachi, Dr. B. F. Khambatta, O.B.E., M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Eng.).
Dy. Health Officer, Seaport, Karachi, Dr. M. A. M. Choudhry, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Cal.).
Asstt. Health Officer, Seaport, Karachi, Dr. Khaliluddin Ahmed Khan, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.
Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, S/Ldr. M. U. Hayat, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Lond.).
Deputy Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. H. A. Dharamsay, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Lond.).
Asstt. Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. Hussain Reza, M.B.B.S.
Asstt. Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. S. Mahfoozali, M.B.B.S.
Asstt. Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. Shakir Ali, M.B.B.S.
Asstt. Health Officer, Airport, Karachi, Dr. Iqbal Ahmed Siddiki, M.B.B.S.
Asstt. Health Officer, Mauripore Airfield, Dr. H. M. Godil, M.B.B.S.
Port Health Officer, Chittagong, Captain Dalilur Rahman, M.B.B.S., D.P.H. (Cal.).

JINNAH CENTRAL HOSPITAL

Chief Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. M. H. Shah, M.B.B.S. (Punj.), M.R.C.S., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.M. (Eng.).
Superintendent, Dr. Mumtazuddin Ahmad, L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.).
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. Said Ahmad, M.B.B.S. (Punj.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
Eye and Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, Dr. A. D. Minhas, M.B.B.S. (Punj.).
Pathologist, Dr. M. Yasin, M.B.B.S. (Lond.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (Eng.).
Resident Physician, Dr. A. M. Kasim, M.R.C.P.
Resident Surgeon, Dr. Z. A. K. Kazi, F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

MEDICAL STORES DEPOT

Deputy Assistant Director-General, Medical Stores Depot, Lahore, Major G. H. K. Niazi, I.M.S. (Retired).
Depot Manager, Import and Inspection Depot, Karachi, Dr. Zia-ur-Rahman, B.Sc., M.B.B.S.

DEPARTMENT OF CENTRAL LABOUR COMMISSIONER

ntral Labour Commissioner, Mohammad Aslam.
ief Inspector of Mines, Mohd. Yasin.
nciliation Officer (Headquarters), Sulaiman Mahmood.
nciliation Officer, Karachi, Abdul Hamid Puri.
nciliation Officer, Lahore, M. Almas Ali Beg.
nciliation Officer, East Bengal, Dacca, Akbar Karim.
bour Welfare Officer, A. U. Akhtar.
ck Labour Inspector, Karachi, Rahmutullah.
ck Labour Inspector, Chittagong, Wazid Ali.

DIRECTORATE OF SEAMEN'S WELFARE

rector of Seamen's Welfare, K. S. Mahmud.
puty Director of Seamen's Welfare, Mirza Hasan Khan.
men's Welfare Officer, Chittagong, M. A. Huq.

MINES INSPECTORATE

ief Inspector of Mines, Mohd. Yaseen.

MINISTRY OF LAW

nister, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada.
ocate General, Faiyaz Ali.

LAW DIVISION

nt Secretary, E. A. A. Snelson.
puty Secretaries, Mohammad Sharif; S. A. Nasir.
icitor, Kazi Muhammad Gul.

LABOUR DIVISION

puty Secretary, Mohammed Aslam.
sistant Secretaries, A. A. Shaheed; M. Iqbal.
search Officer, M. Shafi.

FEDERAL COURT OF PAKISTAN

High Court Building, Lahore.

ef Justice of Pakistan, The Honourable Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid.
dges, The Honourable Mr. Justice Abdur Rehman, Kt.; The Honourable Mr. Justice Abu Saleh Mohammad Akram.
gistrar, A. A. Mirza.

INCOME-TAX APPELLATE TRIBUNAL, LAHORE

sident, Khan Bahadur Syed Ali Khan.
countant Member, Syed-uz-Zaman.
gistrar, K. Salahuddin.

MINISTRY OF STATES AND FRONTIER REGIONS

nister, The Hon'ble Nawab Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani.
cretary, Lt.-Col. Abdul Rahim.
puty Secretary (F), Abdul Hamid.
Deputy Secretary (S), Z. H. Burney.
Liaison Officer, S. A. Jawad.
Officer on Special Duty, M. A. K. Khattak.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

Minister, The Hon'ble Nawab Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani.
Secretary, G. Ahmad.
Census Commissioner, E. H. Slade, M.B.E., M.M.
Director-General, Civil Defence, S. N. Bakar.
Officer on Special Duty, Hameeduddin Ahmad.
Under-Secretaries, Major Ghulam Rasheed; M. A. Rashid.

MINISTRY OF REFUGEES AND REHABILITATION

Minister, The Hon'ble Dr. I. H. Qureshi.
Secretary, M. W. Abbasi.
Deputy Secretaries, L. H. Spinks; K. B. Fazlul; Karim Khan; Iqbal Hussain.
Public Relations Officer, Dr. A. H. Siddiqui.
Officers on Special Duty, S. Zillurehman; Abdul Qawi.

RESETTLEMENT, EMPLOYMENT

Chief Resettlement Officer and Deputy Secretary (ex-Officio), Col. S. Hamidullah.
Assistant Secretaries, M. S. Qureshi, M. Karamat Ali.
Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer (Training), D. I. Mackinnon.
Resettlement Officers (Exchanges), N. A. Syed, K. D. Kazi.
Resettlement Officer (Statistics), Mohammed Yasin.
Resettlement Officer (Publicity), M. Mohsin.
Manager, Central Employment Exchange, Mohd. Bawkhar.
Assistant Statistical Officer, S. Rahmat Ali.
Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer. Punjab and N.-W.F.P., Lahore, Major Z. A. Ismail.
Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer, East Bengal, Narayanganj, Mujib-ur-Rahman.
Deputy Chief Resettlement Officer, Sind and Baluchistan, Karachi, Capt. H. H. Rahman Gani.
Resettlement Officer (West Punjab and N.-W.F.P.), Major Kausar Ali.

COMMITTEES

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Defence.—Premhari Barma, The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin, The Hon'ble Mr. Hamidul Haq Chowdhury, Dr. Omar Hyat Malik.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Communications.—Serajul Islam, A. M. A. Hamid, Nazir Ahmad Khan, Azizuddin Ahmad, Prem Hari Barma.

Standing Committee for the Ministry of Commerce and Works.—Jnanendra Chandra Majumdar, M. H. Gazder, Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, The Hon. Ghyasuddin Pathan.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Refugees and Rehabilitation.—B. S. Suhrawardy Ikramullah, M. A. Khuhro, The Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Malik, Mian Mohammad Iftikharuddin, S. C. Chattopadhyaya.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministries of Food, Agriculture and Health.—Raj Kumar Chakravarty, Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan, Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan, Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan, The Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Malik.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministries of Law and Labour.—The Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Malik, Akshay Kumar Das, Karamat Ali, Nazir Ahmad Khan, Serajul Islam.

Standing Committee on Pilgrimage to Hejaz.—Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Maulvi Ebrahim Khan, Alhajj Muhammed Hashim Gazder, The Honourable Muhammed Habibullah Bahar, S. B. Nawab Muhammed Khan Jogezai.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministries of Interior, Information and Broadcasting.—Bhupendra Kumar Datta, A. M. A. Hamid, Murtaza Raza Chowdhury, Khan Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot, Mian Mohammad Iftikharuddin.

Committee to review the organisation structure and the level of expenditure of Ministries of the Government of Pakistan.—Dr. Omar Hyat Malik, Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Abul Kasem Khan, Dhananjoy Roy.

Central Executive Committee of Pakistan Tuberculosis Association, Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, Dr. Mahmud Husain, Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan, Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai, Kamini Kumar Datta.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Economic Affairs, M. H. Gazder, Nur Ahmed, Abdul Kasem Khan, Hon. Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana, Bhadesh Chandra Nandy.

Standing Finance Committee.—Dhananjoy Roy, Hon. Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana, Sheikh Karamat Ali, M. H. Gazder, Hon. Ghyasuddin Pathan, Azizuddin Ahmad, Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan.

Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministries of Education and Industries, Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan, Briat Chandra Mandal, Dr. Omar Hayat Malik, M. H. Gazder, Moulvi Ebrahim Khan.

Standing Advisory Committee, for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations.—Dhirendra Nath Datta, Khan Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot, Sheikh Karamat Ali, Azizuddin Ahmad, Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan.

Public Accounts Committee.—Akshay Kumar Das, M. H. Gazder, Nur Ahmed, Abdulla Mahmud, Dr. Omar Hyat Malik, Sardar Asadullah Jan Khan.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

President.—The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan.
Secretary.—M. B. Ahmad.
Joint Secretary.—K. Ali Afzal.
Deputy Secretary (Admn.).—Hasan Mohammad Khan.
Deputy Secretary (Legislation).—Hasan A. Shaikh.
Assistant Secretary.—Mohammad Zakir.

EAST BENGAL (44)

Abdul Monem Khan; The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hamid; Abdulla Almahmood; Maulana Md. Abdullahel Baqui; Abul Kasam Khan; Maulana Md. Akram Khan; Asadullah; The Hon'ble Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad; The Hon'ble Mr. Md. Habibullah Bahar; Murtaza Raza Choudhury; Choudhury Hamidul Huq; Moezzem Hossain Choudhury; A. K. Fazal Huq; Moulvi Ebrahim Khan; The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman; Ghyasuddin Pathan; H.E. Mr. Ghulam Mohammad; The Hon'ble Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmed; The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Husain; The Hon'ble Dr. A. M. Malik; Nur Ahmed; The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin; The Hon'ble Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi; H. E. Khwaja Shahabuddin; Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah; Syed Abdul Basher Mahmud Husain; The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan; A. M. A. Hamid; Shahoodul Haque; Jogendra Nath Mandal; Prem Hari Barma; Dhirendra Nath Dutta; Professor Raj Kumar Chakravarty; Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya; Bhupendra Kumar Dutta; Jananendra Chandra Majumdar; Birat Chandra Mandal; Dhananjoy Roy; Harendra Kumar Sur; Akshay Kumar Das; Kamini Kumar Dutta; Bhabesh Chandra Nandy.

PUNJAB (22)

Mian Muhammad Iftikhar-ud-Din; The Hon'ble Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana; Dr. Omar Hayat Malik; Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz; Sardar Shaukat Hyat Khan; Chaudri Nazir Ahmad Khan; The Hon'ble Sir Mohammad Zafrulla Khan; Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot; Adul Hamid Khan Sooft; Abdul Waheed Khan; Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan; Ghulam Bhik Nairang; The Hon'ble Mr. Mustaq Ahmad Gurmani; The Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar; H. E. Malik Mohd. Firoz Khan Noon; Shaik Sadiq Hasan; B. L. Rallia Ram.

SIND (5)

The Hon'ble Mr. Abdus Sattar Pirzada; Mohammad Hashim Gazder; Ahmad Ebrahim Haroon Jaffar; The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Khuhro; Seth Sukhdev.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE (3)

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan; The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan; Sardar Asad Ullah Jan Khan.

BALUCHISTAN (1)

Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai.

KHAIRPUR STATE (1)

M. H. Kizilbash.

BAHAWALPUR STATE (1)

Mukhdomzada Syed Hasan Mahmud.

STATES OF BALUCHISTAN (1)

Jam Saheb Ghulam Qadir Khan.

STATES OF N.-W.F.P. (1)

Vacant.

STATES NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

(*By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 11th August* 1948.)

Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
H.E. Khwaja Shahabuddin.
Pir Illahi Bakhsh.
The Hon'ble Sir Mohd. Zafrullah Khan.

TRIBAL AREAS NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE

(*By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 11th August* 1948.)

The Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
Sardar Bahadur Nawab Mohammad Khan Jogezai.
Prof. L. K. Hyder.
Pir Sahib of Manki Sharif.

COMMITTEE ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS & MATTERS RELATING TO MINORITIES

(*By Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 12th August* 1948.)

The Hon'ble President (*Chairman*).
The Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmood Husain.
Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty.
Prem Hari Barma.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.
Birat Chandra Mandal.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.
Abul Kasem Khan.
Jogendra Nath Mandal.
Chaudhri Nazir Ahmed Khan.
H. E. Khwaja Shahabuddin.
C. E. Gibbon.
B. L. Rallia Ram.
The Hon'ble Sir Mohd. Zafrulla Khan.
Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta.
Babu Phani Bhushan Barua.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Qazi Mohd. Isa.
M. A. Khuhro.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

The Hon'ble Sir Mohd. Zafrulla Khan (*Chairman*).
The Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
C. E. Gibbon.
Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty.
Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta.
Birat Chandra Mandal.
Babu Phani Bhushan Barua.
Choudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Husain.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON MATTERS RELATING TO MINORITIES

The Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar (*Chairman*).
H. E. Khwaja Shahabuddin.
Prem Hari Barma.
C. E. Gibbon.
Jamshed Nusserwanji Mehta.
Abdul Kasem Khan.
The Hon'ble Dr. Istiaq Husain Qureshi.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
J. N. Mandal.
Prof. Raj Kumar Chakraverty.
Babu Phani Bhushan Barua.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.
Qazi Mohd. Isa.

STEERING COMMITTEE

(*Committee set up under the Rules of Procedure, Rule* 63.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*).
Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya.
Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah.
H. E. Khwaja Shahabuddin.
The Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
H. E. Malik Mohammed Firoz Khan Noon.
M. A. Khuhro.

FINANCE COMMITTEE

(*Committee set up under the Rules of Procedure, Rule* 64.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*).
B. C. Nandy.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Hussain.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.
M. A. Khuhro.

CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE

(*Committee set up under the Rules of Procedure, Rule* 65.)

Akshay Kumar Das.
Mian Mohd. Iftikhar-ud-Din.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.
The Hon'ble Mr. Azizuddin Ahmad.
Chaudhri Nazir Ahmed Khan.

BASIC PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE

(*Resolution adopted by the Assembly on the 12th August* 1949).

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
H. E. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.
The Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
H. E. Khwaja Shahabuddin.
The Hon'ble Pirzada Abdus Sattar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
Jogendra Nath Mandal.
Dr. Omar Hayat Malik.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.
Kamini Kumar Dutta.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.
H. E. Malik Mohd. Firoz Khan Noon.
Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya.
The Hon'ble Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana.
Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan.
Mian Mohammad Iftikhar-ud-Din.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Husain.
Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah.
Prem Hari Barma.
Choudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan.
M. A. Khuhro.
The Hon'ble Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan.
The Hon'ble Justice Sir Abdur Rashid.
Maulana Abdullah-el-Baqui.

STEERING SUB-COMMITTEE

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
The Hon. Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
Jogendra Nath Mandal.
Prem Hari Barma.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Husain.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS & DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

The Hon'ble Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar (*Chairman*).
H. E. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
H.E. Khwaja Shahabuddin.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Husain.
The Hon'ble Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana.
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan.
Dr. Omar Hayat Malik.
S. C. Chattopadhyaya.
M. A. Khuhro.
The Hon'ble Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.
The Hon'ble Abdus Sattar Pirzada.
H.E. Malik Mohd. Firoz Khan Noon.
Maulana Abdullah-el-Baqui.
Prem Hari Barma.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

J. N. Mandal (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan.
The Hon'ble Abdus Sattar Pirzada.
Choudhri Nazir Ahmad Khan.
Kamini Kumar Dutta.
The Hon'ble Justice Sir Abdur Rashid.
Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan.
The Hon'ble Khan Abdul Qayyum Khan.

SUB-COMMITTEE ON FRANCHISE

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman (*Chairman*).
The Hon'ble Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
The Hon'ble Abdus Sattar Pirzada.
J. N. Mandal.
The Hon'ble Khan Sardar Bahadur Khan.
Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz.
Begum Shaista Suhrawardy Ikramullah.
Mian Mohd. Iftikhar-ud-Din.
Prem Hari Barma.
H. E. Malik Mohd. Firoz Khan Noon.
Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan.
H. E. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.
S. C. Chattopadhyaya.
The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO SELECT THE PERSONNEL OF THE BOARD OF TALIMAT-I-ISLAMIA

The Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin Khan (*Chairman*).
H. E. Mr. Ghulam Mohammed.
The Hon'ble Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
H.E. Malik Mohd. Firoz Khan Noon.

SUB-COMMITTEE TO REPORT ON INTERIM REPORT OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES COMMITTEE.

(*With powerstoco-opt not more than three members*).

The Hon'ble Sardar Abdur Rab Khan Nishtar.
The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur Rahman.
The Hon'ble Abdus Sattar Pirzada.
The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Husain.
The Hon'ble Dr. Ishtiaq Husain Qureshi.
The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin.
The Hon'ble Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan Daultana.
The Hon'ble Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan.
M. A. Khuhro.
Maulana Mohammad Akram Khan.
Maulana Abdullah-el-Baqui.
S. C. Chattopadhyaya.
Mian Mohammad Iftikhar-ud-Din.
Prem Hari Barma.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN BALUCHISTAN.

The Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud Husain (*Chairman*).
M. A. Khuhro.
Nur Ahmed.
B. C. Nandy.
Sultan Mohd. Khan.

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Maulana Mohd. Akram Khan.
The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hamid.
Ghulam Bhik Nairang.
Sris Chandra Chattopadhyaya.

PAKISTAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations, New York, 21, His Excellency Professor Ahmad Shah Bokhari.

Ambassador of Pakistan to the U.S.A., Washington, D.C., H.E. Mohammed Ali.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Egypt, Cairo, H.E. Haji Abdus Sattar Saith.

Ambassador of Pakistan to the U.S.S.R., Moscow, H.E. Col. Abdur Rahim.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Belgium, Brussels, H. E. J. A. Rahim.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Brazil, H. E. Qazi Mohd. Isa.

Minister, Saudi Arabia, Jedda, H. E. Haji Abdus Sattar Saith.

Minister, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, Stockholm, Mohammad Mir Khan.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Afghanistan, H.E. Col. A. S. B. Shah.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Iran, Teheran, H.E. Ghazanfar Ali Khan.

Minister of Pakistan to Italy, H.E. Habibur Rahman.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Burma, Rangoon, H. E. Sultanuddin Ahmad.

Ambassador of Pakistan to United States of Indonesia, Djakarta, Vacant.

High Commissioner for Pakistan in Australia, H.E. Yusuf A. Haroon.

*High Commissioner for Pakistan in the U. K., London, S.W.*1, H.E. Abol Hassan Ispahani.

High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi, H.E. Shuaib Qureshi.

Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, Jullundur Cantt., Abdur Rahman.

Deputy High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, Calcutta, Abdul Hamid Chowdhury.

High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada, Ottawa, H.E. M. Ikramullah.

Ambassador of Pakistan to France, H.E. Habib Rahimtoolah.

Ambassador of Pakistan to Turkey Ankara, Vacant.

Ambassador of Pakistan to China, Peking, H. E. Maj.-Gen. Nawabzada Agha Mohammed Raza.

Minister of Pakistan to Syria, Transjordan and Lebanon, Damascus, H.E. Dr. Mahmud Hassan.

Minister of Pakistan to Iraq, H.E. A. M. Mustafa.

Consul of Pakistan, Jalalabad, Sarfaraz Khan.

Consul of Pakistan, Kandahar, K. B. Ziauddin Ahmad.

Vice-Consul of Pakistan, Akyab, Hasan Imam.

Vice-Consul of Pakistan, Khorramshahr, R. M. Janjua.

Vice-Consul of Pakistan, Meshed, K. S. Tahir Husain Qureshi.

Vice-Consul of Pakistan, Basra, Shahjehan N. A. Kabir.

Charge d'Affaires, Netherlands, S. L. S. Bokhari.

Consul, Kashgar, Col. Mohd. Sadiq.

Vice-Consul, Zahidan, Muhammad Ayub.

Consul-General of Pakistan in U.S.A., New York, 21, L. Shaffi.

FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN PAKISTAN

Country.	Name.	Appointment.	Station.
AFGHANISTAN	Abdul Rauf Khan	First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires	Karachi.
	Mohammad Ibrahim Khan Safa	Press Attache	Do.
	Fateh Mohammed Khan	Second Secretary	Do.
	Elif Khan	Second Secretary	Do.
	Mohammed Anwar Khan	Second Secretary	Do.
	Abdul Hadi Khan	Second Secretary	Do.
	Gul Baz Salam	Commercial Attache	Do.
	Mohammad Ishaq Khan	Attache	Do.
AUSTRALIA	His Excellency L. E. Beavis	High Commissioner	Do.
	Owen L. Davis	First Secretary	Do.
	R. F. Osborn	Third Secretary	Do.
BELGIUM	His Excellency Marcel Goosse	Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	Jules Herckens	Attache	Do.
BURMA	His Excellency U Pe Kin	Ambassador	Do.
	U Saw Hla Min	First Secretary and Consul-General	Do.
	U Ohn Khin	Second Secretary and Consul	Do.
	U Maung Maung Gale	Third Secretary	Do.
CANADA	His Excellency K. P. Kirkwood	High Commissioner	Do.
	G. S. Murray	Second Secretary	Do.
	Alfred Pike Bissonnet	Commercial Secretary	Do.
CEYLON	His Excellency T. B. Jayah	High Commissioner	Do.
	E. R. Appathurai	Official Secretary	Do.
CHINA	His Excellency Han Nien-lung	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Do.
	Cheng Wei-chih	Counsellor	Do
	Omar Li Yu-chih	First Secretary	Do.
	Ting Ku	Second Secretary	Do.
	Lo Wei-cheng	Third Secretary	Do.
	Chou Nan	Third Secretary	Do.
	Wei Chien-yeh	Attache	Do.
CZECHOSLOVAKIA	His Excellency Dr. Ladislav Zilka	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Do.
	Vojtech Knecht	Attache	Do.
	Hugo Behounek	Commercial Attache	Do.
DENMARK	His Excellency Axel C. F. Sporon-Fiedler	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Teheran.
EGYPT	His Excellency Abdul Wahab Azzam Bey	Ambassador	Karachi.
	M. Sami	First Secretary	Do.
	Ahmad Zaki El-Borai	Attache	Do.
FRANCE	His Excellency Pierre Auge	Ambassador	Do.
	Marcel Laforge	Counsellor	Do.
	Major D. A. Boussiquet	Military Attache	Do.
	Henry Beaujard	Trade Counsellor	Do.
	Pierre Mollard	Second Counsellor	Do.
	Jean Fevrier	Commercial Attache	Do.
	Madame Eliane Prause	Consul	Do.
	Emile Percheau	Archivist Secretary	Do.
	Olivier Piot	Assistant Commercial Attache	Do.
INDIA	His Excellency Dr. Mohan Singh Mehta	High Commissioner	Do.
	J. K. Atal	Deputy High Commissioner	Do.
	B. K. Acharya	Deputy High Commissioner	Dacca.
	S. K. Banerji	Deputy High Commissioner	Lahore.
	Ram Rattan Mehta	Attache	Karachi.
	T. Pande	Information Officer	Do.
	K. C. Sehgal	Attache (Permits)	Do.
	Rao Raja R. G. Rajwade	First Secretary	Do.
	Raj Kumar Raghunath Sinha	First Secretary (Commercial)	Do.
	J. C. Kaker	First Secretary	Do.
	Sq./Ldr. D. M. Oka	Air Adviser	Do.
	Col. J. C. Kapur	Military Adviser	Do.
	K. R. P. Singh	Second Secretary	Do.
	A. G. Vaswani	Food Attache	Do.
	D. R. Khanna	Property Field Officer	Do.
INDONESIA	His Excellency Mahmud L. Latjuba	Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires.	Do.
	S. Yayah Pontoh	Second Secretary	Do.
	R. Prajata	Third Secretary	Do.
	Abdul Assad	Third Commercial Secretary	Do.
	R. Soemarjo	Press Attache	Do.
	Usman Sjarif	Attache	Do.

Country.	Name.	Appointment.	Station.
IRAN	Javad Kowsar	Counsellor and Charge d'Affaires	Karachi.
	Dr. M. H. M. Faraydani	Cultural Counsellor	Do.
	B. Danech	Attache	Do.
	Mostafa Safavi	Attache	Do.
IRAQ	Al Sayid Munir Rashid	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	Al Sayid Tawfiq Abdul Jabbar	Attache	Do.
	Syed Abdul Mehdi	Attache	Do.
ITALY	His Excellency Dr. Omero Formentini	E. E. & M.P.	Do.
	Dr. Giuseppe Contarini	First Secretary	Do.
	Mario Ferrari	Senior Passport Officer	Do.
	Dr. Salvatore Terenzio	Acting Commercial Secretary	Do.
LEBANON	His Excellency Wafik El Kassar Bey	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Do.
NETHERLANDS	Monsieur Shafik Gharzuddine	Secretary	Do.
	J. C. Van Beusekom	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	Y. A. Koster	Second Commercial Secretary	Do.
	Dr. G. Van Vloten	Attache	Do.
NORWAY	His Excellency Ernest Krogh-Hansen	E.E. & M.P.	Do.
	Erik Nord	First Secretary	Do.
SAUDI ARABIA	His Excellency El Syed Abdul Hameed El Khatib.	E.E. & M.P.	Do.
	El Syed Fuad Abdul Hameed El Khatib	Third Secretary	Do.
SWEDEN	Ingvar Blom	Commercial Secretary	Do.
SWITZERLAND	Walter Hofer	Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	Walter E. A. Jaeggi	First Secretary	Do.
	Georges M. Schmid	Assistant Attache	Do.
SYRIA	Saeed Raad	First Secretary and Charge d'Affaires	Do.
	Mohammad Abu Kheiral-Araksousi	Cultural Attache	Do.
JORDAN	His Excellency Abdul Munim Bey Rifai	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Do.
TURKEY	His Excellency Nebil Bati	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Do.
	Celadet Kiyasi	First Secretary	Do.
	Col. Ethem Baransu	Military Attache	Do.
UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS.	His Excellency Alexander Georgievich Stetsenko.	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Do.
	A. M. Dorofeev	Counsellor	Do.
	K. V. Broojes	Trade Counsellor	Do.
	N. N. Krinkov	First Secretary	Do.
	A. N. Kozlov	First Secretary	Do.
	M. M. Volkov	Second Secretary	Do.
	N. V. Loginov	Third Secretary	Do.
	A. A. Zmeev	Trade Attache	Do.
	I. R. Trushcovsky	Attache	Do.
	A. I. Kremnev	Attache	Do.
	J. M. Stakh	Attache	Do.
UNITED KINGDOM	His Excellency Sir Gilbert Laithwaite	High Commissioner	Do.
	R. R. Burnett, C.I.E., O.B.E.	Dy. High Commissioner	Do.
	J. B. Howes	First Secretary	Do.
	E. G. Norris	First Secretary	Do.
	H. S. H. Stanley	First Secretary	Do.
	T. J. Sigsworth	Second Secretary	Do.
	R. P. Llewellyn	Second Secretary	Do.
	M. H. G. Rogers	Second Secretary	Do.
	W. Manning	Second Secretary	Do.
	G. F. Crawley	Publicity Adviser, Director of British Information Services.	Do.
	W/Cdr. A. M. K Phillips	Air Adviser	Do.
	Brigadier A. P. Block	Military Adviser	Do.
	Major Arthur J. Du Sautoy	Assistant Military Adviser	Do.
	F. B. Arnold	Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser.	Do.
	W. G. Lamarque	Trade Commissioner and Assistant Economic Adviser.	Do.
	L. G. Coke Wallis	Deputy High Commissioner	Dacca.
	J. M. C. James	Deputy High Commissioner	Lahore.
	R. G. Chisholm	Acting Deputy High Commissioner	Karachi.
UNITED STATES	His Excellency Avra M. Warren	Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.	Do.
	Warwick Perkins	Counsellor of Embassy	Do.
	Lt.-Col. Robert L. Ashworth	Army Attache	Do.
	Captain Paul Jackson	Naval Attache and Naval Attache for Air	Do.
	Colonel Charles A. Miller	Air Attache	Do.
	Ray E. Lee	First Secretary and Public Affairs Officer	Do.
	John N. Plakiah	First Secretary	Do.
	Henry W. Spielman	Agricultural Attache	Do.
	Albert C. Gamache	Attache	Do.
	David H. Blee	Attache	Do.
	Samuel Jack Scott	Attache	Do.
	Herbert H. Tate	Attache	Do.

Country.	Name.	Appointment.	Station.
UNITED STATES—(*Contd.*)	William S. Peacock	Attache (Administrative Officer)	Karachi
	Hugh A. Crumpler	Assistant Attache (Information Officer)	Do.
	Lt.-Col. Chester M. Conrad	Assistant Air Attache	Do.
	Major Newton J. Heuberger	Assistant Army Attache	Do.
	Lieutenant Robert B. Thomas	Assistant Naval Attache and Assistant Naval Attache for Air.	Do.
	Captain James R. Nolan	Assistant Air Attache	Do.
	Captain James O'Neal	Assistant Air Attache	Do.
	Mrs. Willis R. Taylor	Assistant Attache	Do.
	William B. Miller	Third Secretary and Vice-Consul	Do.
	David T. Schneider	Third Secretary	Do.
YUGOSLAVIA	His Excellency Obrad M. Ciemil	Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.	Do.
	Ivo Fizir	Third Secretary	Do.
	Naum Ackovski	Attache	Do.

OTHER REPRESENTATIVES

Country.	Name.	Appointment.	Station.
AFGHANISTAN	Mohammad Qayyum Khan	Consul	Peshawar
	Mohammad Akbar Khan Parwani	Consul	Quetta
ARGENTINA	Dr. Manuel Rubio Egusquiza	Consul-General	Karachi
	Senhor Antonio Ruccio	Consul	Do.
AUSTRALIA	H. W. Goodger	Trade Commissioner	Do.
AUSTRIA	Dr. H. Hirnschrodt	Trade Representative	Do.
BURMA	U Hla Aung	Consul	Dacca
DENMARK	Poul Borge Anderson	Honorary Consul	Karachi
FINLAND	Donald Brown Ashworth	Honorary Consul	Do.
GREECE	Col. H. J. Mahon, C.I.E.	Hony. Consul-General	Do.
	B. E. Herman	Deputy Consul	Do.
	S. Paxinos	Honorary Secretary	Do.
HUNGARY	Imre Lang	Trade Commissioner	Do.
	Gyorgy Koch	Deputy Trade Commissioner	Do.
IRAN	Abol Fazal Shahrokhi	Consul-General	Quetta
JAPAN	Kensaku Maeda	Chief of the Agency	Karachi
	Torao Hashimoto	Assistant Representative	Do.
	Shinichi Utsumi	Assistant Representative	Do.
	Shinichi Sugihara	Assistant Representative	Do.
NORWAY	P. M. Loberg	Act. Hony. Consul-General	Do.
PHILIPPINES	Tagatkotta Soto	Consul	Do.
	Marciano Joven	Vice-Consul	Do.
POLAND	Benedykt O. Polak	Trade Commissioner	Do.
	Andrzej Tronowicz	Asst. Trade Commissioner	Do.
PORTUGAL	Caetano do Rosario Rodrigues	Secretary	Do.
SPAIN	Senor J. Cervino	Consul-in-Charge	Do.
	Senor Fernando de Galainena	Commercial Attache	Do.
SWEDEN	A. C. West	Honorary Consul	Do.
UNITED KINGDOM	F. B. Arnold, O.B.E.	Senior Trade Commissioner	Do.
	W. G. Lamarque	Trade Commissioner	Do.
	E. C. Breton	Assistant Trade Commissioner	Do.
	J. Stafford	Assistant Trade Commissioner	Do.
	E. J. Pearce	Assistant Trade Commissioner	Do.
UNITED NATIONS INFORMATION CENTRE	Agha Mohammad Ashraf	Director	Do.
UNITED STATES	Raleigh A. Gibson	Consul-General	Lahore
	John W. Bowling	Consul	Dacca

EDUCATION

In order to achieve national integration and uniformity the Central Government have set up an Advisory Board of Education, an Inter-University Board and a Council of Technical Education. These bodies are composed of official and non-official experts.

A sum of Rs. 18 crores has been allotted for social uplift during 1951-52-53. Out of this amount nearly half is to be spent on education. The Pakistan Government has also drawn up under the Colombo Plan a Six Year Development Plan under which a sum of Rs. 19 crores out of a total budget of Rs. 260 crores has been allotted to education. The total cost of the Plan comes to Rs. 1,15,03,80,069 of which Rs. 42,79,82,914 is recurring and Rs. 72,23,97,155 non-recurring. It is estimated that the recurring expenditure at the end of 1957 will be approximately Rs. 17 crores.

Under the Plan it is proposed to open six schools in Karachi, eight in Sind and 16 in East Bengal. The Plan also provides for a total expenditure to be incurred during 1951-57 on infant schools, of the order of Rs. 31,65,302 (Rs. 14,73,702 recurring and Rs. 16,91,600 non-recurring).

The Pakistan Educational Conference recommended that free and compulsory primary education should be introduced for a period of five years which should be gradually raised to eight years. The Plan says that in the existing circumstances of the country it is considered that this period will provide a minimum preparation for citizenship. In Sind the primary stage is of four years' duration, while in Karachi it has been raised to five years. In the Punjab, the N.-W.F.P. Baluchistan, Bahawalpur and other areas the duration of the primary stage is five years. Sind expects to complete the process of introducing free compulsory education in six years, East Bengal and Karachi in ten years, and the Punjab, N.-W. F.P., Baluchistan and Bahawalpur in 20 years. Khairpur has fixed a target of five years.

The establishment of 24,027 new primary schools under this plan is expected to cost Rs. 42,54,49,499 of which Rs. 20,33,58,585 will be recurring and Rs. 22,21,35,914 will be non-recurring. As regards the quality of teachers, the report notes that out of 88,697 teachers employed in the existing primary schools, 43,471 are untrained.

There are at present 6,486 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 1,164,142. Of these 644 schools are for girls with a total enrolment of 97,737. Considering that there is a total enrolment of 3,212,312 in existing primary schools, one child out of every three children proceeds to a secondary school. During the period of the Plan, it is proposed to open 721 secondary schools (479 for boys and 242 for girls), with a total capacity of 237,600 (170,850 boys and 66,750 girls). Total expenditure to be incurred on these new schools as also on the improvement of existing ones comes to Rs. 22,79,45,788 out of which Rs. 5,74,62,311 is recurring and Rs. 177,04,83,477 non-recurring.

There are 88,697 teachers in primary schools of whom 43,471 are untrained. In secondary schools out of a total of 43,823 teachers, 24,076 are untrained. The total number of existing training institutions for primary school teachers is 125 with an enrolment of 6,145. Out of these 16 institutions are for women with an enrolment of 676. The total number of training institutions for secondary school teachers is 11 with an enrolment of 785. Out of these four institutions are for women with an enrolment of 276. It is interesting to note that in secondary schools, while the ratio between trained and untrained teachers is 1 : 1.3, among women teachers it is 2 : 1.

Under the Plan it is proposed to establish 101 training institutions for primary school teachers (men and women) with a total capacity of 11,220 and 26 training institutions for secondary school teachers (men and women) with a total capacity of 2,350. The total cost on the establishment of new training institutions as well as improvement of existing ones comes to Rs. 5,24,96,316 of which Rs. 2,87,54,016 is recurring and Rs. 2,37,42,300 is non-recurring. The total cost of inspectorial staff required during 1951-57 is Rs. 1,20,92,538 of which Rs. 1,13,54,238 is recurring and Rs. 7,38,300 is non-recurring.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The total number of existing colleges in the the country is 127. Of these 36 are intermediate colleges, 82 degree colleges and 9 post-graduate colleges. Among them are included women's colleges which are as follows : Intermediate 3 ; Degree 15; and Post-Graduate 1. The total enrolment is estimated at 39,393 (37,502 men and 1,891 women). This figure does not include students studying in the various departments of various universities. It is proposed to establish during the period of the plan 4 intermediate colleges, including one for women, 6 degree colleges including three for women and 10 hostels including three for women.

The total expenditure to be incurred on the improvement of existing colleges and hostels and the establishment of new ones is estimated at Rs. 4,00,85,856 of which Rs. 82,06,671 is recurring and Rs. 3,18,79,185 is non-recurring.

Pakistan is extremely deficient in Domestic Science and Arts institutions. There is at present only one school in Domestic Science in Lahore, which is proposed to be raised to the status of a College of Domestic and Social Sciences. Presently it has an enrolment of 41 students of whom 28 are girls studying in local colleges who have taken Domestic Science as one of their optional subjects.

In Karachi provision is being made for the establishment during 1952-53, under the auspices of the All-Pakistan Women's Association, of a full fledged College of Domestic Sciences and Arts which will impart instruction to 120 girls up to the Diploma standard and 120 students up to the Degree standard. Ten seats are being set apart for post-degree research students.

The East Bengal Government proposes to set up a department of Domestic Science in the Women's Training College at Dacca with a capacity of 50 students. Of these 25 students will be trained up to the Certificate standard and 25 up to the Diploma standard.

The total cost involved in the establishment of new institutions and the improvement of existing ones during the period of the Plan comes to Rs. 50,49,740 of which Rs. 13,92,500 is recurring and Rs. 36,57,240 non-recurring.

Of the 21 universities which existed in India before partition only three, *viz.* Punjab, Dacca and Sind remained in the territories now comprising Pakistan.

The University of the Punjab which was established in 1882 is mainly an affiliating university though it provides for post-graduate teaching and research in a few subjects. The Development schemes submitted by the University for 1951-57 involve a total expenditure of Rs. 2,77,38,418 of which Rs. 69,82,044 is recurring and Rs. 2,07,56,374 is non-recurring. These schemes include schemes for setting up one or two residential universities in the mofussil.

The Government of East Bengal is contemplating the establishment of two affiliating universities which will enable the Dacca University to revert to its original character. The Dacca University has nevertheless submitted schemes for 1951-57 on the assumption that the new universities, when established will not affect the scope of its activities as a residential teaching university. These schemes involve a total expenditure of Rs. 1,40,77,890 of which Rs. 11,73,140 is recurring and Rs. 1,29,04,750 is non-recurring.

Sind University established at Karachi early in 1947 had hardly started when partition came. The University was taken to Hyderabad in May 1951 and continues to function as an affiliating university. The development schemes submitted by this university indicate that it proposes to establish teaching-cum-research departments in a number of subjects. The total cost of these schemes is Rs. 2,92,23,218 of which Rs. 69,95,840 is recurring and Rs. 2,22,67,050 is non-recurring.

Peshawar University was established in 1950. It is a teaching-cum-residential-cum-affiliating university and as far as its development schemes for the six years are concerned, it aims at establishing a number of teaching-cum-research departments and a College of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. The total expenditure involved in these schemes is Rs. 1,23,20,847 of which Rs. 24,84,847 is recurring and Rs. 96,36,000 is non-recurring.

Karachi University is the youngest university in Pakistan having been established in June 1951. It is intended to develop it into a unitary residential university with all the colleges in Karachi as its constituents and a number of Halls of Residence directly under its control and supervision. While undergraduate teaching and research will be organised and conducted by the colleges, all post-graduate teaching and research will be conducted by the University itself. The total expenditure involved on the the development schemes submitted by this university amounts to Rs. 6,71,66,638 of which Rs. 1,19,08,638 is recurring and Rs. 5,52,58,000 is non-recurring.

The overall cost of the development schemes of all the five universities comes to Rs. 15,05,27,011 of which Rs. 2,95,04,837 is recurring and Rs. 12,10,22,174 is non-recurring.

ADULT EDUCATION

Assuming that 60 per cent of the population belongs to the 15-40 age level suitable for adult education, and also assuming that 13.8 per cent of the population is literate, there are nearly four crores of illiterates in Pakistan.

Provision for adult education exists in all provinces except Sind, which after a brief experiment abandoned the attempt. There are altogether 881 adult education centres with a total enrolment of 27,736. Included in these are 169 centres for women with a total enrolment of 5,824. Under the six year plan it is proposed to open 8,072 centres with a capacity of 9,20,000. Thus at the end of 1957 it may be expected that 8,953 centres will be training nearly 9,47,736 adults at a time. Working on the assumption that the duration of the adult education course is four months, as many as 28,00,000 adults will be made literate every year. The emphasis will be on raising of the standards of living by initiating adults in improved methods of health, sanitation, agriculture, cottage industries, etc.

A more determined and purposeful drive may be expected if the project of a UNESCO mission of experts on fundamental education as contemplated by the Education Division of the Central Government materialises.

The total cost involved in the establishment of new adult education centres and the improvement of existing ones comes to Rs.88,85,240 of which Rs. 80,89,560 is recurring and Rs. 7,95,560 is non-recurring.

The Six Year Plan also provides for the establishment of 9 stadiums, 2 sports hostels, 530 gymnasiums and three swimming pools. The total cost involved is Rs. 1,17,86,033 of which Rs. 5,55,933 is recurring and Rs. 1,12,30,100 is non-recurring.

It is also proposed to establish 845 Youth Clubs and 27 Youth Hostels and to strengthen Scouting, Girl Guiding and the Junior Red Cross. The total expenditure involved is Rs. 83,89,112 of which Rs. 27,22,612 is recurring and Rs. 56,66,500 is non-recurring. At present there are 2,858 Youth Clubs and 6 Youth Hostels functioning in the whole of Pakistan.

On the technical side it is proposed to open 20 Technical High Schools with a total capacity of 5,430 students, 7 composite schools with a capacity of 1,770 students, 2 polytechnics with a total capacity of 2,250 students and two engineering colleges. The total cost comes to Rs. 7,52,22,390 of which Rs. 2,20,82,381 is recurring and Rs. 5,31,40,009 is non-recurring.

There are at present 8 commercial schools in Pakistan with a total enrolment of 774 students and three commercial colleges with a total enrolment of 614. It is proposed to establish 12 commercial schools with a total capacity of 4,420 students and one Institute of Commerce at Karachi with a total capacity of 350 students. The cost involved comes to Rs. 1,81,06,235 of which Rs. 60,43,389 is recurring and Rs. 1,20,62,936 is non-recurring.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

In the total budget of the Central, Provincial and State Governments for 1951-52 which comes to Rs. 1,71,34,93,350 a sum of Rs. 8,81,91,504 has been allotted to education. In view of the requirements this provision is on the face of it inadequate. The Plan involves a total expenditure of Rs. 1,15,39,00,515 of which Rs. 72,22,57,155 is non-recurring and Rs. 43,16,79,360 is the cumulative total of recurring expenditure spread over a period of six years. If the Plan is fully implemented, it is estimated that its recurring cost at the end of 1956-57 will be approximately Rs. 12.5 crores In other words at the end of 1956-57 the total recurring expenditure on education in the whole of Pakistan will be Rs. 21.5 crores.

The total non-recurring cost of primary education under the plan is estimated at approximately Rs. 22,21,00,000. This comprises the cost of land, buildings and equipment. Though it is suggested that the entire responsibility for the provision of land, building and equipment required for a primary school should be borne by the people of the locality concerned, it is realised at official level that conditions vary from province to province and in some areas within the province itself. For this reason the Government feels that its share will be approximately Rs. 5.5 crores. The responsibility of the recurring cost will be borne by the Government concerned.

In the field of secondary education, if fees are suitably adjusted, it should be possible for schools after providing for free studentships up to 20 per cent to be self-supporting and to impart education of a high standard. On this basis it has been assumed that the recurring expenditure on the existing schools and those that will be established under the Plan will be substantially reduced. Furthermore on the basis of three private schools for one Government school the cumulative recurring cost on secondary education under the Plan will be reduced from Rs. 5,74,62,311 to approximately Rs. 45,00,000. Similarly on the non-recurring side the cost of secondary education will be reduced from Rs. 17,04,83,477 to approximately Rs. 12 crores.

Since cultural activities are an important aspect of education, and it is necessary for the State to encourage them, Government propose that half of the non-recurring cost on Youth Movements and encouragement of arts and culture should be borne by Government while the remaining half should be contributed by private agencies. The total non-recurring cost of the plan is expected to be reduced by public co-operation from Rs. 72,22,21,155 to Rs. 45,34,02,570 while the cumulative total of the recurring cost for six years is expected to be reduced from Rs. 43,16,89,360 to Rs. 41.5 crores. With the reduction in the recurring cost of existing schools as well as those to be established under the Plan as a result of the expected adjustment of the present structure of tuition fees, it is estimated that the income accruing from increased fees will amount to approximately Rs. 10 crores at the end of 1956-57. This will further reduce the cumulative recurring cost of the Plan to Rs. 31.5 crores.

The recurring cost of the plan is estimated to be as follows : First Year Rs. 1.5 crores ; Second Year Rs. 3.5 crores ; Third Year Rs. 6.16 crores ; Fourth Year Rs. 8.5 crores ; Fifth Year Rs. 10.5 crores and Sixth Year Rs. 13 crores—Total Rs. 43.16 crores.

If to these figures the existing expenditure of Rs. 9 crores every year is added, the recurring cost on existing facilities and those to be provided under the Plan will amount to Rs. 10.5 crores, 12.5 crores, 15.16 crores, 17.5 crores, 19.5 crores and 22 crores in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth years of the plan respectively. If the amount of Rs. 10 crores as saving from income from fees is spread evenly over these years, the recurring cost per year will be reduced at the end of 1956-57 to Rs. 20.5 crores. The total estimated revenue of the whole of Pakistan for 1951-52 is Rs. 171 crores. This is not a large proportion of the total revenues and the advantages are expected to be very great indeed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

As in all other spheres, Pakistan has had to face immense difficulties in Public Health both in the procurement of trained men as well as of material as a result of partition and had virtually to start from scratch. Pakistan had to plan afresh the establishment of similar institutions lost to her.

Owing chiefly to high fertility and the poverty of the masses, the birth rate and the death rate in Pakistan is comparatively high. The following tables show the rates for the years 1947-48 :—

Year	Birth rate per 1000	Death rate per 1000
1947 ..	20.6	13.3
1948 ..	17.7	12.1

The existing method of compilation of vital health statistics is admittedly not satisfactory, particularly because registration is not yet compulsory in all parts of the country.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES

Both the Central and Provincial Governments have been taking necessary steps to prevent the outbreak of cholera and smallpox which constitute the principal epidemic diseases of Pakistan. In the wake of Partition, widespread epidemics of cholera broke out in West Pakistan, notably the Punjab. Pakistan had practically no anti-cholera vaccine at that time and the vaccine had to be imported from other countries or obtained from voluntary organisations, like the Red Cross Society. Eventually the epidemic was brought under control. Several districts of East Bengal were also badly affected by the diseases.

Smallpox is endemic in the Punjab and visits the province after varying periods of quiescence. In the North-West Frontier Province the disease is mild and affects only a few districts. In East Bengal its intensity is greater during the months of January to June, while there are only sporadic cases in Baluchistan.

Typhus is comparatively rare in Pakistan. In 1948 it occurred in the Dera Ismail Khan district of North-West Frontier Province but was quickly brought under control. In 1949, however, it broke out in a few districts of the North-West Frontier Province and one district of the Punjab. A few cases were also reported in Baluchistan. Plague and yellow fever do not exist in the country at all. Since, however, Pakistan is exposed to the risk of importation of yellow fever infection, the Aircraft (Public Health) Rules for Pakistan, which were published in October, 1950, have been made more stringent.

Leprosy is an age old problem. A Leper Hospital is located at Rawalpindi. Another, the Hiranand Leper Hospital at Mango Pir in Karachi is run under the auspices of the Pakistan Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and the entire expenses are provided by the Central Government in the form of a grant-in-aid (a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has so far been provided for the purpose).

In June 1949, the Government of Pakistan set up a Pakistan Council of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association to undertake research, propaganda and training of special doctors. The inaugural meeting of the Council was held on the July 5, 1949.

There are three schools for the blind in Pakistan : Emerson Institute for the Blind, Lahore ; Karachi School for the Blind, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi ; and the Red Cross House for War Blinds, Sialkot.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis is widespread throughout Pakistan and ranks as one of the major public health problems of the country. Although no reliable statistics are available to show the morbidity and mortality resulting from this disease, the annual number of deaths caused by this disease in Pakistan is estimated to be 120,000 to 150,000. The number of active cases of tuberculosis may well be in the neighbourhood of 600,000.

While there are some clinics, sanatoria and hospitals for tuberculosis patients in almost all the provinces of Pakistan, in the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Dadar the North-West Frontier Province has one of the best sanatoria. With a view to affording protection to susceptible groups of population mass B.C.G. Vaccination campaigns were started in 1949 all over the country with the co-operation of two foreign teams of the Joint Enterprise (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and voluntary organisations of Scandinavian countries). Upto February 1951, 6,50,132 children were tested and 2,08,870 vaccinated with B.C.G. A number of Pakistani doctors were also trained by these foreign experts in the technique of B.C.G. Vaccination and tuberculin testing.

A Tuberculosis Control and Demonstration Centre was established in Karachi with the assistance of the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. This centre will also serve as a training institution in modern methods of treatment and control of Tuberculosis for nominees of the Provincial Governments who will establish their own centres in due course.

The T. B. Association of Pakistan was formed in February 1949 under the patronage of the Governor-General of Pakistan and the Presidentship of Miss Fatima Jinnah. It functions as a Central Body for promoting closer co-operation between Government and voluntary agencies.

MALARIA

Malaria takes the greatest toll of lives in Pakistan, particularly in East Bengal where on account of the mosquitoes finding a good breeding ground the number of deaths on account of this disease is estimated to be 115,000 per year for a population of 45 millions. Anti-malaria campaigns are carried out in different parts of Pakistan. In the North-West Frontier Province mosquito spraying was carried out in the villages on the Kohat-Hango Road with good results. In Sind the anti-malaria campaign consisted of spraying operations, distribution of drugs like paludrine tablets and anti-malaria propaganda and demonstrations by the public health staff. Similar measures were effectively adopted in Baluchistan. In the Punjab the Anti-Malaria Organisation was as usual active in carrying out anti-larval operations, spraying of D.D.T. and treatment of fresh malaria cases. An Anti-malaria scheme for the towns of Lahore and Rawalpindi was also formulated.

At the request of the Government the World Health Organisation sent a Malaria Control Demonstration Team to Pakistan in 1949. The team carried out malaria control work for about two years in the Mymensing district of East Bengal with the result that the incidence of malaria was considerably reduced. Since the departure of the World Health Organisation team, the local malaria team has extended its activities to other malarial areas of East Bengal. While the provinces have their own anti-malaria organisations, the Malaria Institute of Pakistan at Karachi performs the important function of imparting training in malaria control work.

It was decided by the Government to set up all Anti-mosquito Organisation at Karachi to co-ordinate the activities of the various local bodies and Government Departments in eradicating the mosquitoes and flies from the Karachi area.

SOME CENTRAL ORGANISATION

In October 1948 a Medical Council was constituted under the Pakistan Medical Council Act, to establish a uniform standard of higher qualification in medicine for all provinces and to establish reciprocity with the Medical Councils and Boards of Commonwealth and Foreign countries for the mutual recognition of medical qualifications.

The Council is empowered to appoint medical inspectors and visitors to inspect examinations held by Medical Institutions for the purpose of granting recognised medical qualifications. It is also one of the functions of the Council to lay down standards regarding professional education and professional examinations.

To enable the country to meet its requirements of vaccines and sera, an Organisation called the Bureau of Laboratories was set up at Karachi in March 1948. The Bureau now manufactures various types of vaccines and sera and is in a position to meet foreign demands as well.

Additions to and improvements in the Jinnah Central Hospital, Karachi, which is the premier hospital in Pakistan, continue to be made. It has separate departments for Medicine, Surgery, Gynæcology, Eyes, Ear, Nose and Throat and a first class laboratory and an X-ray Unit in addition to a Tuberculosis Annexe. Arrangements to attach to this Hospital a Radium Institute were also well under way and the Institute was expected to start functioning by the middle of 1951.

An Inter Departmental Committee on Nutrition has been set up by the Central Government with a view to providing a forum for consultation in order to secure co-ordination of the policies and actions of Central Government Departments which may be concerned with the improvement of human nutrition. A few provinces have also set up similar committees. The first meeting of the Committee was held under the Chairmanship of the Director General, Health on February 17, 1951.

It has been decided to set up a Health Education Bureau under the Director General, Health in order to educate the public in the elementary principles of health and hygiene through publicity and by co-ordinating the activities of similar bodies in the Federal Capital and the provinces. Efforts are being made to secure the services of suitable individuals for this Bureau.

To control standards of quality, purity and labelling of drugs and medicines, drug control laws, as contained in the Drugs Act 1940 and the Drugs Rules 1945 framed thereunder, have been adapted and were enforced from March 1948. A drugs Technical Advisory Board was also formed at the same time to advise the Central and Provincial Governments on technical points arising out of the administration of drugs control laws.

The Director General, Health is also the Drugs Controller and Licensing Authority for the Federal Capital. The Provinces have their own Drugs Controllers and Licensing Authorities.

The Second All Pakistan Health Conference which was attended by representatives of Central and Provincial Governments was held at Decca in January 1951, to consider further improvements in the medical and public health sphere. The Conference approved of a six year development plan aiming at the establishment of new medical and public health institutions and improvements in the existing teaching institutions and hospitals. It also formulated the lines on which campaigns against T.B., V.D. and Malaria and for the promotion of maternal and child health should be undertaken.

The Conference made certain recommendations for fighting quackery, leprosy, checking the sale of spurious drugs and for the promotion of research in nutrition.

A scheme for the development of the Port Health Department, Chittagong, was sanctioned in 1949. Part of the equipment sanctioned has already arrived while a good portion of the additional staff required has been recruited. In December 1950, a Port Health Department was established at the Chalna Anchorage in East Bengal, thus raising the number of Port Health Departments in Pakistan to three, the third one being that at Karachi Seaport.

An Airport Health Department has been functioning at Karachi and Dacca.

A Central Committee for the provision of medical facilities for seamen at Pakistan Ports was set up in 1948 with the object of co-ordinating activities for maintaining hospital and dispensary facilities at Pakistan Ports for merchant navy seamen and seafarers.

MEDICAL EDUCATION

To provide training in post-graduate subjects and to promote research the Institute of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, Lahore, was established in the Punjab in 1949 and the first course for the Diploma in Public Health commenced from October in that year.

One of the most important additions to the existing medical institutions in Pakistan is the Fatima Jinnah Medical College for Women which was established in Lahore in March 1948, for the exclusive teaching and training of women in medicine and surgery. It is fortunate in having attached to it a chain of excellent hospitals viz., Sir Ganga Ram Hospital and the Mool Chand Narain Dass Children's Hospital.

The other medical colleges in Pakistan are the King Edward Medical College, Lahore, the Dacca Medical College, Dacca, and the Dow Medical College, Karachi. There is also at Lahore the De Montmorency College of Dentistry.

NURSING

Centres for training, have been established in East Bengal, Punjab and Karachi where 120 girls are admitted annually and receive training for a period of three years. In addition the Provincial Governments, the Red Cross Society and similar other organisations impart training in nursing.

Under the scheme for training in higher nursing abroad 29 girls were sent to the United Kingdom in 1949 and 1950. Another batch of five was sent for advanced training in Sister Tutor's course in 1950.

Under the Central Nursing Council Ordinance Nurses are required to get themselves registered with either the Provincial Nursing Councils or the Central Nursing Council.

The Central Nursing Council of Pakistan prescribes standards for the training of Nurses, Midwives and Health visitors, etc. and carries out periodic inspection of Training Institutions to make sure that these standards are being maintained. It also establishes reciprocal relations with foreign nursing Councils for the purpose of mutual recognition of qualifications in Nursing, Midwifery and Health Visiting.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

In the provinces much of the work relating to activities for the welfare of mothers and children is done by local bodies and voluntary organisations like the Red Cross Society. Local Governments also assume full or share part responsibility for the work done. The following figures show the number of Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in various provinces. North-West Frontier Province, 12 including one Provincial Red Cross Welfare Centre; East Bengal, 22; Punjab, 80 including five maintained by the North-Western Railway; Baluchistan, 4; Sind, 53; Karachi, 6.

In the North-West Frontier Province midwives are trained in the Provincial Midwives Training Centre, Peshawar, and dais at the District Health Centre. There is also a Maternity Hospital at Peshawar. Punjab Health School, Lahore trains lady Health Visitors. A Nursery Section has since been opened in the School for children between the ages of 2-5 while a child guidance clinic is also functioning. In Sind, arrangements for the training of Assistant Midwives exist at Sukkur and Hyderabad. For the training of lady Health Visitors arrangements have been made with the Punjab Health School. Work is considerably hampered for want of trained personnel like health visitors and midwives.

RED CROSS SOCIETY

The Red Cross Centres in the areas which formed part of Pakistan continued to work under the Indian Red Cross until December 20, 1947, when the Governor-General of Pakistan gave the Pakistan Red Cross Society a separate and independent existence by an Order called "The Pakistan Red Cross Society Order 1947." The newly formed Pakistan Red Cross was soon recognised by the League of Red Cross Societies as its sixty-sixth member and was also affiliated with the International Committee of Red Cross, Geneva. The Vice-Chairman of the Pakistan Red Cross Society—Colonel Jafar was appointed the first Governor from Pakistan on the Board of Governors of the League.

The Provincial and State Red Cross Branches in Pakistan were affiliated with the National Headquarters of the Pakistan Red Cross as soon as it was established in the Federal Capital in March 1948.

The Pakistan Red Cross was in its infancy when it was called upon to bear the brunt of providing succour and relief to millions of refugees. The Pakistan Red Cross Society, with its very meagre resources provided warm clothing, blankets, razais, bedding, utensils and multiple varieties of provisions to the sick and suffering immigrants. The Pakistan Red Cross Society organised a Medical Mission to that part of Kashmir where there are Pakistani troops. The Red Cross hospitals, fully manned and equipped were established at 11 various stations.

RADIO PAKISTAN

BROADCASTING in Pakistan is a State monopoly run by the Central Government through the Ministry of Interior, Information and Broadcasting (I & B Division). A former Station Director of A.I.R., Bombay, Mr. Z. A. Bokhari controls the organisation from the headquarters located on M. A. Jinnah Road, Karachi.

Radio Pakistan has at present four Regional Stations at Dacca, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar, each under a Station Director. There are nine transmitters as detailed below:

Transmitter	Strength	Call Sign	Meter Band
1. Karachi (1)	10 K.W. M.W.	APK–1	363·6
2. Karachi (2)	50 K.W. S.W.	APK–2 }	16, 19, 25, 31, 41
3. Karachi (3)	50 K.W. S.W.	APK–3 }	& 49 meter band
4. Dacca (1)	5 K.W. M.W.	APD–1	257·1
5. Dacca (2)	7·5 K.W. S.W.	APD–2	31, 41 & 60
6. Lahore (1)	5 K.W. M.W.	APL–1	276·2
7. Lahore (2)	0·3 K.W. S.W.	APL–2	42 & 49
8. Peshawar	10 K.W. M.W.	APP	476·9
9. Rawalpindi	1 K.W. M.W.	APR	206

News Bulletins are broadcast at present in eight languages, viz., Urdu, English, Bengali, Pushtu, Burmese, Afghan-Persian, Iranian Sindhi, Turkish, Indonesian, Punjabi and Arabic. Radio Pakistan is on the air 94 hours a day.

External Services comprising news, features, talks commentaries, etc. are directed to the Arabic speaking countries of the Middle East, Iran, Afghanistan and Burma.

A very recent step taken by the Central Government to improve the news service of Radio Pakistan, was the installation of a Teleprinter-cum-Radio link between Lahore, and Karachi and Lahore and Peshawar.

The number of regional listeners of Pakistan is estimated at about 7,00,000.

Two fortnightly programme journals, viz., "Pakistan Calling" and "Ahang" in English and Urdu respectively, are published from Karachi, and a monthly pamphlet "Izaat Pakistan" also issued from the Headquarters office, contains details of programmes in Arabic.

According to Radio authorities, the main objectives of Radio Pakistan are to create and develop a sense of citizenship among the listeners at home and to afford them healthy entertainment.

Programmes broadcast by Radio Pakistan consist of entertainment items of classical, vocal, orchestral, film and recorded music, both Pakistani and Western, talks, features, broadcasts for special audience groups, e.g., for rural listeners, troops, school children and women.

Special programmes are broadcast on the anniversaries of prominent personalities of Pakistan and other countries. Specially prepared programmes are put out on religious festivals of various communities living in Pakistan, i.e., Muslims, Christians, Hindus, Parsis, and Buddhists.

Advertisements or commercial broadcasts are not sponsored or allowed to go on the air by Radio Pakistan as a matter of rigid policy.

The following is a list of the important officials of Radio Pakistan:—

RADIO PAKISTAN OFFICIALS

(Broadcasting House, Karachi).

Controller of Broadcasting, Z. A. Bokhari.

Director of Engineering, Riaz Ahmad.

Deputy Controller of Broadcasting (Programmes) Rashid Ahmed.

Deputy Controller of Broadcasting (Administration), A. Salman.

Deputy Director of Engineering, Agha Bashir Ahmad.

Administrative Officer, A. D. Shaikh.

Director of Programmes, S. A. Hafeez.

Public Relations Officer, Vacant.

Director of News, Central News Organisation of Radio Pakistan, Mohammad Sarfaraz.

Director, Staff Training, S. S. Niazi.

Director, External Services & Monitoring, G. K. Farid.

Maintenance Engineer, M. A. Rahman.

Research Engineer, S. A. Aziz.

Editor, Radio Journals, Ishrat Rehmani.

Station Director (Radio Pakistan, 6, Intelligence School, Karachi 2), Asnain Qutb.

Engineer-in-Charge, High Power Transmitters, Landhi, Karachi, Sadiq Shah.

(Regional Stations outside Karachi).

Station Director, Radio Pakistan, Dacca, Captain A. Huque.

Station Director, Radio Pakistan, Lahore, Agha Bashir Ahmed.

Station Director, Radio Pakistan, Peshawar, Captain N. M. Rashed.

Station Director, Radio Pakistan, Rawalpindi, Mahmud Nizami.

BANKING

THE banking system of Pakistan consists chiefly of the State Bank of Pakistan (which acts as the Central Bank of the country), the National Bank of Pakistan, other joint-stock banks and Foreign Exchange banks. The partition plan was implemented in such a short time that Pakistan authorities were left with no alternative but to allow the then existing monetary system to continue in Pakistan for some time at least to ensure smooth transition. Accordingly the Pakistan Monetary System and Reserve Bank Order (1947) was issued providing for the Reserve Bank of India to continue as the Central Bank of Pakistan controlling the issue of currency till the end of September, 1948 and managing the Public Debt and Exchange Control on behalf of Pakistan till 30th March 1948. Subsequent developments, however, disclosed that even these temporary arrangements were not working well and it was therefore decided that the Reserve Bank of India should cease to function as the Central Bank of this country with effect from the 30th June 1948 and give way to the State Bank of Pakistan.

There exist in Pakistan now (*i*) A Central Banking Authority; (*ii*) Commercial Banks; (*iii*) Industrial Finance Corporation; (*iv*) Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, and (*v*) Co-operative Banks.

(*i*) **Central Banking Authority.**—The State Bank of Pakistan, besides being the sole authority for the issue and management of currency also acts as bankers to the Central and Provincial Governments, manages Public Debt and Exchange Control and controls and supervises the operations of all commercial banks. It has at present three offices in Western Pakistan and two offices in Eastern Pakistan. 51 per cent of its total capital of Rs. 30 million, is owned by the State which has provided the Bank with a Reserve Fund of Rs. 30 millions.

(*ii*) **Commercial Banks.**—The total number of 'Scheduled Banks' in Pakistan on June 30, 1951 was 32, and the total number of their branches 201. The amount deposit on June 30, 1951, was Rs. 1,39,28 lakhs. The total number of non-scheduled banks stood at 76 at the end of March 1951, of which 18 banks were functioning in West Pakistan, and the remaining in East Pakistan, but their operations are very limited. The rest are either branches of banks with head offices in India or of banks with head offices in other countries.

(*iii*) **National Bank of Pakistan.**—An outstanding contribution of the Government of Pakistan and the State Bank towards the growth of commercial banking in Pakistan is the establishment of the National Bank of Pakistan which was established in November, 1949, with an authorised capital of Rs. 6 crores, of which 25 per cent was subscribed by Government. The business of the National Bank of Pakistan was initially confined to the financing of jute and cotton trades but it is now transacting all sorts of banking business including foreign exchange business. During the short period of its existence, the National Bank has opened 16 offices including three Local Principal Offices at Karachi, Lahore and Dacca. The Bank has also established a branch at Jedda in Saudi Arabia. In order to render efficient service to the business community, the Bank has established direct connections with over 50 leading banks in different parts of the world. The National Bank of Pakistan made rapid progress. It opened 11 branches during the year, 2 in East and 9 in West Pakistan. These branches are now full-fledged offices, undertaking all types of banking services. The peak figure of their advances exceeded Rs. 11 crores during the year under review.

(*iv*) **Industrial Finance Corporation.**—To provide long term credits for the development of industries, the Government of Pakistan have established an Industrial Finance Corporation in which 51 per cent of the capital is owned by the State. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is Rs. 30 million. The Corporation sanctioned up to the middle of 1950 loans amounting to roughly Rs. 65,25,000.

(*v*) **Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation.**—Some seven million refugees, uprooted from houses in India, came to Pakistan immediately after the partition of the sub-Continent. To provide credit to enable them to take up some vocation and earn their living, the Central Government established the Pakistan Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation. This Corporation is financed entirely by the State.

(*vi*) **Co-operative Banks.**—Besides the commercial banks, there is a Provincial Co-operative Bank in each of the four provinces of Pakistan and a number of central and urban co-operative banks. During the period immediately following the partition, these banks, particularly in Western Pakistan, played an important role in providing the much needed banking services at places where the commercial banks had closed down. Between them the co-operative banks have a working capital of over 200 million rupees.

With the steps that were taken, the banking structures has not only been saved from a complete collapse but has been put once again on its way to recovery. With the growing staff resources resulting from the various training schemes, banks are now in a position to step out for the opening of more offices all over Pakistan.

As a substantial portion of the country's hoarded wealth (which is estimated very roughly to be Rs. 200 to 300 crores) is located in rural areas, the co-operative banks play an important role in mobilising the savings in those areas. It is, therefore, Government's policy to encourage co-operative banking in the country. Co-operative banks are now taking part in commercial banking also.

There are at present five provincial co-operative banks and 134 central co-operative banks having a working capital of Rs. 115 million and Rs. 136 million respectively. There are over a thousand primary societies with a membership of over 2 million and a working capital of Rs. 145 million. Of these the credit societies are the most important. They number over 36 thousand, have a membership of nearly one million and a working capital of Rs. 66 million. Next in order of importance are the multi-purpose societies and industrial co-operative societies. The latter are generally organised amongst artisans and are usually engaged in the purchase of raw materials and implements for the members and in the marketing of their finished products. The extension of the co-operative field to industrial enterprises is significant for its results in the mobilisation of resources, the greater part of which would have otherwise found their way to industrial undertakings.

INSURANCE

Pakistan has 82 insurance companies. On the 11th of November 1950 there were 7,805 licensed insurance agents. During 1949 15,067 life policies were written. The total sums assured for life insurance only was Rs. 60 million, and the total premium income in 1949 was Rs. 26.3 million. Besides, the Central Government run a Postal Life Insurance Scheme for the benefit of Government employees. The minimum and maximum amounts for which insurance policies can be taken out under this are P. Rs. 100 and P. Rs. 20,000 respectively.

In order to promote the development of insurance in the country, the Government of Pakistan provided two foreign scholarships during 1950 for the training of Pakistan nationals as actuaries (there being no actuaries in any of the Muslim countries at present). Six scholarships have been provided for this year for training in insurance work abroad. An institute has also been established which arranges lectures to students.

THE STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

JULY 1, 1948, was a memorable day in the financial history of Pakistan. On that day the State Bank of Pakistan was formally declared open by the Quaid-e-Azam.

Unlike some of the other Central Banks, the State Bank of Pakistan will not be controlled by a few private individual shareholders. The initial capital of the Bank has been fixed at three crores of rupees divided into 300,000 shares of rupees 100 each. The majority of these shares (51 per cent) have been, under the law, purchased by the Central Government as the representative body of the people, and the remaining shares (49 per cent) have been made available to the public. But here also a limit of 500 shares has been fixed for one person singly or jointly with other persons. Shareholders are entitled to one vote for every five shares upto the maximum of 10 votes.

The management consists of a Central Board, an Executive Committee and 3 local Boards.

The Governor will be the Chief Executive Officer who, on behalf of the Central Board, will conduct all the necessary business of the Bank. He is appointed by the Central Government for a term not exceeding five years, but he is eligible for reappointment. The supervision and direction of the affairs and business of the State Bank will be entrusted to the Central Board of Directors. The Board will consist of the Governor, Deputy Governors if any, and 9 Directors. Six Directors will be appointed by the Central Government and one will be elected from each area by the shareholders registered in Karachi, Lahore and Dacca separately. The Executive Committee consists of the Governor, Deputy Governors, if any, 3 Directors elected by the Central Board and a Government official appointed by the Central Government, and is authorized to dispose of the matters within the competence of the Central Board when that body is not in session.

A Deputy Governor (official) was appointed during the last quarter of the year 1951.

The Central Board will be, from time to time, advised by the local Boards of the three areas. Each local Board will consist of 4 members elected from amongst themselves by the share-holders registered in the area concerned and not more than five members nominated by the Central Government from amongst the shareholders registered in that area. No shareholder can be registered in more than one of the circles. In exercising the power of nomination the Central Government will aim at securing the representation of territorial or economic interests not already represented, and in particular interests of the co-operative banks. This provision has been made so as to bring the agricultural class in touch with the central banking authorities of Pakistan.

It is, however, considered necessary that the business of the Bank should be conducted on purely scientific lines under the guidance of the best available experts and that the Bank should be kept as free from political influences as possible. It has been accordingly provided that no member of the Cabinet or any Provincial Legislature will be eligible as Governor or Director of the Bank. Similarly all Government or State officials who draw their salaries from the Government Treasury shall be debarred from becoming Directors of the Bank.

FUNCTIONS

The functions of the State Bank of Pakistan can be divided into two separate compartments, one being that of note issue commonly known as 'Central Banking Functions' performed by the Issue Department of the Bank and the other is its banking business proper.

The Central Banking Functions of the State Bank of Pakistan are similar to those of other central banks. The Bank has the sole right to issue notes and is responsible for the management of the currency and credit in the best interest of the country. In addition to maintaining the internal value of the currency, the Bank is also responsible for maintaining the external value of the Pakistan rupee. This is done by the Bank with the help of exchange control for which it is responsible under the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947.

For the purpose of note issue, the State Bank maintains a separate Issue Department which issues currency notes keeping in view the requirements of the country and the people. The issue of notes is governed by the proportional reserve system. Not less than 30 per cent of the total assets of the Note Issue Department is to consist of gold coins, gold bullion, silver bullion and approved foreign exchange. The remainder of the assets may be kept in rupee coins, rupee securities and eligible bills of exchange and promissory notes.

As regards the banking business, the State Bank is authorised to carry on and transact any or all types of business specified in the State Bank of Pakistan Order, 1948, namely, accepting of money on deposit without interest from and collection of money for Central and Provincial Governments, the purchase, sale and rediscount of specified bills of exchange and promissory notes, purchase and sale of approved foreign exchange, making of loans and advances to Central and Provincial Governments, local authorities, scheduled banks or provincial co-operative banks on specified terms, the purchase and sale of Government securities, acting as an agent to the Central and Provincial Governments and the management of the Public Debt. Besides, acting as a banker to the Central and Provincial Governments, it has been entrusted with the floatation and management of public loans on their behalf. It is the custodian of the monetary reserves of foreign exchange earnings in the country. As the control over the credit situation in the country is mainly exercised through the banking institutions, the State Bank of Pakistan has been invested with adequate powers to control and supervise the activities of the commercial banks in the country.

BANKING LEGISLATION

The following is in brief the main banking legislation enacted in Pakistan :—

To ensure the growth of banking on sound lines, the Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act (1946) Amendment Ordinance was issued in 1948 which made it obligatory upon all banks (including the foreign banks) to obtain the sanction of the State Bank of Pakistan before opening any new branch or changing the location of any existing Branch.

By the Banking Companies (Control) Act of 1948, the Banking Companies were required to keep 20 per cent of their time and demand liabilities in the form of liquid assets, and to keep in the Provinces of Pakistan such percentage of their time and demand liabilities in the Provinces of Pakistan, not exceeding 75 per cent as may be specified by the State Bank from time to time.

The scheduled banks are also required to maintain with the State Bank of Pakistan a balance which must not be less, at the close of business on any day, than 5 per cent of the demand liabilities and 2 per cent of the time liabilities.

The Banking Companies (Control) (Amendment) Act, 1950, raised the above maximum percentage (of the time and demand liabilities to be kept in the Provinces) to 85 per cent and introduced several new measures designed to enable the State Bank to effectively control the banking activities of the scheduled banks. It also prescribed that the specified percentage of assets should be maintained throughout the year instead of at the close of each quarter as before. The State Bank came to possess under this Act general powers to call for any information from any bank regarding its business which it may require, and caution or prohibit Banks from entering into any particular or particular class of transactions. The State Bank was also empowered to determine the policy in relation to advances to be followed by any or all banking companies whenever it deemed expedient to do so, and to give directions to them as to the purposes for which advances may or may not be made, the margins to be maintained in respect of secured advances and the rates of interest to be charged on advances. It was laid down by the Act that the State Bank may prohibit any banking company from granting fresh loans or advances or impose such restrictions on its activities, as it may deem fit if it considered its loans and advances policy to be detrimental to depositors' interests.

Under the State Bank of Pakistan (Amendment) Order, 1949, the State Bank of Pakistan was given extra powers to control and help banking in Pakistan. It was given the power of direct lending to banking companies in Pakistan, under a General Order of the Central Board or a special order of the Governor, on such security as the Bank may consider sufficient, to enable the Banking Companies to secure financial accommodation in times of need. It was also authorised to purchase or discount eligible bills of exchange or promissory notes even though they may not bear the signature of a scheduled bank or a provincial co-operative bank. These provisions are expected to prove valuable in helping all sound banks in Pakistan.

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUE

TO ensure that peoples' savings are not invested in insecure enterprises, the Government controls the issue of capital through the Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947. During the period 15th August 1947 to December 1950, 58 foreign companies were permitted to issue a total capital of Rs. 11.15 crores.

CURRENCY AND COINAGE

Separation of the currency of India and Pakistan could not possibly be effected during the short period and therefore having regard to practical considerations, it was arranged that :—

i) the existing India notes should be issued upto March 31, 1948 and remain legal tender upto September 30, 1948.

ii) from April 1, 1948 the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India notes inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" should be issued as Pakistan notes.

iii) India coins were to remain legal tender until replaced by Pakistan coins.

Immediate steps were, however, taken to introduce Pakistan notes and coins of distinctive designs. Pakistan notes of distinctive designs of the denomination of Rs. 5 and above were issued from October 1, 1948, and of the denomination of rupee one and two from March 1, 1949.

The process of withdrawal of India notes which remained legal tender in Pakistan upto September 30, 1948 was completed on June 30, 1949. The total amount of India notes so withdrawn was Rs. 176.75 crores.

From November 1, 1949, India notes inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" were demonetised, thus completing the process of replacement of India notes by Pakistan notes.

Arrangements for the minting of Pakistan coins of distinctive designs were also made soon after partition to replace India coins. All India coins with the exception of half pice and pies which are no longer in circulation have been demonetized and replaced by Pakistan coins.

The total amount of currency (notes) in circulation in Pakistan was Rs. 235 crores on 28th December 1951. The total amount of rupee coins in circulation on 28th December 1951 was Rs. 2.15 crores.

The opening of the Security Printing Press in Pakistan marks an important development in security printing. The Security Printing Press set up in a fifteen-year partnership with Thomas De La Rue & Co., Ltd., will make it possible for Pakistan to become self-sufficient in the production of currency notes, postal stationery, revenue stamps, legal stamps and many other articles and documents requiring security protection and control.

At the time of partition Pakistan had no security printing arrangements and the Reserve Bank of India continued to be the monetary authority for Pakistan as well and the currency notes issued by the Reserve Bank were legal tender in Pakistan. Pakistani notes of distinctive designs of the denomination of Rs. 5, 10 and 100 were however, issued from 1st October, 1948 and of the denomination of Re. 1 and 2 from 1st March 1949.

The withdrawal of Indian notes completed on 30th June, 1949 and the India notes inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan" were demonetised on 1st November 1949 thus completing the process of replacement of India notes by Pakistani notes.

Till recently, there was no organized security market in Pakistan. The Karachi Stock Exchange was established in March, 1949 and its importance in the financial structure of the country is increasing steadily. It is estimated that its monthly volume of business, which is mainly investment business, at present averages about Rs. 10 million.

RAILWAYS

THE Pakistan Railways comprise two independent railway systems—the North-Western Railway in West Pakistan and the Eastern Bengal Railway in East Pakistan, and are State-managed and State-owned. Both of them were carved out of bigger units which existed prior to the Partition of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent and are separated from each other by a distance of 1,200 miles across the Indian Railways. In the case of the North-Western Railway, some 1,818 of the pre-partition route mileage fell to the share of India against which 319 miles of the metre gauge railway situated in Sind and previously managed by the Jodhpur Railway were added to it. The North-Western Railway now has a route mileage of 5,362.

The partition of India left an area of 53,920 sq. miles in East Bengal which is inhabited by 42 million people. It is one of the most densely populated areas in the world but is served by only 1,620 miles of railway which constitutes the new Eastern Bengal Railway.

The Eastern Bengal Railway is split into two separate zones by the mighty river Brahmaputra which divides East Bengal into two separate portions and which, owing to its size and ever changing course, has not been bridged at any point so far. This river is crossed by means of Passenger and Wagon Ferries, which the Eastern Bengal Railway operate. The Wagon Ferry has a capacity of 400 to 500 wagons per day.

During the Second World War the Railways in the two zones of Pakistan were subjected to very heavy wear and tear. Deterioration was particularly severe on the Eastern Bengal Railway which was situated in the war zone and where during the Burma campaign a large number of troops, war materials and equipment especially for American armed forces, moved by rail.

SHORTAGE OF EQUIPMENT

Soon after the partition, the Pakistan Railways were faced with a problem of another kind, namely, serious curtailment in the supply of that vital commodity, coal, without which the Railway could not function. Supplies of coal from India, which from partition onwards had been inadequate, uncertain and irregular, became so low in January 1948, that a drastic cut in goods and passenger services had to be imposed. To reduce the consumption and dependence on coal, some of the coal burning engines were converted to oil-firing, and sources overseas were tapped for supplies of coal.

The coal supplies from India improved in 1949 but from the 22nd December 1949, they were completely cut off. The Railways then got their full requirements of coal from overseas. All this has naturally resulted in hastening the programme of converting locomotives to oil burning and hundreds of locomotives have already been converted.

Serious difficulties were also experienced in obtaining supplies of stores and materials for the repair and maintenance of locomotives, rolling stock and permanent way. A good number of these were made in or supplied through firms in India, and consequent upon the conditions following partition, these sources of supply dried up. The Pakistan Government were compelled in the summer of 1948 to send a special Purchase Mission to the U.K. and other European countries for the purpose of obtaining the vital items of stores and material required. These began to arrive from January 1949 onwards.

During the last two years, the condition of the coaching stock has improved considerably. Old and dilapidated carriages have been thoroughly rehabilitated, workshops have been intensively busy and their output has been increasing as materials became available. After renovation, such stock is expected to give trouble-free service for another ten years, by which time it is hoped that most of the obsolete stock will have been replaced by new stock of modern design. Eighty-one broad-gauge and 63 metre-gauge light weight all-steel coaches of the most up-to-date design will be purchased from abroad. These new coaches will be provided with fans in inter and third classes also, and will be fitted with other additional amenities for passengers. More air-conditioned coaches and dining cars are also being purchased.

THE PORTS

KARACHI

KARACHI, the premier port of Pakistan, is situated in the triangular Bay of Karachi which is separated from the Arabian Sea by a low sandy reef stretching southwards from the mainland to the rocky headland of Manora. Of all ports in the sub-continent, Karachi is nearest to south-west Asia and to Europe.

In 1886, the Karachi Port Trust was constituted in the place of the Harbour Board which had been formed in 1880 to levy shipping dues. The Trust consisted of eight members with the Collector of Karachi as ex-officio Chairman. The number of members then rose to 15, representing Government, Municipality, North-Western Railway, Labour and Commercial interests, with a whole-time Chairman appointed by Government. With the separation of Sind from Bombay State in 1936, the Port came under the direct control of the Government of India. On the partition of the sub-continent and with the birth of the Dominion of Pakistan, towards the middle of August 1947, the administration of the port has come under the control of the Central Government of Pakistan.

HARBOUR

LIGHTHOUSE on Manora Point is in Latitude 24° 47' 37" N.; Longitude 66° 58' 36" E.

Accommodation.—Entrance channel High Water Spring Tides 38½ ft., at mean neaps 35 ft. 11 in. Vessels drawing 30 ft. can enter port during monsoon season; but Dy. Conservator may allow vessels of deeper draught to enter at discretion. During fair season vessels drawing 31 ft. to 32 ft. can enter or leave at 8 ft. tide.

Steamer wharves can accommodate three steamers of 575 ft., with 31·6 ft. dft., and one of 600 ft., with 32·6 ft. dft., nine steamers of 550 ft., two of 500 ft., one of 470 ft., three of 450 ft., one of 400 ft., and one of 430 ft., with 26 to 29 ft. of water alongside and one of 325 ft. with 18 ft. dft.

There are sixteen electric cranes of 2 tons, one steam derrick crane of 5 tons; ninety-one hydraulic cranes of 35 cwt., one of 30 tons on the wharves and one 30 tons floating crane self-propelled and one 60 tons floating crane.

Boat Basin, at the south end of the wharves, contains the Commissariat Wharf length of quayage, 150 ft.; depth at high water 17½ ft.; low water 8 ft.; one 35-cwt. hydraulic crane and one 3-ton hand crane; the Passenger Landing Pier (length of quayage 450 ft.; depth at high water 16 ft., low water 6½ ft.).

The Railway Wharf—length of quayage, 800 ft.; depth at high water 19½ ft., low water 10 ft. Three 35-cwt. hydraulic cranes.

At the north-east end of the harbour are the Juna Bunder (length of quayage 1,235 ft.; depth at high water 17½ to 22½ ft.; low water 8 to 13 ft.), with three hydraulic cranes of 35 cwt.; five 1-ton hand cranes; one stationary hydraulic crane of 14 tons, and the Napier Mole Boat Wharf (length of quayage, 1,824 ft.; depth at high water 21½ ft., low water 12 ft.), with three hand cranes of 1-ton each. Five lightering piers and two lightering berths of 327 ft. and 519 ft. length and depth at low water of 6 to 10 ft. and at high water of 14½ and 18½ ft.; with one fixed 25-ton electric derrick crane at the shorter berth, for landing and shipping stores.

The Heavy Lift Pier north of ship wharves accommodation barges, d. at high water 15 ft., at low water 5½ ft. One hydraulic crane of 14 tons. One ship repairing berth with a length of 300 ft. between dolphins and depth of 16 ft. and 25½ ft. at low water and high water respectively.

Harbour moorings: five swinging moorings with a draft of 24 ft., and thirteen fixed moorings for vessels of 400 to 550 ft., of which two are with a draft of 17 to 23 ft., four of 32 ft., and seven of 27 to 28 ft.

Dry dock, length on blocks, 236½ ft.; breadth at entrance 50 ft.; depth on sill at High Water Ordinary Spring Tides 12½ ft. Coaling performed at the wharves and from lighters.

Cargoes are discharged into and loaded from railway wagons at the steamer wharves on the east side. On the west side cargo is loaded from and discharged into both railway wagons and transit sheds.

Bulk Oil Pier lies south of the Boat Basin; length of the quayage 403 ft.; vessels 550 ft. long can be berthed alongside; depth of low water 31 ft. Pipes are laid down from the pier to the oil installations, which are in the immediate neighbourhood. Liquid fuel pipes and connections are available from the Return Wharf and berths 1 to 11 of the Keamari wharves and are connected to the oil installations, permitting two ships to be bunkered with oil fuel simultaneously, or one ship being bunkered and one tanker discharging simultaneously, in addition to the service from the oil pier.

Charges.—Port dues on sea-going vessels on entering the port, 2 annas per net registered ton once in the same month (month reckoned from the first day (inclusive) of one month to the first (exclusive) of the next month, or from the second day (inclusive) of one month to the second day (exclusive) of the next, and so on). Moorings fixed or swinging Re. 1 per day, or part thereof, per 100 tons net registered or part thereof, with a minimum charge of (a) Rs. 40 for the period of stay of every vessel under 1,500 tons, (b) Rs. 20 per day or part of a day for every vessel of 1,500 tons and over, with maximum Rs. 40. Berthing fees Rs. 1-8-0 per day or part thereof, per 100 tons net registered or part thereof (1) with a minimum charge of Rs. 40 for the period of stay of every vessel under 1,500 tons, (2) maximum charge of Rs. 40 per day, or part of a day, for every vessel of 1,500 tons and over plus a surcharge of 33⅓ per cent on the total amount. Additional charges of Rs. 10 per hour or part of an hour, and Rs. 50 for every 24 hours, or part thereof for use of pipelines, are payable by vessels bunkering and discharging petroleum respectively plus a surcharge of 33⅓ per cent. on the total amount. Water supplied to vessels in the stream at Rs. 7-6-0 per 1,000 gallons, and to vessels at the wharves at Rs. 4-6-0 per 1,000 gallons.

Pilotage.—Compulsory on sea-going vessels of 200 tons net reg. and upwards. Fair season, 300 tons and under Rs. 35; monsoon season Rs. 52-8-0 for every additional 100 tons, or part thereof, Rs. 4 plus surcharge of 33⅓ per cent on the total amount. Pilots board incoming vessels day or night about 2 miles off breakwater. For services of a tug for assisting in berthing or unberthing Rs. 75.

Towage.—In or out, 3 annas per net reg. ton. Sailing vessels when towed in or out are charged half pilotage. Vessels not under steam towed from one part of the port to another: for use of one tug, Rs. 100, for every additional tug, Rs. 75. During monsoon season towage is compulsory for vessels leaving the wharves; charge Rs. 75. Otherwise towage is N.C. in the case of vessels of 1,000 tons and under, and in case of vessels using the west wharf, but if a tug is used, a charge of Rs. 50 is levied in the case of vessels of 1,000 tons and under; Rs. 75 for vessels over 1,000 tons.

The principal commodities imported and exported through the Port of Karachi are as under:—

Imports.—Coal, Piece-goods, Cotton Twist, Metals, Spices, Silk, Tea, Railway Plant, Matches, Kerosene Oil, Liquid Fuel, Petrol, Sugar, Machinery, Motor Vehicles and Liquors.

Exports.—Cotton Raw, Grain, Salt, Fish, Carpets, Dried Fruit, Hides & Skins, Oil Seeds and Wool.

The cargo handling capacity of the port is about 12,000 tons per day or 4 to 4½ million tons per annum.

The income and expenditure for financial year ending 31st March 1951 was Rs. 159.32 lakhs and Rs. 157.64 lakhs respectively.

The volume of traffic at the Karachi Port is shown by the following figures:—

Year	Imports (tons)	Exports (tons)	Total (tons)
1947-48	1,156,000	1,028,000	2,184,000
1948-49	1,614,000	940,000	2,554,000
1949-50	1,916,000	924,000	2,840,000
1950-51	2,391,000	1,082,000	3,473,000

TRUSTEES

Chairman.—Z. H. Khan.

Appointed by Government.—Mirza Fazal Ahmed, Divisional Superintendent, N.-W. Railway, Karachi; Abdul Rahman H. Narejo, President, Karachi Dock Workers' Union; Capt. (E) W. F. Ellis, R.N., J.P., Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Karachi; Rear Admiral J. W. Jefford, O.B.E., Flag Officer Commanding Royal Pakistan Navy; A. E. Wright, Collector of Customs, Karachi; Anwar Hussain Hidayatullah.

Elected by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.—B. R. Graham, O.B.E., N. R. Ramsay, D. B. Ashworth, T. W. Leveritt.

Elected by the Pakistan Merchants' Association.—M. A. Rangoonwala.

Elected by the Buyers' and Shippers' Chamber.—Anver T. Khandwala.

Elected by the Karachi Port Haj Committee.—Haji Mohd. Hashim Gazdar.

Elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Pakistan,—Wali Mohammed H. Yacoob.

All Pakistan Chamber of Commerce.—Sahebzada H. H. Jamiluddin.

Principal Officers of the Port.—*Chairman.*—Z. H. Khan, B.A., LL.B., A.M. Inst. T. *Chief Engineer.*—B. L. Everett, M.I., C.E., M.I. mech.E.; *Traffic Manager.*—M. A. Raymond, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law; *Chief Accountant.*—Farid Ahmed, M.A.; *Dy. Conservator.*—John Douglas; *Secretary.*—N. M. Dhalla, B.A., F.C.C.S. (London); *Chief Storekeeper.*—C. J. T. Rozario; *Labour Welfare Officer.*—S. M. Hatif; *Chief Medical Officer.*—P. M. Hoodbhoy, M.B.B.S.; *Consulting Engineers in London.*—Rendel, Palmer and Tritton; *Officer of the Pakistan Government Administering the Ports of Karachi, Chittagong and the Chalna Anchorage.*—Sher Mohammad Syed.

CHITTAGONG

Chittagong in Eastern Pakistan, lying on the right bank of the river Karnafuli at a distance of 9 miles from the sea, was already an important Port in the sixteenth century A.D., when the Portuguese gave it the name of Porto Grande. The construction of Assam-Bengal Railway (now known as Eastern Bengal Railway) further facilitated the trade with Assam and Eastern Bengal for which Chittagong is a natural outlet. Chittagong, East Pakistan, Lat. 22° 21' N.; Long. 91° 50' E., has a population of over one lakh.

The chief imports are salt, mineral oil, machinery, tea estate stores, rice, coal, railway material, textiles, etc. The principal exports are wax, jute, tea, hides and skins, cotton, capas, rice, paddy, poultry and livestocks..

Vessels of any size can proceed 9 miles up the Karnafuli to Chittagong at H.W. draught of 21 ft. to 26 ft. There are now 7 general cargo and one salt berths for ocean-going vessels. In addition, there are four fixed moorings belonging to the Port Authorities and three fixed moorings belonging to the Burma Oil Company which are also used when not occupied by the company's tankers, for unloading and loading general cargoes. The jetties are 3,120 feet long and have been provided with 23 hydraulic cranes to lift upto 5 tons. The shed accommodation at the Port is being increased to meet the demands of expanding trade. The present capacity is 7 lakh square feet as compared to 3 lakh square feet at the time of partition. These sheds as well as jetties are directly linked with the Eastern Bengal Railway system. Cargo in bulk is being directly dealt with in wagons. Depth at jetties is about 26' at L.W.S.T. Fresh provisions, good drinking water and bunkers are available.

Despite large increase in the trade the Chittagong port was free of any congestion during 1951. The handling capacity of the Port has been raised from about 5 lakh tons to over 25 lakh tons per annum. At present the Port can accommodate 15 ships against 4 on the eve of partition. The river Karnafuli on which Chittagong is situated has been lighted up and pilotage of ships during early morning and late in the evening is now possible though this has not yet been started. The tonnage handled by the Port from 1947-48 onward was as follows:—

Year	Imports (tons)	Exports (tons)	Total (tons)
1947-48	263,721	157,124	420,845
1948-49	358,008	239,572	597,580
1949-50	709,980	298,383	1,008,363
1950-51	1,268,608	426,401	1,675,009

Port dues are 4 annas 6 pies Pakistan currency per registered ton. Harbour Master's fee Rs. (Pakistan) 64, mooring and unmooring in fixed berths Rs. (Pakistan) 64, swinging berths Rs. (Pakistan) 32. Berths alongside jetties Rs. (Pakistan) 80 per day, night work and holidays extra. Towage is done by Port Commissioner's Tug.

The Commissioners for the Port of Chittagong constitute the Port Authority.

Port Commissioners.—Capt. Hans M. L. Hansen (*Chairman*); G. J. Kelly, J. A. Oliver, J. D. Geddes (*Elected by the Chamber of Commerce, Chittagong*); S. C. Banerji, S. N. Sen (*Elected by the Chittagong Merchants' Association*); Alhaj Shaikh Hafizuddin Ahmad Siddiqi, Abdul Kasem Khan, Abdullah Ismail Vaid (*Elected by the Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Chittagong*); Haji Rashid Ahmad (*Elected by the Pakistan Chamber of Commerce*); Moulvi Shamsul Huda (*Elected by the Chittagong Municipality*). *Nominated by Central Government*:—M. K. Mohiuddin; S. M. Abbas; Commander J. Abbot; Abdul Majid; S. A. Azad; Faiz Ahmad.

Port Officers.—*Chairman*, Captain Hans M. L. Hansen.

Senior Vice-Chairman, M. K. Mohiuddin.

Consulting Engineer, E. J. Green.

Chief Engineer, Zakaulla Khan.

Port Engineer, S. H. Khoja.

Chief Accountant, Ghulam Jeelani.

Secretary, S. H. Pasha.

Offg. Deputy Conservator, A. U. Shah.

CHALNA ANCHORAGE

Chalna Anchorage, the second port of East Bengal at the river Pussur was opened on the 11th Decemember, 1950. This port is designed not only to take a considerable burden off the port of Chittagong and the Eastern Bengal Railway but will also serve as a better distributing centre for Cis-Brahamaputra areas of East Bengal.

The geographical position of the new port of Chalna is as follows:—Latitudinal and Longitudinal position, 22° 36' North and 89° 32' 15" East. Population about 5,000. Distance of port from Chalna is about 1½ miles. Distance of port from sea about 80 miles. The extent of moorings is 1½ miles and of anchorage limits 19½ miles. Depth of water is 33 to 41 feet.

As regards the navigational aids the light vessel "PUSSUR" and watch buoy were positioned on 21st December, 1950 at the seaward approaches of the Pussur river. The vessel exhibits her characteristic light, serves as wireless transmitting station and also provides the necessary navigational aids in the nature of direction finding. There are two experienced pilots at the Port. The Officer-in-Charge of the Port is also a seasoned marine officer.

The minimum depth over the two bars is 17 feet and normally ships of 23 feet draught can enter the Anchorage at the neaps. At present four sets of moorings are being worked at Chalna port. Besides this more ships can lie on their own anchors.

The new port has a wireless link and an air service terminating at Jessore links it with Dacca and Chittagong. An air service to Chalna itself is contemplated.

The port is served by Inland Water Transport and loading and unloading is done midstream by the ship's derricks.

The chief export is jute and the chief imports are machinery, bagged foodgrains, salt, coal and general cargo in bulk.

Customs, health, postal service, police have been provided. For fresh provisions weekly markets are held.

The target of the handling capacity of the new port is 5 lakh tons per annum. The Port is at present administered directly by the Central Government.

Upto the end of January 1952 the Port has been able to handle 71 ships which carried 283,345 tons consisting of 202,564 tons of export and 80,781 tons of import.

KETI BANDAR, SHAH BANDAR AND SOKHI BANDAR

These are three minor ports in Sind. They are under the jurisdiction of the Collector of Customs, Karachi. None of them, however, is of sufficient importance to deserve detailed treatment.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

KARACHI Chamber of Commerce.—Established in 1860, for all the usual purposes of a Chamber of Commerce.

Any firm or person interested in mercantile pursuits and having a permanent office in West Pakistan is eligible for election to membership of the Chamber. The membership fees are as follows:—

	Ordinary Members	Associate Members
	Rs.	Rs.
Entrance Fee.. ..	500	1,000
Annual Subscription..	240	360

Office-Bearers

Chairman, B. R. Graham, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman, N. R. Ramsay.

Members of the Managing Committee, D. B. Ashworth; T. W. Cree; C. Gafafer; T. W. Leveritt; A. C. McKay; E. S. Vernon-Jones; T. Waddell; Syed Wajid Ali Shah.

Secretary & Public Measurer, H. J. Martin.

Deputy Secretary, J. S. Lobo, B.A.

Assistant Secretary, S. W. Vaz.

The Chamber is a member of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, and of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan; is also the official representative of the Federation of British Industries, and provides secretarial services for a number of Associations including the Employers' Association of West Pakistan, and the Pakistan Committee of the Overseas Rubber Cable Manufacturers' Association.

Address: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Post Box No. 502, Wood Street, Karachi.

The Punjab & N.-W.F.P. Chamber of Commerce.—(Formerly the Northern India Chamber of Commerce) was founded in 1923, and has its headquarters at Lahore. The business of the Chamber is conducted by the Chairman, and a Committee consisting of a minimum of 8 but not more than 11 elected members, and a maximum of 3 co-opted members, and ex-officio members.

The Chamber is represented on the Government of Pakistan Foreign Trade Development Council; N.W.R. Local Advisory Committee; Communications Board, Punjab; Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab; Hailey College of Commerce Managing Committee and Food and Civil Supplies Advisory Board, Punjab.

The Chamber is affiliated with the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Pakistan and with the Federation of Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire, London.

A Tribunal of Arbitration has been set up under the Rules of which arbitrations relating to commercial disputes are carried out on behalf of members and non-members. Surveys of merchandise are also frequently held. Certificates of origin are issued for goods produced or manufactured in West Pakistan.

The aim of the Chamber is to protect and further commercial, industrial and agricultural interests in Punjab and N.-W.F. Province by every possible means, and it is the constant endeavour of the Chamber to achieve as much as possible for the good of the common interest of members—the business prosperity of Punjab and N.-W.F. Province.

Chairman:—M. Fazal Din.

Secretary.—G. J. Lumb.

Address: Commerce House, 14, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

Telegraphic Address: "Commerce."

Telephone No. 2237.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

The development schemes of the Railways are properly planned and arranged in order of priority. Those which are important (besides the Chittagong harbour which is under the E.B. Railway), are described below.

Much consideration has been given since partition to the question of introducing diesel electric traction on the Railways of Pakistan, and it has now been decided to gradually replace steam locomotives by diesel electric traction and a move has already been made in this direction. When Diesel Electric Locomotives are received and the existing steam locos converted to oil-burning, the Pakistan Railways will not only become almost independent of coal but will also be able to provide better and faster services to the public.

New lines under consideration are as follows :—

(*i*) Amnura-Chapai Nawabganj Railway, 10 miles (E.B.R.) ; (*ii*) Sylhet-Chattak Railway, 20 miles (E.B.R.) ; (*iii*) Tando-Mohd. Khan—Moghalbin Railway, 70 miles (N.W.R.) ; (*iv*) Karachi Circular Railway, 20 miles (N.W.R.).

Survey is going on on the following lines : (*i*) Dacca-Aricha Railway, 52 miles (E.B.R.) ; (*ii*) Chittagong-Rangamati Railway (E.B.R.) ; (*iii*) Chattak-Bholaganj Railway (E.B.R.) ; (*iv*) Gunjiyal-Bhakkar Railway, 80 miles (N.W.R.) ; (*v*) Hyderabad-Mirpurkhas-Nawabshah Railway, 122 miles (N.W.R.). The line last mentioned is due for conversion from metre-gauge to broad-gauge.

East Pakistan is a land of rivers and as such water transport plays a great part in the economy of the country. Another factor which makes transport to and from Chittagong Port difficult is that inland water transport, for want of seaworthy craft, can serve the Port only during about four months in the year. In view of all this, the Eastern Bengal Railway have purchased the nucleus of a Railway Flotilla for the transport of goods between Chittagong Port and the hinterland. A number of tugs and barges have already been purchased and the Railway Flotilla which will eventually have a capacity of 350,000 tons per annum, has been operating from April, 1950.

RAILWAY SYSTEMS

I. Lines owned and worked by the Gover ment of Pakistan :—

			Miles
a) North Western—State Agency—Laho Punjab.			
i) Broad Gauge	(5 ft. 6 in.)		4,5
ii) Metre ,,	(3 ft. 3¾ in.)		3
iii) Narrow ,,	(2 ft. 6 in.)		4
		Total Route miles	5,3
b) Eastern Bengal—State Agency—Chittagon East Bengal.			Miles
i) Broad Gauge	(5 ft. 6 in.)		4
ii) Metre ,,	(3 ft. 3¾ in.)		1,1
iii) Narrow ,,	(2 ft. 6 in.)		
		Total Route miles	1,6

II. Lines owned by Pakistan States an worked by the Government of Pakistan :

Bahawalnagar—Fort Abbas—N. W. Railwa Administration.

Broad Gauge (5 ft. 6 in.)—84·25 Route mile

ROAD TRANSPORT

UNLIKE railways roads are a provincial subject under the present constitution. For the 20 years before 1947, the undivided Government of India was exercising some control in respect of roads through the agency of the Transport Advisory Council and the working of the Central Road Fund. But with effect from April 1947 the Government of India decided to accept financial responsibility for the construction and maintenance of national highways.

In Pakistan roads, both in the Provinces and States are financed out of general revenues on the basis of annual allocations in the budget, varying from year to year according to their needs and resources. Road user taxes such as customs and excise duty on petrol, registration fees and licence fees in respect of motor vehicles, import duties on motor vehicles and their spare parts including tyres and tubes, and sales tax on these commodities are merged in the general revenues and are not earmarked for road work in full. A portion of the custom and excise duty on petrol amounting to 2½ as. per gallon is, however, earmarked by the Centre for purposes of road development and is administered by the Central Government and distributed in the form of annual allocations which are non-lapsing.

Roads in Pakistan are mainly of three types : (*a*) Superior surface roads, which include cement concrete, bitumen, tar macadam, surface painted etc. ; (*b*) Metalled roads which are generally water bound macadam roads, brick pavements or kankar consolidated roads ; (c) Unmetalled roads consisting of kutcha earth roads or improved earth roads.

The question of classification of road according to the administrative units, in which they lie is under the consideration of Govern.nent.

The mileage of various types of roads broken up into geographical units is shown in the following table :—

Table No. 1.

Province	Superior surface roads	Metalled roads	Unmetalled or kutcha roads	Total
Punjab	2,694	410	12,883	15,987
N.-W.F.P	1,103	120	1,899	3,122
Sind	597	160	11,648	12,405
Baluchistan	586	637	3,453	4,675
West Pakistan	4,980	1,327	29,883	36,190
East Pakistan	594	1,028	20,172	21,794
Total Pakistan (excluding States) ..	5,574	2,355	50,055	57,984

Maintenance of roads is done by the Provincial Governments or District or Municipal Boards. The through inter-district and inter-provincial roads are maintained and administered by the Provincial Governments and these roads are also generally superior surface roads. The roads falling in the jurisdiction of District Boards are generally unmetalled roads.

The expenditure incurred by the Provinces and the States on the construction and maintenance of roads during 1950-51 is given in the following statement :—

Table No. 2.

Provinces-States	Amount spent Rs.
East Bengal	1,78,70,561
Punjab	1,74,18,386
N.-W.F.P.	14,30,810
Sind	34,50,000
Total	4,01,69,757

During 1949 a Central Road Fund was constituted out of 2½ as. excise and custom duty on petrol as mentioned above with effect from the 15th August, 1947. This fund, which stands at present at 1.24 crores including allocation to the Provinces and local bodies will be administered by the Central Government. 85 per cent will be available for distribution to the Provinces and States according to the following formula : (*i*) ½th in the ratio of the area of each unit to the total area of Pakistan ; (*ii*) ½th in the ratio of population of each unit to the total population of Pakistan ; (*iii*) ½th in the ratio of expenditure on maintenance of roads in the unit to the total expenditure on roads for the whole of Pakistan and (*iv*) ½th in the ratio of petrol consumption in each unit to the total consumption in the whole of Pakistan.

The balance of 15 per cent. is kept by the Central Government to defray the charges of the administration and for expenditure on research and for special grants. The following table shows the distribution of the Central Road Fund for 1950 and 1951 in Rs. :—

Table No. 3.

—	1950-51	1951-52
East Bengal	8,25,185	12,14,948
Punjab	8,53,399	13,63,146
N.-W.F.P.	2,68,010	5,44,935
Sind	4,23,173	4,21,920
Karachi	1,09,320	2,91,780
Baluchistan	2,18,638	3,30,424
Bahawalpur State ..	96,389	1,22,410
Khairpur State ..	27,036	39,027
15% Reserve ..	4,97,850	5,00,260
Defence's share ..	..	8,52,150
Total	33,19,000	56,81,000

Road programmes for full utilization of the allocation made have been received from most of the Provinces and have been approved for execution.

A semi-official organization (sponsored by the Central Government) known as the Pakistan Road Engineers' Association was formed in 1950, consisting of official and non-official engineers. The main function of the Association is to collect and disseminate information on road building and maintenance and to evolve standards and specifications. It would also assist in the formulation of an All-Pakistan Road Development Plan. Having been sponsored by the Government the Association would be assisted by a grant from the Central Road Fund.

As regards the future, the preparation of a Six-Year Road Development Plan has been taken up. A provision of Rs. 10 crores has also been made in the Six-Year National Development Plan of the Central Government.

Efforts are being made to see that the Six-Year Development Plan is executed without any hindrance. It is proposed to take advantage of the offer of technical assistance under President Truman's Point IV Programme and United Nations Technical Assistance Schemes. An expert on soil stabilization from abroad with special reference to rural roads has been asked for and it is proposed to depute certain practising engineers for advanced training abroad in modern methods of construction and maintenance of roads and bridges. Pilot surveys for road development schemes are being undertaken.

The most important inter-provincial road on which work has started is Karachi-Quetta road, which will be over 400 miles long and will be completed by 1954.

Transport

The following table shows the number of motor vehicles on the road in 1950 and 1951 :—

—	1950	1951	Percentage of increase
Motor Cars	16,715	28,860	72·66%
Motor cycles	3,694	8,021	119·82%
Taxi cabs	1,302	1,709	31·26%
Buses	4,570	8,180	78·90%
Trucks	4,514	7,415	64·26%
Other vehicles	2,874	1,525	46·93% Decrease.
Total	33,619	55,710	65·71% Increase.

The figures show a consistent upward trend. This increase is largely due to the liberal allocation of foreign exchange and to the need for augmenting the number of vehicles which have suffered limitation during the years of the last War and the years immediately following it. The control exercised by the Central Government on the distribution and the prices of motor vehicles spare parts was withdrawn with effect from May 1, 1950, resulting in increased facilities for fleet owners and transport operators. The withdrawal of petrol rationing with effect from July 1, 1950 is expected to further increase the number of vehicles on the road.

The automobile trade has been completely reorganised and assembly, agency and servicing facilities are expected to be up to the standard. In an endeavour to concentrate on improved facilities for automobile and mechanical workshop, advanced training of engineers in the running of such shops assistance has been asked under the United Nations Technical Assistance Programme.

General Motors Overseas Corporation of U.S.A. have started work in Karachi on a large assembly plant, which is likely to be completed by December 1952. The Corporation proposes to supply all types of automobiles to Pakistan and Middle-East countries through its Karachi office from the vehicles assembled in Pakistan.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Twenty-two months after the establishment of Pakistan, a Transport Advisory Council was set up at the first Pakistan Road Transport Conference held in Karachi on May 26 and 27, 1949.

The Advisory Council consists of the representatives of the Central, Provincial and States Governments. Its functions are advisory—to make recommendations designed to evolve a policy for the development of a co-ordinated system of transport and suggest suitable measures to give effect to that policy. The special problem of East Bengal waterways also comes under the purview of the Advisory Council.

The Pakistan Road Transport Conference also decided to gradually nationalise the road transport system. Certain routes were nationalised with immediate effect while the remaining routes were to be nationalised gradually. It was also decided that private bus-owners would be allowed to ply their buses on some specified routes. That competition with the railways should be avoided was also agreed upon by the representatives. They also agreed to give a share to the railways in schemes for operating nationalised transport on roads that run parallel to railways. It was also decided to set up a non-official organisation to be known as Pakistan Road Congress which would be composed of specialists and experts to advise the Provincial and Central Governments on technical matters.

Another question that the Road Transport Conference discussed related to control over distribution and prices of motor vehicles, batteries, tyres, tubes and spare parts. It was further decided that for the present there was no need to impose new controls or continue old ones except in some cases such as import of spare parts from hard currency areas. This decision, however, is subject to changes from time to time.

The Conference further recommended the establishment of a Road Fund for the utilisation of the proceeds from the extra duty of 2½ annas per gallon on motor spirit. Yet another recommendation was the standardisation of the whole road transport system whether private or nationalised.

Finally the Central Government were asked to pass legislation to implement the recommendations of the Pakistan Road Transport Conference. This has now been done, and it is proposed to nationalise the road transport in Karachi in 3 years' time in gradual stages.

Pakistan was represented at two international conferences relating to road construction and transport matters, namely, the Conference of Inland Transport Experts of the ECAFE Region held at Singapore in October 1949 and the 4th Session of the Transport and Communications Commission held at Lake Success in March, 1950. While the latter was a regular session, and Pakistan was represented thereon by virtue of her election to the Commission, the former was specifically convened to study problems of rehabilitation and co-ordinated development of inland transport facilities in the ECAFE Region and the means best suited to promote the solution of these problems. Pakistan's delegations made effective and useful contribution to the deliberations of the respective conferences.

During the year the process initiated in 1949 by decontrolling spare parts of motor vehicles of non-American origin, was completed by the withdrawal of control on all varieties with effect from 1st May, 1950. A further step in the restoration of normal conditions was taken with the abolition with effect from 1st July, 1950, of petrol rationing.

WATER TRANSPORT

THERE are two major ports—Karachi and Chittagong. Karachi which is both a "port of call" and a "port of registry" serves the entire need of the import and export trade, as well as the passenger traffic of Western Pakistan. It is well developed, and quite capable of handling the normal trade passing through it.

There is practically no inland water transport in the western zone of Pakistan but this form of transport plays a very important role in the economic life of the eastern zone which has navigable waterways stretching over about 4,500 miles.

Inland navigation in East Pakistan is carried on in mechanically propelled craft and non-mechanically propelled country boats driven by oars, sails, etc. Transport by mechanically propelled craft is mostly in the hands of joint stock companies. These companies which are incorporated in England are among the biggest in the line, and have been running this business in the north-eastern portion of the Indo-Pakistan sub-Continent for nearly a century.

To augment the clearing capacity of Chittagong port the Eastern Bengal Railways have started an all-the-year round river-cum-sea service to carry mainly jute from internal riverine points to the port of Chittagong and to carry back salt and foodgrains.

Following the example of the railway flotilla, the Joint Steamer Companies have also augmented their fleet by the import of several deep sea steamers, tugs and deep sea-cum-river service barges with a view to maintain a regular service to and from Chittagong all the year round.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

PAKISTAN is an agricultural country. Cultivation of land forms the main occupation of the people and 80 per cent of the population is directly or indirectly dependent on it.

Rice is the principal food crop of Pakistan and accounts for more than half of the total area under food crops. The production is concentrated in Eastern Pakistan, which has about 90 per cent of the total area under rice in Pakistan. Rice is the staple food of the population of Eastern Pakistan. Although 97 per cent of the total area under food crops in Eastern Pakistan is under rice, yet the production is insufficient for local requirements and the deficit has to be met from Western Pakistan. Though the production of rice in Western Pakistan is much smaller than in Eastern Pakistan, Western Pakistan is able to meet the deficit of Eastern Pakistan. This is because wheat which is the staple food of the people is available in abundance so that a substantial part of the rice produced is not required for local consumption.

Wheat is the most important food crop next to rice. Out of the total area under food crops about one-fourth is under wheat. The cultivation of wheat is concentrated in Western Pakistan, which accounts for about 99 per cent of the total acreage under wheat in Pakistan. This production is more than sufficient for local requirements and a small surplus is available for export.

The other important food crops are gram, bajra, jowar, maize and barley. The production of these crops is confined mostly to Western Pakistan. On the whole the production of food crops is more diversified in Western than in Eastern Pakistan.

The non-food crops are mainly produced for the market and are an important factor determining the volume of purchasing power and the general prosperity of the country. In this connection it is significant that the area under these crops is very small, being only about 15 per cent of the total sown area. Jute, cotton, tobacco, tea, oilseeds, etc., are among the main cash crops.

Agricultural practices in the East are generally old-fashioned and Pakistan is no exception. Agricultural implements are generally made in the village blacksmith's and the village carpenter's shops. Draught power is supplied by bullocks, the crops are sown and harvested entirely by hand and the grain is thrashed by cattle. These practices are dictated by the economic limitations of the cultivator and the absence of large-scale industry in the country.

PUNJAB

Crops and agricultural methods differ from province to province according to soil and climate.

In the Punjab with its sandy loam, a dry climate and an average annual rainfall of about 10 inches, a good irrigation system is vital. A network of canals, reputed to be among the best in the world, has made the Punjab the principal wheat-producing area in Pakistan. The most important of these canals are the Upper Jhelum Canal, the Lower Jhelum Canal, the Upper Chenab Canal, the Lower Chenab Canal and parts of the Upper Bari Doab Canal and the Lower Bari Doab Canal.

As a result of this network of irrigation many parts of the Punjab are "double cropped". Apart from wheat which is the main crop, millet, barley and maize are also cultivated. Oilseeds are grown mainly for export while the most important cash crop is cotton of the "American" or long staple variety.

Fruit cultivation in the Punjab has made rapid progress in recent years and large quantities of citrus fruits such as orange, lemon, sweet lime, and grape fruit are grown. Other fruits grown in the province are melons, mangoes, mulberries and dates.

Animal breeding is also an important occupation of the cultivator, and the Punjab is famous for some breeds of horses such as the Baluch and Dhani. The stock has been improved by the utilisation of Arab and English thoroughbred stallions. Sheep are reared for their wool in the south-west Punjab and the *Docwba*, or the fat-tailed sheep, is found in the Salt Range. High yielding milch cattle—cows and buffaloes—are bred in large numbers.

SIND

Sind with its poor rainfall, the annual average being 4 inches only, is even more dependent on irrigation than the Punjab. Formerly irrigation was carried on by what are called "inundation canals" which carry water only when the river is in flood. But now a great dam has been built across the Indus at Sukkur and has helped bring nearly 6,000,000 acres under cultivation. The Sukkur, or the Lloyd Barrage as it is also known, is one of the largest works of irrigation ever attempted. This great water-regulator consists of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the opening being regulated by steel gates each weighing fifty tons. The barrage is about a mile long—approximately five times the length of the London Bridge. The total length of channels and water courses connected with it is 36,000 miles.

The chief crops of Sind are wheat, rice, millets and long-staple cotton. Large quantities of fruit such as dates, figs and melons are also grown. The province rears some of the finest breeds of milch-cows. Among the other domestic animals are the one-humped camel, buffaloes and a hardy breed of ponies.

BALUCHISTAN

In Baluchistan the average annual rainfall is from 6 to 7 inches and there are no perennial rivers. The agriculturist is certain of his crops only where cultivation is carried on by the curious Karez or underground water channels, by springs and small streams. Rice is grown on carefully terraced hillside fields while wheat and millets are sown on the plains.

Baluchistan is the fruit orchard of Pakistan. Melons, dates, several kinds of high quality grapes, apricots, almonds, apples, pomegranates, peaches, nectarines, quinces, plums and cherries are grown here in profusion. Large-scale mulberry cultivation has helped build up a small but growing sericulture industry. The province is famous for its horses. An exceptionally fine breed comes from Barkhan, the average specimens being about 15 hands in height, with small, delicately modelled heads, and long, slender arched necks.

N.-W. F. P.

In the North-West Frontier Province, as in the rest of Western Pakistan, cultivation largely depends on irrigation. The Peshawar and Bannu valleys are irrigated by wells and are intensively cultivated. In the foot-hills water is obtained by the damming of streams. In the riverain strip, wells and the flood water of the Indus and other hill torrents supply the required water. The valleys of Kohat are the most fertile because the soil is a good, clear loam, retentive of moisture and able to resist drought. The value of rotational crops is fully realised and crops such as wheat, cotton, tobacco or turmeric are followed by cloves, maize and barley. The chief crops in order of importance are wheat, barley, gram, maize and millets. Cotton and oilseeds are also produced but the acreage under them is small.

The North-West Frontier Province also produces a large quantity of fruits, which find their way to the markets of India. The fruits grown are grapes of several varieties. Orleans plums, quinces, pears, peaches, figs, pomegranates, melons, loquats, mulberries grow wild almost everywhere.

EAST BENGAL

Agriculture in East Bengal is very different. While the cultivator in Western Pakistan is almost always short of water and is dependent on irrigation for the watering of his crops, the cultivator in East Bengal has to wade waist-deep through water to transplant the young rice seedlings.

Here the great rivers are still building up their deltas and every year huge quantities of silt are brought down by the Ganges and the Brahmaputra. With an average rainfall of 60 inches in the year irrigation is unnecessary. On the contrary, due to the perennial overflow of rivers large areas of Eastern Pakistan are under water for at least six months in the year. The people build their cottages on high ground and move about by boat all the year round in some districts and for a part of the year in others. The surface is flat and much of it is covered with huge marshes where rice and jute grow in almost wild luxuriance. The total acreage under rice is a little over 20,000,000 and the entire produce is consumed. So fertile is the land that there are two major crops and a subsidiary crop in the year: the winter rice, which is the main crop, the early rice and the spring crop.

Winter rice is grown on low lands. A piece of high ground is usually selected for a seed nursery. In July or August the seedlings are transplanted to flooded fields which have been ploughed and reploughed till the whole surface is reduced to mud. Between November and January the crop is harvested. In the swamps, however, a variety of long-stemmed rice is sown broadcast after one or two ploughings.

The summer crop grows with the rains. By harvest time the fields are well under water but the ears maintain a fair margin as against the water-level. At times the reaping has to be done from boats. By the time the winter crop is reaped the fields are half dry.

The most important cash crop of East Bengal is jute of which it has an unquestioned monopoly, as it produces about 80 per cent of the world's supply. The total acreage under jute is nearly 1,300,000. Jute has been called the "brown paper" of world industry as it makes the best, the cheapest and the most durable packing material. Attempts have been made in different parts of the world to produce a synthetic substitute or, failing that, to grow it on a sufficiently large scale, but nowhere has the attempt succeeded. The average annual world consumption of this wonderful fibre runs into 10 million bales of 400 lbs. each, the principal markets being the U.S.A. and the U.K., but almost all countries require it in substantial quantities.

The seed is sown broadcast from February to May on finely prepared seedbeds. It is weeded and thinned at least twice and is cut after four or five months. The plants often grow to a height of 12 feet and are submerged under water for retting. In about ten to twenty days the retting is completed and the plants are removed. The fibre is then carefully separated from the stalk and after a process of cleaning and drying it is ready for its varied uses. The other crops are grani, oats, sugarcane, chillies, turmeric, ginger, tea and tobacco. The last named is grown in very large quantities and is exported while nearly 4 million pounds of tea are produced annually by the Sylhet District alone.

Tropical and sub-tropical fruits such as mangoes, of which the Malda variety is very well-known, pine-apples, custard apples, jackfruit and bananas grow in abundance. Coconut and areca palms cover large parts of the countryside and impart a pleasing appearance to the landscape.

ORGANIZATION

The All-Pakistan Food and Agricultural Conference has set up a Council of Food and Agriculture. An organisation for the study, research and active prevention of plant diseases and in particular locust pest was formed. Pakistan and its neighbouring countries, have large breeding areas of locust and the Locust Warning Organisation has, therefore, to keep a vigilant watch.

The Plant Quarantine Organisation is intended to prevent exotic pests from entering into Pakistan. A Quarantine Station has been started in Chaman to prevent the introduction of Palearctic pests from Afghanistan.

Pakistan is rich in its potentialities for the development of horticulture, fruit and vegetable preservation. To place this industry on a sound footing, a Fruit Products Control Order was issued. An Inspectorate has also been set up to inspect the factories and to give necessary assistance and guidance to the industry. To ensure that the products are manufactured under hygienic conditions, the Inspectorate constantly check samples some of which are examined at the Fruit Technological Laboratory, Lyallpur.

The Statistical Directorate, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Health, has organised crop forecast work on a sound basis. It now issues regular forecasts for the benefit of commercial interests in respect of as many as thirteen principal crops grown in Pakistan, such as rice, wheat, barley, gram, cotton, jute, etc. Statistics of the area and yield of the different principal crops have also been compiled on all Pakistan basis.

The Directorate has also arranged to collect information regularly regarding the prices of agricultural commodities containing over 100 quotations relating to as many as 26 commodities, and is circulated to all the Ministries, Provincial Governments and Pakistan Embassies in foreign countries. In addition to this, a fortnightly All Pakistan Agricultural Index of the wholesale prices of the principal food and agricultural commodities is being issued. It also assists the Government in the consideration of important policy questions, and also tenders expert advice on questions relating to price stabilisation, sterling balances, etc.

Great importance is attached by the Government to agricultural development schemes to be completely financed by the Centre. These schemes cover agricultural research and development, plant protection, co-operation and marketing, fisheries, forests and animal husbandry. Priority is given to research and technical training.

Most of these schemes are expected to be completed by 1953. The total cost of the schemes is estimated to be approximately Rs. 2·71 crores, whereas the cost in the two years, 1950-51 and 1952-53 is expected to be about Rs. 1·56 crores. Out of this over Rs. 22 lakhs is to be spent on research and training schemes. These include schemes for the establishment of an Institute of Development Research in herbs drugs, etc., a Central Institute of Agricultural Research, Agricultural Engineering and Traction Technology Institute, Central Fruit Technological Institute, Soil Conservation Research Institute, Forest Research Institute, Forests Products Laboratory, Animal Husbandry Research Institute, Fisheries Department and Laboratory, and sending scholars abroad for training in fisheries. Almost all of these are expected to be completed in two years. The schemes further include horticultural development, setting up of a fish market at West Wharf (Karachi) and running of fish trawlers, a qualitative cattle census, breeding of cattle and poultry, establishment of wool-washing, shearing and grading centres, eradication of rinderpest, etc.

Besides the above schemes the Centre will also be responsible for the financing of Baluchistan's agricultural development schemes, for Baluchistan under the existing constitutional arrangement is the exclusive responsibility of the Centre. The Baluchistan agricultural development plan covers about seven schemes. These include distribution of improved variety of seeds, establishment of central and district farms, forest and soil conservation, introduction of machinery in agriculture, pest protection and minor irrigation like sinking of wells. The total cost of these schemes is estimated to be about Rs. 54 lakhs and almost all the schemes will be completed in about a year.

THE YEAR 1950-51

The production of foodgrains in Pakistan in the year 1950-51 was as follows:—

	(000 of tons)
Rice	8,195
Wheat	3,953
Bajra	355
Jowar	238
Maize	368
Barley	161

In the post-partition years Pakistan exported the following quantities of foodgrains.

000 of tons

1947-48	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51
66·2	5·6	59·5	107·0

As a result of disturbances consequent on partition and dislocation in the entire economy of the country Pakistan's food production was also put out of gear. Pakistan had consequently to import considerable quantities of foodgrains in order to meet deficits in East Bengal in the years 1947-48 to 1949-50.

Pakistan had undertaken to supply 1 lakh tons of wheat to Japan and 2,50,000 tons to Germany. As much as 73,000 tons of wheat were exported to Japan and 28,000 tons to West Germany. Owing to floods in the Punjab which adversly affected the kharif crops the export of foodgrains were temporarily suspended.

Pakistan has undertaken to supply 3 lakh tons of wheat, 4,50,000 tons of rice and 20,000 tons of gram to India amounting in all to 7,70,000 tons of foodgrains. It was planned to meet these exports from the production of various crop years as follows:

Year	Rice	Wheat	Gram
1949-50	103,400	16,000	..
1950-51	97,600	9,000	..
1951-52 / 1952-53 ..	249,000	275,000	20,000
Total ..	450,000	300,000	20,000

During 1951 there was a shortage of wheat in Pakistan. This was partly the result of a decrease of 11 per cent in the area under wheat. The ration was reduced and prices rose. Towards the end of the year supplies to foreign countries were suspended. In May 1952 Pakistan was actually negotiating with India for American wheat. There is now a proposal for stock-piling and regulating the area under foodgrains.

Yield of Principal Crops (1950-51)

(Yield in thousand tons)

CROPS	Baluchistan	E. Bengal	N.-W. F.P.	Sind	Punjab	Bahawalpur	Khairpur	All Pakistan
Rice (Cleaned)	20	7,343	13	514	280	18	7	8,195 Tons.
Wheat ..	52	20	265	289	3,007	293	27	3,953 ,,
Bajra	(a)	(a)	11	83	223	36	1	355 ,,
Jowar	13	(a)	10	82	91	30	12	238 ,,
Maize	3	3	207	1	150	4	(a)	368 ,,
Barley ..	2	15	41	6	91	5	1	161 ,,
Gram	4	47	33	83	497	75	4	743 ,,
Sugarcane (Gur)	..	333	91	27	379	42	2	874 ,,
Rape and Mustard ..	4	89	7	47	69	47	15	278 ,,
Sesamum (Til) ..	..	27	(a)	2	3	2	(a)	34 ,,
Linseed ..	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	10 ,,
Tea*	..	37,856lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	37,856 lbs.
Cotton (Lint) ..	..	18	3	450	625	177	17	1,290 Bales of 392 lbs. each.
Jute	..	4,452	..	..	..	..	..	4,452 Bales of 400 lbs. each.

(a) = Below 500 tons. * in 000s.

Area of Principal Crops (1950-51)

(In 000 acres)

CROPS	Baluchistan	E. Bengal	N.-W. F.P.	Sind	Punjab	Bahawalpur	Khairpur	All Pakistan
Rice	65	20,007	37	1,376	837	61	18	22,401
Wheat	264	94	1,101	1,202	7,283	798	90	10,832
Bajra	7	1	111	796	1,242	165	5	2,327
Jowar	92	1	68	383	521	136	(a)	1,265
Maize	11	13	463	5	430	20	(a)	942
Barley	10	82	133	30	288	20	3	571
Gram	17	200	214	359	1,748	256	19	2,813
Sugarcane	..	226	82	17	335	88	2	700
Rape and Mustard ..	74	488	93	324	360	215	72	1,626
Sesamum	..	144	2	15	30	10	(a)	201
Linseed	..	60	..	..	6	..	..	66
Tea	..	75	..	..	..	..	..	75
Cotton	..	55	11	813	1,713	375	44	3,011
Jute	..	1,250	..	..	..	..	..	1,250

(a) = Below 500 acres.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

ON October 7, 1950, the Government of Pakistan announced they had drawn up a six year development plan estimated to cost Rs. 2,600 million (Rs. 260 crores).

The programme included agriculture: Rs. 820 million; Transport and communications: Rs. 530 million (Railways: Rs. 200 million; Ports: Rs. 140 million; Roads: Rs. 100 million; Tele-communications: Rs. 90 million); Fuel and Power: Rs. 470 million; Industry and Mining: Rs. 490 million; Federal Capital (education, health, housing, Karachi water supply): Rs. 200 million and technical training overseas and setting up of polytechnics, laboratories, etc.: Rs. 90 million.

The Plan was submitted to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee. The Agriculture programme includes *inter alia* sthemes for mechanisation, irrigation, anti-water-logging, land settlement, subsidisation of fertilizers, supply of improved varieties of seeds. It was proposed to set up a network of seed farms throughout the country which would ultimately be run on a co-operative basis.

As regards power new stations capable of generating additional 200,000 kW hydro-electric power and about 560,000 kW thermal power had been proposed.

The Plan contemplated the establishment of 6 jute mills, 24 cotton textile mills and one paper mill. It was also proposed to develop and modernise coal-mine workings. The Plan also provided for the extension of facilities at Chittagong Port to enable it to handle 3·96 million tons a year. There was provision for the rehabilitation and replacement of locomotives and rolling stock and the development of roads and tele-communications.

COLOMBO PLAN

On November 28, 1950, the Government in a resolution said: The basic ideal underlying the plan is that Pakistan must, due to its natural circumstances, continue to be essentially an agricultural country but the agricultural system must operate under the most favourable circumstances and that the national economy must be more diversified than it is at present.

The Resolution added: "Plans were ready and technicians and materials available for a larger plan but it was reckoned that Rs. 1,200 million (Rs. 120 crores) were as much as could reasonably be expected from external sources and the programme has been designed accordingly. The internal expenditure would amount to Rs. 1,400 million (Rs. 140 crores) for the completion of the projects included in the plan. Besides the expenditure of Rs. 200 million on social services included in the plan, the ordinary budgets of provinces provide for fairly heavy expenditure on social objectives".

The then Minister of State for Finance, Dr. Mahmud Hussain, in a broadcast speech explained the various implications of the Colombo Plan which now included the Pakistan Six-Year Development Plan.

He said in Pakistan the Development Board had till then examined 212 schemes sponsored by various provincial governments and central ministries and approved of 111 schemes of the total value of Rs. 1,12,57,00,000.

He further revealed that the income *per capita* was Rs. 64 while the cost of the bare necessities of life was Rs. 71. The cost included the following items:—

Food *per capita* per day: Cereals: 16 oz.; Pulses: 3 oz.; Vegetables: 6 oz.; Fruit: 2 oz.; Fats and oils: 1·5 oz.; Whole milk 8 oz.; Cloth: 30 yards *per capita* per year.

Housing: 100 sq. feet per person.

Health: One dispensary per village, general hospitals and maternity clinics in towns, specialised institutions for treatment of T.B. and proper sanitary and water supply arrangements.

Education: Every person of 10 years of age should be able to read and write and also take intelligent interest in private and social life.

This was at prices which prevailed in 1939. In Pakistan the cost of almost the same standard of life at prices as on July 1, 1950 would be Rs. 211 and the income *per capita* Rs. 215. The Tata Plan took as its ideal the doubling of the standard of living in a period of ten to fifteen years at a cost of Rs. 10,000 crores. The National Planning Committee also had set before itself the objective of doubling the standard of living in 10 years.

The Minister said the implementation of the six-year development plan would have the following effect:

Increase in power by 256,000 kW; Increase in area under cultivation by 6 million acres; Increase in production of foodgrains by 6,855,000 tons; Increase in production of non-food crops by 55,000,000 tons.

Rehabilitation of Railways: New Engines: 170; New wagons: 1,950; New carriages: 310; Machinery for workshops to provide necessary facilities for repairs and overhauls on E.B.R.; Replacement of sleepers: 3,000,000.

Development of Chittagong Port: handling capacity of the port will rise to 3,960,000 tons per annum.

Geological Survey: A full geological survey will be completed.

Mechanisation and Modernisation of Coal-mines: The annual production will rise to 3 million tons of coal.

Tele-communications: The number of telephones will increase from 17,527 to 47,800; telephone exchanges from 111 to 223; telegraph offices from 2,038 to 2,838; tele-printers from 4 to 15.

Increase in Water Supply of Karachi: By 25 million gallons a day.

Production of Textiles: Up to 1,350 million yards or 9 lakhs bales per year.

Production of Paper: 30,000 tons per year.

Production of Jute Goods: 130,000 tons per year.

In terms of standard of living, there will be an increase of 30 per cent but this does not take into account the effect on the economy of the country of the development of small-scale and cottage industries.

In the field of economic assistance, Canada has announced a contribution of 25 million dollars for the first year of the plan, Australia has offered £A 25 million for the first three years and New Zealand £3 million. The United Kingdom has released £23 million sterling in annual instalments of £4 million from the Blocked Sterling Account.

The plan was later revised and split up into "Two Year Priority Plan" and "Six Year Plan." The Two Year Plan contained about 30 schemes which were accorded top priority.

The operations under the Colombo Plan started on the first of July 1950. Since then considerable progres has been made with regard to the "Two Year Priority Plan". This Priority plan costing over Rs. 50 crores was drawn up in order to accord priority to various heavy developmental projects. But on account of the deteriorating international supply position progress was retarded. However, the progress of the 'Plan' was reviewed by the member delegates of the consultative committee meeting in Karachi in March 1952. It was agreed that under the circumstances the progress had been quite satisfactory. The Commonwealth Consultative Committee also decided to take the necessary steps in assuring the supply of capital goods which are needed so urgently.

DEVELOPMENT BOARD

The following are some of the important schemes approved by the Board from time to time:—Distribution of improved varieties of seeds in Baluchistan; Mechanical Cultivation Scheme in Baluchistan; Horticultural Scheme in Baluchistan; Drainage and Re-excavation Scheme in East Bengal; Power Pumping Irrigation Scheme in East Bengal; Mechanised Cultivation Scheme in East Bengal; Distribution of fertilizers in Sind and East Bengal; Scheme for the improvement of marketing, flaying and curing of hides and skins; Scheme for the improvement of wool in the N.-W.F.P.; The Karnafuli Multi-purpose Project; Hydro-electric Projects of Mianwali, Rasul and Dargai; The Warsak Multi-purpose Project; Extension of Malakand Hydro-electric Scheme; The Thal Development Project; Construction of a Weir at Kurram Garhi in the N.-W.F.P.; The Anambar Weir Project; Development of the Chittagong Port; Development of Roads; Development of Tele-communications; Setting up of a Paper Mill; Setting up of a Cotton Mill in East Bengal; Development of Woollen Industries in the Frontier regions of the N.-W.F.P. and Baluchistan; Establishment of Bureau of Laboratories, Central Testing Laboratory, Central Drugs Laboratory, Pakistan Animal Husbandry Research Institute, etc.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC DEVELOPMENT

These schemes cover a wide range of subjects, but topmost priority is given to schemes designed to increase the availability of electric power at all points where it is required for the optimum development of agriculture, industry, commerce and communications. The total generating capacity of Pakistan at its inception was 40,000 odd kilowatts. The major portion of this power was generated by old and inefficient diesel and steam stations, which had been in continuous operation for several years without repair and overhaul due to the ever-increasing demand for power and non-availability of spare parts during the war. As regards hydel energy, in spite of the unlimited possibilities of developing water power, Pakistan inherited only two small hydel power houses, generating about 10,000 kW in all. The Punjab, which was largely dependent on hydro-electric power generated at Joginder-nagar in India was threatened with stoppage of supply. The situation was further aggravated when several electric supply companies ceased working because of the communal upheavals of the time.

As an initial step towards improving the power supply position under these circumstances, Government directed their attention to the condition of the existing thermal stations and their rehabilitation, and in order to assist the Central Engineering Authority in dealing with the many complex technical problems, appointed Messrs. Rendel & Vatten (Pakistan), M.R.V. (P), a combine of three firms of Consulting Engineers of international repute, namely Messrs. Merz & McLellan of London, Messrs. Rendel Palmer & Tritton, also of London, and Messrs. Vatten-byggnadsbyrans of Stockholm, Sweden, as their Consulting Engineers. A few of the salient points brought out by the survey made by M.R.V. (P) are given below:—

The total installed capacity of different power stations in Pakistan (excluding small sets which certain units of industries are using for their own purpose) is 69,074 kW, which is distributed as follows:—Diesel, 24,450 kW; Steam, 32,868 kW; Gas, 56 kW; Hydel, 10,700 kW.

In 1948, the average number of units generated per month was 1,13,53,300 kWH. In 1949 the average monthly output was 1,45,71,473 kWH., indicating an increase of 3,218,473 kWH., *i.e.*, approximately 20 per cent in the average number of units generated per month.

An overall plan was under preparation, but authorities are going ahead with measures to relieve power shortage, by the improvement of existing and the construction of new hydro-electric and thermal stations at different places. All the existing and projected stations, and others that will follow in their wake, will form part of an all-embracing plan and will be linked up with each other enabling the transmission or flow of electric power from one end of the country to the other, to be tapped wherever it is needed. These inter-linking wires carried by high towers or pylons are technically known as "grids".

The Rasul Project which is now completed will quadruple the country's generating capacity, taking it to 42,000 kW. The Dargai Hydro-electric Project is expected to be completed by the end of 1952 adding another 15,000 kW raising the total output to 57,000 kW. The Warsak Project in the N.-W.F.P. and the Karnafuli Project in the Chittagong region are still at the investigation stage, but at Warsak these investigations had advanced sufficiently for work to start. Both the projects are expected to be completed by 1956-57.

In anticipation of the preparation of an overall Master Plan already mentioned Government have sanctioned the following Hydro-electric Schemes which will be co-ordinated with the long-term plans:

Malakand (N.-W.F.P.):—The Malakand Hydel Project has been completed which has increased the installed capacity of N.-W.F.P. by 10,000 kW. Additional power has been provided for the Wah Cement Works in the Punjab.

Dargai (N.-W.F.P.):—This scheme will utilise the water from the tail-race of the Malakand Power Station, which makes a further drop of 250 ft., before falling into the Upper Swat Canal, and will have an installed capacity of 20,000 kW. All the generating equipment has been received and the scheme (1.5 crores) is to be completed by December 1952.

Mianwali (Punjab):—During Stage I of the scheme it will have an installed capacity of 21,000 kW rising to a total of 70,000 kW in its final stage when its cost will be Rs. 4.5 crores. It is hoped that Stage I of this Scheme will be completed in 1952.

Schemes Under Investigation

The Consulting Engineers are engaged in preparing a detailed Project Report on the Karnafuli Hydro-electric and Flood Control Project in East Pakistan. It is estimated that the hydel station will have an installed capacity of 40,000 kW.; the Project will also mitigate to a very large extent the ravages caused by floods in the Chittagong region. Nearly 60,000 acres of land will be brought under cultivation besides making inland navigation possible for approximately 100 miles from Chittagong. In conjunction with the hydel station, the Consulting Engineers have been asked to prepare a Project for a 20,000 kW thermal station at Chittagong as a stand-by to ensure a firm supply. It is expected that work on the Scheme will be completed in three years from the date of its commencement.

The Warsak Dam Project in the N.-W.F.P. is again a multi-purpose project, and envisages the construction of a dam on the Kabul River in the N.-W.F.P. The hydel station will have a capacity of 1,25,000 kW and will help not only in the rapid industrialisation of the country but also in the electrification of railways, local buses and trolley traffic. The Project is expected to promote fish-culture on a large scale and bring under irrigation 65,000 acres of land in the Peshawar District and the adjoining Tribal Areas. It will also make the Kabul River navigable between the N-W.F.P. and Afghanistan, cutting out the circuitous Khyber Pass route. The Project is estimated to cost approximately Rs. 10 crores and will take six years to complete.

A few somewhat small canal hydel schemes under consideration in Sind are:—(*i*) Rohri Canal Hydel Scheme, 9,000 kW; (*ii*) Eastern Nara Canal, 7,500 kW; (*iii*) Yusuf Dhri Hydel on Rohri Canal, 5,000 kW; (*iv*) Kumb Luma Hydel on Rohri Canal, 2,000 kW.

These, however, are still only in an embryonic stage as also a scheme for a fair sized hydel station in conjunction with the Lower Sind Barrage which is being worked out by the Central Engineering Authority.

From the above it will be observed that within the next six to seven years, about 3 lakh kW of the water power potential of five to six million kW will have been harnessed in the service of the country.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The proposed expenditure on industrial development is relatively low, but it may be mentioned here that the development of industries in Pakistan is aimed largely through private enterprise, and as such, the allocation under this head is meant only for such measures by Government as may aid industrial development. In the case of industries for which large capital investment is required, and there is little response from private enterprise, the Government of Pakistan will enter the field. To enable Government to do so the Pakistan Industrial Development Act was passed. The Act provided for the establishment of a Corporation responsible for the setting up of industries like paper, fertilizers, jute manufacture, heavy chemicals and heavy engineering. Government would also subject all development schemes to a very careful examination not only by their own experts and officers but also by foreign experts of international repute.

As noted above, the total expenditure to be incurred by the Government of Pakistan during the next five years on the 100 odd development schemes approved by the Development Board so far, will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 113 crores. This amount, however, does not include expenditure on those schemes which can be met by Provincial Governments out of their own resources (as for example expenditure on the Lower Sind Barrage, which has so far been met by the Sind Government). Similarly, expenditure that is being incurred by the Centre on schemes which are regarded as part of normal departmental activities of the various Ministries is not included in this figure of Rs. 113 crores.

Agricultural Development.—The Central Government has also made outright grants to the Provincial Governments for agricultural development.

It has been estimated that when all the irrigation and agricultural schemes so far approved by the Board have been implemented, irrigation facilities will be provided for 36.5 lakh acres. The increased irrigation facilities and the agricultural improvements planned will yield an additional 10.5 lakh tons of crops per annum of which 8.5 lakh tons will be foodgrains and 2 lakh tons other crops. Of these East Bengal's share will be 3 lakh tons per annum composed of 2 lakh tons foodgrains and 1 lakh tons other crops. These figures do not include the additional area in which irrigation facilities will be provided by the Lower Sind Barrage, which is estimated to be 28 lakh acres and an additional yield of 2 lakh tons of crops per annum.

TRANSPORT

Although a comprehensive road development programme of Pakistan has not yet been prepared, it is estimated that as a result of the schemes which have so far been approved by the Board, 3,500 additional miles of road will be constructed in the course of the next five years.

Special attention is being paid to the development of the Port of Chittagong. Its capacity to handle cargo, which was of the order of 5 to 6 lakh tons per annum at the time of Partition, will ultimately increase to over 40 lakh tons per annum.

Just at present the Port of Chittagong can handle the entire jute produce of East Bengal.

Special attention is also being paid to the tele-communication system of Pakistan for the purpose of linking together not only the two parts of Pakistan but also for linking each of these two parts with the rest of the world. It is proposed to spend over Rs. 8 crores on the development of this sytems in the course of the next five years. Plans have been finalised for the establishment of a Radio Station each at Quetta, Hyderabad and Rawalpindi. Besides, the Karachi Station has been considerably improved by the installation of modern machinery.

An agreement with a German firm for the establishment of a Telephone Factory in Pakistan was reached in February-1952. In January 1952 work for the establishment of telegraph line store factory at Kotri was started.

The Development Board has so far been busy with the examination of schemes put forth by the Provincial Governments and the Ministries of the Central Government in compliance with its directive mentioned above. The second phase of planning consists of formulating a plan of national development spreading over a period of ten years. This will be a comprehensive plan integrating schemes pertaining to all spheres of the economic life of the country.

TABLE I

UNIT-WISE ESTIMATED COST OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES APPROVED BY BOARD UPTO MARCH, 1951.

Units.	Total estimated cost of approved schemes	Estimated cost during 1948-49.	Estimated cost during 1949-50.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Centre	31,97,50,000	1,51,94,000	3,17,05,500
Baluchistan	1,04,50,000	47,41,000	25,12,500
East Bengal	24,67,15,000	43,90,000	5,92,55,000
Punjab	37,29,22,000	5,23,27,000	7,60,85,000
Sind	4,23,83,500	2,30,09,000	1,93,74,000
N.-W.F.P.	13,07,28,500	68,07,000	1,43,79,500
	112,29,49,000	10,64,68,000	20,33,12,000

TABLE II

SUBJECT-WISE ESTIMATED COST OF DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES APPROVED BY DEVELOPMENT BOARD UPTO MARCH, 1951.

Subjects.	Total estimated cost of approved schemes.	Estimated cost during 1948-49.	Estimated cost during 1949-50.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agriculture	16,04,45,500	20,43,000	3,69,13,000
Broadcasting & Publicity	50,00,000	32,00,000	18,00,000
Communications	33,12,00,000	3,67,46,000	7,19,30,000
Electricity	29,53,00,000	3,88,83,000	3,14,00,000
Health	3,04,71,000	63,63,500	1,14,08,000
Industry	7,50,10,000	1,49,15,000	81,95,000
Irrigation	22,16,89,500	39,44,500	4,03,28,000
Veterinary	27,73,000	3,73,000	11,78,000
Commerce	10,60,000	—	1,60,000
	112,29,49,000	10,64,68,000	20,33,12,000

TABLE III

(ESTIMATED COST DURING 1950-51)

(By State)	Rs.	(By Subject)	Rs.
Centre and Baluchistan	6,18,80,407	Agriculture	2,07,14,979
East Bengal	2,58,13,115	Multi-purpose Projects	1,36,99,569
The Punjab	4,51,77,917	Transport & Communications	6,66,48,011
N.-W.F.P.	1,16,02,087	Fuel & Power	2,29,38,962
Sind	1,71,72,124	Industry	2,50,81,000
States	40,29,632	Social Capital	2,70,31,340
	17,68,20,852	Research	7,06,991
			17,68,20,852

IRRIGATION

WESTERN Pakistan is one of the most intensively irrigated areas in the world. Irrigation is made possible by the rivers Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab and Jhelum, which rise in the Himalayas and flow southwards, dividing the great Punjab plain until they join the Indus in its two-thousand-mile journey to the sea. The water supply is perennial as it comes from the glaciers of the Himalayas.

The preliminary surveys in Western Pakistan have often been carried out under extremely adverse conditions. The scorching heat, the constant illness of the staff and the labourers made progress slow and difficult. On the frontier the working parties had to be guarded from hostile tribesmen, who however later turned into peaceful cultivators. The difficulty of getting fuel to make bricks and lime often hindered construction.

After the failure of canal projects depending on private enterprise, Government decided in 1866 to take over irrigation construction. The Lower Swat Canal was begun in 1876 with the object of inducing the tribesmen to settle down and become peaceful farmers. In 20 years the treeless and uninhabited country became a vast expanse of cultivation, dotted with villages, the canal irrigating a total area about 160,000 acres.

The canals between the Jhelum and the Sutlej led to extensive colonisation and settlement. Though the greater portion of the region had a yearly rainfall of less than 10 inches, the soil was good. Colonists were encouraged to occupy irrigated land, and so successful was the experiment that the Government obtained large revenues from the project.

The Lower Chenab Canal of 1890 commanding an area of over 3 million acres, is one of the world's great irrigation works. The area was mapped out in squares of 2,725 or 16 acres, each square with its separate inlet of water. The squares were subdivided into one-acre fields by the cultivators, and grouped in villages of 1,500 and 2,000 acres. Peasants were offered land on a square basis, yeomen four to five and the monied upto 500. Each colonist was given land for two or three years; if at the end of that period the settler was satisfactory he was given a permanent right of occupancy and the rights became hereditary. Only the purchasing landholder had full proprietary rights. The settlers were rewarded by an excellent crop, and thousands applied for land.

In the Jhelum and Bari colonies, the railways were built even before colonisation, and towns were laid out. In ten years the population increased from 8,000 to 800,000.

The Triple Canals Project is also a remarkable piece of engineering. A large area to the west of the Sutlej—the Bari Doab—needed irrigation. The Chenab and Ravi had no water to spare and the Sutlej water was required to irrigate the territory on its own banks. The engineers in charge proposed to take the water from the Jhelum, the most westerly of the four Indus tributaries, and bring it by canal to the Chenab and turn it into the Lower Chenab Canal. The water from the Chenab, which was now not required for its own canal, was tapped higher up by a second great canal and the Chenab waters, conducted through another desert waste, which incidentally benefited *en route*, were taken in a level crossing over the third river, the Ravi, to irrigate the Lower Bari Doab region. The great scheme was completed between 1912 and 1915. It consisted of 433 miles of main canals, the total area commanded being 3,997,000 acres, or 6,250 square miles.

SIND

Till then the irrigation of Sind had received comparatively little attention, and the great Indus itself remained almost untapped. The design for a barrage at Sukkur and preparation of the canal projects were finalised in 1919-1920. This project is perhaps the most spectacular yet attempted in Western Pakistan, comprising as it does a mile-long barrage across the Indus and seven large canals, four at one end of the great dam and three at the other. It is the largest irrigation work of its kind in the world. The following figures give some idea of the immense scope of the project and the planning and labour involved in its construction. The canal system irrigates an area of nearly six million acres, equal to one-quarter of the area of England, or about one-fifth of the total irrigated area of Pakistan, which is 30 million acres.

The largest of the Sukkur canals, the Eastern Nara and the Rohri, are 226 and 208 miles long respectively. The total discharge of the seven canals is 46,617 cusecs. The cost of the barrage and canal-head regulators was Rs. 4.04 crores, about £3 millions. The maximum number of the workers working on the project at any time was 60,000, the excavation being divided between manual labour and dredgers.

Work on the site started in 1923. Townships had to be built on both banks, with hundreds of living quarters, hospitals, shops and recreation centres. Twelve miles of metalled roads were laid, and 40 miles of track to connect Sukkur with the broad guage railway. Cut-stone for the barrage was obtained from a quarry at Rohri, over about three miles of narrow guage rail. The immense amount of stores and machinery necessary for this gigantic project had all to be assembled. The barrage fleet numbered four steam tugs, four motor-launches, and forty 100-ton barges.

Work on the barrage itself started in 1926, and the whole scheme was formally opened by the Viceroy on the 13th January 1932.

A solid construction on sand foundations across the wide, deep waters was accomplished by using "cofferdams." Steel piles were driven into the river-bed projecting well above the flood-water level, like the sides of a huge box; these were supported on the inside by a rampart of sand dredged from the river, and the water was pumped from the hollow enclosure. The piers were built on a stone flooring. And the piles were removed on completion.

The foundations of the barrage were run out in two cofferdams from either side of the river, and one in midstream enabled the piers to be completed. On the piers were built two tiers of connecting arches, the lower tier carrying a roadway. Under each arch was fitted a gate of steel plate to be raised or lowered, the gates of both tiers being used in conjunction to control the flow of water.

The area irrigated by the barrage, nearly 6 million acres of land with an average rainfall of two to three inches, produces annually over a million tons of rice and millet, and about ninety thousand tons of cotton. The barrage changed the desert into the "granary of the East."

Pakistan has a total area of 200 million acres out of which 155 million is still uncultivated and 170 million unirrigated. Two multi-purpose hydro-electric schemes are under way, one at Warsak in the North-West Frontier Province and the other at Rasul in the West Punjab. These will provide power for Pakistan's industrial expansion programme and water for irrigation.

NEW PROJECTS

The biggest development scheme in agriculture is the Lower Sind Barrage. When completed the area that will come under cultivation will be 2.79 million acres. As soon as the Barrage starts working, enough foodgrain will be produced not only for supply to East Bengal and other deficit areas, but also for export.

The other major scheme is the Thal Project in the Punjab, which is already under construction. There is also the Rasul Tut-s-well Project.

With regard to the North-West Frontier Province a number of schemes have already obtained the sanction of the Centre, one of which the Khashmi Lift Irrigation scheme, for instance, will bring under cultivation, 10 to 12 thousand acres of land. Under the Lift Irrigation for Muqam Nullah about 2,000 acres of new land will be brought under cultivation. A third scheme which is sanctioned is the irrigation tube-wells in Qasba Begram.

Other schemes include the extension of Mama Khel Jadid canal, the remodelling of Takharwat distributary in the N.-W.F.P. and the Rod Kohi Irrigation scheme, the last of which will bring 6,187 acres under cultivation. All these schemes have been sanctioned by the Centre and the Provincial Government can have the money for putting the schemes into execution. These schemes have all been approved by the Development Board and by the Ministries of Agriculture and Finance.

Yet other important schemes include anti-waterlogging Projects in West Pakistan.

About the vast undeveloped area of Baluchistan, which is directly under the administration of the Central Government, it is clear from budget statements that about 30 to 40 lakhs will be spent on development schemes. Three irrigational schemes, bringing large areas of uncultivated and barren land under cultivation have been sanctioned and will be financed by the Centre. In addition to that, nine other schemes costing about 30 lakhs have been sanctioned by the Centre.

There are also 39 other schemes for providing irrigation facilities. Their total cost is Rs. 30.79 million. When completed these will bring under cultivation about 464,925 acres of land at present lying fallow in Baluchistan.

A new era of well-irrigation is being planned. The Government of Pakistan invited Sir William Stampe, former Chief Engineer of Uttar Pradesh, India, to explore the possibilities of tube-well irrigation. A large number of tube-wells are being manufactured in the Tube-well Workshops in Lahore for irrigation purposes in Lyallpur, Jhang, Sheikhupura and Sargodha Districts under the Ravi River system. The electrical power for these wells will be provided by the Rasul Hydro-Electric Works.

In East Bengal Karnafuli Multi-purpose Project is the major scheme. Under this scheme 25,000 pumping units will be installed. It is expected that these pumps will drain 5,000 square miles. During the dry season one million acres will be irrigated and two crops will be raised in a year. There are also various Land Reclamation Schemes in East Bengal which when completed will improve an area of 90 square miles and produce 50,000 tons of foodgrains.

The Irrigation Research Institute in Lahore started 25 years ago as a modest laboratory to investigate problems in certain aspects of irrigation engineering, is now generally recognised as one of the leading research institutes in the East. Work on future irrigation projects and on those now under construction will be greatly facilitated by the work now being done at the Institute as identical conditions can be reproduced by means of models in the Institute, thus avoiding the costly delays caused by faults in the actual construction.

MINES AND MINERALS

ACCORDING to the expert opinion of Dr. E. R. Gee, who helped to establish the Geological Survey of Pakistan, there are mineral resources sufficient in Western Pakistan to enable the Government to industrialise the State to an appreciable degree. Geologically speaking, Pakistan is very young, having been under the Tethys sea for long epochs before its birth. The age of the land is hardly 100 million years, while the earth is more than 1,000 million years old.

Limestones, sandstones, clays, calcium, sodium and potassium salts and gypsum are found in abundance in almost all the provinces of Pakistan. While there are Tertiary coal and petroliferous shales in several parts, there are quantities of glass sands, sulphur, alluvial gold, iron ore and mica in restricted areas.

Some intrusions of the ultra-basic type took place in the Mesozoic and Tertiary ages as a result of igneous activity in the mountains of the North-Western Frontier Province and the Baluchistan plateau. Rare minerals like chromite are thus found in numerous veins.

The Government of Pakistan passed the Regulation of Mines, Oilfield and Mineral Development (Federal Control Act) in December 1948. This Act came into force with effect from the 25th August 1949. By virtue of this Act, the responsibility for the grant of mineral concessions and exploitation of mineral, which had hitherto vested in the Provincial Governments, was taken over by the Central Government.

The Government have also framed rules for the grant of mineral concession, in supersession of the India Mining Concession Rules 1939, which were out-of-date. These rules are namely, the Pakistan Petroleum Production Rules, 1949, and the Pakistan Mining Concession Rules, 1949.

The Central Government have taken over the development of the following 21 minerals leaving the minor minerals to be looked after by the Provincial Governments:—Antimony, Asbestos, Barytes, Chromite, Coal, Copper, Fireclay, Glass sand including Silica sand, Gold, Gypsum, Iron, Lead ore, Limestone, Mica, Petroleum, Radio-active Minerals, Salt, Silver, Sulphur, Stronetirum minerals and Zinc.

The Mining Industry in Pakistan is the executive responsibility of a number of Departments. These are listed below:—Department of Geological Survey, Department of Mineral Concessions, Office of the Coal Commissioner, Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Khewra, and Office of the Chief Inspector of Mines (Ministry of Labour).

In 1950, the Ministry of Industries set up a Mining Industry Advisory Committee of 17 persons with 12 official nominees to advise the Central Government.

MINERAL PRODUCTION IN PAKISTAN

(Tons)

Mineral	1949	1950	1951 January–October
COAL	337,965	436,750	404,731
CHROMITE	16,922	18,125	14,566
GYPSUM	14,169	16,659	15,537
LIMESTONE	280,233	303,295	283,985
SILICA SAND	1,178	4,905	2,883
FIRECLAY	6,997	1,980	2,801
PETROLEUM (Imperial Gallons)	32,942,120	44,834,920	39,478,844

SALTS

The Khewra mines in the Punjab Salt Range, with hundreds of feet of thick seams of rock salt, are very remarkable. The floors, the ceilings and walls are of solid translucent salt; a light torch is reflected from a myriad points. About 200,000 tons of pure rock-salt are extracted annually from the Khewra and Kohat salt mines.

Mining of rock-salt in Pakistan is a Government monopoly. The salt produced from these mines is 99 per cent. pure sodium chloride.

The production of rock-salt has recorded a progressive decrease from 57.21 lakh maunds in 1948-49 to 39.40 lakh maunds in 1950-51. The peak production was in the year 1945-46 when production reached 84.35 lakh maunds. The demand for rock-salt has gone down since the partition. India was the main market for the rock-salt. This market is now virtually closed. The production of rock-salt from various fields for the years 1948-49 to 1950-51 is given in the following table:—

(In Maunds)

Years	Khewra	Kalabagh	Warcha	Kohat	TOTAL
1948–49	3,889,078	345,600	815,874	661,622	5,712,223
1949–50	3,540,740	448,056	703,416	...	4,692,212
1950–51	2,045,864	466,050	693,304	735,518	3,940,736

Very rich potassium salts, which can be used as agricultural fertilizers and in other chemical industries, are intercalated with this salt in the Salt Range in some horizons.

Huge deposits of common salt are located in Tharparkar District (Sind), the beds, in some cases, being six feet thick. It is believed that these deposits alone would serve the entire population of Pakistan for over 2,000 years. Common salt is also manufactured by solar evaporation of brine at Mauripur (near Karachi). Large quantities of this commodity are exported to East and West Bengal. About 50,000,000 maunds of salt are produced annually at the Mauripur works.

Over a dozen mineral springs in fractured anticlines of Tertiary rocks in Kohistan, Laki (near Kotri) and Mangho Pir (near Karachi) have medicinal properties and can be developed into first class spas.

Some valuable natron-producing lakes (Kharo chanlio) are also found in Sind, Khairpur State and in the East Nara valley. Two to three thousand tons of soda and other sodium salts are extracted every year and exported to Arabia, Bombay and Aden. Kharo chanlio can also be used in making light biscuits, washing clothes, hardening treacle and manufacturing soap and tobacco products.

Another precious possession of Pakistan is gypsum, which is embedded in Tertiary rocks, associated with shales and clays. The deposits of gypsum are widespread throughout Western Pakistan in accessible areas and in very large quantities. Gypsum which can be useful in the manufacture of calcium salts, plaster of Paris, plasterboards and wall boards, is yet to be worked on a commercial basis. Selenite which is a crystal is also available in certain parts of the country.

The reserves which are mainly located in the Punjab total more than 30 million tons. The average annual production of gypsum is about 16,000 tons. The statistics of production for Gypsum for the years 1949 to 1951 is as follows:—1949, 14,169 tons; 1950, 16,659 tons; and 1951, 12,749 tons.

The production of gypsum has so far been limited to 16,000 tons which represents the requirements of cement companies. Recently the export of gypsum to India has been placed on the Open General Licence.

Glass sand is found in large quantities in Jungshahi (Sind), the Trans-Indus Salt Range, Mianwali and Basharat (the Punjab) and Paniala (N.-W.F.P.). Glass industry of the modern type was first established in the subcontinent in 1892 in Jhelum, the Punjab. One of the chief components in the manufacture of glass and of sodium silicate is silica sand, which is found in abundance in the soft sandstones of Tertiary age. According to Dr. Crookshanks, ex-Director of Archæology, Government of Pakistan, there are about 230,000 tons of silica sand, which with normal exploitation should last about 20 years.

During the year 1950-51, Pakistan produced over 293,881 tons of silica sand.

Pakistan has the second largest deposit of high-grade chromite in the world. Chromite, associated with serpentine, was discovered in segregated masses of ultra-basic intrusions along the hills, bordering the Zhob valley, and in the Upper Pishin Valley in Baluchistan. About two miles east of Khanzai, a mass of pure chromite, 400 feet in length and five feet in breadth, has also been discovered. More important than this is a deposit, in the same Zhob valley at Hindubagh with nearly 50 per cent chromium oxide. Chromite has also been discovered recently in the N.-W.F.P., on the Dattakhel road in North Waziristan and in Chitral State. There is some possibility of finding the ore also in Kalat State.

The mineral is essential for making ferro-chromium and other special steels required for projectiles, gun-lining, armour plates, high-speed tools, springs. It can also be used for manufacturing refractory bricks for furnaces, pigments and leather tanning. The average annual production of chromite during the last decade was nearly 12,000 tons, but lately the output has fallen. So far over 500,000 tons of chromite have been extracted from the time the mines started functioning. In 1947, 20,365 tons were produced, in 1948, 17,873, and in 1949, 15,635. During 1950-51, the total production of chromite in Pakistan exceeded 18,125 tons.

IRON AND COAL

There appear to be substantial deposits of coal below 250 feet in Baluchistan and the Punjab. The coal was of sufficiently good quality to raise steam and generate electricity, which, in conjunction with Pakistan's hydro-electric schemes ought to provide motive power for a rapid industrialisation of the country. Tertiary coal has been mined from the Dandot coalfield in the Punjab Salt Range for many decades.

The outstanding features of Pakistan coal are high percentage of ash content, high percentage of sulphur and dust content, high volatile content.

Years	Baluchistan	Punjab	Sind	N.-W.F.P.	TOTAL
1947	182,290	175,454	..	..	357,744
1948	95,955	144,822	..	..	240,777
1949	151,205	178,722	6,208	1,730	337,965
1950	234,641	191,908	2,988	7,213	436,750
1951 (January–October) ..	242,338	144,718	5,854	11,821	404,731

Realizing the immediate necessity of exploiting the indigenous coal resources of the country, the Government of Pakistan appointed Powell Duffryn Technical Services, Ltd., as their consultants in December 1948.

The Company has estimated that Pakistan's workable coal reserves are about 165 million tons, of which 77 million tons are located in Baluchistan and 88 million tons in the Punjab.

The Principal Coal Reserve Areas are: Khost-Shahring, 39,900,000 tons; Sove Range, 17,990,000 tons; Mach, 15,050,000 tons; Makerwal, 6,270,000 tons; Gullakhel, 12,000,000 tons; Salt Range, 30,000,000 tons; and other areas, 40,000,000 tons.

There are iron deposits in the valley of the Panj-Kora river, specially in the Baraul and in the Laspur Jandawal Hills, and also among the Hills south-east of Bannu in the N.-W.F.P. Brown haematite of low grade is found in the limestone and sandstone beds in some parts of Sind Kohistan. At Tatta (about 70 miles west of Karachi) smelting operations were carried on in the past, and swords and other weapons were manufactured. Iron ore is also found in association with lead ore in igneous and metamorphic rocks in the Baluchistan region.

It is estimated that there are about 50,000 tons of sulphur located in Koh-i-Sultan, at Sanni in Kalat State, and in the Chitral State and Mardan in the N.-W.F.P. Between 1941 and 1944 nearly 66,300 tons of sulphur ore were extracted and transported from Koh-i-Sultan, which was one of the main sources of supply for the sub-continent during the Second World War. Sulphur is also found in the alluvium in the Khairpur and Jacobabad areas and in the neighbourhood of hot springs like the Laki Spring.

The Koh-i-Sultan deposits are now idle.

An Association of Industrialists has been formed to exploit the sulphur resources of Pakistan.

Cores of excellent flint nodules are found in the Nummulitic limestones beds, as for instance, near Sukkur and Rohri (Sind). There are also remains near Aror. Flint pieces are found in alluvial deposits from Jurassic rocks.

Copper was worked near Mohenjo-Daro (Sind), nearly 5,000 years ago. Today copper ore of good quality is found in Mohmand (tribal area country) in Loral Pass (Chitral), North Waziristan, and in the Ras Koh Range in West Baluchistan.

Alluvial gold is secured from the gravels of old terraces in the higher reaches of the Punjab rivers, particularly in the Indus, and in the gravels in the Attock, Mardan, Hazara, Jhelum and Khyber Agency.

Antimony is only found in irregular veins in slates and gneisses in the Chitral State (N.-W.F.P.) and Sakrand (Kalat State).

In 1946 the production of antimony was 584 tons and in 1947 (up to August) 378. The entire output was formerly sent to Bombay. The deposits have not been worked since the partition.

Pakistan coal is hard to win. It is embedded in thin steep seams and in areas where communication facilities are difficult. It is comparatively very young and is entirely non-cooking in character.

The richest colliery in Pakistan is situated at Makerwal. The monthly production of coal in the country ranges between 25,000 and 40,000, tons, and efforts are being made to step up production to 50,000 tons per month. The following table shows the production of coal during the years 1947 to 1951:—

Granite, limestone, marble and slate occur in Sind, the Punjab, and the N.-W.F.P. Portions of the Lushai and Chittagong Hills in East Bengal also yield good limestone and associated minerals. Marble of good quality is found at Maneri in the Swabi Tehsil, Mardan District, Shahimina and Kanbela Khwar.

Pakistan produces on an average over 3 lakh tons of limestone annualy. The principal units of production are located in the Punjab and Sind. The following table gives the production of limestone for the years 1947 to 1950:—

(In Tons)

Year	Punjab	Sind	TOTAL
1947 ..	224,200	107,400	341,600
1948 ..	128,166	218,740	346,906
1949 ..	28,643	250,753	279,436
1950 ..	41,073	262,220	303,293

In Pakistan, Silica sand occurs in appreciable quantities in Jaghshahi and Dau Districts of Sind and also near Mianwali and Makerwali in the Punjab, and Paniala and Hazara Districts of the N.-W.F.P. Regular prospecting and mining has been limited to Jangshahi where the reserves are estimated to be 315,000 tons.

The production of Silica from this area totalled 1,600 tons in 1949 and 6,083 tons in 1950. Glass manufacturers are mainly interested in these deposits. If the devices used by the Glass Industry to eliminate its iron content becomes successful, the mineral will be of immense value to the industry.

Good road metal is available throughout Western Pakistan in a large number of open limestone and other quarries worked by the inhabitants for centuries. The best use for the Tertiary limestone found in Sylhet, Salt Range and Sind is in the manufacture of cement, which can be exported to foreign countries. There are cement factories at Karachi, Sukkur, Dandot, Wah and Sylhet.

Fireclay deposits are found in Paniala in the Dera Ismail Khan (N.-W.F.P.) to the extent of 15,000 tons. Orchre is found in Gaj deposits of Sind. Coloured clays are also found in Laki range in Sind.

Arsenic in orpiment and realgar deposits occur in Chitral State in Tirich valley.

Lead of galena deposits is available in the Chaghai District of Baluchistan. Cerussite or lead carbonate which is found in limestone breccia and is associated with antimony occurs in Sakran (Kalat State). Jamesonite deposits are found in Chitral (N.-W.F.P.) and Hazara Districts, while native lead is also available. There is large scope for oil exploration in Western Pakistan. Petroleum rocks which are mostly Nummulitic of Eocene and Miocene ages, can also yield precious oil. These extend from the Indus valley across the Salt Range and Suleiman-Kirthar Ranges to the plateau of Baluchistan. The Assam belt in Eastern Pakistan and the Lushai Hills in East Bengal, also have petroleum deposits.

OIL

The Punjab wells have so far yielded about 15 million gallons of petroleum annually. There is also an oil refinery established at Rawalpindi. The total production of petroleum in Pakistan during the year 1950-51 exceeded 1,118,440 barrels. There is at present only one petrol refining plant in Pakistan with a capacity of 4,500 barrels per day. The indigenous production, meets only 15 per cent of the total demands of the country.

Oil is obtained in commercial quantities from the Tertiary strata in Jhelum and Rawalpindi Districts. A continuous search for oil is now going on in Baluchistan, Sind and East Pakistan. At present the prospecting and mining of petroleum is being carried on in Pakistan by two companies: Attock Oil Company Limited and Burmah Oil Company Limited.

The following table shows the production of crude oil by fields owned by Attock Oil Company during the year 1947 to 1950:-

(In Barrels of 40 Gallons each)

Year	Khaur	Dhulian	Joya-Mair	Balkassar
1947..	19,704	109,371	135,740	69,129
1948..	16,621	107,609	170,798	207,337
1949..	14,906	351,558	149,795	498,837
1950..	16,312	72,865	52,967	529,045

In accordance with the Pakistan Petroleum Production Rules, 1949, the Attock Oil Company have formed a new Company in Pakistan called Pakistan Oilfield Limited. It has been incorporated with a capital of Rs. 10 million, 30 per cent of which has been offered for subscription to Pakistan nationals. The Company has been granted exploration and prospecting licences over an area generally known as the Potwar in Salt Range of the Punjab.

The Burmah Oil Company (Pakistan Concessions) have now formed a Pakistan Public Limited Company called Pakistan Petroleum Limited, with a share capital of Rs. 7 crores. This company has been granted several exploration and prospecting licences. The only oil producing field which this company is working is the Balkassar field.

Besides producing oil from the existing wells, both the companies are carrying on search for oil in new areas in East and West Pakistan. Two of the areas which are being prospected by Pakistan Petroleum Limited are of particular interest. One is the Patharia Forest Region in the Sylhet District of East Pakistan and the other is the Sui area in the Bugti territory of Baluchistan.

The indigenous production of crude oil has increased considerably since 1947 as is evident from the following table:—

(In Barrels of 40 Gallons each)

Year	Production
1947	333,944
1948	502,365
1949	823,552
1950	1,120,873

Oil produced in the various oilfields of Pakistan is refined at the Attock Oil Company's refinery situated at Morga about 5 miles from Rawalpindi. It is capable of refining approximately 4,500 barrels per day. It is not working to its full capacity at present and is refining only 3,500 barrels per day. The following table gives the details of Attock Oil Company's Refinery products during the years 1948, 1949 and 1950:—

(All figures in Imperial Gallons)

	1948	1949	1950
Motor Spirit ..	2,700,000	6,051,000	1,086,000
Superior Kerosene ..	425,000	985,000	2,062,000
Diesel Fuel ..	879,000	885,000	1,829,000
High Speed Diesel ..	462,000	441,000	417,000
Purchase Oil ..	6,522,000	15,193,000	24,504,000
Mineral Turpentine ..	43,000	101,000	104,000
Lubricant other than Aero ..	134,000	167,000	544,000

INDUSTRIES

"PAKISTAN would welcome foreign capital seeking investment with a purely industrial and economic objective and not claiming any special privileges," said a statement on industrial Policy issued by the Government of Pakistan on April 1, 1948—the blueprint of Pakistan's industrial development.

The statement ranged over the whole field of the country's economy, dealing with aims and objectives, the role of the Centre and the provinces in industrial planning and development, the relation of State to industry, State-owned and operated industries, assistance to industry, establishment of industrial trading estates, tariffs, taxation and participation of foreign capital.

Government announced that the following industries would be subject to Central Planning: Arms and ammunitions of war; Cement and Cement products; Edible Oil, hydrogenated or otherwise; Electrical communications and broadcasting equipment; Electricity including hydro-electric power; Electrical equipment, appliances and goods; Glass and Ceramics; Heavy chemicals; Iron and Steel; Machine tools, precision tools, guages and workshop equipment; Manufactures of heavy engineering industry; Minerals including salt and coal; Non-ferrous metals and alloy manufactures; Paper, cardboard and pulp; Petroleum and mineral oils; Pharmaceuticals, drugs and light chemicals; Power and industrial alcohol; Preserved and prepared foods; Products of Carbonisation industry; Rubber manufactures; Scientific and mathematical instruments; Sea fish and its products; Ships, barges, river boats and lighters; Sugar; Tanned leather and leather goods; Textiles—cotton, woollen, jute, silk and rayon; and Tobacco.

The Government of Pakistan believes in planned economy as distinguished from the nationalization of industry.

In September 1949 a body called the Pakistan Council of Industries was inaugurated. It was a further step towards the promotion of industries in the country. The Council consists of the representatives of the Central and Provincial Governments, States and private enterprises and advises the Central Government on all vital matters concerning industries. At its first meeting it approved of the targets fixed by the various Advisory Committees.

The Advisory Committees deal with the groups of Industries like Heavy Engineering, Ship-building and Ship Repairing, Light Engineering, Chemical and Leather, Glass and Ceramics and Food. These Committees have done quite valtable work and as an implementation of their recommendations for developing Pakistan's industrial structure, Government started a regular campaign—"Patronize Pakistan's products"—to popularize the industrial products of the country. The handloom industry and other industries depending chiefly on cotton and wool yarn already occupy a predominant position and have a fairly wide market within Pakistan. The Ant-War and Craft Wave, it is hoped, will find an easy market with the foreign connoisseur.

The most striking feature of Pakistan's present economy is the marked contrast between its vast natural resources and its extreme industrial backwardness. For instance, the country produces nearly 73 per cent of the world's production of jute but does not possess enough jute mills. There is an annual production of over 15 lakh bales of good quality cotton but there are very few textile mills in the country. There is also an abundant production of raw material such as hides and skins, wool, sugarcane and tobacco, while the country's considerable resources in minerals, petroleum and power also remain as yet untapped.

The aims and objects of the industrial policy of the State were defined as follows: "... Free play will be given to private enterprise and individual initiative subject to certain conditions. . ."

"In view of the predominantly rural economy of Pakistan, initial emphasis must perforce rest upon the reconstruction and development of agriculture and of industries based upon or connected with it; and on the promotion of medium, small and cottage industries. But the development of large-scale industries essential to the security of the State or its general prosperity will also receive the utmost attention and encouragement."

The statement added: "Pakistan would, therefore seek, in the first place, to manufacture in its own territories the products of its raw materials, in particular jute, cotton, hides and skins, etc. for which there is an assured market, whether at home or abroad."

Important legislation in connection with the planning of industries was passed in December 1948 and March 1949. The December legislation placed the entire control of mines and mineral development in the hands of the Central Government. The March legislation provided the planning of the industries mentioned above to be under Federal control.

To enable the Centre to perform the responsibilities taken upon itself by this legislation the Government of Pakistan set up a Development Board to co-ordinate development plans, Central and provincial, so that the available resources are put to the best possible use; to make recommendations regarding priorities among development plans, and to keep a watch on the progress of development schemes in order to remove bottle-necks and difficulties in the way of uniform progress in all fields.

Industrial Panels and Committees were also established by the Central and Provincial Governments.

Regarding assistance to Industry, the Government of Pakistan have made it absolutely clear that their role in industrial development will not be merely negative. On the positive side the Government would give all reasonable help for the establishment and development of private industry. Pakistan's considerable resources of minerals and mineral oil will be surveyed and energetically exploited. Schemes for development of the country's power resources are being worked out and their implementation will be given the highest priority. Plans for the improvement of the important ports of Chittagong and Karachi are in hand and steps are being taken to gear the transport services to the maximum efficiency.

The Government passed the Industrial Finance Corporation Act in December 1948 and the Corporation was set up with a capital of Rs. 3 crores. This Corporation has been giving loans for development of cottage industries and other small industries. This loan would be repayable in instalments along with a nominal interest.

The Corporation has also been providing implements and other machines on hire purchase to small investors.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

Regarding foreign capital, the Government made it clear that they would welcome such capital seeking investment from a purely industrial and economic objective and not claiming any special privileges. Participation of nationals of Pakistan must however be ensured, both in the administrative and technical services manning the industry, and training facilities should be provided to Pakistan nationals by concerns that wish to establish themselves in Pakistan. Where trading facilities rather than establishment of an industry are desired by foreign firms, subsidiaries should be registered in Pakistan. Government consider that in the national interest, nationals of Pakistan should ordinarily be given the option to subscribe at least 51 per cent of all classes of share capital in the following industries:—1. Cement; 2. Coal; 3. Cotton spinning and weaving mills; 4. Fish canning and fish oils; 5. Generation of electric power (other than hydro-electric); 6. Glass and Ceramics; 7. Heavy chemicals and dyestuff; 8. Minerals; 9. Preserved and prepared foods; 10. Power alcohol; 11. Shipbuilding; 12. Sugar and 13. Tanning and leather.

With regard to other industries, an opportunity should normally be given to Pakistan Nationals to subscribe at least thirty per cent of all classes of share capital and debentures. But if in either case Government are satisfied that the required amount of indigenous capital is not forthcoming the balance might with their approval be subscribed by foreign nationals.

Clarifications of these principles were sought and late in 1948 the Government gave an assurance that the minimal percentage of indigenous capital did not apply to existing units nor to any transfer of an established business nor to foreign companies which start subsidiaries in Pakistan and engage solely in trading activities and not industry. If however a trading company established in Pakistan wishes to expand its activities and undertake industrial production, the appropriate association of indigenous capital in the additional issue will be required.

Private limited companies would be on the same footing as public companies in regard to participation of indigenous capital.

The Government also made it clear that there was no intention to place any restrictions on the remittance of "reasonable proportion of profits". The only restrictions, said the Government, on the remittance of such profits would be those of general application arising from foreign exchange limitations and policy to which such remittances are subject everywhere.

The Government in a statement issued at the time said: "Cases have come to notice where direction and control which would naturally accrue to Pakistanis from their share in the capital of a business is diverted by a managing agency agreement which secures control to the foreign element in the business. If the object of such control is the maintenance of the quality of a product and of the standards of raw materials, Government would be prepared to condone this diversion and to let the managing agencies work to the primary objective of creating Pakistani administrative and executive control of the industry during the next ten years."

COTTON

The Indus valley has been the home of cotton cultivation from time immemorial. The recent excavations at Mohenjo Daro in the Larkana District of Sind have brought to light among the relics of prehistoric civilisation a small piece of fabric and a length of string which have been conclusively proved to be made of cotton. Other evidence showing that cotton was grown in the Indus valley in ancient times are the Babylonian and Greek words for cotton, Sindhu and Sindon.

The annual production of cotton is about 1,250,000 bales of 400 lbs. each. The total area under crop is about 3,001,000 acres.

The cotton grown in Pakistan may be classified into two broad groups: Desi (indigenous) and the American varieties. The American varieties occupy the bulk of the cotton area of Pakistan (about 80 per cent) and have found favour with the West Pakistan farmer on account of their better yield per acre and higher prices. Due to their superior spinning qualities and longer staple lengths, these varieties are greatly in demand in the textile industries of the world for manufacturing cloth of finer counts.

The trade has, however, classified the American varieties of Western Pakistan cotton into the following three groups:

1. 4F, where F stands for Foreign. This has a standard staple length of not less than 3/4 inches and its highest standard warp count is 24.

2. L.S.S. where the initials stand for Labh Singh's Selection. This is a selection from 4F made by Sardar Labh Singh, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Lyallpur in 1928. It has a standard staple length of 27/32 inches and its highest standard warp count is 40. The chief defect of this variety is its late maturing quality which is a drawback from the water supply aspect and which also renders it liable to damage by early frost.

3. 289 F.N.T., where the initials stand for "Foreign New Type." This group comprises American varieties with staple lengths of not less than 7/8 inches. The actual staple lengths of the various varieties included in this group extend to over one inch. During the pre-war period 4F occupied the bulk of cotton area under American varieties. During the war period, however, 289 FNT came to the forefront and covered over half the area under American varieties. This change which was stimulated by wartime conditions has come to stay during the post-war period. 4F now covers a little over one-tenth of the area under American varieties and the balance is covered by 289 FNT and LSS.

There are a number of cotton research stations in Sind and West Punjab. Lyallpur Central Station originally conducted all research work but sub-stations were later opened at Multan, Khanewal and Jhang. In Sind research stations at Mirpurkhas and Sakrand are doing useful research work in connection with the selection, breeding and expansion of improved varieties. A Pakistan Central Cotton Committee has now been established to carry on the direction and control of all such research work.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY

There is no cotton textile industry in Pakistan worthy of the huge quantities of excellent cotton grown in the country. At the time of partition there were 14 textile mills, with 4,874 looms and 184,616 spindles. Nine of these were in East Bengal, four in the Punjab and one in Sind.

The total productive capacity of these units in terms of cloth output, on the basis of shifts of 8 hours per day, comes to 103.5 million yards as against Pakistan's normal requirements of about 675 million yards per annum.

As against the small number of spindles and looms which existed at the time of partition, there are today over 3·15 lakh spindles and 5,330 looms, installed and under installation. In addition 309,720 spindles and 13,258 looms have been allotted to various industrial concerns, which have either placed orders, or are negotiating to place orders for machinery and other equipment with manufacturing concerns. The Government have set apart Rs. 7,50,00,000 for the development of the textile industry during the year 1952-53. It is expected that by 1957-58 there will be in Pakistan about 50 textile mills (both State-owned and private), producing enough cloth to allow 18 yards *per capita* per annum.

In order to meet the country's ever increasing demand for cloth Government have decided to permit the establishment of textile mills with a total capacity of one million spindles in the first five years, and 1½ million spindles in the next five years. Machinery for immediate development is being procured from various countries, notably the United Kingdom, United States of America and lately from Japan.

The Provincial Government of East Bengal have finalised a scheme for starting a cotton spinning mill of 50,000 spindles while arrangements to set up six new textile mills of 25,000 spindles and 500 looms each are being made by the Government of the Punjab with the assistance of the Central Government in three of these mills.

It has also been decided by the Sind Government to set up a textile mill of 50,000 spindles and 1,000 looms at Hyderabad.

The total annual cloth production of the existing mills in bales of 1,500 yards each, was 70,440 bales in 1950, as against 61,632 and 58,705 bales in 1949 and 1948 respectively.

As regards surplus yarn, the industry's output, in bales of 400 lbs. each was 37,861 in 1950 compared with 23,150 and 15,506 bales in 1949 and 1948 respectively.

The mill consumption of cotton in bales of 400 lbs. each was 100,388 bales in 1950, 70,967 bales in 1949 and 62,244 bales in 1948.

The total capital invested in the textile industry today is Rs. 8,57,00,753 as against Rs. 4,52,78,139 in 1947.

The total requirements of Pakistan on the basis of a population of 7·56 crores and of 18 yards per capita per annum, works out to 9,072,000 bales. The present first five-year target of 1·35 million spindles expected to be developed by 1954-55 should not only achieve the desired self-sufficiency but possibly give an export surplus.

Two of the new textile mills, *viz.*, the Kohinoor Mills at Lyallpur and the Zebtun Mills, Karachi have each installed 25,200 spindles of the latest American and H.B. type.

Cotton ginning and pressing factories account for about one-fourth of the total industrial employment in the country. All raw cotton is exported after being ginned and pressed into bales. The gross weight of a Pakistani bale is 400 lbs., about 392 lbs. net after allowing for the weight of hessian wrapping and iron hoops. The dimensions of a bale are about 48 inches by 18 inches with a density of 45 lbs. per cubic foot, compared with the U.S. 35 lbs. and the Egyptian 23 lbs.

An important provision of the Factories Act is that the owner must put a distinct mark and serial number on every bale. Thus any importer in any land can bring to book the owner of a ginning and pressing factory even six months after the purchase if it is proved that a bale contains a mixture of a variety inferior to what it purports to be.

JUTE

Jute is one of the most important commercial fibres grown in the world today. In bulk its annual production ranks second only to that of cotton. The province of East Bengal, in Pakistan, accounts for about 73 per cent of the total world production, although the acreage under jute is only 8 to 10 per cent of the cultivated area. The exports of raw jute constitute about 75 per cent of the total value of Pakistan's exports; and this extremely valuable crop is obtained only from a fraction of cultivated land.

The total production is about 7 million bales a year worth Rs. 1,100 million.

Jute is extracted from plants of the genus Corchorus. The plant is an annual, growing in a single stem, without branches or twigs until it reaches maturity. It consists of a woody stick surrounded by a bast layer in which the fibre is developed. It grows to an average height of 8 to 10 feet, the yield varying according to the district, soil, river and weather conditions and seed employed. An average crop produces about 1,300 lbs. of fibre per acre but yields as high as 2,500 lbs. have been recorded.

There are various qualities with different trade-names, the variation in quality usually being attributed to the district in which the jute is grown or the method by which the jute fibre is extracted.

Sowing commences in February in low-lying lands and on the highlands as late as May. *Capsularis*, the white jute, varies in colour from white to dark grey, largely depending on the water in which the plants are soaked. It is grown on both high and low lands, sown early and harvested from June to September. The *Olelorius* fibre is of a finer texture, stronger than white jute and varies in colour from golden yellow to dusty brown, also being influenced by the water; it is mainly a highland crop, sown later than white jute and harvested in August and September.

The flowering time of the plant is considered best for yield, though earlier cuttings may give finer qualities. After cutting the plants are tied up in bundles and left for about three or four days to allow the leaves to drop off. The bundles are then submerged in water and allowed to remain for ten days to three weeks. This process called "retting" results in the fermentation of the sift pith of the plant, which dissolves and leaves the fibre, which can then be easily separated from the stick. The fibre is then washed, dried, and made ready for sale and transport.

Though Pakistan produces about 73 per cent of the world's jute it has a 100 per cent monopoly of the really fine varieties of the fibre, grown largely in the Districts of Mymensingh, Dacca, Commilla, Faridpur, Pabna, Bogra and part of Rangpur. Mymensingh grows about 25 per cent of the total crop.

Jute is a regulated crop and the acreage is controlled by Government.

While Pakistan has a virtual monopoly of jute production, India has almost all the jute mills which are concentrated round Calcutta. The Calcutta mills are naturally the largest importers and consumers of raw jute from Pakistan, requiring a minimum of about 4,500,000 bales a year.

The United Kingdom imports from 20 to 25 per cent of the quantity exported from Pakistan. The manufacturers of Dundee produce a wide range of fabrics, yarns, twine and specialised lines for export such as hessian and sacking, tarpaulins, carpet, backing, linoleum cloth, rugs, upholstery, foundations, buckram, etc. For these Dundee requires superior qualities of jute grown in East Bengal only. About 30 per cent of the total exports of raw jute from Chittagong goes to the U.K.

Between 20 and 25 per cent goes to the U.S.A.

Belgium is Pakistan's third best consumer of raw jute. This country imports about 16 per cent of Chittagong's export closely followed by Italy which imports about 15 per cent. Another country which imports jute from Chittagong is France. It accounts for about 10 per cent of Chittagong's exports. Brazil, Argentina, Australia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the Scandinavian countries are among other importers of jute.

A pukka bale normally weighs 400 to 410 lbs. and is packed by hydraulic presses to a density of 10½ cubic feet. A kutcha bale is loosely packed by hand or steam presses and ranges in weight from 120 to 320 lbs.; the 280 lbs. bale being the most common. The carrying capacity of a meter-guage railway wagon is 50 standard pukka bales and 30 to 40 kutcha bales. The Government of Pakistan has made arrangements for the import of baling presses and it is hoped that eventually the uneconomical kutcha bales will be eliminated from the export trade.

But with all this abundance of raw jute there is no jute manufacturing industry in East Bengal. Government are encouraging private enterprise to establish jute mills. Three private parties have come forward to set up three small units in East Pakistan. It is expected that these mills will begin functioning in the near future producing hessian cloth and gunny bags, both of which are in great demand. But on the whole the response from private industrialists for setting up of jute mills has not been encouraging, specially in the matter of setting up large jute mills. Government have, therefore, decided to establish initially five jute mills each of 1,000 looms. The first started work at the end of the year 1951. While the rest are expected to go into production by the end of 1953.

The following statement shows particulars about the jute industry:—

Location	Capacity	Govt.'s Share
Narayanganj ..	3 Mills of 1,000 looms each	50%
Khulna ..	1,000 looms	49% (Not final)
Khulna ..	500 looms to 1,000 looms	49 %
Chittagong ..	500 looms	50% (Not final)
Chittagong ..	75 looms	Nil
Chittagong ..	250 looms	Nil

WOOL INDUSTRY

Next to jute and cotton, the most important fibre in Pakistan is wool. Pakistan produces about 28 million pounds of wool per year and imports through its land frontiers about 7 million pounds. There are thus 35 million pounds of the fibre available for the development of a large-scale woollen industry in the country. The wool is of eight main varieties, namely Harnai, Bibrik, Baluchi, Kharani, Taraki, Shanwari, Khandhari and Regi. The Harnai and Bibrik species have an international reputation and fetch good prices in the Liverpool auctions.

The export trade has now been re-established and Pakistan was able to export more than 30 million lbs. of raw wool in 1951. Exports were mainly to U.S.A. and U.K. It is estimated that about 6 million lbs. of indigenous raw wool were consumed by the handlooms in Pakistan engaged in the manufacture of blankets and blanketing cloth, coarse tweeds, carpets, rugs, etc. Pakistan wool is used in the manufacture of tweeds, rugs, carpets and blankets. Twelve million pounds of wool is required for use by the local cottage industry for the manufacture of rough blankets and carpets. With the partition, all centres of organised woollen industry went to the Indian Union, and Pakistan was left entirely dependent on imports for her requirements of woollen and worsted goods. Pakistan has at present only one worsted mill (with 2,000 worsted spindles and necessary weaving capacity). A woollen mill with 4,000 spindles has also started production at Karachi. It has been decided to instal some 24,000 woollen and 20,000 worsted spindles in the country by 1954-55. It is also proposed to open finishing centres—each centre comprising 2 sets of raising and finishing machinery.

One woollen mill each at Bannu in N.-W.F.P. and Harnai in Baluchistan is already being installed and is likely to be completed by 1953-54.

Woollen spinneries are also being designed to produce woollen yarn, blankets, carpets, coarser tweeds, rugs and flannels at various centres in Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier Province. A portion of the yarn produced by these spinneries will be distributed to the Training-cum-Production centres in Baluchistan.

The worsted spindles already installed in Karachi are producing approximately 1,400 lbs. of worsted yarn per day. The woollen spinneries which will be established by the middle of 1953 are expected to produce over 5,000,000 lbs. of woollen yarn and woollen material annually, and will be consuming approximately 10,000,000 lbs. of indigenous raw wool.

The quality of indigenous wool being unsuitable for the production of worsted textiles, the total requirements of worsted spindleage of combed wool tops will have to be imported from abroad; and finer wools from countries like Australia, New Zealand and South Africa will have to be imported and mixed with our wool for the production of finer woollens. Also, over 30 million lbs. of finer woollens are imported annually at a cost of three crores of rupees.

SILK

Pakistan's share of the silk breeding areas is very small—an area of 2,000 acres of mulberry plantation land in Rajshahi District in East Pakistan. Some sericultural activities are also carried on in the District of Mymensingh and Sylhet. In all about 10,000 people are engaged in the silk industry with a total annual production of approximately 40,000 lbs. of silk. Sylhet particularly is famous for its Endi and Mogha culture.

In certain parts of the Punjab, it has been found that mulberry plantations can be successful. A Punjab Government scheme envisages the establishment of a silk factory in the Rawalpindi District. The required machinery is being imported from abroad and fresh varieties of silkworms of suitable breeds are being imported from Turkey, Iran, Italy and France.

In the tribal areas of N.-W.F.P. particularly in the Kurrum valley possibilities exist of developing sericulture. Government have employed a Sericulturist for the purpose and after an exhaustive survey, he has formulated a very comprehensive scheme.

Quite a number of weaving mills for silk and art silk have been established in different parts of the country and are working satisfactorily. These mills usually import silk and art silk yarn from abroad and produce various types of fabrics from it.

SPORTS GOODS

For three quarters of a century, the name of Sialkot has been synonymous with sports goods. Champions have wielded its rackets on the centre court at Wimbledon while its hockey sticks have brought fame to teams from undivided India.

A special kind of wood and superior tanned leather are two essential materials required for the manufacture of sports goods, and both are available in abundance in Pakistan. White and yellow mulberry wood, which is used in the manufacture of about 80 per cent of tennis rackets, badminton rackets and hockey sticks comes from the N.-W.F.P., and the States of Dir, Swat and Chitral and is found nowhere else in the whole sub-continent. Sialkot draws all its supplies of essential wood from these areas. The skilled labour of the city has always been predominantly Muslim and remained in Sialkot after partition.

The U.K. leads the list of importers of Sialkot sports goods with over 39 per cent of the total export from Pakistan. Australia comes second with over 9 per cent. U.S.A. comes next with about 8 per cent. India is a close fourth. Among sports goods, cricket bats are the ones which are most in demand.

The total annual production of buffalo hides, cow hides, goat skins and sheep skins is about 8 lakhs, 4,5 million, 5.3 million and 2 million respectively. There are a number of tanneries in the country. There are also a number of factories which manufacture footwear with power machinery. Additional tanning and leather goods factories are being established with Government aid.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS

At a critical stage in the Second World War, when surgical instruments were unobtainable elsewhere, Sialkot came to the rescue and made a notable contribution to the Allied war effort, saving many thousands of lives. The surgical instruments manufactured at Sialkot have been widely approved for the design, the fineness of the material and their general soundness. Experienced workmen possessing great skill are employed in the factories and every instrument is manufactured under expert supervision.

The value of the annual output of surgical instruments at Sialkot during the pre-war period has been estimated at about Rs. 4,00,000; during the war years it exceeded Rs. 35,00,000. With the termination of the war there has been an inevitable decline in production but it remains higher than the pre-war level. Pakistan's main customers are the Indian Union, Middle Eastern countries, East Africa and Burma. Many other countries also import smaller quantities.

HEAVY CHEMICALS

Three sulphuric acid plants, two of 10-ton capacity and one of 20-ton capacity were expected to start working in 1952. In addition there are two small units manufacturing sulphuric acid by the Chamber process—one at Rawalpindi and the other at Sukkur, the first with a capacity of 300 tons per annum and the second with 30 tons per annum.

The factory producing soda ash at Khewra which closed down due to the migration of the technical staff after partition and the non-availability of coal, iron and steel required for repairs and the maintenance of the factory, re-started production in December 1948 and is now producing light soda ash at the rate of about 20,000 tons per annum. The production of soda ash (heavy) was also expected to be started at this factory. It was also decided to instal a 10-ton a day capacity plant for the production of caustic soda and chlorine by the electrolytic process. A small unit with a capacity of 5 tons a month was to start producing chlorine for the needs of the Federal capital's water-supply system.

For the manufacture of fertilizers, it was decided to set up an ammonium sulphate plant in Western Pakistan with an annual production capacity of about 100,000 tons. To work out details of the scheme, two teams of experts one from the Power Gas Corporation of England and the other from the Union Chemique Belge of Brussels, Belgium, were invited to carry out the necessary survey.

Under the Six-Year Plan a huge fertilizer factory is being planned, work on which is likely to start by the end of 1952.

PHARMACEUTICALS

Pakistan is rich in some of the herbs required by the pharmaceutical industry. It has also substantial quantities of alcohol from molasses for conversion into tinctures like iodine, etc.

The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Bureau of Laboratories which is already preparing vaccines and sera. A factory at Quetta manufactures Ephedrine Hydrochloride, etc. Another for the manufacture of Santonin is being shortly installed.

Pakistan wants private enterprise to establish five self-contained pharmaceuticals and drugs manufacturing concerns in the country—three in West Pakistan and two in East. These units will meet the internal requirements of Pakistan so far as tinctures and chemicals are concerned. Proposals to establish one such unit are already under scrutiny. Others are in the process of formulation.

GLASS

The glass industry in the sub-continent was initially started in 1892 at Jhelum (Pakistan). Pakistan's annual requirements are estimated at 21,000 tons of glassware and 7 million tons of sheet glass. Production capacity is about 3,000 tons of glassware per annum. There are three factories working in Western Pakistan and two in Eastern Pakistan which are mainly producing containers, pressed and blown table wares. More units are being erected in West as well as East Pakistan to produce all kinds of glassware like jars, tumblers, dishes, bowls, etc. One of these units is located at Chittagong in East Pakistan. The capacity of this factory is about 7 tons a day. Another glass manufacturing plant was to be located at Karachi with a capacity of 20 tons a day. The plant includes a tube drawing machine and equipment to make lamp shells which are being imported at present from abroad. It is also intended to instal a sheet glass factory using the Fourcalt process which will meet part of Pakistan's requirements.

PAPER, SUGAR

Paper worth Rs. 30 millions is imported annually into Pakistan. With a view to meeting the growing demand for newspapers in the country an up-to-date paper factory with a capacity of producing 100 tons of paper per day is being established in East Pakistan. The factory will be located somewhere in the Chittagong Hill Tracts and is estimated to cost about Rs. 5 crores. Kuptaimuk has been suggested as a suitable site. The mill is expected to go into production by the end of 1952.

Two industries, sugar and power alcohol from molasses which is a by-product of the sugar industry, are in the course of establishment. A 50,000 ton modern sugar factory—the biggest in Asia—has been set up at Mardan in North-West Frontier Province where it is also intended to instal a distillery for the manufacture of power alcohol with a capacity of 10,000 L.P. gallons per day.

This factory started its operation in the middle of 1951, and has been able to supply fine quality sugar.

Permission has also been granted to another sugar mill in the N.-W.F.P. to instal a distillery of a capacity of 1,100 gallons per day. Another power alcohol plant is being established in East Bengal.

At present there are two factories—one at Rawalpindi and the other in East-Bengal —producing industrial alcohol and liquors on a commercial scale. There are two other small distilleries, at Kotri in Sind and Quetta in Baluchistan.

The most recent achievement on the food industrial front comprise the establishment of two factories—one at Karachi and the other at Hyderabad (Sind) for hydrogenation of edible oil with a capacity of 3,000 tons each. To these factories which are expected to render the country self-sufficient in its requirement of 'Vanaspati' cooking medium, will be attached plants for refining the cotton seed oil to be used in the manufacture of Vanaspati.

Soap is mostly produced on a cottage-industry scale in Pakistan. There are over 800 big and small factories and the country is self-sufficient in washing soap. A toilet soap manufacturing plant has been installed in Karachi while two more (one in Karachi, one in Bahawalpur) were in the offing.

Most of the engineering industries that existed at the time of partition were closed when the labour engaged on it, migrated to India. The majority of the industries are once again operating up to their previous capacity level.

A firm which was previously manufacturing electric lamps of the general service type of certain sizes, is now manufacturing train lighting lamps and higher voltage lamps of the general service type. Two more firms are manufacturing battery plates for lead acid accumulator cells.

HEAVY INDUSTRY

Besides, industries like steel melting, re-melting and re-rolling, manufacture of hurricane lanterns from brass, complete storage batteries, electric accessories from plastics and fabrication of C.I. pipes are under consideration. One of the existing fan manufacturers hopes to produce very shortly both table and pedestal type of electric fans.

For the development of shipbuilding and ship repairing, a conference of the Industrial Advisory Committee was held in June, 1949, in Karachi. Three sub-committees were appointed to examine the possibility of immediate provision of a floating dock till such time as a dry dock was constructed, fixation of industrial targets for the next five years and preparation of a scheme for training technical supervisory staff in Pakistan and abroad and also devising ways and means to ensure regular supplies of raw materials.

The investigations for constructing a Commercial Dry Dock at Karachi were completed by the end of 1951, and the work on the dock has now started. The cost is likely to be Rs. 120 million.

For the exploitation of mines and minerals a team of geologists are investigating the mineral resources of Pakistan. Schemes for scientific exploitation of the country's resources are being worked out.

Pakistan has large mineral and ore deposits but its present output of coal is insufficient to meet its requirement. Indigenous production from the existing resources is about 300,000 to 400,000 tons per annum. Though of an inferior quality it can be used in specially designed engines for manufacturing briquettes.

In the opinion of an expert agency Messrs. Powell Duffryn Technica Servicesl Ltd., London, there are large deposits of coal below 250 feet in the Punjab and Baluchistan.

Production of coal from the Sharigh Mines, Baluchistan, is being stepped up. The scheme involves an expenditure of about Rs. 7 lakhs including the purchase of certain mining stores and means of transport.

In addition to the existing briquetting plant at Quetta it was proposed to instal two additional plants—one in the Punjab and the other in Baluchistan. In the Quetta plant imported coal-tar pitch is being used as binding material. The possibility of using indigenous bitumen produced by the Attock Oil Company is being investigated.

Lignite (brown coal) has been discovered in East Bengal. It is reported that it is scattered over an area of 170 square miles in Mymensingh and at Habibgunj (Sylhet). Coal in both places is expected to be useful for household consumption as well as for stationary boilers in industries. Further survey is in progress.

Among the active explorers of Pakistan's mineral resources are the Burmah Oil Co. (Pakistan Concessions) Ltd. and the Attock Oil Co., Ltd. A considerable amount of geophysical prospecting has been done by the Burmah Oil Co. in many parts of the country. Test wells are in the process of drilling, by the A.O.C. and the B.O.C. in the Potwar region in the Punjab. The B.O.C. test operations at Lakhra in Sind have since been abandoned as it proved to be a failure. Prospecting stopped when a depth of about 12,000 feet was reached.

Pakistan is rich in salt. It produces some of the purest rock salt in the world and has also some excellent sea salt. It is also rich in gypsum, nitrates and potash. Chromite of high quality (the second longest deposits in the world) antimony, copper, lead and sulphur are also found. Glass sands are also available. It is round these minerals that Pakistan expects to build its chemical industries.

For cement there are four factories at present in West Pakistan with a total annual production of 500,000 tons, while in East Pakistan, there is one factory with a production capacity of 75,000 tons per annum.

The Associated Cement Companies are expanding their Wah Works so as to produce an additional 10,000 tons of cement. The production of the cement factory in East Pakistan is being doubled and for this purpose the Government advanced a loan of Rs. 8 lakhs to the Assam Bengal Cement Company.

Before 1951, Pakistan was surplus in cement and used to export the commodity. Now the situation has been reversed on account of Pakistan's heavy construction programmes. Therefore Government have granted O.G.L. for the import of cement. Plans are also nearing completion for the establishment of more cement manufacturing factories by the Government.

Efforts are being made to manufacture fine bricks to improve the quality of which bauxite has to be added to the fire clay. Arrangements have therefore been made to import bauxite.

FRUIT INDUSTRY

The N.-W.F.P. is sometimes described as the California of Pakistan while the fruit drinks of the Punjab have as wide a reputation.

The total area under fruit cultivation is about 409,500 acres, of which 200,000 acres are in East Bengal, 150,000 acres in the Punjab, 50,000 acres in Sind, 80,000 acres in Baluchistan and 1,500 acres in the N.-W.F.P. The estimated annual production is 70,000,000 maunds. Approximately 40 per cent of the fruit is consumed within Pakistan in fresh condition, 15 to 30 per cent is used in canning and preservation industry and the rest is exported to India and other adjoining countries, either in fresh condition or after drying and processing.

Fruit varies from the world's best bananas of Munshiganj (East Bengal) and the Sylhet orange to the peaches and plums of N.-W.F.P., the grape fruit of Sind, the grapes, apples, cherries, apricots and muskmelons of Baluchistan, the dates of the Makran coast and of Bahawalpur, the mangoes, lemons, sweet limes and "Malta" oranges of the Punjab plains and the pears grown as far north as Peshawar.

It has been estimated that Pakistan's annual production of dates is about 4,100,000 maunds, second only to Iraq which is the largest producer of dates in the world. To improve its quality Government are considering the establishment of a "Date Research Station" in Pakistan.

Pakistan has thus a great variety of fruit and some of it is so cheap that the poorest labourer can afford to buy it.

East Bengal grows 43,565,000 maunds of bananas every year. The N.-W.F.P. has the same latitude, elevation and variations of climate and produces the same varieties of fruit as California. Perhaps in some respects the N.-W.F.P. is even more advantageously placed than California as it has areas which can produce tropical fruit such as mangoes, bananas, and lichis which are not grown in temperate zones.

To raise the standard of fruit preservation, the Government passed the Fruit Products Control Order. Under this order no factory can manufacture fruit and vegetable products unless it is licensed and agrees to abide by certain quality standards and sanitary and hygienic requirements in the factory premises as laid down in the order. The Fruit Products Control Order is a check on malpractices and as such has played an important part in making available genuine and wholesome products prepared under sanitary and hygienic conditions. At present there are nearly a hundred license holders in the country. The check samples are analysed at the Central Control Laboratory at Lyallpur.

TEA INDUSTRY

The Sylhet and Chittagong districts of East Bengal are the only two tea producing areas in Pakistan. Pakistan has been allotted a standard acreage of 76,700 acres and the export quota as fixed under the International Tea Agreement is 35 million lb. In Pakistan there are at present about 130 gardens and the annual production is estimated to be about 50 million pounds.

The export value of the tea crop is of the order of Rs. 5,00,00,000 and the trade pays about Rs. 1,00,00,000 in direct revenue to the Government.

Pakistan's best tea customer is the United Kingdom, which takes about 95 per cent of all the tea shipped from Pakistan.

To facilitate and encourage industrial development in general the Sind Government have undertaken the construction of three industrial Estates situated at Karachi, Hyderabad (Sind) and Sukkur. These Trading Estates aim to provide the services necessary to enable manufacturers to establish their factories with the minimum trouble and delay. All sites are leased out on a rental of approximately Rs. 750 per acre and leases may be obtained for any period desired up to a maximum of 99 years with options for renewal if necessary.

COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

Apart from the regular artisans who invariably form an important part of a village community, the peasantry is often engaged in some suitable cottage industry during the slack season. The industry is financed either by professional financiers, who purchase raw materials and supply them to workers or by middlemen advancing loans to artisans who purchase their own materials and sell the products to dealers who are either wholesalers or retailers, or the industry is self-financed and sold direct to consumers.

The main products of cottage industries are footwear, leather goods, leather curios, glue, guts and casings.

Hand spinning and weaving as a cottage industry is carried on all over Pakistan especially by women as a part-time occupation. In East Bengal women earn their livelihood by spinning and weaving. Dacca and Chittagong are the chief centres. The Dacca muslins were world famous at one time. The Government have today given a fillip to this industry by establishing a Spinners' Association. Jute spinning and weaving is a valuable cottage industry in East Bengal. A spindle is used for turning the jute fibre into thread. In one day over two lb. can be made into yarn. Some families have been engaged in this industry for generations. After spinning the yarn, the men turn it into twine or ropes. A primitive loom is used for making gunny bags. Of late the Government have been trying to popularise modern appliances and demonstration parties have been visiting the people engaged in this industry with a view to training them up in the use of modern methods.

The silk industry in East Bengal must also be mentioned. "Chikan" and "Kasida" are two well-known varieties of Dacca silks. "Phulkari" in the Punjab and "Makrani" in Sind are made of silk in multifarious colours. The N.-W.F.P. has the "Kohat lungi" as an important cottage industry. Patterns are distinctive for each clan or "Khel." "Chikan dor" of Peshawar and some patterns done on muslin are of exquisite fineness and beauty.

Peshawar is famous for copper-ware done on Persian models. Metal work is done all over Pakistan and consists of work in brass, bell metal, copper, iron, gold and silver.

The Pathans are extremely clever at metal work. One Frontier mechanic has succeeded in producing sewing machines entirely by hand. Rifles and revolvers are made by tribesmen on a cottage industry basis both in the Khyber and the Kohat passes. On the artistic side gold and silver work is done in all the provinces of Pakistan. At Dacca filigree work is done to perfection. What is called the "Bidri-work" of East Bengal consists in inlaying of silver with a kind of copper. In the Punjab enamelling is very popular.

Woodwork in Pakistan ranges from simple photoframe to up-to-date furniture. Exquisite carvings on furniture, windows, screens and doorways are met with throughout the Dominion. The standard of carpentry is high and can challenge comparison with the best in the world.

Tanning and leather goods form an important item on Pakistan's cottage industry list. Side by side with rough and partial tanning there is high class tanning and chrome leather manufacture. Shoes, slippers, belts, purses, suitcases, portmanteaus, saddles, drums, bellows, etc., are produced. Glue making is a side industry of tanneries. In the Punjab hides and skins are tanned in small cottage tanneries by indigenous processes.

The village potter turning out a pot a minute, as it were, is a familiar figure all over Pakistan. The chief raw materials used are clay and sand. They are baked in a kiln which burns any available cheap fuel. The primitive potter's wheel is still being used. Earthenware cooking vessels, tea cups, pots and pans and "hookah tops" are found in every village home. Easily cleaned and cheaply replaced made by local labour from local raw materials they are well suited for villagers' needs. In East Bengal tile and brick-making is an important branch of the potters' work. So is toy making. Baking is done in earthen jars so as to prevent direct contact with the flames.

Paper-making is a supplementary occupation. Some of those engaged in agriculture during the summer and the rainy season are busy with paper-making in the winter. The raw material used is waste paper cuttings from book binders, as well as rags, old gunny cloth, fibres, and fishing nets. The three popular varieties of paper are document, kite and blotting paper. The special feature of such paper is its durability.

Bangles, combs, necklaces, caskets, buttons, paper weights are made from ivory in East Bengal where no less than 80 different tools are used. Ivory work is also done at Lahore by means of simple tools such as chisels and knives.

Conch-shell work is done at Dacca. Buttons, bracelets, bangles, chains, rings and small images are made out of conch-shells.

A scheme was worked out in 1949 for the rehabilitation of some of the refugees concentrated in Karachi. This was estimated to cost the Government under Rs. 3,00,000 in the form of outright grants and Rs. 18,00,000 as loans and advances. Under this scheme it was proposed to establish 34 Industrial Co-operatives to absorb 2,000 families of refugee artisans in as many as 17 different types of cottage industry.

Government have started work on the construction of satellite towns in Karachi, Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Mirpurkhas, etc. In the Thal area 20,000 families are being absorbed. All these areas are being developed as full-fledged industrial colonies, where facilities for such cottage industries are being provided by Government.

Government have also launched a "Patronise Pakistan Products" campaign.

LABOUR

LESS than one per cent. of the total population of 75,687,000 in Pakistan is employed in organised industry. According to Government estimates the number of industrial workers in the country is about 700,000. The strength and distribution of labour employed in the various categories can be seen from the table given below, being the average daily number employed during 1949 :—

Factory Industries Group	..	181,752
Plantations (Tea)	..	150,000
Railways	..	135,357
Mercantile Marine	..	125,000
Docks	..	15,000
Mines	..	9,413
Others	..	50,000
Total	..	666,522

The labour conditions in the country showed a slight improvement during the year. However the volume of employment considerably diminished during 1950 and 1951 as judged by statistics of registrations and placings maintained by employment exchanges. This was due to surplus labour on plantations, unemployment amongst Pakistani seamen, influx of refugees and increase in landless agricultural labour.

The cost of living of industrial workers during 1951 was appreciably higher than 1950 according to the figures compiled by the Central Government. Prices showed a somewhat upward trend in 1951. The index number for Karachi rose from 94 in December 1950 to 101 in December 1951, for Sialkot from 78 in December 1950 to 83 in December 1951, for Khewra from 77 in December 1950 to 97 in December 1951, for Narayanganj from 99 in December 1950 to 106 in December 1951, and for Chittagong from 110 in December 1950 to 111 in December 1951. The structure of basic wages remained almost unchanged. The workers were granted profit bonuses by some textile, cement and leather factories.

Industrial unrest, as judged from stoppages of work considerably declined during 1950 in terms of total disputes, numbers of workers involved and mandays lost as compared with the year 1949.

The trade union movement as judged from the membership of registered trade unions does not appear to have permeated the rank and file of the working classes. The All Pakistan Confederation of Labour claims to be the most representative body of workers in Pakistan.

As regards legislation, the general policy was mainly towards extending the scope of existing labour legislation. The Mines Act and the Employment of Children Act were slightly amended consequent upon ratification by Pakistan of I.L.O. Convention No. 80 concerning Night Work of women and No. 90 concerning Night Work of young persons adapted during 1948. In the Provincial sphere the East Bengal Government enacted a new Act entitled East Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1951. The validating of the three bills outstanding from the Indian legislature at the time of partition *viz.* Trade Unions (Amendment) Bill, the Minimum Wages Bill and the Workmen's State Insurance Bill are still under consideration. No appreciable improvement was noticeable in the sphere of labour welfare during the period under review.

A more detailed account of each of these items is given below.

EMPLOYMENT

No uniform system of recruitment prevails in the country but the system of direct recruitment is generally in vogue and is favoured by the employers, both private and government. Recruitment through contractors, jobbers or other intermediaries is not much practised. However, the employment of contract labour is still prevalent on the docks by the stevedoring companies, on public works and in the cotton-ginning and baling industry. Skilled workers are usually recruited through the employment exchanges.

The Employment Exchange Organisation which was previously known as the Department of Resettlement and Employment was renamed Manpower and Employment Department on November 1, 1950, and was also reorganised in certain respects. It is now in the charge of a Director-General at the headquarters, who is assisted by Directors at each of the three separate regions, *viz.*, Sind and Baluchistan, Punjab and N.-W.F.P. and East Bengal, in addition to a Director at the headquarters. The number of employment exchanges were increased from 23 to 25 while the training centres were reduced from 28 to 7. The main functions of the Department are employment service and training. The Department, however, is still functioning on a temporary basis.

Employment Service.—The employment service is a free and voluntary service. The Department runs 25 employment exchanges and employment bureaux at different centres in the country. This figure includes one central employment exchange at the headquarters of the Department which acts as an inter-provincial clearing house. With a view to associating the public with the work of the organisation, Employment Advisory Committees consisting of representatives of workers, employers and other interests concerned have been set up. The total number of registrations at the exchanges from August 15, 1947 to December 31, 1951 was 1,000,981 out of which 248,152 were provided with jobs. The table below gives details during 1951 :—

Month			No. of registrations	No. of applicants
January	..	..	28,720	2,746
February	..	..	18,037	2,865
March	..	..	20,134	2,672
April	..	..	17,797	2,636
May	..	..	17,894	2,575
June	..	..	16,845	2,746
July	..	..	22,196	2,625
August	..	..	31,288	5,263
September	..	..	20,983	3,738
October	..	..	20,704	3,097
November	..	..	21,156	3,185
December	..	..	18,794	3,363
Grand Total		..	254,538	37,511

Training.—Upto the end of October 1950, 28 training centres functioned under this Department. The number was reduced to seven with a capacity for 1,250 trainees for purposes of efficiency. In addition to technical and vocational training, provision has been made at each centre for imparting general instruction to the trainees.

The services of two I.L.O. experts were secured by the Department early in 1951. They were to stay in Pakistan for a period of one year and were expected to build and organise an Instructors Training Centre and a new Vocational Training Centre at Karachi, and to set up a new Technical Training College and a Vocational Training Centre in East Pakistan. They are still working with the Department.

LABOUR LEGISLATION

There is a volume of labour legislation in force in the country. The main provisions of the various labour laws as they stand today are given below :—

Factories Act, 1934.—This applies to factories employing 20 or more workers and using power, but does not include mines. No adult worker is to work in a factory for more than 48 hours in a week, or in a seasonal factory for more than 50 hours. An adult worker employed in a factory engaged in work which for technical reasons must be continuous throughout the day may work for 56 hours in a week. The working hours of adults should not exceed nine per day in a factory. A male adult worker in a seasonal factory may work for 10 hours. The periods of work of adult workers along with their rest interval shall not spread over more than ten and a half hours in the case of perennial factories, and eleven and a half hours in the case of seasonal factories. Women are only allowed to work between 6 A. M. and 7 P.M. but this limit can be extended from 5 A.M. to 7-30 P.M. A weekly holiday is prescribed for all adult workers on a Sunday or on one of the days immediately before or after that Sunday provided that no worker is thus made to work for more than ten days consecutively without a holiday. Children under the age of 12 years are not allowed to work in any factory. A child between the age of 12 and 15 years and an adolescent shall only work in a factory if certified as physically fit and carries a token to this effect. The working hours of children are limited to five per day, and the spread over to seven and a half hours. An adult worker after twelve months of continuous work in a factory is entitled to paid holidays for a period of ten or, if a child, fourteen consecutive days, at a rate equivalent to his daily wages. The worker can accumulate his paid holidays earned during two years. Half the wages will be paid to him before proceeding on leave and the remaining half on return. A worker is entitled to overtime payment at the rate of twice his ordinary pay for work done in excess of nine hours a day or 48 hours a week in a non-seasonal factory and in excess of nine hours a day or 50 hours a week in a seasonal factory.

The law also makes provision for rest shelters, creches and canteens. It contains a number of provisions regarding cleanliness, ventilation, artificial humidification, cooling, over-crowding, lighting, supply of drinking water, latrines and urinals, position of doors, precautions against fire, fencing of machinery, safety of buildings, notice of accidents, and so on. The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments.

The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942.—Section 2 (1) enables the Provincial Government to collect statistics on (*a*) any matter relating to factories and (*b*) any of the following matters so far as they relate to welfare and conditions of labour, namely :—(*i*) prices of commodities, (*ii*) attendance, (*iii*) living conditions, including housing, water supply and sanitation, (*iv*) indebtedness, (*v*) rents of dwelling houses, (*vi*) wages and other earnings, (*vii*) provident and other funds provided for labour, (*viii*) benefits and amenities provided for labour, (*ix*) hours of work, (*x*) employment and unemployment and (*xi*) industrial and labour disputes.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.—The Act came into force on 23rd April 1946, and applies to industrial establishments employing 100 or more workmen. The employer is required to submit to the certifying officer, within six months of the date of coming into force of the Act, five copies of the draft standing orders proposed by him for adoption in his industrial establishment. The draft should be in conformity with the model standing orders where prescribed and should make provision for all matters set out in the Schedule to the Act such as classification of workmen, shift working, attendance, termination of employment, suspension, dismissal, means of redress, etc.

The Mines Act, 1923.—No person is allowed to work in a mine for more than six days in a week. The maximum weekly and daily hours of work of persons employed above ground shall not exceed 54 and 10 respectively. Periods of work including rest interval of at least one hour is to be allowed after six hours of continuous work. The working hours of persons employed below ground are limited to nine per day. The employment of children (under 15) below ground is prohibited. The Act contains provision regarding supply of drinking water, urinals, safety, notice of accidents and appointment of courts of enquiry in case of accidents, etc.

By an Amendment Act in 1951, the employment of women and young persons between 15 and 17 years of age during the night was prohibited. Night signifies a period of at least 11 consecutive hours for women and twelve consecutive hours for young persons including an interval of at least 7 consecutive hours between 10 p.m. and 7 a.m.

The Railways Act, 1890.—Hours of work in railway workshops and railway mines are regulated by the Factories Act and the Mines Act respectively. This Act was amended in 1930 to make provision for the limitation of hours of work and for the grant of periodical rest. The hours of work of 'essentially intermittent' workers are prescribed at a maximum of 84 a week, and for other workers 60 per week on the average in any month. A railway servant other than 'essentially intermittent' shall be granted, each week commencing on Sunday, a rest interval of not less than 24 consecutive hours.

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1923.—Provision is made for recruitment and engagement or seamen, employment of young persons, payment of wages, health and accommodation, etc.

The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942.—The Act applies to shops, restaurants and theatres. It provides that every shop will remain entirely closed once a week. Persons employed in shops, restaurants or theatres except those employed in a confidential or managerial capacity are allowed one holiday each week.

East Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1951.—The Government of East Bengal enacted a comprehensive Shops and Establishments Act in 1951 and repealed the Bengal Shops and Establishments Act, 1940. It applies to shops, commercial or industrial establishments and establishments for public entertainment in certain specified towns and can be extended to other areas by notification. It provides for a nine hours' day and fifty-one hours' week and also for half holiday on Thursday and full holiday on Friday with pay in shops and establishments. Wages shall be paid within ten days of their becoming due. Provision also exists for 14 days privilege leave, ten days casual leave and 14 days sick leave on full pay in a year. Employment of children below 12 years is prohibited. Industrial disputes in shops and establishments are to be dealt with according to the procedure laid down in the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

The Punjab Trade Employees Act, 1940.—This Act applies to shops and commercial establishments generally. Hours of work in shops and commercial establishments are fixed at 10 a day and 54 a week. On occasions of pressure of work, overtime work upto 150 hours in a year is allowed which is to be paid at double the ordinary rate. A daily rest interval of one hour has been prescribed. The Act also prescribes a weekly holiday with pay and 14 days paid holidays after one year of continuous employment. The wages of every employee are to be paid on demand at the end of each fortnight unless otherwise contracted. Young persons below the age of fourteen years are only to be employed between 8 A.M. and 7 P.M. and their maximum hours of work are fixed at 42 a week and seven a day. One month's notice of termination of services is to be given to an employee. In case of dismissal without sufficient cause or without one month's notice the employee is entitled to compensation upto one month's salary.

The N.-W. F. P. Trade Employees Act, 1947.—The Act applies to municipal and cantonment limits of the province, and can be extended to other areas by notification. It limits the working hours of employees in shops and commercial establishments to nine per day and 51 per week. In case of exceptional pressure of work overtime work upto 150 hours in a year payable at double the rate is allowed. A rest interval of one hour is prescribed during the day and employment for more than six hours without half an hour break for rest is prohibited. The hours of work of young persons below the age of 14 are limited to seven per day and 42 per week. No overtime work is permissible in their case. A rest interval of at least half an hour is given after three and a half hours of work. Employment of any person below the age of ten is prohibited. All employees are to be given weekly rest of at least twenty-four hours with pay. In addition, 14 days' leave with pay after one year of service is to be given. Wages are to be paid on demand at the end of each wage period of not more than a month subject to any contract between the employer and the employee.

Sind Shops and Establishments Act, 1940.—It covers persons employed in shops, commercial establishments and places of public entertainment. The daily working hours of shops are limited to nine and a half, and overtime working upto 120 hours in a year payable at one and one-fourth times the ordinary rate is permissible. The daily spreadover should not exceed 12 hours. An interval of not less than half an hour for every four hours of continuous work or of one hour for every six hours of continuous work is prescribed. The weekly hours of commercial establishments are limited to 54 but overtime work upto 120 days in a year payable at one and a half times the ordinary rate is permissible. A rest interval of at least half an hour for every four and a half hour work or one hour for every six hours of work is prescribed. The spreadover shall not exceed 12 hours a day. The daily hours of work in places of public amusement and entertainment are limited to 10 which shall not spread over more than 14 hours in a day. At least half an hour rest for every six hours of work or one hour for every eight hours of work is prescribed. Employment of children below the age of twelve is prohibited in any shop, commercial establishment, restaurant, eating house, theatre or any other place of public entertainment to which the Act applies. A rest interval of at least half an hour for every four hours of work is prescribed for them. All persons covered by the Act are to be allowed one weekly holiday with pay and 14 days' privilege leave with pay for each year of service.

The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.—The Act applies in the first instance to factories and railways, but the Central and Provincial Governments are empowered to extend all or any of the provisions of the Act to any class of persons employed in any industrial establishment. In exercise of these powers the Central Government during 1948 extended the Act to all classes of mines and oilfields. The Act applies only to the payment of wages of persons getting less than Rs. 200 p.m. No wage period is to exceed one month. Wages in any railway, factory or industrial establishment employing less than one thousand workers shall be paid within seven days after the expiry of the wage period, and within ten days if employing more than one thousand workers. In the case of termination of employment by the employer, all wages due are to be paid within two days of the termination of employment. Wages are to be paid on a working day. Contracting out is not allowed. Deductions from wages are allowed only in respect of fines, absence from duty, damage to goods, house accommodation supplied by the employer, amenities provided, advances, income-tax, etc. Fines can only be imposed on a worker in respect of such acts and omissions as the employer may have specified by a notice with the approval of the Provincial Government. The total amount of fine in a wage period is not to exceed half an anna per rupee of the wages. No fine shall be imposed on any person below the age of fifteen years.

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.—Under this Act if any industrial dispute exists or is apprehended, the appropriate Government is authorised to :—(*a*) refer the dispute to a Board for promoting settlement; or (*b*) refer any matters connected with the dispute to a court of inquiry; or (*c*) refer the dispute to a Tribunal for adjudication. In the case of a public utility service when due notice of the strike has been given it is obligatory on the Government to make such a reference to a Board, Court or Tribunal. Such a reference is also obligatory when both the parties to an industrial dispute apply either separately or jointly for such reference. When an industrial dispute has been referred to a Board or Tribunal as aforesaid, the Government is authorised to prohibit the continuance of any strike or lock-out which may be in existence at the date of the reference. The Government may appoint a conciliation officer for promoting the settlement of disputes. The settlement brought about by the conciliation officer shall be binding for such period as is agreed upon by the parties, and if no such period is agreed upon, for a period of six months.

The appropriate Government may constitute a Board of Conciliation for the settlement of industrial disputes. If a settlement is arrived at it shall be binding in the manner of a settlement before a conciliation officer. If no settlement is arrived at, the Board shall submit a report stating the facts and circumstances of the cases and the reasons on account of which a settlement could not be arrived at. The Government may thereafter refer the dispute to an Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. The appropriate Government may as occasion arises constitute a court of inquiry into any matter connected with an industrial dispute, which must be reported on in six months. The Act further authorises the appropriate Government to constitute Industrial Tribunals for the adjudication of industrial disputes. The award of the Tribunal will be binding on the parties for one year.

The Act prohibits strikes and lock-outs in a public utility service if commenced : (*a*) without giving to the employer or the workmen as the case may be six weeks notice ; (*b*) within fourteen days of giving of such notice ; or (*c*) before the expiry of the date of strike specified in any such notice ; (*d*) during any conciliation proceedings before a conciliation officer and seven days after the conclusion of such proceedings.

The Act also makes a general prohibition of strikes and lock-outs in any industrial establishment : (*a*) during conciliation proceeding before a Board and seven days after their conclusion ; (*b*) during proceedings before a Tribunal and two months thereafter and (*c*) during any period in which a settlement or award is in operation in respect of any of the matters covered by the settlement or award. Strikes in contravention of these provisions are illegal and punishable with imprisonment or fine or both. The Act also prohibits financial aid for illegal strikes and lock-outs.

Trade Unions Act, 1926.—Half of the total officers of a union must be persons actually engaged in the industry with which the union is concerned. The Act grants immunity to registered trade unions from :—(*i*) legal proceeding in respect of any agreement made between its members for the furtherance of a legitimate trade union object unless the agreement is to commit an offence and (*ii*) civil suits in certain cases. The general funds of a registered trade union should only be spent on objects specified in the Act. A separate fund for political purposes can be constituted but no member can be compelled to contribute to the fund and non-subscribers to this fund will not be placed under any disability as compared with other members of the union.

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.—Persons employed in an administrative or clerical capacity and those whose monthly earnings exceed Rs. 400 (except some of the railway servants) are excluded from the operation of the Act.

An employer is liable to pay compensation for personal injury caused to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. The contracting of any of the following diseases among others is also considered an injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment :—anthrax, compressed air illness or its sequelæ, phosphorous poisoning, mercury poisoning or its sequelæ, poisoning by benzene and its homologues or the sequelæ of such poisoning, chrome ulceration or its sequelæ, pathological manifestations due to radium and other radio-active substances or due to X-rays and primary epithelliomatous cancer of the skin. The employer is not liable to pay compensation in

respect of any injury, which does not result in the "total" or "partial" disablement of the workman for more than seven days.

The amount of compensation payable depends in the case of death on the average monthly wages of the diseased workman and in the case of an injured workman both on the average monthly wages and the extent of disablement. The term 'wages' includes overtime pay and the value of any concessions or benefits in the form of food, clothing, free quarters, etc.

Provision has been made for the dependants of the workman in case of fatal accident to him. All cases of fatal accidents will be brought to the notice of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation and in cases where the employer admits liability, the amount of compensation payable will be deposited with the Commissioner. In cases where the employer disputes liability, the Commissioner will supply the dependants with necessary information to enable them to decide whether to prefer a claim or not. The employer can make advances to any dependant not exceeding one hundred rupees.

The administration of the Act is the responsibility of the Provincial Governments who have appointed Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation for the enforcement of the Act.

The Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941.—Women employed on the surface for continuously six months with the same employer are entitled to maternity leave for 6 weeks before and 6 weeks after delivery at the rate of twelve annas a day. A woman employed below ground is entitled to maternity leave for 10 weeks before and six weeks after delivery at the rate of six rupees a week. A woman who utilizes the services of a qualified midwife at the time of her delivery is entitled to a bonus of three rupees.

The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929.—Sind adopted this Act. The Act applies to factories under the purview of the Factories Act. The qualifying period is nine months of service. The period of benefit is four weeks before and four weeks after child-birth at the rate of 8 annas a day or average daily wages whichever is less.

The Bengal Maternity Act, 1939.—This Act underwent major changes consequent upon an amendment in 1951. It now applies to all female employees engaged by an employer for manual, clerical, skilled or unskilled labour for hire or reward for the purposes of carrying on his calling, trade or business, etc. The period of maternity leave is six weeks before and six weeks after child birth at the rate of one rupee per day.

The East Bengal Maternity Benefit (Tea Estate) Act, 1950.—It prescribes maternity benefit for women workers during six weeks before and six weeks after child-birth at the rate of one rupee per day, either in cash or kind or both. The qualifying period of maternity benefit is 150 days of service with the same employer during the 12 months preceding the day of delivery. No woman is to be employed during six weeks following the day of her delivery but she may undertake light work as advised by a medical practitioner during the period preceding child-birth. For such work she will be paid at the prevailing rate of pay in addition to maternity benefit. The Act also prescribes compulsory but free ante-natal and post-natal treatment for women workers either in an approved hospital or clinic; and where there is none the employer is to arrange that the services of an approved medical practitioner and a nurse are available for this purpose free of charge to women workers.

The Dock Labourers Act, 1934.—The Act empowers the Governor-General-in-Council to make regulations regarding safety of working places on shore, means of access, safe transport of workers, and so on.

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947.—A summary of this Act will be found in the section on Labour Welfare.

The North-West Frontier Province Essential Services (Maintenance) Act, 1946.—It extends to the whole of the North-West Frontier Province. It applies to all employment (paid or unpaid) under the crown and to any employment or class of employment which the Provincial Government consider essential for public safety, the maintenance of public order or for maintaining supplies or services necessary to the life of the community. The Act provides that persons engaged in such employments shall not depart out of such areas as may be specified.

Essential Personnel (Registration) Ordinance, 1948.—The ordinance requires that all essential personnel specified in the Ordinance between the age of 18 and 55 and not being employees of Central or Provincial Governments shall register themselves at one of the employment exchanges in the country. The object of compulsory registration is to gather data regarding essential services personnel available in the country.

WAGES

The only annual data available is the one which relates to the trend of wages in different industries contained in the annual returns under the Payment of Wages Act. These returns, however, give only the average annual earnings per head in each industry and do not show individual earnings in different occupations. Average annual earnings per head during 1949 in respect of workers in perennial factories coming under the purview of the Payment of Wages Act are given below :—

Industry	Average annual earnings per head (in Rupees) 1949
Textiles	685·8
Engineering	873·0
Minerals and metals	831·9
Food, drink and tobacco	579·4
Chemicals, dyes, etc.	701·8
Paper and printing	997·8
Wood, stone and glass	692·3
Ordnance Factories	775·1
Mints	891·4
Skins and hides	1120·7
Miscellaneous	645·7

The available information in respect of certain industries, and on railways, ports, mines and plantations is given below :—

Cotton Mills.

There was no change in basic wage rates during 1951. The rates prevailing in two cotton mills are given below :—

——	Mill A Hour per shift 7½	Mill B Hour per shift 8
	Rs. a. p.	
Drawing Tenter	25 0 0	Rs. 67 to Rs. 75 (p)
Slubbing Tenter	27 0 0	Rs. 67 to Rs. 75 (p)
Inter Tenter	25 0 0	Rs. 75
Roving Tenter	..	..
Full Sider	29 0 0	Rs. 65
Half Sider	..	..
Double Sider	46 0 0	..
Grey Winder	35 0 0	Rs. 60 (Winder)
Cone Winder	..	..
Pirn Winder	..	..
Colour Winder	32 0 0	..
Reeler (Male)	28 0 0	Rs. 49 to Rs. 55 (p)
Reeler (Female)	..	..
Weaver (One Loom).	..	..
Weaver (TwoLooms)	40 0 0	Rs. 85 to Rs. 95 (p)
Cooly	18 8 0	Rs. 42 to Rs. 50
Doffer	18 8 0	Rs. 42
Sizer	45 0 0	Rs. 82
Creeler	20 0 0	Rs. 55

(p)=piece rates.

Cotton Mills—*Contd.*

——	Mill A Hour per shift 7½	Mill B Hour per shift 8
	Rs. a. p.	
Dearness Allowance	at Rs. 40 p.m. if wages upto Rs. 30, and Rs. 43 p.m. if wages above Rs. 30 for full attendance.	at Rs. 37 p.m. to all workers for full attendance.
Yearly Bonus	1th of annual basic wages earned.	Nil

Cement Industry

The rate of basic wages in two cement factories, one in Sind and the other in the Punjab are given below :—

Wages in Sind

	Rs.
First blacksmith, electrician, turner, winder	70–3 –100
Fitter	70–3 –100
Assistant turner, moulder, electric	45–2½–70
Welder, mason, carpenter	35–1½–50
Khalasi	30–1 –40
Coal attendant, loco fireman	30–1 –40
Mate	30–1 –40
Oilman	26–1 –35
Packer	45–2½–80
Machine man	35–1½–50
Miller	70–3 –100

Wages in Punjab.

In the Punjab Factory the rates of basic wages for certain selected occupations are as follows :—

——	Minimum Rs. a. p.	Maximum Rs. a. p.
Burner	2 10 0	3 10 0
Fitter	1 12 0	3 12 0
Turner	1 10 0	3 3 0
Drivers (Lorry and Car)	1 10 0	3 0 0
Loco driver	1 4 0	3 0 0
Carpenter	1 14 0	2 14 0
Miller	1 13 0	2 14 0
Cooly	0 12 0	0 14 0

Leather Industry.

The only leather factory in the country situated near Lahore works for five days in the week for 8 hours and 45 minutes per day. The existing monthly wage rates are shown below :—

——	Minimum Rs. a. p.	Maximum Rs. a. p.
SKILLED		
Fitter	54 0 0	130 0 0
Fireman	34 0 0	70 0 0
Carpenter	54 0 0	70 0 0
Blacksmith	74 0 0	92 0 0
Mochi	54 0 0	92 0 0
Press compositor	108 0 0	152 0 0
SEMI-SKILLED		
Workers on machines	55 0 0	109 0 0
UNSKILLED		
Chowkidar	52 0 0	70 0 0
Sweeper	34 0 0	52 0 0
Cooly	34 0 0	52 0 0

The dearness allowance is Rs. 7-12-0 per week. Quarterly bonus 10 per cent of basic wages for each quarter and 5 per cent attendance bonus annually.

Railways

In February 1948 the Government of Pakistan appointed a Pay Commission to enquire and report on the conditions of service of the Central and Provincial Services and their scales of pay and allowances. (See also under Administrative Services.) The Government announced their decision on the recommendations of the Commission on 1st March, 1949, in respect of pay scales and allowances for the non-gazetted staff. The Government accepted the pay scales recommended by the Commission and in some cases improved upon them. The new scales were enforced on 1st January 1949. They show a considerable improvement over the previous ones both in respect of starting pay as well as the top pay. The minimum emoluments including dearness allowance which the lowest paid employees are now getting are Rs. 55 p.m. in Western Pakistan and Rs. 61 p.m. in Eastern Pakistan. The details of pay and allowances now in force in respect of certain categories of workers are given below :—

Category	New scale Rs.
Highly skilled, Grade I	75– 5– 180
Skilled workmen, car driver and trained matriculates	60– 2– 80
Posts requiring literacy in English	40– 2– 60
Record sorters, etc.	38 –1– 45
Semi-skilled, Duftries, etc.	38– 1– 45
Unskilled workmen engaged in manual or manipulative work or required to walk long distances	28– ½– 32
Unskilled workers	28– ½– 32
Peons	28– ½– 32

The railways have enforced the following scales for different categories of workers (only the highest and the lowest scales are given). The prevalence of more than one scale for the same category is due to the difference in skill and experience.

	Rs.
Mistries	60– 2– 80
	125–10– 205
Skilled workers	60– 2– 80
	100– 5– 150
Semi-skilled workers	38– 1– 45
	40– 2– 60
Unskilled workers	23– ½– 37
	7– 8– 0
,, ,,	as special pay
	28– ½– 32
	5– 0– 0
,, ,,	as special pay
	33– ½– 37

Ports (Karachi)

The existing rates of wages of some selected categories of workers employed by the Karachi Port Trust and details of allowances are given below. The working hours are eight per day for six days in the week.

Occupation	Present rates of wages (since 1st May 1948) Rs.
Mistry	75– 3– 105
Mason, carpenter, fitter, sawyer, blacksmith, moulder, turner, welder, craneman, ladderman	50– 2– 80
Jemadar, hammerman, pumpman, mate, oilman, lascar, cook, stoker	40– 1– 50
Khalasi, keyman	35– 1– 40
Labourer, sweeper, watchman, trolleyman	30– ½– 35
Fireman	30– 1– 36
Pointsman, porter, cooly	27– 1– 30
Syrang Station	110– 8– 150
Engine Driver 1st class	100– 4– 120
,, ,, 2nd class	250–10– 300

The rate of dearness allowance for all workers is Rs. 25, 35 and 40 p.m. if their pay is upto Rs. 50 from 51 to 100 and from 101 to 150 respectively. The rate of compensatory allowance is Rs. 3 p.m. for wages upto Rs. 54 p.m. and Rs. 5 p.m. for wages from Rs. 55 to 100 p.m. A house rent allowance of Rs. 7 and Rs. 10 p.m. is given if the pay is upto Rs. 54 and between Rs. 55 and 100 respectively, in case free accommodation is not provided.

Mines.—The average daily earnings in the coal-mining industry during 1948 for different categories of workers are shown below :—

Province	Underground: Overman and Sardar	Underground: Loader	Underground: Skilled Labour	Underground: Unskilled Labour	Surface: Skilled Labour	Surface: Unskilled Labour
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Punjab	2 15 0	2 12 0	2 6 0	1 4 0	2 4 0	1 8 0
Baluchistan	3 0 0	1 10 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0

Plantations.—Plantations are situated in East Bengal only mainly in the districts of Sylhet and Chittagong. There are two systems of payment, hazira and ticca. Each worker is allotted a certain task on the completion of which he earns his hazira. The task is generally so calculated as to take an average labourer about five hours. When a worker has completed his hazira he is free either to stop work or to continue if the garden is in a position to offer him more work. In the other system called the unit system, the labourer is not given a fixed task, but is paid according to the volume of the work measured in terms of a unit. The unit is expected to be finished in one hour and the payment made for it is about one anna. The present hazira rates are as follows :—

	Rs. a. p.
Men	0 7 0 per day
Women	0 6 0 per day
Children	0 4 0 per day

A variable dearness allowance of 9 annas a day is in force. The plantation workers are supplied rice or paddy or atta and dal, salt, mustard oil, gur, etc. at concession prices. The quantity issued and the prices charged differ from district to district.

TRADE UNIONISM

Pakistan came into existence at a time when the trade union movement had taken firm root. The registration of trade unions is governed by the Trade Unions Act, 1926. The returns relate only to those trade unions which are registered under the Act. Registration is not compulsory. Consequently, authentic figures relating to unregistered trade unions and their membership are not available. On March 31, 1950, there were 243 registered trade unions with a membership of 192,542. The majority of these are industrial unions. There is almost total absence of trade unionism amongst agricultural workers who form a big proportion of the population. However, some crude organisations of agricultural workers do exist.

Most of the unions are federated with central federations of labour. There are four such federations :—(1) East Pakistan Federation of Labour, Narayanganj, (2) Western Pakistan Federation of Labour, Karachi, (3) Pakistan Trade Union Federation, Lahore, (4) Trade Union Federation, Pakistan, Dacca, (5) Baluchistan Labour Federation, Quetta.

During March 1950 the first two organisations confederated to form the All-Pakistan Confederation of Labour which claims to be the most representative organisation in the country with a membership of 320,000.

On March 31, 1949, there were 181 registered trade unions in the country.* Out of these only 134 furnished the annual returns showing a membership of 157,246. The number and membership on March 31, 1949 of registered trade unions sending returns classified according to industries is shown in the following table :—

Industry	Number of Unions submitting returns.	Number of Members.
Railways (including workshops) and other transport (excluding tramways)	20	71,038
Tramways	1	690
Textiles	8	10,645
Printing Presses	3	603
Municipal	4	410
Seamen	2	1,155
Docks & Port Trusts	7	7,441
Engineering	10	6,457
Mines	8	2,888
Miscellaneous	71	55,919
Total	134	157,246

The income of these 134 Unions during the year April 1, 1948 to March 31, 1949 was Rs. 1,44,495 while the expenditure was Rs. 1,19,379. Thus the year closed with a balance of Rs. 83,886.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

An industrial dispute means any dispute involving more than 10 workers irrespective of its duration.

The incidence of industrial disputes in 1950 considerably went down. During 1950 there were 32 industrial disputes involving 16,836 workers with a loss of 83,164 man-days. Details are given below :—

Industry	No. of Strikes	Number of workers involved	Number of working days lost
Cotton, Woollen and Silk	4	4,646	24,866
Jute Presses	6	3,195	8,910
Engineering	2	108	216
Transport—			
(i) Railways including Railway Workshops	—	—	—
(ii) Other Transport	2	1,800	9,600
Docks and Ports	—	—	—
Ordnance	—	—	—
Mines	—	—	—
Plantations (Tea)	1	316	316
Miscellaneous	17	6,771	39,256
TOTAL	32	16,836	83,164

* Details for 1950 were not available at the time of writing.

COST OF LIVING

The base for the cost of living indices for industrial workers is April 1943 to March 1949=100. The following tables give the index numbers during 1951 for each centre:—

Karachi

Groups	General	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous
Weights	100·00	57·96	5·06	5·44	7·71	23·83
January ..	95	94	103	100	113	90
February ..	96	96	100	100	113	91
March ..	98	99	100	100	113	91
April ..	98	98	100	100	113	91
May ..	97	97	100	100	114	91
June ..	99	100	100	100	114	92
July ..	99	100	100	100	114	92
August ..	99	100	100	100	114	91
September ..	99	101	100	100	114	91
October ..	101	103	101	100	114	90
November ..	101	103	101	100	114	90
December ..	101	102	108	100	114	92

Khewra

Groups	General	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous
Weights	100·00	63·63	4·83	1·50	12·32	17·72
January ..	70	72	91	100	78	101
February ..	82	77	90	100	79	101
March ..	86	83	89	100	82	101
April ..	83	77	88	100	82	100
May ..	82	75	88	100	87	101
June ..	83	77	90	100	85	98
July ..	83	76	90	100	84	100
August ..	82	78	91	100	70	100
September ..	84	81	91	100	73	100
October ..	87	83	89	100	85	101
November ..	97	98	96	100	84	103
December ..	97	101	96	100	75	98

Narayanganj

Groups	General	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous
Weights	100·00	75·31	7·85	5·46	5·89	5·40
January ..	99	98	109	100	98	106
February ..	99	98	106	100	96	106
March ..	99	98	105	100	98	109
April ..	100	99	105	100	98	107
May ..	100	99	105	100	98	107
June ..	104	104	105	100	98	106
July ..	103	102	107	100	113	103
August ..	102	101	107	100	102	103
September ..	102	99	106	100	126	102
October ..	107	105	114	100	124	105
November ..	106	104	114	100	124	105
December ..	100	105	114	100	122	93

Sialkot

Groups	General	Food	Fuel and Lighting	House Rent	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous
Weights	100·00	69·29	7·43	2·58	9·01	11·69
January ..	77	70	89	100	87	88
February ..	78	72	96	100	86	89
March ..	80	75	96	100	91	87
April ..	79	73	99	100	92	86
May ..	78	71	98	100	93	88
June ..	76	69	96	100	90	87
July ..	76	71	92	100	87	87
August ..	76	71	92	100	84	87
September ..	75	70	94	100	81	83
October ..	80	77	90	100	83	85
November ..	84	83	91	100	84	84
December ..	83	81	92	100	84	85

In addition to the indices shown above, working class cost of living index numbers for Lahore, Sialkot and Multan are being published by the Punjab Government. The base is June 1943=100. Index numbers for Chittagong have also been published by the Government of East Bengal since July 1948 with January to June 1948=100 as the base. Index numbers during 1951 for the series mentioned above are given in the following table:—

—	Lahore	Sialkot	Multan	Chittagong
January ..	150	150	202	108
February ..	152	150	210	109
March ..	158	153	213	109
April ..	156	148	219	111
May ..	157	153	222	110
June ..	156	152	223	111
July ..	155	149	222	111
August ..	159	146	212	110
September ..	156	155	214	111
October ..	166	155	208	..
November ..	168	153	218	..
December ..	171	156	173	..

STANDARD OF LIVING

A family budget inquiry in Chittagong was conducted by the Government of East Bengal for the period January to June 1948. The number of budgets collected was only 82 which constituted 2·6 per cent of the total number of workers employed at that Centre. An analysis of the family budgets showed that the average family consisted of 5·72 persons out of which 1·37 were men, 1·53 women, 1·37 boys and 1·45 girls. The number of dependents in a family was found to be 4·41. Among the bread-winners there were 1·21 men, 0·06 women, 0·02 boys and 0·02 girls. In 37 cases there were only 2 cases of 3 bread-winners in a family.

The average weekly family income was found to be Rs. 24-0-5 for 1·31 bread-winners of Rs. 18-5-5 per week per bread-winner, and Rs. 79-7-6 per month per bread-winner. Of the average weekly income of Rs. 24-0-5, Rs. 13-12-7, or 57·38 per cent was contributed by the head of the family in cash, Rs. 3-5-0 or 13·80 per cent by other adult men, Re. 0-0-8 or 0·19 per cent by boys, and Re. 0-1-1 or 0·28 per cent by girls. The subsidiary income from cheap ration, free clothing and housing, etc. was Rs. 5-2-9 or 21·53 per cent and the income from services other than regular employment was Rs. 1-10-2 or 6·81 per cent of the total. Nothing was contributed by other adult women but Rs. 1-1-5 or 4·54 per cent was contributed by those adult women who were heads of families. Their incomes were therefore included in the income of the head of the family. An analysis of the income and expenditure of the families showed that while the average weekly income was Rs. 24-0-5, the average weekly expenditure excluding provident fund, interest on loans, etc. was Rs. 24-13-9, thus causing a deficit of Re. 0-13-4 per week. The following figures indicate the actual and percentage distribution of expenditure on the various groups:—

—	Weekly expenditure	
	Actual	Percentage
	Rs. a. p.	
Food	17 0 7	68·524
Fuel & Lighting ..	2 11 6	10·954
House Rent, etc.	0 15 3	3·822
Clothing & Footwear	1 9 7	6·449
Bedding & Household Requisites	0 0 7	0·148
Miscellaneous ..	2 8 3	10·103

The main item of cost in the food group is rice accounting for nearly 47 per cent of the total expenditure on food. The weekly expenditure on food per consumption unit worked out on an average to Rs. 3-11-6 on the basis of a woman equalling 0·83 man and a child 0·69 man.

LABOUR WELFARE

The following paragraphs give a brief account of the welfare work done in the country by the Government and the employers including statutory provision as well in this respect:—

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 came into force on June 14, 1947. It provides for the imposition of a cess on all coke and coal at a rate between four and eight annas per ton. The proceeds of the duty are credited to a fund known as the Coal Mines Labour Housing and General Welfare Fund. Out of the proceeds of the duty, the former account shall receive not less than one anna and four pies and the latter account not more than four annas and eight pies. The amount in the Welfare account of the fund is to be spent on (i) the improvement of health, sanitation and medical facilities, (ii) provision of water supplies and washing facilities, (iii) provision and improvement of educational facilities, (iv) improvement of standard of living, including nutrition, amelioration of social conditions, and the provision of recreational facilities, and (v) the provision of transport to and from work. The Act provides for the constitution of a Coal Mines Labour Housing Board which shall be a body corporate having perpetual succession and a common seal with power to acquire property.

Government have sanctioned the establishment of two welfare centres, one at Pidh (a centrally located village in the Dandot Coalfields area in the Punjab) and the other at Sor Range at a distance of 11 miles towards the north of Quetta, each in charge of a Welfare Officer and comprising (a) six schools for the education of the miners and their children, (b) a four-bedded hospital at Pidh in the Punjab, and (c) a five-bedded hospital at Sor Range (Quetta). The total cost of these activities is estimated to be Rs. 26,760 recurring and Rs. 26,350 non-recurring.

Similar welfare funds also exist in the Lyallpur cotton mills, on the railways, the Karachi Port Trust, the Khewra salt mines and a few other undertakings. The contributions to these funds by the employers are either in lump sum or are linked to the profits.

Statutory provisions for welfare also exist in the Factories Act and the Mines Act. The former Act contains provision for adequate sanitary arrangements, good ventilation and lighting, reasonable temperatures inside work rooms, sufficient water supply, protection against fire, proper fencing and special provisions for hazardous operations. Government can also secure under the law, rest rooms and canteens for workers and creches for children.

Under the Mines Act, 1923, as amended subsequently, the Central Government may make rules for requiring (a) the maintenance in mines, where women are ordinarily employed, of suitable rooms to be reserved for the use of children under the age of 6 years, (b) the maintenance at or near the pit-heads of all the mines of bathing places equipped with shower baths and of locker rooms for the use of workers.

Housing

Statutory provision for the housing of coal-miners exists in the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act to which reference has already been made. No housing scheme has, however, so far been launched under the Act. A review of the housing conditions in factories, mines, etc. is given in the following paragraphs:—

The Cement Industry has made adequate and satisfactory provision for housing its labour force. The mineral oil industry in the Punjab has a refinery at Rawalpindi and two main oilfields at Khaur and Dhullian. At the refinery, about 50 per cent of the workers are housed in one and two-room quarters. No rent is charged. In the oilfields, only skilled workers are provided with houses. The unskilled ones come from the neighbouring villages and do not generally require accommodation. Some of the houses are single-roomed, others are double-roomed. All of them have electric lights.

Most of the salt miners, and nearly 60 per cent of the total operatives including those employed in workshops live in their own houses. The miners are allowed to build houses on Government land in certain colonies. They are given building advances which bear no interest; and no rent is charged for the use of the land.

In the coal mines the workers are given a lump sum of Rs. 20 or so by the mine-owners for building a house. Land is provided free to the workers and sometimes timber and other building material as well. The houses are made of stone and mud. Water is taken from springs and open tanks.

The tea gardens invariably provide housing to all settled labour. Usually no rent is charged and at the time of repairs materials are supplied free by the management.

As regards railways the general policy of the administration is to provide houses to those who are required to live close to their place of work, such as station staff, running staff, shed staff, medical staff, etc. About 30 per cent of the workers on the N.W.R. and an equivalent percentage on the E.B.R. are housed. The standard accommodation in most cases is one room per family. The situation has, no doubt, become more acute since partition due to the influx of refugees. All the same, the intolerable and inhuman housing conditions associated with large industrial towns as reported by the Royal Commission on Labour are comparatively non-existent.

General

Some employers provide medical facilities for their own employees. Fairly adequate medical arrangements exist in the cement factories, Defence Services installations, some of the mines and oil-fields, the plantations in East Bengal and the Ports of Karachi and Chittagong. The railway administrations have elaborate schemes for medical attention, hospitalisation, maternity care, etc. Provident fund schemes are also operative in the larger factories and establishments, railways and Port Trusts. However, the number of workers who benefit by provident fund schemes form a small proportion of the total

number of workers employed in the industries. The Government have, therefore, under consideration a scheme for compulsory provision of provident funds. Again, in most of the larger factories, the Karachi Port Trust and the railway workshops, canteens are provided for workers on a non-profit basis. Some factories have also made arrangements for recreation clubs, playing grounds, cinema shows and music and other entertainment. In the Ordnance Factories broadcasting sets have been installed and recorded music is played during the midday intervals.

The railways have a number of sports and recreation clubs including libraries and reading rooms. The railways have also started co-operative and savings banks. Co-operative societies have been formed in some factories also, particularly textile factories. Rural credit societies and banks exist all over the country to supply cheap credit to small cultivators. Better living societies and consumers' stores are also becoming popular.

HEALTH AND SAFETY

The Factories Act provides that factories shall be kept clean and free from affluvia arising from any drain, privy or other nuisance and also from impurities of gas, vapour, dust, excessive humidity and overcrowding. It is also provided that a factory should have sufficient and suitable supply of drinking water, sufficient light and ventilation and adequate latrines.

The mines Act contains provisions relating to sanitation and hygiene. It has been laid down that in every mine arrangements should be made for water fit for drinking, latrines and urinals.

ACCIDENTS

Under the Factories Act, 1934 it is obligatory on the part of the manager of a factory to report all accidents which cause death or bodily injury whereby any injured person is prevented from resuming his work during the next 48 hours. Accidents are classified as "fatal", "serious" and "minor" according to the nature of the injury. An accident is said to be serious if the injury involves absence from work for 21 days or more, and 'minor' if it involves absence from work for more than 48 hours but less than 21 days. Fatal accidents are those which result in death. During 1949 there were 1,584 accidents in factories (perennial and seasonal). Out of these 22 were fatal, 504 serious and the rest 1,528 minor.

In mining a minor accident is one in which absence from work exceeds 48 hours but does not exceed 20 days while a 'serious' accident is one in which an injury has been sustained which involves permanent loss or injury to sight or hearing or the fracture of any limb or enforced absence of the injured person from work for a period exceeding 20 days. During 1948 there were 8 fatal accidents in mines. Out of 8 deaths, 2 were due to suffocation by gas, one by explosives, one due to haulage, 2 by fall of roof and 2 on surface.

Extensive statutory provisions exist for the prevention of industrial accidents. The general provisions of the Factories Act relate to fencing of machinery, precautions against fire and safety of building and machinery.

Safety provisions relating to transport workers are contained in the Railways Act, 1890 and the Dock Labourers Act, 1934.

SEAMEN

The Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, lays down in detail the system of engagement of seamen. A seaman can be recruited only by a person holding a licence under the Act, or an owner. It also contains provisions for the regulation of employment of young persons, hours of work and wages. The Directorate of Seamen's Welfare supervises, on behalf of the Government, all seamen's welfare activities and is charged with the planning and control of seamen's (all nationalities) welfare in Pakistan, and Pakistan seamen abroad on a long term basis. Seamen's Welfare officers have been appointed at several ports in Pakistan and abroad. Port Welfare Committees have also been set up on a tripartite principle and are charged with the task of co-ordinating all welfare activities for seamen at the individual ports. Port Health Committees have been established at the ports of Karachi and Chittagong, and are responsible for the health arrangements of the Merchant Navy seamen at these ports. To provide funds to the various charitable organisations engaged in welfare work among seamen and to the Port Welfare Committees, Government have started a fund known as "Merchant Seamen's Welfare Fund". Amenities provided at the Pakistan ports include hospitalisation, arrangements for the safe custody of seaman's kit during the period they are in hospital, ocean library, exchange library, transport, outdoor games for families of distressed seamen and adult education.

PAKISTAN AND THE I.L.O.

Pakistan became a member of the Organisation soon after the partition (on October 31, 1947). Full delegations were sent to the annual sessions of the International Labour Conference held at San Francisco and Geneva. Tripartite delegations were also sent to participate in the regional meetings held at New Delhi, Nuwara Eliya (Ceylon) and Bandoeng (Indonesia). In addition, representatives were sent to certain smaller meetings convened under the auspices of the I.L.O. at Istanbul, Singapore and Geneva. Government also invited the I.L.O. to hold its Asian Technical Conference on co-operation in Pakistan which was held in Karachi during December 1950-January 1951.

Practical help has come to Pakistan from the I.L.O. in the shape of visits by a number of experts. The I.L.O. has also appointed a Correspondent for Pakistan in Karachi. The Correspondent's office supplies information relating to social affairs in Pakistan to the I.L.O. and is also available for the supply of I.L.O. literature and information to the public in Pakistan.

Pakistan has ratified the following 19 Conventions:—Hours of Work (Industry) Convention No. 1 of 1919; Night Work (Women) Convention No. 4 of 1919; Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention No. 5 of 1919; Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention No. 11 of 1921; Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention No. 14 of 1921; Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention No. 15 of 1921; Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention No. 16 of 1921; Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention No. 18 of 1925; Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention No. 19 of 1925; Inspection of Emigrants Convention No. 21 of 1926; Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention No. 22 of 1926; Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention No. 27 of 1929; Protection against Accidents (Dockers) (Revised) Convention No. 32 of 1932; Night Work (Women) (Revised) Convention No. 41 of 1934; Underground Work (Women) Convention No. 45 of 1935; Final Articles (Revision) Convention No. 80 of 1948; Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention No. 87 of 1948; Night Work of Women employed in Industry Convention No. 89 (Revised 1948); Night Work of Young Persons employed in Industry Convention No. 90 (Revised 1948).

LABOUR POLICY

Under the existing constitution of the country both the Central and Provincial Governments are empowered to make labour laws. The enforcement of laws framed by the Provincial Government is the responsibility of the respective provinces. In the case of Central laws the enforcement is partly the responsibility of the Centre and partly that of the Provinces. The Central Government is responsible for the enforcement of such laws in Central Government undertakings. However the enforcement of Factories Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act, both of which are Central laws, is the statutory reponsibility of the provinces even in Central undertakings. The constitution also provides that the executive authority of the Centre in this matter, extends to the giving of directions to a province as to the carrying into execution of any Act of the Federal Legislature.

For tripartite collaboration government have established permanent machinery consisting of the Pakistan Tripartite Labour Conference and the Standing Labour Committee consisting of representatives of Government (both Central and Provincial) workers and employers.

Among other things, the national Tripartite Conference has adopted a 5-year programme of Labour legislation and administrative action which is being progressively implemented. The measures under examination include minimum wage fixing machinery, compulsory recognition of trade unions, revision of existing laws, regulation of labour in plantations and transport services, housing, welfare, etc.

LABOUR ADMINISTRATION

In respect of the Central Government, the subject "Labour" is the responsibility of the Ministry of Labour. (The formation of a separate Ministry of Labour took place with effect on April 1, 1951. Previous to that there was only a Labour Division of the Ministry of Law and Labour.) The Ministry consists of the main Secretariat and the following offices:—Department of Manpower and Employment; Department of Central Labour Commissioner; Directorate of Seamen's Welfare.

FOREIGN TRADE OF PAKISTAN

(July 1950—June 1951)

THE most notable feature of Pakistan's foreign trade during the last 4½ years is the rapid expansion in the value and volume of her overseas transactions. The factors that have contributed to this phenomenon are easily listed. Pakistan is chiefly an exporter of raw materials. More than 95 per cent of her export earnings are on account of raw jute, raw cotton, hides and skins, wool and tea. Her export earnings are therefore dependent upon the international price levels of these commodities.

Due to a world-wide demand for these commodites, Pakistan has been able to gather a rich harvest of foreign exchange by realizing high prices for her exports. The decision of the Pakistan Government not to devalue their Rupee in September 1949, and the out-break of the Korean War in June 1950 gave a tremendous fillip to Pakistan's exports. Prices of raw jute, cotton and wool registered more than 300 per cent rise during the second half of 1950 and continued to rise during the whole of 1951.

During the first quarter of 1952, however, prices all over the world began to slump. This recession affected Pakistan too. To avoid a crash, the Government of Pakistan announced a "Price Support Scheme" in regard to both jute and cotton in March 1952. This scheme has resulted in stabilizing the prices of Pakistan's two major export commodities. The policy of diversification of exports and imports away from India and U.K. has also been vigorously and persistently advocated in Pakistan during the last 3 years. This policy has had a remarkable success. Pakistan has entered into bilateral trade agreements with more than 14 countries for periods varying between one and two years. This has resulted in lessening Pakistan's dependence upon a few markets for the disposal of her exports. She is also receiving her import requirements at competitive prices. Similarly Pakistan's policy of placing more than 70 per cent of her imports on Open General Licence has resulted in a large inflow of all sorts of goods with the result that prices of consumer goods have gone down and there is no scarcity.

During the year under review, Pakistan succeeded in persuading the U.K. Government to agree to revise the 12-year-old Indo-U.K. Trade Agreement of 1939. A new agreement was signed in Karachi in April 1952 with a view to correcting the inequality of advantages accruing to the signatory countries. Preferences on more than 30 items were abolished, on some items preferences were retained, and on others particularly cotton textiles, the preferential rate was considerably reduced. It has been estimated that as a result of the revised schedule of preferential rates, the benefits to Great Britain on the basis of 1948-49 volume of trade will be reduced from Rs. 1.78 crores to Rs. 65 lakhs while benefits to Pakistan will increase from Rs. 32 lakhs to Rs. 35 lakhs.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The total value of Pakistan's trade during the year 1950-51 (July-June) excluding trade with India aggregated Rs. 317.88 crores, as against Rs. 173.92 crores in 1949-50 showing an increase over the preceding year by about 90 per cent. This increase was registered both in respect of exports and imports. Exports in 1950-51 more than doubled as compared to the previous year. The value of export in 1950-51 amounted to Rs. 197.21 crores or Rs. 107.90 crores above the 1949-50 figure which was Rs. 89.31 crores. Imports in 1950-51 also rose by over 60 per cent and aggregated Rs. 120.67 crores as against Rs. 84.61 crores the year before. Pakistan's overall balance of trade in 1950-51 was thus favourable to the extent of Rs. 76.54 crores as against a small surplus of Rs. 4.70 crores in the year ended 30th June, 1950.

Balance of Trade

(Rupees in Crores)

——	1949–50	1950–51
Exports	89·31	197·21
Imports	84·61	120·67
Balance (+)	4·70	76·54

As regards balance of trade respectively of East and West Pakistan the following table clearly shows that West Pakistan finances quite a considerable part of its imports from the export earnings of East Pakistan.

(Rupees in Crores)

Trade of	Exports	Imports	Balance
East Pakistan	76·52	27·81	(+)48·71
West Pakistan	120·69	92·86	(+)27·83
Total Trade ..	197·21	120·67	(+)76·54

As regards balance of trade currency-wise the following table shows the position:—

(Rupees in Crores)

——	1949–50			1950–51		
	Exports	Imports	Balance	Exports	Imports	Balance
Dollar Area	11·57	12·04	(—) 1·47	16·88	10·68	(+) 6·20
Non-Dollar Area ..	77·74	72·57	(+) 5·17	180·33	109·99	(+)80·34

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS

Pakistan's exports consist mainly of raw materials. The two most important articles of export which collectively account for 85 per cent of her export earnings are raw cotton and raw jute. Due to a short fall of about 6 million bales in the world's supply of raw cotton in 1950-51, the price of raw cotton shot up by more than 300 per cent in the Karachi market. The following table makes the position clear:

Pakistan's Principal Exports

(Rupees in Crores)

Principal Exports	1949–50	1950–51
Raw Cotton	38·83	98·71
Raw Jute	31·31	71·42
Tea	4·56	2·91
Wool	3·51	7·98
Hides	1·11	3·53
Skins	1·55	2·09

Principal Imports

The main feature of Pakistan's economy is the predominance of manufactured goods which are imported into the country. More than 80 per cent of her imports consist of manufactured articles mostly consumer goods such as cotton textiles, chemicals, hardwares, paper and pasteboard, vegetable oils, machinery, etc. More than 25 per cent of Pakistan's imports is accounted for by cotton piece-goods and yarn, 10 per cent by machinery and 8 per cent by metals and ores. By placing the import of all textile goods on O.G.L., whose landed cost is Rs. 1-8-0 or below, Pakistan has opened her market to Japan which has emerged as her chief supplier of cotton piece-goods. The following table gives the value of the principal imports into Pakistan during the years 1949 and 1950:—

Principal Imports

(Rupees in Crores)

	1949–50	1950–51
Cotton Twist & Yarn	14·41	20·24
Cotton Piece-goods ..	17·48	23·62
Machinery	7·71	10·99
Metals and Ores ..	5·08	6·72
Mineral Oils	3·53	6·26
Vehicles	5·77	6·55
Drugs & Medicines ..	2·26	2·45
Dying & Tanning Substances	1·57	2·05
Hardwares	1·15	1·44
Artificial Silk Yarn and Piece-goods ..	1·29	3·09
Vegetable Oils ..	1·40	1·52

In 1950-51, Pakistan exported 1,363,000 bales of cotton worth Rs. 98·71 crores as against 939,000 bales in 1949-50 valued at Rs. 38·83 crores. The bulk of the exports went to non-dollar areas.

Destination of Export of Cotton

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Year	Dollar Area		Non-Dollar Area	
	Quantity Bales	Value	Quantity Bales	Value
1949–50	8,000	22,54	931,000	38,60
1950–51	11,000	20,06	1,368,000	98,60

The U.S.A. imported 4,000 bales of cotton from Pakistan in 1950-51 as against 8,000 bales in 1949-50. The U.S.S.R. which purchased 106,000 bales in 1949-50, did not figure as a buyer of Pakistan cotton in 1950-51.

India which ranked as Pakistan's major buyer of raw cotton in 1948-49 (700,000 bales) was conspicuous by its absence. India's withdrawal has, however, exercised little influence on the Karachi cotton market. With the emergence of Japan, China, Hongkong, Italy, France and Germany as her principal buyers of raw cotton, Pakistan has found it easy to dispose of her raw cotton at handsome prices. Continental Europe has more than trebled its imports of Pakistan cotton. The following table gives the value and volume of cotton exports to principal buyers :—

(Rupees in Crores)

Country	1949–50		1950–51	
	Quantity Bales	Value	Quantity Bales	Value
Japan	95,000	3·95	398,000	28·29
Hongkong	228,000	9·68	183,000	12·31
China	47,000	2·02	109,000	8·28
U.K.	57,000	2·14	128,000	9·78
Italy	40,000	1·59	110,000	7·52
France	104,000	5·00	102,000	8·06

RAW JUTE EXPORTS

Next to cotton, jute is Pakistan's number two foreign exchange earner. During the year under review, Pakistan shipped 42 lakh bales of raw jute to overseas countries—the highest on record. Since India commands over 60 per cent of world's jute loomage, this quantity (42 lakh bales) represents the optimum consumption of the rest of the world. Although India has reduced her off-take of Pakistan jute by 50 per cent since 1949, when she imported 42 lakh bales as against 24 lakh bales in 1950-51, this has not affected the volume of Pakistan jute exports. This is because overseas consumption of raw jute has also steadily risen from 15 lakh bales in 1948 to 40 lakh bales in 1951.

Over one-sixth of Pakistan's raw jute found its way in 1950-51 to the dollar area countries. The principal buyer was the U.S.A. which purchased 764,000 bales as against 220,000 bales in 1949-50. The other important dollar area purchaser was Canada which took 20,000 bales as compared to 8,000 in 1949-50.

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949–50		1950–51	
	Quantity Bales	Value	Quantity Bales	Value
Dollar Area	228,000	4·16	731,000	12·31
Non-Dollar Area	1,500,000	27·14	3,468,000	59·10
Total ..	1,728,000	31·30	4,199,000	71·41

The principal buyers of Pakistan jute among the non-dollar countries are as follows :—

(Rupees in Crores)

Country	1949–50		1950–51	
	Quantity Bales	Value	Quantity Bales	Value
U.K.	742,000	8·79	670,000	12·01
France	276,000	4·96	513,000	8·73
Germany	116,000	2·08	447,000	7·83
Belgium	82,000	1·46	440,000	7·37
Italy	136,000	2·35	417,000	6·89

RAW WOOL EXPORTS

Pakistan shipped 31·32 million lbs. of raw wool in 1950-51 as against 25·07 million lbs. in 1949-50. The share of the Dollar Area was 6·72 million lbs. while the non-dollar countries purchased 24·60 million lbs. In terms of value, raw wool exports fetched Rs. 7·98 crores in 1950-51 as compared to Rs. 3·51 crores a year earlier. This is accounted for by the fact that the international price of raw wool went up by 200 per cent in 1950-51 due to hectic buying in U.S.A. which started the stock-piling of strategic raw materials immediately after the Korean War.

Pakistan's principal raw wool buyers are U.K. and the U.S.A. Collectively these two countries account for 95 per cent of Pakistan's shipments of raw wool. Some of the other buyers in 1950-51 were Italy (592,000 lbs.), Belgium (647,000 lbs.) and Germany (312,000 lbs.). The following table shows the value and volume of Pakistan's raw wool exported to overseas countries :—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

	1949–50		1950–51	
	Quantity lbs.	Value	Quantity lbs.	Value
To all destinations	25,979,000	351	31,331,000	797
U.K.	14,054,000	182	21,849,000	569
U.S.A.	10,229,000	135	6,729,000	145

TEA EXPORTS

Tea shipments from Pakistan recorded a crease of about 8 million lbs. in 1950-51 as mpared to the previous year. Total exports tea amounted to 22,691,000 lbs. in 1950-51 luced at Rs. 2·91 crores. Exports in 1949-50 re of the order of 30,612,000 lbs. valued at . 4·56 crores. This fall in the value and volume of tea shipments is due to the high price of Pakistan tea as compared to the Indian and Ceylonese tea.

The U.K. is Pakistan's chief buyer of tea and takes nearly 95 per cent of the total shipment. In 1950-51 the U.K. purchased from Pakistan 20,583,000 lbs. of tea worth Rs. 2·60 crores. A year earlier U.K's. purchases stood at 29,547,000 lbs. valued at Rs. 4·41 crores. The dollar area countries (U.S.A. and Canada) purchased 2,108,000 lbs. of tea from Pakistan in 1950-51. Some of the other buyers of Pakistan tea in 1950-51 were Chile (801,000 lbs.), Germany (197,000 lbs.), Egypt (106,000 lbs.), Netherlands (176,000 lbs.) and Tunisia (170,000 lbs.).

EXPORTS OF RAW HIDES

(Rupees in Lakhs)

—	1949–50		1950–51	
	Quantity (000) Pieces	Value	Quantity (000) Pieces	Value
ll Destinations	1,506	111·32	2,645	353·21
S.A.	157	8·59	559	71·49
K.	226	15·74	435	49·01
rmany	220	20·69	386	43·45
aly	414	20·06	369	26·11
pan	33	21	283	52·39

During the year 1950-51, Pakistan shipped 245,000 pieces of raw skins valued at Rs. 2·09 ores as against 7,628,000 pieces in 1949-50 orth Rs. 1·55 crores.

Due to world shortage and high demand, ieces of raw skins shot up by 100 per cent in e first half of 1951, and this enabled Pakistan realize high prices for its exports. The dollar ea countries purchased 3,354,000 pieces of w skins from Pakistan valued at Rs. 94·74 khs, while shipments to non-dollar countries mounted to 4,891,000 pieces valued at . 113·90 lakhs. The largest customer of raw ins was the U.S.A. which took 3,348,000 ces worth Rs. 94·72 lakhs. Among the non-llar countries, the chief buyers were Italy 877,000 pieces), Sweden (745,000 pieces), rmany (565,000 pieces) and U.K. (383,000 ces).

IMPORTS

During the year 1950-51, Pakistan imported tton piece-goods worth Rs. 28·62 crores presenting an increase of Rs. 11·14 crores er the year 1949-50. The principal suppliers re Japan (Rs. 17·49 crores) and the U.K. s. 6·41 crores). Due to the operation of the G.L. in regard to cotton piece-goods whose nded cost is Rs. 1-8-0 or below, Japan has ade head-way in the Pakistan market. Only year earlier imports of piece-goods from Japan re valued at Rs. 8·07 crores. The share of e dollar area in the supply of piece-goods as very small (Rs. 6·70 lakhs) as against . 65·81 lakhs in 1949-50. This is because kistan has deliberately restricted imports of xtiles from the dollar area with a view to nserve its dollar earnings. Some of the other ppliers of piece-goods in 1950-51 were Italy s. 66·93 lakhs), Spain (Rs. 47·08 lakhs), ina (Rs. 58 lakhs), Hungary (Rs. 46 lakhs), land (Rs. 59 lakhs), and the U.S.S.R. (Rs. 50 khs).

Cotton Twist and Yarn

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949–50	1950–51
From all Countries ..	14·41	20·24
China	2·30	6·33
Italy	4·29	3·20
Hongkong	·13	3·89
Japan	3·05	3·08
Egypt	1·82	1·20
U.K.	2·41	1·39

Machinery and Mill-Work

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949–50	1950–51
From all Countries ..	7·71	10·99
U.K.	4·31	6·12
U.S.A.	2·07	1·90
Japan	·55	1·77
Germany	·15	·47

Vehicles

(Rupees in Crores)

	1949–50	1950–51
From all Countries ..	5·77	6·55
U.S.A.	2·55	2·06
U.K.	2·65	3·17

Metals and Ores

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949–50	1950–51
From all Countries ..	5·08	6·71
Belgium	1·12	1·50
U.K.	2·25	2·96
France	·10	·64
Germany	·35	·67

Mineral Oils

Pakistan imported mineral oils worth Rs. 6·26 crores in 1950-51 as against Rs. 3·53 crores in 1949-50. The bulk of the supplies came from Iran (Rs. 4·20 crores). The other suppliers were Straits Settlements (Rs. 54·48 lakhs), Bahrein (Rs. 61·15 lakhs), U.S.A. (Rs. 58·59 lakhs).

Drugs and Medicines

Pakistan imported drugs and medicines worth Rs. 2·45 crores in the year 1950-51 as against Rs. 2·26 crores a year earlier. The bulk of the supplies (Rs. 1·97 crores) came from non-dollar sources mainly U.K. (Rs. 1·43 crores). The U.S.A. supplied drugs and medicines worth Rs. 45·18 lakhs, Switzerland (Rs. 17·20 lakhs) and Germany (Rs. 11·31 lakhs).

TRADE WITH U.K.

Although Pakistan has established commercial relations with as many as 42 countries, her major customers and suppliers are the U.K., the U.S.A., Japan, Italy, France, China, Hongkong and Germany.

The value (in crores) of Pakistan's trade with U.K. is as follows :

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949–50	1950–51
Exports	18·04	31·94
Imports	28·55	33·40
Balance	(—)10·51	(—) 1·46

The value of the principal exports to U.K. in 1950-51 (value in brackets is for 1949-50) is shown in Rs. lakhs : Raw Cotton 979 (214), Jute 1,201 (879), Hides and Skins 64 (41), Wool 569 (182), Tea 244 (427), other articles 135 (61).

The value of the principal imports into Pakistan from U.K. in 1950-51 is shown in Rs. lakhs, (figures in brackets are for 1949-50) : Machinery 612 (431), Cotton piece-goods 641 (685), Vehicles 217 (265), Cotton Twist and Yarn 139 (241), Metals and Ores 296 (225), Instruments and Apparatus 182 (83), Drugs and Medicines 143 (118), Dyeing and Tanning substances 59 (60), Rubber manufactures 105 (77), other articles 643 (468).

U.S.A.

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949–50	1950–51
Exports	6·83	16·04
Imports	11·01	9·88
Balance	(—) 4·18	(+) 6·16

The value of Pakistan's exports to U.S.A. in 1950-51 is expressed below in Rs. lakhs (figures for 1949-50 are given in brackets) : Cotton 20 (22), Jute 1,178 (400), Hides and Skins 166 (73), Wool 145 (135), Tea 11 (6·94), other articles 83·01 (45·00).

The value of imports from U.S.A. in Pakistan in 1950-51 is given below in Rs. lakhs (value for 1949-50 is in brackets) : Machinery 186 (294), Vehicles 206 (256), Mineral Oils 32·55 (41·15), Instruments and Apparatus 57·71 (45·35), Hardware 32·55 (41·15), Drugs and Medicines 45·18 (61·45), Chemicals 36·11 (26·96), Dyeing and Tanning substances 40·28 (57·35), Cotton piece-goods 6·48 (65·71), other articles 268·74 (186·42).

JAPAN

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949–50	1950–51
Exports	4·37	33·38
Imports	12·36	23·46
Balance	(—) 7·99	(+) 9·92

The value of the principal exports to Japan is expressed below in Rs. lakhs for 1950-51 with figures in brackets for 1949-50: Raw Cotton 28·15 (395·91), Jute 247·66 (37·62), Hides and Skins 52·82 (·33), Wool 99 (48), other articles 221·14 (3·35).

The value of the principal imports from Japan in 1950-51 and within brackets for 1949-50 is expressed below in Rs. lakhs: Cotton Twist Yarn 308·52 (305·20), Cotton piece-goods 1749·40 (807·10), Machinery 177·05 (55·57), Artificial silk piece-goods 25·76 (93), other articles 68·14 (52·34).

ITALY

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949-50	1950-51
Exports	4·39	15·84
Imports	6·75	7·97
Balance	(—) 2·36	(+) 7·87

The value of principal exports to Italy in 1950-51 (brackets for 1949-50) in Rs. lakhs is given below: Raw Cotton 752·83 (159·58), Jute 689·02 (235·84), Hides and Skins 63·65 (34·77), Wool 17·91 (8·84), Tea 13 (Nil), other articles 11·14 (·85).

The value of the principal imports from Italy for the year 1950-51 is given below in Rs. lakhs (within brackets for 1949-50): Cotton Twist and Yarn 329·37 (429·27), Artificial Silk yarn 152·45 (48·68), Paper and Paste board 18·42 (9·35), Drugs and Medicines 6·09 (7·46), other articles 133·66 (82·87).

FRANCE

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949-50	1950-51
Exports	10·07	17·06
Imports	·61	2·21
Balance	(+) 9·46	(+)14·85

The value of principal exports in 1950-51 expressed in Rs. lakhs (within brackets for 1949-50) is given below :—Raw Cotton 806 (500·40), Jute 873·83 (496·10), Hides and Skins 17·02 (8·36), Wool 1·37 (Nil), Other articles 7·35 (2·93).

Pakistan imported the following goods (value in Rs. lakhs) from France in 1950-51 (figures for 1949-50 are within brackets):—Metals and Ores 64·76 (10·04), Vehicles 42·16 (2·24), Artificial Silk piece-goods 12·84 (2·45), Machinery 6·15 (3·26), Chemicals 9·69 (3·65), Drugs and Medicines 3·37 (3·09), Rubber manufactures 5·42 (·44), Cotton piece-goods 12·86 (·16), Other articles 63·19 (16·51).

HONGKONG

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949-50	1950-51
Exports	9·74	12·43
Imports	·48	4·88
Balance	(+) 9·26	(+) 7·55

The value of principal exports from Pakistan to Hongkong in 1950-51 is shown below in Rs. lakhs (within brackets for 1949-50):—Raw Cotton 1239·47 (968·30), Jute 99 (Nil), Other articles 3·02 (5·92).

Imports from Hongkong in 1950-51 are expressed in Rs. lakhs (within brackets for 1949-50):—Cotton Twist and Yarn 389·36 (13·18), Cotton piece-goods 14·27 (17·06), Hardware 3·04 (2·62), Instruments and Apparatus 6·81 (1·32), Paper and Paste board 2·58 (·55), Artificial Silk piece-goods 2·81 (·60), Other articles 69·58 (12·79).

CHINA

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949-50	1950-51
Exports	2·12	8·90
Imports	3·61	8·40
Balance	(—) 1·49	(+) ·50

The principal exports to China in 1950-51 expressed in Rs. lakhs (within brackets for 1949-50) are as follows:—Raw Cotton 823·01 (202·89), Jute 61·39 (909), Hides and Skins 1·34 (Nil), Other articles Nil (·29).

The imports are as follows:—Cotton Twist and Yarn 633·87 (23·12), Cotton piece-goods 59·27 (58·59), Artificial Silk goods 7·15 (2·06), Paper and Paste board 9·10 (8·49), Instruments and Apparatus 6·61 (8·13), Hardware 3·74 (5·24), Drugs and Medicines 1·45 (Nil), and other articles 118·42 (47·97).

INDIA

Although the economies of India and Pakistan are complementary rather than competitive, political issues have exercised a considerable influence over commercial relations. With the termination of the Stand-still Agreement entered into at the time of the partition, the economic policies of the two countries began to drift apart. This policy led to conflicts in several fields. Tariff walls between the two countries were raised with the result that the free flow of goods in either direction was stopped.

In May 1948, India and Pakistan signed a bilateral trade agreement. Pakistan agreed to supply the bulk of her jute and cotton to India in exchange for cotton piece-goods, iron and steel, vegetable oils, and a host of consumer goods. The agreement was renewed in June 1949 for a further period of one year but a trade deadlock occurred immediately after the devaluation of the pound-sterling in September 1949. While India devalued her rupee by 31 per cent in terms of the U.S. Dollar, Pakistan decided to retain its parity with the Dollar (Rs. 331 = $100). The Government of India did not recognize the par value of the Pakistan Rupee which resulted in a virtual stoppage of trade between the two countries. The deadlock was partially broken in May 1950, when India and Pakistan signed a limited trade agreement without agreeing to the basic issue of the par value of Pakistan Rupee. This agreement worked out satisfactorily for over six months. With the advent of the Korean War in June 1950, the prices of Pakistan's raw materials rocketted sky-high. This sent up the exchange value of the Pakistan Rupee. The Government of India too recognized this factor and agreed to extend formal recognition to the par value of the Pakistan Rupee at the end of February 1951. Consequent upon India's recognition of the par value of the Pakistan Rupee (Rs. 100 Pakistan) = (Rs. 144 India) the two countries signed a trade agreement in Karachi on February 26, 1951 for a period of 16 months ending 30th June 1952. This agreement stipulated the exchange of Pakistan jute, hides and skins and foodgrains for India's cotton piece-goods, coal, iron and steel and a host of other consumer goods. The Indo-Pakistan trade agreement has worked to the satisfaction of both the signatory countries. It has enabled India to import raw jute and foodgrains from Pakistan while Pakistan has imported coal from India.

During the period 26th February 1951 to 31st December 1951, Pakistan exported goods worth Rs. 55·75 crores to India while imports from India amounted to Rs. 19·12 crores. This resulted in a balance of Rs. 36·63 crores in favour of Pakistan. Out of the total exports (Rs. 55·75 crores), the share of East and West Pakistan was Rs. 46·45 and Rs. 9·30 crores respectively. Imports from India during the period into East and West Pakistan stood respectively at Rs. 10·96 crores and Rs. 8·16 crores.

(Rupees in Crores)

—	By Sea	By Land	Total
Exports of Pakistan Merchandise ..	7·67	48·08	55·75
Imports of Indian Merchandise ..	6·26	12·86	19·12

The available statistics of Indo-Pakistan Trade for the year 1950-51 show that during this period, Pakistan exported to India goods worth Rs. 31·79 crores and imported goods worth Rs. 27·32 crores. Pakistan enjoyed a favourable balance to the extent of Rs. 4·47 crores in its trading with India as against a favourable balance of Rs. 33·80 crores a year earlier. Indo-Pakistan trade during the last two years has considerably shrunk due to the restrictive trade policy of the two countries. India has lost her market in Pakistan for cotton piece-goods, while Pakistan has lost her market in India for raw cotton. A statement showing the Indo-Pakistan Trade during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 is given below:—

Trade Figures

(Rupees in Crores)

—	1949-50	1950-51
Exports from Pakistan	31·79	55·63
Imports into Pakistan from India	27·32	21·83
Balance	(+) 4·47	(+)33·80

The principal exports from Pakistan to India during the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 both by sea and land were as follows:—

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Articles	1949-50		1950-51	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Cotton (Bales) ..	20,910	92	387	4
Jute (,,)	1,654,275	21,75	2,467,116	38,42
Hides (Pieces) ..	464,693	21	1,077,997	48
Skins (,,)	485,686	9	2,468,320	39

The value of the principal imports from India during 1950-51 (within brackets for 1949-50) is expressed in Rs. lakhs below:—Cotton Yarn and manufactures 474 (478), Jute manufactures 158 (98), Artificial Silk piece-goods 41 (55), Mineral and Vegetable oils 168 (97), Chemicals and Drugs 66 (46), Coal and Coke 26 (55), Dyes and Colour 32 (55), Leather 38 (53), Machinery 20 (39), Metals and Ores 30 (52), Tobacco 409 (528).

THE BUDGET (1952-53)

ESTIMATED Revenue Receipts for 1952-53—Rs. 174·73 crores. Estimated Expenditure for 1952-53—Rs. 166·89 crores. Estimated Surplus for 1952-53—Rs. 7·84 crores. The year 1951-52 ended with a surplus of Rs. 7 crores 66 lakhs. During 1952-53, the surplus is estimated at Rs. 7 crores 84 lakhs. Out of the current year surplus three funds have been created namely, Rs. five crores for the development of roads of national importance, Rs. one crore for the promotion of cottage industries and Rs. one crore for civil defence, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 66 lakhs during the current year.

Out of the surplus for 1952-53, Rs. 5 crores are being spent on agricultural development, Rs. 50 lakhs for closer inter-provincial contacts especially between the two wings of Pakistan and Rs. 30 lakhs for overseas scholarship schemes, leaving a surplus next year of Rs. 2 crores 4 lakhs.

The customs duty on liquors and alcoholic drinks has been increased. In case of ale, beer, porter, cider and other fermented liquors, the increase on a bottle containing less than 27 ounces but not less than 20 ounces is two annas per bottle. In case of brandy, gin and whisky the increase is from Rs. 75 per imperial gallon to Rs. 100.

Customs duty on capital goods and cement has been completely abolished. In addition duty has been abolished on the following raw materials: steel ingots, iron or steel blooms, billets and slabs, high silicon steel sheets, totanin and khari salt and firebricks. Partial reduction in duty has also been effected on iron or steel sheets and plates.

Provision has been made for relief to the common man. The rate of import and excise duty on kerosene is reduced by one anna per gallon. Chhan grass and thin bamboos have been completely exempted from duty. On radios and parts duty has been partially reduced.

On the side of export, relief has been afforded to the tea industry by reducing export duty by one anna per pound.

Rates of stamp duty applicable in Karachi have been increased to bring them to the level of provincial rates. Betting tax has been raised from 10 to 15 per cent.

Exemption limit in respect of cottage industry and small-scale industry has been raised from Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 15,000 respectively to Rs. 36,000 per annum. Locally manufactured E.P.N.S goods, metal utensils, products of iron foundries, steam and hammer works, chemical fertilizers, bricks, newsprint and drugs and medicines including unani and ayurvedic medicines have been exempted from sales tax. Sales tax on hides and skins which was leviable to export stage has been removed. Full rebate of sales tax will be allowed on such exports of locally manufactured products.

The minimum amount of taxable income has been raised from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,600. The rate of income-tax on the slab from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 will be reduced from one anna and nine pies in the rupee to one anna and six pies and on the next slab of Rs. 5,000 from three annas and six pies to three annas. Rates of super tax have remained unaltered.

Profits of industrial undertakings set up in Pakistan after 14th August 1947 have been exempted from business profits tax. This tax will, however, continue on other concerns.

Concession of exemption in respect of investment in companies formed for the purpose of engaging in industrial undertakings allowed in 1951 has been extended upto 31st March 1954. Exemption was restricted to 25 per cent of amount invested subject to maximum of one-tenth of total income. Exemption will now apply to the whole of the amount invested subject to the existing maximum of one-tenth of the total income.

Central Government's total expenditure on development and nation-building activities, under Revenue, Capital and other heads, is estimated to amount to Rs. 57 crores 67 lakhs in 1951-53 bringing such expenditure to a total of Rs. 117 crores 15 lakhs during the two years.

The net revenues of Pakistan as indicated in the Revised Estimates, 1951-52 have reached the peak figure of Rs. 146 crores and 56 lakhs as against Rs. 67 crores in 1948-49, when the first budget of Pakistan was presented. Revenues have shown a steady rise and have now increased by more than 100 per cent.

Pakistan's balance of payments position has also improved as a result of improvement in trade. Reserves of foreign exchange which stood at Rs. 98 crores on first January 1950, increased to Rs. 138 crores by March 1951 and stood at Rs. 148 crores on first March 1952. It is expected that during 1953 also the balance of payments position will be maintained on a sound basis.

An *ad hoc* provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made in the budget for 1952-53 for repayment of debt to India the first instalment of which falls due in August, 1952.

Expressing satisfaction over the position of Pakistan's blocked sterling balances which consist of a transfer of a sum of 30 million pounds to a free account as currency reserve and the release of the remaining part of blocked sterling in annual instalments of 4 million pounds over a period of six years, the Minister said that gold worth 4 million pounds had also been transferred to Pakistan and was being held in Karachi as part of the currency reserve.

Pakistan's armed forces have been re-equipped and re-organised considerably, disclosed the Finance Minister. During 1950-51 provision for the pay and allowances of Armed Forces was increased by Rs. 68 lakhs per annum, which would provide enhanced attraction to young men for a service career. Budget estimates under Defence for 1952-53 stand at Rs. 67 crores 69 lakhs under Revenue and Rs. 27 crores 31 lakhs under Capital.

The State Bank of Pakistan had continued to improve and expand its surpluses while the position of the Scheduled banks had considerably improved and 20 new offices were opened during the current year. The deposits now stood at Rs. 1,49 crores against Rs. 1,19 crores a year ago. Advances by Scheduled banks also registered an increase during the year from Rs. 80 crores during February 1951 to Rs. 87 crores in February 1952.

In order to improve credit facilities, Government had already established the National Bank of Pakistan and the Industrial Finance Corporation. Now steps were being taken to set up an Agricultural Finance Corporation, Housing Finance Corporation and Insurance Promotion Coporation. The scope of the Industrial Finance Corporation has been enlarged to enable it to advance finance to all industrial concerns whether incorporated as companies or not and a similar institution to finance agriculture is envisaged, with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores of which Rs. 2 crores will be issued in the first instance, the Government subscribing 51 per cent of the issued capital. Besides the Housing Corporation with an authorised share capital of Rs. 5 crores of which 51 per cent will be subscribed by the Central Government, the Government has in hand a proposal to establish a State Assisted Insurance Corporation which will deal mainly with reinsurance work and help in the training of personnel for insurance business.

The budget surpluses of the last and the current years were being utilised to fund a sum of Rs. 18 crores for social uplift schemes of education and public health. These grants help the Provincial Governments to undertake more schemes in the educational and public health fields.

With regard to industrialisation two important decisions were taken by Government as a result of the difficulties created by the Korean War in obtaining capital goods. Firstly, it was decided to give immediate priority to industrial development plans, and secondly that Government should itself take the initiative in establishing industries, where private enterprise was lacking. In pursuance of these decisions Purchase Missions were sent abroad to place orders for capital goods required for important industries and steps were taken to expedite the establishment of the Industrial Development Corporation.

Railways

The current year's budget has made a provision of Rs. 4.23 crores for capital outlay on Railways, Rs. 2.44 crores for the Chittagong Port and Rs. 7.67 crores for renewals and replacements. The last named expenditure will be met from the Depreciation Fund. An overall provision of Rs. 16.93 crores is being made in the 1953-54 Budget.

The long-term development plans under Stage I of the construction of Chittagong Port are well under way and the construction of seven new jetties has been taken up. On the Railway side, the next budget, among other items, provides for: Conversion of the narrow gauge line from Jacobabad to Kashmir to broad gauge standard and its extension *via* Dera Ghazi Khan to link with Shershah-Kundian line; New Railway line from Tando Mohammad Khan to Moghalbin; Construction of residential accommodation for railway employees.

Posts and Telegraphs

The current year's budget included Rs. 1.12 crores as capital outlay on the works of the Posts and Telegraphs Department against which expenditure is now estimated to be Rs. 1.36 crores. The increase is for the execution of urgent new works relating to the opening of telephone exchanges, etc. Out of the gross expenditure, an amount of Rs. 12 lakhs would be met from the Renewals Reserve Fund. It has also been decided that a portion of the capital outlay on residential buildings which are largely unproductive should be met from current revenues. A transfer of Rs. 20 lakhs has accordingly been made from capital expenditure to revenue on this account in the current year and of Rs. 25 lakhs in 1953. The expenditure on account of Stores and Manufacture Suspense account during the current year would be Rs. 3 lakhs. The net capital outlay during the current year will, therefore, be Rs. 1.23 crores.

Capital outlay during 1953 would amount to Rs. 2.33 crores. After meeting Rs. 25 lakhs from the Renewals Reserve Fund and the transfer of Rs. 25 lakhs for building works to revenue, net expenditure chargeable to capital amounts to Rs. 2.08 crores. Some of the more important works undertaken during the current year are: Installation of a new Radio Telephone equipment at Dacca and Karachi; Installation of a 1,000 lines new automatic exchange at Chittagong; New telephone exchanges at Khanpur, Hafizabad, Rahimyar Khan Pakpattan, Arifwala, Burewala and Vihari.

The slight increase in the revised estimates of the current year is due to the execution of the Thal Weir Project in Baluchistan.

The budget makes a provision of Rs. 10 lakhs for the Nari Bolan Flood Control Project.

Agriculture

A provision of Rs. 102 lakhs was made in the current year's budget representing Government's share (51%) in the capital of the Agricultural Development Finance Corporation. The proposed Corporation, could not, however, be established during the current year as the relevant bill was referred by the Legislature to a Select Committee. The provision of Rs. 102 lakhs has, therefore, been repeated in the next year's budget.

Industrial Development

The current year's budget included a provision of Rs. 251 lakhs under this head. The revised estimates for the year are now placed at Rs. 643 lakhs and a provision of Rs. 10.26 crores is included in the next year's budget. The details of the estimates are as follows:—

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Revised Estimates 1951-52	Budget Estimates 1952-53
Government's Share Capital in the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation	25	....
Jute Mills	3,65	2,00
Paper Mill	1,62	1,44
Card Board Mills ..	33	43
Woollen Mills	30	50
Textile Mills	23	3,40
Cement Mills	....	1,10
Other Industrial Projects (Heavy Engineering and Chemical industries) ..	5	1,13
Cold Storage Plant for the Preservation of Potato Seeds ..	....	10
Vessels and Plants for Fisheries Department	....	16
Total	6,43	10,26

Out of the above, an amount of Rs. 5.90 crores in the current year and Rs. 5 crores in the next year will be met from the Economic Development Fund and the net Capital Outlay will, therefore, be Rs. 53 lakhs in the revised and Rs. 5.26 crores in the next budget. The projects pertaining to Jute Mills, Paper Mill, Card Board Mill and Heavy Engineering and Chemical Industries will be controlled by the Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation.

Against the current year's budget estimate of Rs. 60 lakhs the revised estimates for civil aviation stand at Rs. 108 lakhs. The increase is due to larger expenditure towards the purchase of three Constellations, the total cost of which would be over Rs. 2 crores. These would provide a faster service between East and West Pakistan. The total expenditure for the next year is estimated at Rs. 1.18 crores.

The increase in the revised estimates for broadcasting is due to larger expenditure on Works and Installations. Next year's budget provides Rs. 7 lakhs for Works and Rs. 1 lakh for Installations.

The current year's budget for currency provided Rs. 31.93 crores for subscription to the International Monetary Fund out of which Rs. 31.60 crores were to be paid in the form of non-interest bearing non-negotiable demand notes. The revised estimate conforms to the original budget with an additional amount of Rs. 6 lakhs on account of Government's share in the Capital of the Security Printing Corporation.

The next year's budget on capital outlay includes Rs. 10 lakhs for the construction of the new mint and Rs. 461 lakhs for the purchase of plant and machinery.

Civil Works

(In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Revised Estimates 1951-52	Budget Estimates 1952-53
Buildings	78·78	225·19
Communications ..	9·41	14·00
Miscellaneous ..	1·53	....
Establishment and Tools and Plant Charges	15·04	38·26
Suspense Account ..	83·14	5·86
Charges in England ..	....	....
Total ..	187·90	283·31

The Karachi Press building was completed during the current year and its total cost amounted to Rs. 22.16 lakhs. Expenditure of the Dacca Press building the construction of which was started in 1950-51, would amount to Rs. 13.24 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 1.70 lakhs next year.

Capital Outlay on Defence

The details are:— (In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Estimates 1951-52	Revised Estimates 1951-52	Budget Estimates 1952-53
Works	6,10	4,79	5,55
Plants and Machinery	19,59	19,02	21,76
Pensions debitable to Capital	1,70	1,70	....
Deduct amount met from Revenue Account ..	10,00	10,00	....
Total	17,39	15,51	27,31

An *ad hoc* amount of Rs. 10 crores was transferred from the capital to the revenue account during the current year.

Capital Outlay on State Trading

The current year's budget provided for a net expenditure of Rs. 14.37 crores after making allowance for Rs. 18 crores on account of a lump provision for the purchase of essential stores. The need for stock-piling, however, turned out to be less during the year and the revised estimates now stand at a net figure of Rs. 5.32 crores. Next year's budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 2.83 crores.

The details are:— (In lakhs of Rupees)

—	Revised Estimates 1951-52	Budget Estimates 1952-53
Net Outlay on Medical Stores	6·00	20·00
Net Outlay on the purchase of Reserve Stores	796·53	261·76
Net Outlay on the purchase of Food Stuffs	222·92	—130·26
Net Outlay on the production and supply of Coal ..	40·22	103·98
Net Outlay on the purchase of Jute and Jute Manufactures ..	—534·06	16·14
Purchase of materials for the promotion of Cottage Industries ..	·60	2·00
Total ..	532·21	282·62

The minus provisions indicate that recoveries exceeded gross expenditure during the year. Next year's provision includes an additional expenditure of Rs. 32.04 lakhs on the Briquetting Plant in Baluchistan.

A lump sum provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was made in the current year's budget for Capital outlay on the Federal capital. Next year there will be a total expenditure of Rs. 2.32 crores.

Capital expenditure incurred on the Chalna Port and the Chittagong Port is included under Capital expenditure on Railways. A provision of Rs. 32.7 lakhs is being made in the next year's budget, the details of which are:— (Rs. lakhs)

Land and Works	8·98
Purchase of Inspection Launches, Water Barges and Light Vessels ..	10·00
Purchase of other Equipment for the Port	13·47
Miscellaneous	·25
Total	32·70

Miscellaneous capital investments have been opened with effect from the current year in order to accommodate Government's investments in certain miscellaneous Corporations. The details of the amount provided are as follows:—

		(Rs. lakhs)
Investment in the Share Capital of Refugees Finance Corporation ..	50·00	40·00
Investment in the Share Capital of Insurance Promotion Corporation.	....	10·20
Investment in the Share Capital of Housing Finance Corporation ..	....	102·00
Total	50·00	152·20

A lump sum provision of Rs. 61 lakhs has been made in the next year's budget for financing building projects, the details of which are:—

	(Rs. lakhs)
Residential quarters for the staff of Central Local Officer	25
Residential accommodation in Dacca and Chittagong	25
Office accommodation in Dacca	11
Total	61

Social Uplift

A fund for schemes of social uplift was set up by the Central Government from its revenue surpluses for 1950-51 and 1951-52. The amount allocated to this Fund was Rs. 7 crores in 1950-51 and Rs. 11 crores in 1951-52 or a total of Rs. 18 crores. The fund is to be utilised primarily for schemes of education and public health. The fund has since been allocated among the various units of Pakistan. The allocations together with certain other details are as follows:—

Name of the Unit	Total Allocation	Approved Health Schemes	Approved Education Schemes	Other Approved Schemes	Balances
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Bengal	5,50,00,000	2,52,08,000	2,79,57,000	....	18,35,000
Punjab	5,00,00,000	2,43,00,000	2,50,00,000	....	7,00,000
Sind	2,00,00,000	1,14,95,000	83,00,000	....	2,05,000
N.-W. F. P.	1,50,00,000	72,45,036	77,54,964	....	....
Bahawalpur State ..	35,00,000	21,57,301	12,32,000	1,10,699	....
Karachi	1,90,00,000	64,44,000	93,30,000	23,72,946	8,53,054
Baluchistan	80,00,000	33,51,050	39,30,000	4,95,000	2,23,950
Frontier Regions	80,00,000	31,78,619	43,87,100	....	4,34,281
Other Areas	15,00,000	6,00,000	2,72,500	....	6,27,500
Total ..	18,00,00,000	8,39,79,006	8,81,63,564	29,78,645	48,78,785

In order to assist the rehabilitation of refugees, a Supplementary Finance Act was passed in 1950 and it was provided that the proceeds of the special refugee taxes will be placed in a separate fund and allocated among the various units for expenditure on the rehabilitation of refugees. The accretions to this fund up to the end of 1952-53 are estimated at Rs. 4.65 crores. The Central Government also contributed an amount of Rs. 3 crores in 1950-51 and Rs. 2 crores in 1951-52 towards this fund. The total amount of Rs. 9.65 crores has since been allocated among various units in the following manner:—

East Bengal 125 (lakhs), Punjab 300 (lakhs), Sind 100 (lakhs), N.-W. F. P. 10 (lakhs), Baluchistan 10 (lakhs), Karachi 300 (lakhs), Bahawalpur 20 (lakhs), Kashmir Refugees 100 (lakhs), total 965 (lakhs).

In addition to this the Central Government have also sanctioned the following loans to the various Provinces for the purpose of rehabilitation of refugees: East Bengal 100 (lakhs), Punjab 150 (lakhs), Sind 50 (lakhs), total 300 (lakhs).

EAST BENGAL PROVINCE

EAST Bengal, as a Province of the Dominion of Pakistan, was constituted under the Indian Independence Act, 1947. It comprises the eastern territories of the partitioned Province of Bengal and the former Assamese district of Sylhet, with the exception of certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division. The area of East Bengal is about 54,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 42,000,000. Out of this 29,540,000 are Muslims, 11,700,000 are Hindus and 57,600 are Christians. The density of the population is 775.

The capital of the Province is Dacca and its chief port Chittagong. A new port at Chalna, in Khulna District, is being opened. The language spoken is Bengali.

The principal crops are rice, jute, tea and tobacco. The province is rich in raw material but industries are not developed.

The districts included in the Province of East Bengal are as follows:—

(1) Dacca Division: the districts of Dacca, Mymensingh, Faridpur and Bakarganj; (2) Chittagong Division: the districts of Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhali, Chittagong Hill Tracts and Sylhet; (3) Rajshahi Division: the districts of Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra, Pabna, Kushtia, Jessore and Khulna.

East Bengal is deficit in rice. The normal annual production of rice (excluding seed requirements) is 6.75 million tons and consumption, at 18 oz., per diem per capita, 7.11 million tons. The Province is subject to frequent floods which damage the crops and increase the deficit. Since the establishment of Pakistan the deficit has been made good mainly by imports from Sind and the Punjab and partially by increased production. The Provincial Government have built up reserves which are adequate to meet deficiencies due to normal causes. East Bengal is also deficit in some other essential commodities, such as edible oils, coal, salt, sugar and textiles. One of the redeeming features is its 250,000 handlooms which, if properly supplied with yarn, can meet ⅔ of the cloth requirements of the Province and thus considerably reduce the overall deficit in cloth. Yarn is being imported from foreign countries for the handlooms.

The number of District Boards is 15; Local Boards, four; Union Boards, 3,520; Municipalities, 50.

FOOD

Although 80 per cent of the total area of East Bengal is under cultivation, the Province is as already mentioned a deficit area so far as food is concerned. This is due to the fact that the yield per acre is very small. As against 71 mds. per acre in Spain, 34 mds. in Egypt, 42 mds. in Japan, only 12½ mds. is the average yield per acre in East Bengal. This poor productivity has engaged the serious attention of the Government who are taking measures to effect greater yield, thus bringing about a permanent solution of the food problem of the Province. In this connection, 15 schemes involving a total expenditure of Rs. 24,20,000 are already in operation. About 218,000 acres of land have come under these schemes and an additional yield of about 2,000,000 tons of food products is expected.

Besides, 79 drainage schemes estimated to cost about Rs. one crore were taken up for execution. The total area expected to be benefited by the execution of the schemes is over 263,000 acres of land and the total anticipated increased yield per annum is about 28 lakh mds. of food crops, mainly paddy. Out of these, 28 schemes aiming at increasing food crops of 70,000 acres of land by 30,000 tons per annum have been completed during the year.

The question of reclamation of the 26 lakh acres of cultivable waste lands scattered all over the Province for the purpose of increasing its food production is receiving the serious consideration of the Government. A special Act has been enacted for the acquisition of such waste lands on reasonable compensation. Two pilot schemes for reclamation of 14,000 acres of waste lands have been approved by the Provincial Development Board. There is another long-term scheme for the reclamation of 3 lakh acres of waste lands in six years, with the assistance of the Commonwealth Governments.

LAND REFORMS

The tillers of the soil in East Pakistan constituting about 95 per cent of the total population can look forward to the amelioration of their condition as a result of the various agrarian reforms and enactments undertaken by the Provincial Government.

To regulate the rights and liabilities of the tenants of the non-agricultural lands *vis-a-vis* their landlords—an important legislative measure—the East Bengal Non-agricultural Tenancy Act, 1949, popularly known as Chandina Satya Bill was passed by the Assembly. The incidence of non-agricultural tenancies had so far been governed by the terms of contracts and the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. But as the provisions of that Act did not provide for adequate protection to the lessees, the Chandina Act was necessary. The Chandina Act seeks to give to the non-agricultural tenants, possessing non-agricultural lands for a period of twelve years or more, permanent heritable and transferable rights in such lands. Provisions have also been made in the Act for protecting all non-agricultural tenants against illegal exactions and arbitrary eviction and enhancement of rents.

The most important piece of legislation, however, is the State Acquisition Bill, envisaging the abolition of the Zamindari system.

HEALTH

In continuation of the anti-malaria campaign launched in 1943, the authorities are now taking vigorous measures in this direction with the assistance of malarial experts of the World Health Organisation. Two Health Experts of the W.H.O. made field experiments in one of the malaria centres in the District of Mymensingh. East Bengal Government have sanctioned Rs. 78,000 in the first instance, in this connection. Arrangements are being made by the health authorities to carry on such experiments in several other selected centres simultaneously. Anti-Malarial drugs worth Rs. 1,50,000 have been distributed throughout the Province through the Rural Health Staff during the year.

At present Government has started 19 anti-malarial centres and are spending Rs. 20 lakhs in the current year.

An East Bengal Anti-Tuberculosis Association was formed with H.E. the Governor as patron and the Provincial Health Minister as President. Twelve 20-bed T.B. segregation clinics are now functioning in the districts. While the construction of a 56-bed T.B. ward in the premises of the Mitford Hospital is also under way, the question of establishing a permanent T.B. Hospital near Dacca, as a long-term measure is being seriously considered. One medical officer was sent to Copenhagen for specialised training in the treatment of T.B. Six T.B. Chest Clinics have been started in six different districts and one in Mitford Hospital, Dacca.

A society for the prevention of blindness in East Bengal has been formed recently. The Provincial Government sanctioned a capital grant of Rs. 16,000 for the purchase of an ambulance for use as an Eye Mobile Dispensary. A Blind Relief Camp in the premises of the Medical College, Dacca, is capable of affording relief to over 500 patients per month.

Government has taken up a health and social upliftment scheme which will cost Rs. 2·5 crores. The scheme is already being implemented.

EDUCATION

For overhauling the present system of education, in conformity with Islamic ideology, East Bengal Government's Education Department has set up a high power committee known as the "East Bengal Educational System—Reconstruction Committee". The Committee has been asked to go into the question of how the system of education can be reconstructed and advise the Government accordingly at an early date. While these arrangements are in progress, the usual form of teaching is continued to avoid any dislocation in the sphere of education. Separate arrangements for suitable education of the minority communities are also being made. Along with various other reports, the 'Reconstruction Committee' has been asked to suggest if any change is necessary in the present form of female education.

The task of standardising the Bengali language through which education is to be imparted in the Province has been entrusted to another high power Committee known as the "East Bengal Language Committee" which has been asked by the Government to submit its recommendations in this connection at an early date.

With a view to deciding the needs of the University, Government appointed a Committee to examine its finances and to make recommendations regarding additional grants, if necessary, to enable the University to carry on its activities without hindrance. On the recommendations of the Committee, Government sanctioned a substantial increase in the pay scales of the various categories of University teachers and staff. To enable the University to meet extra expenditure on this and other items, Government have raised the recurring grant from about Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs. Government have further agreed to give a capital grant of Rs. 4,20,000 spread over two years for the improvement of University laboratories and construction of additional buildings. To provide adequate accommodation for all University teachers, Government have a scheme for constructing decent buildings at a cost of Rs. 5,18,000. Meanwhile, flats in the Azimpura Colony were allotted to them. Sheds were constructed for the residential accommodation of 500 University students at a cost of Rs. 2,53,000.

By promulgating the East Bengal Educational Ordinance, Government have transferred the management and control of the old Scheme Madrasahs from the Dacca University to a Madrasah Examination Board formed on the lines of the Central Madrasah Education Board of undivided Bengal.

An "Institution of Fine Arts" has also been established at Dacca.

Government have assumed control over the finances of the East Bengal Secondary Education Board.

In accordance with the declared policy of the East Bengal Government effective steps are being taken for the education of the Scheduled Caste community. A special officer has been appointed and a committee has been constituted to advise Government on matters of Scheduled Caste Education.

Provision has also been made for the education of Buddhists. For the development of Sanskrit education Government have appointed a committee to make arrangements for the constitution of a Sanskrit Association of East Bengal and to conduct Sanskrit examinations. Adequate funds have been set apart for this purpose.

East Bengal is probably the most backward Province in the whole Indo-Pakistan Sub-Continent in the matter of road communications. Government have already taken up the construction of as many as 42 roads comprising a total length of nearly 2,000 miles which will cost Rs. 15 crores approximately; by next cold weather works for 1,200 miles of road will start. Some of these roads which were taken up soon after partition are now nearing completion. Besides, a comprehensive 6-year plan for the systematic development of roads has already been prepared and it is receiving the active consideration of Government. The scheme envisages the construction of about 6,700 miles of trunk, district and feeder roads by 1957 at an approximate cost of Rs. 51 crores.

JUTE

The Government of East Bengal formulated their policy about the production and export of jute in such a way as to maintain the supply of the commodity throughout the world at a price strictly competitive in relation to its substitutes and to create circumstances under which the growers can receive a fair price for their produce.

About 75 per cent of the entire world production of jute, and indeed cent per cent of the best quality of it, is grown in East Bengal. The normal annual consumption of jute overseas is about 3,000,000 (three million) pressed bales of 400 lbs. each. The output of pressed bales from East Bengal increased from 904,674 during the year 1947-48 to 1,490,986 bales in 1948-49. It increased further to 1,948,834 bales in 1949-50. With the establishment of more and more pucca presses every year it is hoped that in a year or two, the total output will come up to 2,400,000 bales if not more. Besides, jute is also exported in kutcha bales to India and to soft currency areas overseas.

With a view to acquainting growers with the art of assortment of jute into different trade grades for facilitating of export, 58 jute-grading parties and other agencies were appointed by the provincial Government under a separate Directorate in 1948-49. Their duties also include the prevention of malpractices in the internal trade, in the enforcement of the standard weight of 80 sicca tolas seer, and the eradication of the evil of admixture of water with the jute, which have all been declared offences under the East Bengal Jute Dealers' Registration Rules.

A monthly bulletin giving a summary of jute statistics comprising all possible data relating to the condition of jute markets both inside the Province and abroad, is regularly published by the Director of Jute Prices at Narayanganj, East Bengal.

In order to stimulate private enterprise and accelerate the pace of industrial development, the Government of Pakistan have established an Industrial Development Corporation under a special Act of the legislature and place adequate funds at its disposal for the development of certain specified industries of which jute is one. In anticipation of the Industrial Development Corporation's coming into existence which occurred on the 12th January, 1952, Government had entered into certain arrangements with private enterprise on 50 : 50 to establish 3,000 looms in three jute mills under one management. The first of the jute mills has already come into production having produced the first yarn and sacking on the 21st of December, 1951. Erection work of the two other jute mills is proceeding apace and it is expected that by the end of 1953 the full complement of 3,000 looms would be in production.

The Industrial Development Corporation has also agreed to help seven other parties to establish units of varying sizes the smallest unit being of 250 looms. Two of these parties will locate their mills in the Chittagong area aggregating 1,000 looms for the present and the other parties will locate their units at Khulna covering a total of 3,500 looms. It is expected that the mills at Chittagong and Khulna will be in production by the end of 1955.

The total production from 7,500 looms working one shift of 8 hours will be 120,000 tons of jute goods both hessian and sacking in the proportion of 2 : 3 on an average. These mills are expected, however, to work at least two shifts and thus double the production.

The programme as now drawn up covers only 50 per cent of the target fixed by the Government of Pakistan to be achieved by 1958. When the full programme has been put into operation there will still be adequate raw jute available to meet the demand from India and overseas. In this connection it may be of interest to note that 45 pucca baling presses with an annual capacity of 460 thousand bales are now in operation and that the number will be increased at least by a third to 60 presses—the number required to pucca bale the entire raw jute of the Province. It is the intention of the authorities to export jute in pucca bale in future.

INDUSTRIAL PLANNING

Direct assistance to industrialists is rendered by the Department in procuring Government developed land in the planned zones at Dacca and Chittagong. Loans to needy industrialists are provided for under the State Aid to Industries Act. During the year ending March 1951 Rs. two lakhs was distributed by the Board of Industries.

Considerable progress has been made in establishing the Ceramic Institute under the Directorate in the Tejgaon Industrial Area, the Workshop having been already completed. The Tanning and the Textile Institutes are soon going to be taken up in the Hazaibagh and Tejgaon areas respectively while a number of nurseries, silk reeling and printing factories is also being developed in Rajshahi Division. About 50,000 one-year old mulberry bushes have been recently distributed among interested growers in the Province. The Department is working in close collaboration with the Central Ministry of Industries for refugee artisans and craftsmen through various cottage and small-scale industries and for the economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes in the Province. A number of new industries like manufacture of Virginia tobacco, aluminium utensils, rubber shoes tanneries, cold storage, modern type foundries, process block-making plastics, etc., has also come into existence.

There are now 13 textile mills in East Bengal with 119,460 spindles and 2,676 power-looms. About 15,000 spindles and 371 looms are under erection. The annual production of yarn is 40,000,000 yards, that is 26,666 bales of 1,500 yards each. The target has been fixed at 300,000 spindles.

The total production of sugar is 100,000 maunds per annum, while the target is 140,000.

An officer has been appointed to investigate the difficulties facing the salt industry such as fuel, procurement of Khas Mahal land. Steps are being taken to open ten demonstration centres.

There are lignite deposits the possibilities of which are being explored by foreign experts.

The estimated annual yield of cowhides is 3,000,000 pieces, buffalo hides 150,000 pieces, sheepskin 150,000 pieces and of goat-skins 1,450,000 pieces. The estimated total requirements of footwear are 76 lakh pairs. Arrangements are being made to manufacture foot-wear like Army boots, shoes on a scientific basis. A scheme for the development of tanning and leather industries is also being worked out.

DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRICITY

The rapid growth and expansion since the establishment of Pakistan of cities like Dacca and Chittagong and many other towns in the interior have increased the demand for electric power.

The Karnafuli Hydro-electric scheme will ultimately supply cheap power over the entire industrial area around Chittagong. The thermal station as planned, will be large enough to meet the whole of the demand of industry during the interim period while the Hydel Scheme is under construction.

A revised scheme for the supply of electrical energy has since been worked out for the Dacca-Narayanganj area. The scheme when executed will be able to meet the growing demand for electricity at Dacca and Narayanganj including the requirements of the three jute mills to be started near Narayanganj.

NAVIGATION

East Bengal possesses very important natural resources in her navigable channels. There are three principal waterways, *viz.*, the Ganges, the Brahmaputra and the Meghna. These main waterways are freely used by inland steam vessels which serve areas where railways cannot be economically constructed. The main markets lie on the river banks and are easily accessible from the interior through a vast ramification of channels called 'Khals'. In the eastern part of the Province which is inundated by floods it is possible during the monsoon to carry goods by water practically from every village to the nearest feeder channels and from there to one of the principal waterways for transport to several trade centres.

Excluding small 'Khals' there are 2,202 miles of navigable waterways which are navigable for the whole year; a length of 468 miles is open during monsoon only.

Several schemes have been prepared for re-excavation of certain dead and dying Khals thereby making further 100 miles of waterways navigable throughout the year. In order to provide direct and easy means of transport of heavy goods from and to the only seaport of the Province, *viz.*, Chittagong, excavation of a ship Canal 133 miles in length is under contemplation.

Preliminary work in connection with the multipurpose scheme, *viz.*, the Karnafuli Flood Control and Hydro-electric scheme not only aims at affording protection from devastating floods to a large area, but also envisages the generation of hydro-electric power.

The estimated receipts for 1952-53 budget are Rs. 28.48 crores, the expenditure Rs. 29.18 crores, and the deficit Rs. 69.54 lakhs. The Central Government has given a social uplift grant of Rs. 4.61 crores.

ADMINISTRATION

GOVERNOR

His Excellency Malik Mohammad Feroz Khan Noon.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary, A. O. Raziur Rahman, C.S.P.

Military Secretary, Col. M. F. Keightley.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. Shabbir Hashan Khan; Capt. Ilam Dopt.

MINISTRY

Prime Minister-in-Charge of (1) *Prime Minister's Department, Planning Department, Prime Minister's Secretariat and Cabinet Secretariat*, (2) *Home Department excluding the Jails Branch*, (3) *Judicial and Legislative Department*, (4) *Public Relations Department and* (5) *Finance Branch of the Finance and Revenue Department*, The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul Amin.

Minister-in-Charge of Education Branch of the Department of Education and Registration, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Hamid.

Minister-in-Charge of Department of Communications, Buildings and Irrigation, The Hon'ble Mr. Hassan Ali.

Minister-in-Charge of the Department of Civil Supplies, The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Muhammad Afzal.

Minister-in-Charge of Department of Health and Local Self-Government, The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Habibullah Chowdhury.

Minister-in-Charge of Relief and Rehabilitation Branches of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Relief, Registration Branch of the Department of Education and Registration and Jails Branch of the Home Department, The Hon'ble Mr. Mafizuddin Ahmed.

Minister-in-Charge of the Revenue Branch of the Finance and Revenue Department, The Hon'ble Mr. Tafazzal Ali.

Minister-in-Charge of Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, The Hon'ble Mr. Syed Abdus Salim.

Minister for Co-operation Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Relief, The Hon'ble Mr. Dwarka Nath Barori.

Minister-in-Charge of Agriculture Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Relief, The Hon'ble Mr. Hamiduddin Ahmed.

SECRETARIAT

HOME DEPARTMENT

Chief Secretary, Azlz Ahmed.

Secretary, M. Azfar.

Provincial Transport Commissioner and Joint Secretary (ex-Officio), A. A. Shah, C.S.P.

Deputy Secretaries, I. A. Khan, C.S.P.; Capt. M. A. Vazir, M.Sc.; J. S. Treanor, C.S.P.; Khan Bahadur A. Ali; W. B. Kadri, C.S.P.

Special Officer: Emdad Ali.

Assistant Secretaries, Md. Wazihur Rahman; Yakub Ali Khan; A. H. Sayedullah; A. Q. M. Mahiuddin; Sultan Ahmed; Shamsher Ali Khan; Md. Fazlul Bari.

Asstt. Provincial Transport Commissioner and Asstt. Secretary (ex-Officio), Md. Tafazzal Husain.

Registrar, Sarwaruddin Khan.

HEALTH AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

Joint Secretary, S. Rahmatullah, C.S.P.

Deputy Secretaries, Muhammad Abdul Kasem; Serajuddoula Khan.

Asstt. Secretaries, Abdul Mahib Choudhury; Abdur Rahman Khan.

Registrar, Derajuddin Ahmed.

CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT

Commissioner and (ex-Officio) Secretary, S. B. Hatch Barnvell, C.S.P.

Deputy Secretaries, A. Majid; S. H. Ali.

Director of Accounts, N. A. Jaffery, P.A. & A.S.

Asstt. Secretaries, Fazlur Rahman; A. H. Chaudhary.

Registrar, A. A. Khan.

JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Secretary, Judicial and Legislative and Supdt. and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, H. G. S. Bivar, C.S.P.

Deputy Legal Remembrancer, Vacant.

Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Majibar Rahman Khan.

Asstt. Secretary (Judicial), Aminul Islam.

Asstt. Secy. (Legislative), Syed Ahsan Ali.

AGRICULTURE, CO-OPERATION AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT

Joint Secretary (Agriculture & Co-operation), S. G. Kabir.

Joint Secretary (Relief), Muhammad Sadiq Khan.

Deputy Secretary, A. K. Bazlul Karim.

Asstt. Secretaries, M. Abed; A. Momen Khan; Shamsuddin Ahmed (I); Anwaruddin Ahmed.

Registrar, Maulvi Md. Wajid Ullah.

EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT

Secretary, G. A. Faruqi, C.S.P.

Jt. Secretary (Registration), Md. Sadiq Khan.

Deputy Secretary, M. Barkatullah.

Asstt. Secretary, Md. Fazlul Haque.

COMMUNICATIONS, BUILDINGS AND IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT

Secretary, S. M. Hasan, C.S.P.

Deputy Secretaries, A. W. Syeduddin Khan; Muhammad Abdul Jalil.

Asstt. Secretaries, Moyenuddin Mian; Md. Abdul Hafiz; K. A. M. Md. H. Zaman.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Secretary, M. H. Ali, C.S.P.

Joint Secretary, H. T. Ali, C.S.P.

Deputy Secretaries, Mahammad Nabi; Khalil Ahmed.

Addl. Dy. Secretary, Gulam Ali.

Under-Secretary, V. A. Jafery, C.S.P. *(on training in U.K.)*.

Asstt. Secretaries, A. F. M. Yusuff; Wazid Ali Sarkar; A. Hafiz; L. R. Khan.

Accounts Officer, Serajul Huq.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

Joint Secretary, Mahbubuddin Ahmed.

Deputy Secretary, Vacant.

Special Officer, Abdur Rahim.

Asstt. Secretary, Md. Harun Mallick.

Special Officer, S. M. Patwari.

COMMERCE, LABOUR AND INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT

Industrial Development Commissioner and ex-Officio Secretary, Abbas Khalecli, C.S.P.

Deputy Secretary, Akramuddin.

Asstt. Secretaries, Abul Khair; Abdus Sattar; Momtazuddin.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT

Deputy Secretary, J. S. Treanor, C.S.P.

Asstt. Secretary, Sultan Ahmad.

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

Director of Publicity and Deputy Secretary (ex-Officio), Mahmad Hussain.

Asstt. Secretaries, Muhammad Ahmed; A. Mia.

BOARD OF REVENUE

Member, T. I. M. Nurannbi Choudhury, C.S.P.

Estate Purchase Commissioner, H. S. M. Ishaque, C.S.P.

Secretary, M. Fozlul Karim.

Special Officer and Ex-Officio Asstt. Secretary, Revenue Department, Nazir Ahmad.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman, K. B. Md. Mahmud.

Members, A. S. Mahomood; Ahmed Ali Mirdha.

Secretary, Badiar Rahman.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS

Inspector-General of Police, Zakir Hussain, P.S.P.

Surgeon-General, Col. M. K. Afridi, P.M.S.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Amir Hussain Khan.

Inspector-General of Registration, Khurshid Alam Choudhury.

Director of Public Instruction, Dr. Momtazuddin Ahmed.

Director of Agriculture, Dr. S. Hedayet Ullah.

Director of Industries, M. A. Azam; M. K. Nakata *(Additional)*.

Director of Fisheries, Q. M. Rahman.

Director of Animal Husbandry, S. M. Ali.

Director of Land Records and Surveys, S. A. Majid.

Director of Procurement and Distribution, M. H. Rahman.
Additional Director of Procurement and Distribution, D. N. Haque.
Director of Movements and Storage, S. Huq.
Director of Consumer Goods and Fuels, A. F. M. Faizur Rahman.
Director of Public Health, Dr. M. Nasiruddin.
Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner, S. F. Meerza.
Director-General of Civil Defence, Col. Nawsharam Khan.
Director-General of Ansars, A. H. M. S. Doha, P.S.P.
Director of Ansars, Captain Khurshid Ahmed.
Director of Jute Prices, R. Ahmed.
Commissioner of Excise, M. D. Ahmed.
Commissioner of Agricultural Income-Tax, Hamid Rasul.
Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, H. Rasul.
Commissioners of Divisions, Ahsan-uddin, C.S.P. (*Dacca*); N. M. Khan, C.S.P. (*Chittagong Div.*); M. Khurshid, C.S.P. (*Rajshahi Div.*).
Conservator of Forests, M. R. Ahmed.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, A. M. Salimullah.
Controller of Vagrancy, M. Nawaz.
Labour Commissioner and Chief Inspector, Shops and Establishments, S. A. E. B. Murshedi.
Chief Engineer, Electricity, W. C. Patton.
Officer-in-Charge of Electricity Development, T. Hussain.
Registrar, Joint Stock Companies, B. Haq.
Chief Engineer, Public Health, A. Latif.
Chief Engineer (Communications and Buildings), Muhammad Solaiman.
Chief Engineer (Irrigation), M. Azim.
Administrator-General and Official Trustee, M. S. Zoha.
Deputy Director of Publicity, Anwar Hussain.
Asstt. Directors of Publicity, M. Maswood; S. A. Wafa; S. Rahman; Q. D. Muhammad.
Secretary, Minority Commission, Khundkar Ali Tail.
Provincial Superintendent of Census, H. H. Nomani.
Director of Fire Service, P. J. Holden.
Director of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Dr. A. Sadeque.
Superintendent, East Bengal Govt. Printing, N. H. Khundkar.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Karim, M.L.A.
Deputy Speaker, Md. Najmul Huq, M.L.A.
Secretary, S. A. E. Hussain, M.A., B.L. (*Advocate*).
First Assistant Secretary, M. A. Ameen, M.Sc., B.L., E.P.C.S. (*Judicial*).
Second Assistant Secretary, S. N. Azfar, B.Sc.

Members:—Abdulla, Mohammad; Acharjee, Sitangshu Kanta; Adhikary, Amulya Chandra; Afzal, The Hon'ble Syed Mahammad; Ahad, Dr. Abdul; Ahammad, Emaduddin; Ahmad, Sharfuddin; Ahmed, Abdul Khaleque; Ahmed, The Hon'ble Mr. Hamiduddin; Ahmed, The Hon'ble Mr. Mafizuddin; Ahmed, Mashiuddin; Ahmed, Mobarak Ali; Ahmed, Nasiruddin; Ahmed, Nawajesh; Ahmed, Paniruddin; Ahmed, Serajuddin; Ahmed, Shamsuddin; Akhand, Maniruddin; Ali Akbar; Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Hasan; Ali, Maulana Ibrahim; Ali, M. Idris; Ali, Mir Ahamad; Ali, Nawab; Ali, Osman; Ali, The Hon'ble Mr. Tafazzal; Ally, Khan Sahib Hatem; Amin, The Hon'ble Mr. Nurul; Aziz, Maulana Md. Abdul; Bal, Lalit Kumar Rain Sahib; Banerjee, Govinda Lal; Baqui, Maulana Md. Abdullahel; Barman, Haran Chandra; Barman, Rajani Kanta Ray; Barori, The Hon'ble Mr. Dwarka Nath; Basith, Dewan Abdul; Bhadra, Jatindra Nath; Bhattacharjee, Ganendra Chandra; Bhattacharjee, Munindra Nath; Biswas, Dr. Bhola Nath; Biswas, Gaya Nath; Biswas, Suresh Chandra; Bux, Madar; Chakraborty, Benode Chandra; Chaudhury, Madabbir Hussain; Chaudhury, Md. Arif; Chowdhury, The Hon'ble Mr. Muhammad Habibullah; Chaudhury, Abdidur Reza; Choudhury, Dewan Abdur Rob; Choudhury, Dewan Taimur Reza; Choudhury, Kabir Ahmed; Choudhury, Md. Mafiz; Choudhury, Md. Muzaffar Rahman; Chowdhury Hafizuddin; Chowdhury, Mr. Ahmed Kabir; Chowdhury, Ali Ahmed; Chowdhury, Benode Behari; Chowdhury, Farid Ahmed; Chowdhury, Haran Chandra Ghosh; Chowdhury, Mayeenuddin Ahmed; Chowdhury, Shamsuddin Ahmed; Chowdhury, Yousef Ali; Chowdhury, Yusuf Hossain; Das, Ashay Kumar; Das, Basanta Kumar; Das, Brojomadhab; Das, Jogendra Chandra; Das Gupta, Suresh Chandra; Datta, Dhirendra Nath; Dev, Nirendra Dev; Dhali, Monohar; Dhar, Monoranjan; Gani, Md. Osman; Gomes, R. A.; Gupta, Abala Kanta; Gupta, Monoranjan; Hafiz, Mirza Abdul; Hai, Maulana Abdul; Hamid, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul; Hamid, Abdul; Hamid, A. M. Abdul; Hannan, Abdul; Haque, Syed Serajul; Hosain, Ahmed; Hossain, Khairat; Hossain, Dr. Md. Mozammel; Hossain, Tofazzel; Huda, Maulana Shamsul; Huq, Md. Najmul; Huq, Syed Habubul; Illias, Badiuzzaman Muhammad; Ishaque, Muhammed; Islam Serajul; Israil, Muhammad; Karim, Mr. Abdul; Karim, Fazlul; Khaliq, Abdul; Khan, Abdur Rahman; Khan, Abdus Sattar; Khan, Ali Ahmed; Khan, Aulad Hossain; Khan, Eskandar Ali; Khan, Md. Ali Haider; Khan, Nurul Hossain; Khandkar, Nazir Hossain; Khatun, Mrs. Anwara; Khondkar, Shamsuddin Ahmed; Lahiri, Provas Chandra; Latif, Md. Abdul; Mahmud, Abdur Raschid; Mannan, Fakir Abdul; Masud, Kazi Abul; Mia, Jonab Ali; Momin, Abdul; Mukhtear, Asan Ali; Mullick, Mukunda Behary; Nasarulla, K.; Nuruzzaman; Owais, Mahammad; Pal, Gopesh Chandra; Quasem, Maulana Haji Muhammad; Rahman, Fazlur; Rahman, Fazlur; Rahman, Lutfar; Rahman, Majibur; Rahman, Syed Azizur; Rasheed, Abdur; Rauf, Syed Abdur; Ray, Nagendra Narayan; Roy, Dhananjoy; Rukunuddin, Maulana Muhammad; Salam, Md. Abdus; Salim, The Hon'ble Mr. A. S.; Santal, Srijut Jiban; Sarkar, Bijoy Krishna; Sarkar, Prafulla Ranjan; Sarfar, Rajendra Nath; Shamsuddin, Abul Kalam; Sircar, Balaram; Sircar, Jagatbandhu; Sen, Mrs. Ashalata; Sen, Satindra Nath; Sen Gupta, Mrs. Nellie; Sen Gupta Purnendu Kishore; Sikdar, Md. Shamsuddin; Singhi, Narendra Singh; Talukdar, A. K. M. Bafatuddin; Tarkabagish, Maulana Khondka Abdur Rashid; Vikrampuri, Md. Abdul Hakim.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE

THE North-West Frontier Province of Pakistan, as its name indicates, lies on the North-Western extremity of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent between latitudes 31.5N—37°N. and longitudes 69°E—72°E. It has an area of about 39,276 sq. miles, of which nearly one-third lies in the Tribal Territory, comprising six agencies of Malakand, Khyber, Kurram, North & South Waziristan and Mahmand (newly-created agency), and one-third in the six administered districts of Hazara, Mardan, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan. On the north, it is shut off from the Pamirs by the Hindu Kush range of mountains, on the south it is bounded by Baluchistan, on the south-east by the Punjab and Kashmir, and on the north-west by Afghanistan. Pop.: about 57 lakhs.

The territory falls mainly into three geographical regions. The trans-Indus sub-Himalayan tract of Hazara, the comparatively narrow strip between the Indus and the hills constituting the settled districts, and the rugged, mountainous belt in the north-west between the districts and Afghanistan, extending from the borders of Kashmir in the north-east to Baluchistan in the south-west.

Climatically, the greater part of the N.-W.F.P. is very dry, the rainfall averaging about 15 inches a year, and is of an extreme type with very hot summers and cold winters.

The tribal territory of Pakistan is separated from Afghanistan by a line of demarcation drawn by Sir Mortimer Durand in 1892. This line, constitutes the boundary between Afghanistan and W. Pakistan.

The Province's mineral resources have not yet been fully tapped—the only mineral being the rock-salt deposits of Kohat—the biggest of its kind in the world.

It has however, appreciable water-power for the generation of electricity. It is estimated that the existing Malakand Hydel Works, with the proposed extensions by the end of this year at Dargai, and with the completion of Pakistan's biggest Hydro-electric Project at Warsak, there will be about 180,000 Kw. The maximum may even rise to 220,000 Kw.

From the economic point of view, the province is not generously gifted. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people and on it depends nearly 70 per cent of the population for its living. The cultivable area according to the 1941 census is 67 per cent of the total of which the net cultivated area is only 39.2 per cent.

Under the Government of India Act of 1935, N.-W.F.P. became a full-fledged Governor's Province; and on the division of the sub-continent into India and Pakistan the people of the Frontier Province in a referendum voted for joining the latter and so the Province became part of Pakistan.

THE PEOPLE

The numerically strongest tribes or castes in the province are Pathans, Awans, Gujars and Jats. Of these, by far the largest number are the Pathans.

The most important tribes among the Pathans in the trans-border territory are the Yusufzais of the Malakand Agency, the Mohmands, the Afridis of the Khyber Agency and of the Kohat Pass, the Orakzais, the Turis of Kurrum, the Wazirs of North and South Waziristan with their offshoots, the Mahsuds, and the Bhittani and Shiranis of the Dik border. In the settled districts, the Tusufzais of Mardan, the Khalils, Mohmands, Mohamadzai, Daudzais, Gigianis and Khattaks of Peshawar District, the Khattak and Bangash of Kohat, the Marwats, Bannuchis, and Wazirs of Bannu and the Gandapurs, Kundies and Miankhel of Dik are the most important tribes. There are other minor tribes such as the Jaduns of Hazara and Swabi, the Shinwaris and Mullagories of the Khyber and Babars, Turis and Dawars.

The strongest in number are the Yusufzais mostly found in the border states of Dir and Swat, and the adjoining district of Mardan. Next to Yusufzais the Khattaks are the largest in number. This tribe is mostly found in Peshawar and Kohat. Third strongest in number are the Marwats who are found exclusively in Bannu.

The Afridis, the Mahsuds and the Wazirs are considered to be guerilla fighters while the Yusufzais and Khattaks are noted for their fine physique and martial qualities. It is on account of the fighting qualities of these tribes that the Frontier is looked upon as the sword-arm of Pakistan.

Next to Pathans, the numerically strongest tribe are the Awans. They are an agricultural tribe like the Pathans and have many characteristics common with the latter. The Awans are scattered over the whole province.

The Jats and Baluchs of Dik and the Tanaolies and Gujars of Hazara do not figure much in the population of the province.

The population of the North-West Frontier Province, including the tribal areas, according to the 1951 census registered an increase of about 4,00,000 since 1941.

Out of this, 32,39,000 live in six settled districts, and 24,60,000 in the tribal territory. The province is noted for the great disparity between the sexes, the proportion of females to males being only 835 per thousand.

The density of population for the whole province is 226 per sq. mile and the percentage for literacy 7.8 in settled districts and 1.3 in Tribal Areas.

The population of the province excluding tribal areas is 32,39,000 and is made up as follows:—

(in thousands)

District	Total Population	Males	Females	Literates
Hazara	8,46	4,42	4,04	62
Mardan	5,98	3,14	2,84	32
Peshawar	9,01	4,87	4,14	90
(Peshawar City)	(1,14)	(63)	(51)	(22)
Kohat	3,05	1,57	1,48	30
Bannu	3,06	1,63	1,43	17
Total Settled Area	32,39	17,15	15,24	2,51
Dera Ismail Khan	2,83	1,52	1,31	20

The population of the tribal areas is 24,60,000 and is composed as follows:—

(in thousands)

District	Total Population	Males	Females	Literates
Malakand Agency	12,41	6,46	5,95	27
(Chitral State)	(1,07)	(56)	(51)	(2)
(Dir State)	(1,48)	(75)	(73)	(0)
(Swat State)	(5,69)	(3,03)	(2,66)	(15)
Khyber Agency	2,17	1,07	1,10	1
Kurram Agency	1,63	91	72	2
N. Waziristan	1,28	66	62	1
S. Waziristan	1,36	68	68	1
Tribal area adjoining Hazara	1,92	1,02	90	1
" " " Mardan	35	19	16	—
" " " Peshawar	1,39	79	60	—
" " " Kohat	1,34	75	59	—
" " " Bannu	27	15	12	—
" " " Dik	48	26	22	—
N.-W.F.P. Total Including Tribal Areas	56,99	30,09	26,90	2,84

The physiognomy of the Pathan is unmistakable. His complexion is usually fair. In individuals there is frequently a Jewish cast of countenance, with a certain look of breeding common especially among the well-to-do classes. Tall in stature, above the average for the people of Asia, they carry themselves easily, often with a certain swagger. The Yusufzais of the Malakand Agency and Mardan, the Marwats of Bannu and the Afridis of Khyber are perhaps the handsomest of the Pathan tribes.

The important sects among Muslims are Sunnis, Shias, Ahli-Hadis and Ahmadies. The vast majority of Muslims in the Province are Sunnis. The largest contribution to Shia population is made by Kohat, where large number of the Bangash tribe have returned themselves as Shias.

The population of the Kurram valley is predominantly Shia. The Shia tribes of this valley are collectively known as "Turizuna", and they are the Turis, Syeds, Bangashes, Shia Chamkanis, Beda-Khels, Jalandharis and Sargha Khel. The Syed and Orakzai Pathans of Tirah are for the most part Shias.

Language: The most important languages spoken in the province are Pashto, Lahnda, Urdu and Persian.

The educated population of the province, whether Pathan or non-Pathan can speak and write Urdu; and in the case of the highly educated, English. The Pathan's accent is characteristic and he can be easily distinguished from a non-Pathan while speaking Urdu.

Urdu being the medium of instruction at the school stage, both these languages have come to occupy an important place in the educational system of the province. These two languages are also used in the Law Courts, by the Press and even in private correspondence.

The educated Pathans are generally bilingual if not multilingual. The more highly educated people can speak besides their mother tongue, Urdu, English, Lahnda or Pashto, and in many cases, Persian without difficulty.

GOVERNMENT

The administration of the North-West Frontier Province is conducted by H. E. the Governor and Agent to the Governor-General with a Council of five ministers:—

His Excellency Khwaja Shahabuddin (Governor).
(1) Hon'ble Abdul Qayum Khan (Chief Minister).
(2) Hon'ble Mian Jaffer Shah (Education and Civil Supplies).
(3) Hon'ble Mohammad Jalaluddin Khan (Local Self-Govt. and Rehabilitation).
(4) Hon'ble Mohammad Ayub Khan (Revenue & Civil Defence).
(5) Hon'ble Malik-ur-Rahman Khan Kiani (Health, Information & Jails).

Nationalization of the key-services was completed during 1949.

The districts under the Deputy Commissioners are divided into two to three sub-collectorates in charge of tahsildars, who are invested with criminal and revenue powers, and are assisted by naib-tahsildars, who exercise similar powers. Some sub-divisions are in charge of Assistant or Extra Assistant Commissioners. The village community characteristic of some other parts of the sub-continent is not indigenous among the Pathans. Its place as a social unit is to some extent taken by the tribe, which is held together by the ties of kinship and ancestry, real or imaginary.

Modern municipal local government has been introduced into the towns. There are also district boards. The district is the unit for police, medical and educational administration and the ordinary staff includes a District Superintendent of Police, a Civil Surgeon, the Superintendent of Jail and a District Inspector of Schools. The Province forms a single educational circle and only possesses two forest divisions, that of Hazara and of Kohat. The P.W.D. of the Province carries out duties connected with both Irrigation and Buildings & Roads. It is organised in two circles (in all seven Divisions) under a Chief Engineer, P.W.D., who is also *ex-officio* Secretary to H.E. the Governor. The administration of the civil police force of the districts is vested in an Inspector-General. There is a special force of Frontier Constabulary. Of the Agencies only Kurram and Tochi Valley pay land revenue to the Government. The revenue administration of all the six administered districts is controlled by the Revenue and Development Commissioner. For the administration of civil and criminal justice there are Civil and Sessions Judges and additional District and Sessions Judges and several Magistrates and Sub-Judges. The court of the Judicial Commissioner which consists of the Judicial Commissioner and another judge is the controlling authority in the judicial branch of the administration and is also the highest criminal and civil tribunal in this Province.

EDUCATION

There is a three-year programme for the expansion of education. The Islamia College, Peshawar together with its allied institutions has been taken over by Government. The number of educational institutions directly run by the Government has risen by 168 within the last two years, from 929 in the pre-partition days to 1,097, the number of institutions for girls having gone up from 145 to 165. A degree college for girls with facilities for teaching F.Sc., Medical and non-Medical has also been established. An industrial school for women has also started functioning in Peshawar City and offers facilities for the teaching of cutting, knitting, tie-making, embroidery and Silma work.

The most important step forward in the field of education has been the Peshawar University Act which was passed by the Provincial Assembly in March, 1950 and has now been applied in its entirety within its territorial jurisdiction. The University was opened by the late Liaquat Ali Khan, then Prime Minister of Pakistan on October 30, 1950. The Law College, the Teachers' Training College and M.A. classes in English, Mathematics and Economics in arts have already been opened.

On 10th January, 1952, when the newly-elected N.-W.F.P. Legislative Assembly opened its winter session, the leader of the House and the Chief Minister, Khan Abdul Qayum Khan announced that the Govt. of N.-W.F.P. had decided to make education free upto the Middle Standard throughout the Frontier Province, with effect from the 1st of February, 1952.

also given a better total yield than the Punjab had been for several years, the latest estimate being some 733,000 bales (of 400 lbs. each) which is about 60 per cent. of the total produce in Pakistan. Surgarcane and oil seeds are other important cash crops and occupy 1¼ per cent. each of the sown area.

In spite of the great damage caused by the unprecedented floods of September 1950, the prospects of the different crops for 1952 are quite bright. Cotton was sown over a comparatively large area (167,300 acres). It was badly damaged by the floods, but is still expected to yield a total of 638,000 bales, which is not far less than the 1950 yield of 718,000 bales.

The area under wheat crop in 1951 is estimated at 7,194,600 acres which is 5·5 per cent more than the actual wheat crop area of last year. Actual figures of the total yield are not available at the time of writing but it is expected that the Province will have as large a surplus as, if not larger, than last year.

The heaviest damage was caused by the flood to the rice crop, which has, according to the latest estimates, yielded a total amount of 279,600 tons or 14·7 per cent less than last year.

Livestock is important from the agricultural as well as food and commercial points of view. The bovine population aggregates to nearly 9 million heads and sheep and goats 4 million. Large profits are derived from cattle and dairy trades. The productions of hide and skin are also important industries.

A special census taken after the partition showed that the total number of cows and bullocks in the Province has decreased since the census of 1945. The number of buffaloes, however, showed some increase over the 1945 figures. The decrease in the number of bullocks which were needed for agricultural work has been made up to a large extent through imports from Baluchistan, Sind and elsewhere.

Breeding of cattle in the Punjab is mainly the business of the private owners. Government helps by providing bulls of suitable breeds, by maintaining the sources of supply from where private individuals can buy foundation stock at reasonable prices and by holding through local bodies exhibitions of cattle of good breeds.

INDUSTRIES

The number of factories registered under the Factories Act, 1934 can be divided into two categories seasonal and perennial. Cotton ginning and pressing factories form more than 90 per cent. of the total number of seasonal factories, the remaining are engaged in rice husking, sugar and fruit canning. Among the perennial factories the most important are textile mills, foundries and engineering workshops, cement factories, flour mills, glass and rubber factories, chemicals including turpentine, matches, paints and varnishes, petroleum refineries, sports and surgical goods.

Much reconstruction work had to be done at the beginning as a number of industrial establishments were disrupted by the partition. Before the partition there were 800 registered factories in the Punjab. More than 90 per cent. of these closed down immediately after partition. The rehabilitation of these factories has been one of the main problems of the Government. By now over 700 registered factories have been restored to normal working, providing employment to about 75,000 persons including about 12,000 employees of seasonal factories.

With an abundance of fine varieties of cotton the Punjab offers good opportunities for the growth of the cotton textile industry. Two new textile mills, one at Lyallpur and the other at Multan, have come into being since partition. A third mill which specialises in the manufacture of towels was expected to start operation at Rawalpindi. The total number of new spindles and looms that have been installed in the new textile mills since partition is about 55,000. Another 80,000 spindles are expected to be installed in the near future. Three colonies of hand-loom weavers have sprung up after partition. A large number of refugee hand-loom weavers from India have been settled in these colonies. Calendering and finishing plants are also being set up for the benefit of this cottage industry. Already 12 calendering plants and 3 woollen cloth finishing plants are working in the Province. Another finishing plant for the woollen hand-loom weavers of Jhang was expected to start work any time in 1951.

The well-known cottage industries of Sialkot namely sports goods, surgical instruments and E.P.N.S. goods which were disrupted by the exodus of non-Muslims who financed it are also being revived. The pre-partition volume of production was reached during 1951. An attempt is being made to organise the workers and small producers into co-operative units. The cutlery industry of Wazirabad and Nizamabad (Gujranwala District) which came into prominence during the last war is also being reorganised.

The oil industry has a big future. The Attock Oil Company is engaged in extracting and refining mineral oils in the Rawalpindi District.

The tanning industry has also considerable scope in this province. Three new tanning factories are being set up and three more are at the stage of planning. The Provincial Government has sanctioned a scheme for establishing a tanning and leather institute in Gujranwala to produce trained personnel for this expanding industry. A big footwear factory already exists near Lahore. Sericulture is also being encouraged. The production of silk in 1950 was about 2,000 ounces and is expected to rise to 3,000 ounces in 1951. The Provincial Government is setting up a silk reeling and throwing factory to utilise this raw material. A first rate sugar factory has also been set up at Mardan, North-West Frontier Province.

A Commercial and Industrial museum at Lahore is meant to display to the general public products of cottage as well as large-scale industry in the Province.

Small-scale and cottage industries form a heterogenous group comprising industries of a most varied character and of different sizes and forms of organisation. Some cottage industries are of considerable importance such as the manufacture of iron safes at Gujranwala; veterinary and surgical instruments at Sialkot and Lahore; pottery making at Gujrat; ivory carving at Chiniot; cutlery at Nizamabad and Wazirabad and utensils at Gujranwala. There is a big factory of footwear near Lahore. The manufacture of cycle parts has been taken up at Lahore and Sialkot. The sericulture industry has to make almost a fresh start as it has only one silkworm rearing station at Murree but a large number of agriculturists in submontane tracts are taking an increasing interest in silkworm rearing and reeling operations. There is an Arts and Crafts Depot at Lahore which provides a market for artistic wares and helps to secure improvement in design and workmanship.

COMMUNICATIONS

The P.W.D. Buildings and Roads Branch looks after the communications in the Punjab.

The mileage so far metalled and maintained is as under:—

P.W.D.	..	..	2,870 miles
District Boards	..	..	330 miles

In accordance with the six-year development plan which will be completed in 1956-57 it is proposed to construct 4,040 miles of new road at a cost of Rs. 158·3 million; also 1,362 miles of existing roads are expected to be widened at an estimated expense of Rs. 40·7 million.

In addition to the above existing and proposed road mileage, the Department looks after 1,340 miles of unmetalled roads and controls through the District Boards, a mileage of 11,933 of unmetalled roads, thus bringing the total of unmetalled roads to 13,273 miles.

Capital expenditure on development schemes could only be financed with loans. In this respect the provincial Government entered into an agreement with the Central Government early in 1948 that the former would raise no loans in the open market but obtain them from the latter. These loans were to be given for schemes which the Central Government approved.

EDUCATION

Rapid strides have been made in education in the Punjab since the partition. The advance has not been confined to any one form of education but is spread over all grades and varieties. A popular adult education programme, the Iqbal Academy, the Translation Board, Overseas Training Scholarships and a programme for the physical development of the youth are some of the features newly introduced into the system. In addition to institutions maintained in all parts of the province by private enterprise, Government itself maintains 18 arts colleges (including one for residential public school and 5 for women), 11 normal schools for males, 10 training classes and combined institutions for females, 106 secondary schools for boys and girls, 33 centres for vocational training and nine agricultural centres attached to the Normal Schools.

At present the Department of Education is in the charge of the Director of Public Instruction who is also Secretary to Government in the Education Department. The percentage of literacy is about 12. To raise this percentage the Government has launched a vigorous campaign.

The budget provision for the current year is Rs. 30,965,500. During the year 1951-52 a new College for Boys was opened at Mianwali and one for Girls was started at Rawalpindi. Three Government normal schools for women teachers were opened at Pasrur, Multan and Kamalia. 600 Primary Schools were started at a cost of Rs. 1 million, while 50 Lower Middle Schools were raised to the Upper Middle standard.

The pace of educational progress will be accelerated further in 1952. It has been decided to open two new Government Colleges for girls one at Montgomery and the other at Sialkot, at a cost of nearly Rs. 50,000 each. A sum of Rs. 600,000 has been set apart to be spent on adult education. Two new High Schools will be opened, while four Middle Schools will be raised to the High School standard. A sum of Rs. 300,000 has been provided as additional recurring grant for the maintenance of local bodies Secondary Schools. The field of primary education will be further enlarged by the opening of 600 new schools at a cost of Rs. 250,000. A special Committee has been set up by the Punjab Government to make recommendations regarding the most expeditious methods of making primary education universal in the Province.

An ambitious six-year plan of educational development has been drawn up by the new Ministry. The plan envisages the opening of a large-scale residential college for post-graduate studies in sciences and separate residential college for women. The Government also propose to open 1,200 primary schools each year in the Province. The existing 400 high schools will be raised to the Intermediate status. The expenditure to implement these proposals for the current year is estimated to Rs. 35 million.

HEALTH SERVICES

The expenditure on Health Services during the current year will amount to Rs. 16,000,000 against Rs. 11,500,000 last year.

The Government are devoting special attention to the campaign against T.B., which is being intensified in all the districts. Each district will soon have a B.C.G. team of its own. New T. B. hospitals and clinics will be opened at a number of places in the various districts. The Samli R. B. Sanatorium which is the only institution of its kind in this Province, will be remodelled on modern lines. A sum of Rs. 430,000 will be spent this year on this sanatorium for improvements in the buildings and Rs. 113,750 for the purchase of modern equipment.

Other schemes for expanding the Health Services include the provision of pure drinking water for 2,000 villages an anti-malaria campaign in the water logged areas, the remodelling of existing rural and civil dispensaries and the addition of 200 to their number.

Two chemical laboratories are functioning in the Punjab:—A Headquarters Laboratory at Lahore and a Divisional Laboratory at Rawalpindi. The Headquarters Laboratory is in the charge of the Provincial Public Analyst. The Divisional Laboratory is in the charge of the Deputy Provincial Public Analyst.

Government has recently expanded maternity and child welfare work. There are now throughout the Province over 75 maternity and child welfare centres staffed by fully trained Lady Health Visitors, who supervise the training and work of indigenous *dais*.

With the amalgamation of the Medical and Public Health Departments with effect from 2nd September, 1949, the rural dispensaries of both the departments—over 200 of them are now functioning in the Punjab under the control of the Punjab Health Directorate. The idea that curative and preventive medicine should go hand in hand, has thus been given a practical shape.

In addition to the rural dispensaries mentioned above the Punjab Government have also accorded sanction to the establishment of 20 mobile dispensaries for providing relief from door to door.

THAL PROJECT

Special attention has been paid to a scheme to irrigate and colonise a wide expanse of desert, known as Thal, in the north-west of the province, which is by far the most important scheme of economic development that the province has in hand.

It is to be completed at a cost of Rs. 180 million and is the biggest so far undertaken. It covers nearly 2 million acres of arid land in the districts of Mianwali and Muzaffargarh.

The work of colonisation is entrusted to a statutory body called Thal Development Authority which was created under the Thal Development Act of 1949 on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority of America. The colonisation of this inhospitable desert where sand-storms sometimes undo within a few hours what man may take months to build, presents special difficulties in the beginning. Once, however, this area has been properly developed, it will not only add 15 to 18 lakhs of acres to the Punjab's good agricultural land, but also become a beehive of trade and industry. Afforestation and agriculture will, it is expected, completely change the present forbidding aspects of its climate.

The colonisation of the Thal is now proceeding at a vigorous pace, and over 200,000 acres have already been occupied by the settlers. A considerable area has been reserved for the settlement of the families of refugee soldiers in the Pakistan Army. Land has also been allotted in the Thal to displaced Christian families. The Thal Development Authority takes up land, block by block, demarcates it into chaks and breaks it with the help of tractors and other modern machines, before settlers are sent for colonisation. The Authority not only operates on Government owned land but is also competent to acquire privately owned lands in the Thal so as to plan and carry out the development of the area as a whole.

Out of the total area 1,500,000 acres will be cultivated with crops including food grains, cotton and sugarcane and the rest taken up by forest, roads, canals, village sites and market towns. Work is in progress on the construction of two new townships, Guaidabad and Johrabad. More than 30,000 refugees have so far been settled in Thal on crown lands. The Authority expects to develop 200,000 acres during 1951-52.

There is practically no black-market in the province in any of the essential commodities. About 40 lakhs of the refugee population have been settled in the rural areas and about 15 lakhs in the urban areas. It has been estimated that between 75 and 80 per cent of the refugees resettled in urban areas have been properly absorbed in the economic life of the province at a level not lower than their pre-partition position. The problem of finding full and useful employment for the rest has still to be solved. It is being studied by an Inquiry Committee and whatever interim steps are possible are being taken to solve it. For the agriculturist Muhajir population an elaborate plan of giving semi-permanent proprietary rights to those who were land-owners in their original homes is being implemented. It has meant the study and tabulation of voluminous records and claims. The work of allotment is now in full swing.

The Rasul-Hydro-Electric project, which will generate 22,000 kW. of electricity is another very large project, which is now complete. It will not only render the Province independent of the existing power supplies from Jugindernagar power station situated in India, but will also make power available for the electrification of 28 towns in the Province, and for working tube-wells in the Chaj and Rachna Doabs for the reclamation of saline lands.

The total cost of the Rasul Project, according to the revised estimates, is Rs. 85·7 million.

The construction of a large number of tube-wells under the Rasul Tube-well Scheme is also progressing satisfactorily. This project is to cost about Rs. 44 million, and aims at the sinking of 1,816 tube-wells in the Rachna and Chaj Doabs. Of these 1,327 wells have already been sunk and 92 energised. With the completion of the Rasul Project the Province can look forward to the completion of Mianwali Hydel Works which will cost Rs. 99·7 million.

Efforts are also being made to install in various towns thermal plants for immediate availability of electricity. A Thermal Station is being installed at Lyallpur which will cost Rs. 8·3 million. The sets have been secured and preliminary work is in progress.

The irrigation Project, known as Bhambanwala-Ravi-Bedian Link was expected to be ready early in 1952. This Project has cost the Provincial exchequer Rs. 60·7 million.

The estimated receipts for the 1952-53 budget are Rs. 22·62 crores, the expenditure Rs. 23·80 crores and the deficit Rs. 1·18 crores. There is a small remission in the existing taxes.

ADMINISTRATION

Governor, H. E. Ismail Ibrahim Chundrigar.

PERSONAL STAFF

Secretary, Rashid Ahmed.

Military Secretary, Major M. Mobin.

Aide-de-Camp, Captain S. Durrani.

Cabinet

Chief Minister, Hon'ble Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon'ble Sufi Abdul Hamid Khan.

Minister for Education, Hon'ble Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti.

Minister for Revenue, Hon'ble Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain Chatha.

Minister for Public Works, Hon'ble Sardar Muhammad Khan Legharl.

Minister for Rehabilitation and Colonies, Hon'ble Sh. Fazal Elahi Piracha.

Minister for Development, Hon'ble Syed Ali Hussain Shah Gardezi.

Secretaries to Government

Chief Secretary, H. A. Majid.

Secretary, Finance Department, A. K. Malik.

Secretary, Home Department, K. B. Syed Ahmad Ali.

Secretary, Medical and Local Govt. Departments, A. D. Arshad.

Secretary, Refugee and Rehabilitation Department, S. F. Hassan, C.S.P., O.B.E.

Commissioner, Development and Secretary, Industries, Civil Supplies, and Electricity, R. D. Howe.

Secretaries, P.W.D. Irrigation, K. B. Sh. M. A. Hamid; Shaik Abdul Ghafoor; K. B. Pir Muhammad Ibrahim.

Secretary, P.W.D. Buildings and Roads Br., Khan Muhammad Azam Khan.

Secretary, Education Department, U. Karamat.

Secretary, Legislative Department, Sh. Abdul Haq.

Secretary, Prov. Rationing Authority, Raja Muhammad Afzal Khan.

Secretary, Post-War Services Reconstruction, Lt.-Col. Akram R. Faruqi.

Heads of Departments

Financial Commissioner, Revenue, Nawabzada Saidullah Khan.

Financial Commissioner, Resettlement and Colonies, Akhtar Hussain, C.S.P.

Commissioner, Excise and Taxation Department, K. S. Agha Muhammad Usaf Khan.

Inspector-General of Police, Khan Qurban Ali Khan.

Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. B. H. Syed.

Director, Public Relations, Syed Nur Ahmad.

Provincial Transport Controller, S. Majidullah.

Director, Govt. Transport Services, H. O. Hollas.

Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (Buildings and Roads), Khan Muhammad Azam Khan.

Chief Engineers, Irrigation, K. B. Sh. M. A. Hameed; K. B. Pir Muhammad Ibrahim.

Chief Engineer, P.W.D. Northern Adm., Khan Abdul Ghafoor.

Chief Engineer, Electricity, J. H. Appleby.

Consulting Architect, Habib J. A. Somji.

Director of Industries, B. A. Qureshi, C.S.P.

Director of Food Purchase, H. G. Sadik.

Director of Agriculture, Dr. Khan Abdur Rehman.

Registrar, Co-operative Societies, K. S. Ghulam Muhammad Khan Niazi.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Mian Allah Bakhsh.

Director of Animal Husbandry, S. M. A. Shah.

Director, Health Service, Lt.-Col. S. M. K. Mullick.

Director of Public Instruction, U. Karamat.

Legal Remembrancer, Sh. Abdul Haq.

Director of Land Records, Rai Sher Muhammad Bhatti.

Commissioner, Rehabilitation, S. F. Hassan, O.B.E.

Superintendent, Government Printing Press and Controller, Prov. Stationery, Mian Ahmad Din.

Chief Officer, Civil Defence Department, S. S. Shanks.

Accountant-General, Muhammad Bashir Ahmad.

Financial Adviser and Chief Accounts Officer N.W.R., A. R. Sufi.

A. G. Military, Rawalpindi, S. A. Siddiqui.

Commissioner of Sales Tax, Income Tax, Punjab and N.W.F.P., Syed Ahmad Hasan.

The loss to Provincial Exchequer from income from tuition fees is estimated at approximately six lakhs of rupees in the year 1952-53. Considering that there is an annual increase of 10 per cent in the school population, the loss from income from fees estimated at the end of the year 1957-58 will be nearly Rs. 10 lakhs.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

The sugar industry has been developed to a considerable extent. The pre-partition sugar factory at Takht Bhai, which had to be closed down because of the departure of the non-Muslim staff, has been restarted, and orders for machinery have been placed to increase its capacity from 10,000 tons a year to 40,000 tons a year. Another much bigger sugar factory was built and started in December 1950 at Mardan with a crushing capacity of 3,000 tons of sugarcane a day. This sugar factory alone, by producing 50,000 tons of sugar a year will meet 1/5 of the total sugar demands of West Pakistan.

Soaking of hides has begun at a big tanning factory at Nowshera which is capable of handling 1,000 hides and skins per day and a pharmaceutical factory established at Peshawar is manufacturing tinctures, spirits, medicinal syrups, etc. Besides plans are in progress for the establishment of one woollen, one textile and a cold storage plant and several oil and flour mills.

The Frontier Govt. have prepared a 6-year Industrial Development Plan, which is being considered by the Central Govt. It is intended to set up a one-crore textile mill at Nowshera, half of expenditure on which will be met by the Central Govt. as a loan. Bannu and Nowshera will also have two woollen textile mills, each costing Rs. 50 lakhs. A Soda Caustic and Chlorine factory, costing Rs. 45 lakhs, is also being opened at Nowshera, and land has already been acquired for the purpose. Another Card Board and Paper mill, costing Rs. 45 lakhs, will be set up at Nowshera. A D.D.T. plant at a cost of Rs. 5 lakhs will be set up in the Soda Caustic factory under the auspices of World Health Organisation. Besides, a Resin and Turpentine factory will be opened at Haripur in Hazara District at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs, which will be borne by the Provincial Govt. A Cold Storage Plant has been established in Peshawar under the private enterprise of Pakistan Refrigeration Ltd.

Efforts are also being made to utilise raw material resources of the Province, and affording employment to the maximum number of people to the fullest extent possible. Various industries based on forest products, for example, matches, ply-wood, etc. are being set up in Hazara District. Possibilities of making cement and discovering lime stone and Mica are also being explored.

The power from the existing Malakand Hydro-electric scheme has been extended to 4 out of the 6 districts of the Province and some parts of the Punjab as well. The capacity of the plant has also been increased from 9,600 kW to 19,600 kW by the installation of two new generators of 5,000 kW each, in April, 1951.

Two other schemes, one designed to produce 20,000 kW of electricity at Dargai and another 18 crore multi-purpose project at Warsak to produce as much as over one lakh kW are well under way. This power in addition to irrigating more than 65,000 acres of tribal land, will help in the development of sugar, cement, textile and other industries and the electrification of railways.

Up-to-date three-fourths of the work on Dargai Scheme has been completed at a total cost of about Rs. 70.5 lakhs. All the remaining works were expected to be completed by the end of October, 1952. The total estimated cost of the Dargai Scheme is Rs. 1.95 crores.

AGRICULTURE

The activities of the agricultural Department of the Province has taken many forms. There is the botanical activity under which a new Basmati variety of rice, much superior in quality to the local variety, has been found. There are experiments conducted to produce hybrid corn by crossing suitable combinations. Finally there is the work on inbreeding maize varieties.

In addition to carrying out survey and control of plant diseases, the Department of Agriculture also produced two very useful sugarcane varieties which are expected to increase the production of sugarcane in the Province.

Expensive Government lands in Dera Ismail Khan district which were on long leases with private individuals were resumed by the Government on the expiry of the lease periods and split into holdings of 12½ and 25 acres each. They were partly leased out and partly sold to actual tillers of the soil, both local and refugees.

In order to put an end to the traditional tenant-landlord disputes, the Provincial Government appointed a Committee to examine the question. As a result of the labours of this Committee, a Bill entitled the N.-W.F.P. Tenancy Bill proposing to extinguish occupancy tenancy completely was passed by the Provincial Assembly. The occupancy tenants paying cash rent to the landlords can now purchase the rights of proprietorship on payment of compensation —10 times the annual rent to the landlord. In this way about 1,00,000 occupancy tenants with an area of more than 1,46,000 acres are expected to become owners of their holdings.

Yet another bold measure on the part of the Government was the abolition of the medieval jagirdari system. There were 300 jagirs in the N.-W.F.P. resulting in a loss to Government of over Rs. 10,00,000 annually.

Government schemes for the development of Agriculture cover Swabi Hazara, Kohat, Nowshera, Kheshakki, Bannu and D. I. Khan, while attention is also being given to making the Paharpur Canal perennial. On all these schemes, a sum of Rs. 80 lakhs will be spent, most of which will come as a loan from the Central Govt. A Research Station has also been established at Govt. Agricultural Farm at Tarnab, which is to run under the direction of a foreign expert.

The Restitution of Mortgaged Lands Act passed in 1950 has been enforced. According to this Act, all lands mortgaged prior to January 1, 1920 will be restituted to owners without having to pay any compensation. It is estimated that an area of about 3,71,396 acres mortgaged for Rs. 1,51,07,107 would be restituted.

The Government have also inaugurated a scheme of colonisation of tribesmen specially Mahsuds on the banks of the Indus in Dera Ismail Khan District. The scheme which involves an area of nearly 10,000 acres, will in addition to improving the economic condition of the tribesmen also go a long way towards easing the food problem of the province. So far an area of 1,872 acres has been allotted for settlement and a further area of 5,000 acres is being cleared and will be distributed as soon as it is fit for cultivation.

Live stock: The Government have in their Animal Husbandry Department a very useful auxiliary to the Agriculture Department. This Department ran 7 veterinary hospitals in 1950 treating as many as 4 lakhs of animals of all description.

The Provincial laboratory produced about 3½ lakhs of doses of various kinds of vaccines, with which about two lakhs of animals were inoculated. Also the Provincial Laboratory has been converted into the Pakistan Animal Husbandry Institute.

PUBLIC HEALTH

The number of hospitals and dispensaries in 1950 was 213. The total number of doctors was as under: P.C.M.S. Class I Officers 12; W.M.S. Officers 2; Assistant Surgeons 59 (men 53, and women 6) and Assistant Medical Officers 121 (men 108, and women 13), House Surgeons 4.

The expenditure on public health has gone up from Rs. 14 lakhs in 1947 to Rs. 29 lakhs in 1951-52. Mobile dispensaries are being arranged for affording medical facilities to far-flung villages. Dadar Sanatorium has been expanded. The 80-bed T. B. Hospital at Peshawar was formally inaugurated by His Excellency Khwaja Shahabuddin, Governor of N.-W.F.P. in January last. Construction work on 20-bed hospitals at Kohat and Mardan is nearing completion.

The Provincial Govt. have drawn up a 5-year Public Health Scheme, for which the Central Govt. has agreed to give Rs. 73 lakhs, which amount is to be spent in the coming two years. An important step of the Provincial Govt. has been the taking over of the Municipal Hospitals in the province. Under the scheme, dispensaries will be opened in most of the villages. A Compounders' Training School is shortly being opened at Peshawar. B. C. G. vaccinations are also being performed extensively to combat tuberculosis in the Province, which is estimated to take a toll of 9,000 persons every year.

PUBLIC WORKS

With a view to increasing production, and thereby diminishing shortage of food several irrigation works of considerable importance, in addition to the remodelling of two important aqueducts, were undertaken during 1951 by the Public Works Department. The irrigation work includes among others, remodelling of Katha jang distributary, the Toland flood irrigation scheme and the Kri Sheikhan irrigation scheme in Kohat District, the extension of the Mama Kheljadid Canal in the Bannu district, the remodelling of the Takarwah distributary in Dera Ismail Khan district, provision of tube-well irrigation in Qasba, Bagrami, Peshawar, etc.

Seven new roads have been completed either wholly or partially, in various districts in the Province at a total cost of Rs. 13,62,803 in 1951.

The Frontier Government's policy of transport nationalisation is going apace with full vigour. Government buses are now plying between Peshawar, Abbottabad, Rawalpindi and on all other important routes. In certain parts of the province, particularly in Hazara District, many new roads and bridges have been constructed. In 1952-53 the Government has decided to construct at least 60 miles of roads costing Rs. 25 lakhs. Besides, a 10-mile road costing Rs. 6 lakhs is being constructed between Abbottabad and Sherwan.

FINANCE

In order to meet the excess in expenditure over the income of the Province a subvention of Rs. one crore per annum is given by the Government of Pakistan out of Central Revenues.

The estimated revenue for 1952-53 is Rs. 6.03 crores, the expenditure Rs. 5.7 crores and the surplus Rs. 32.32 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 2.77 crores has been provided for capital expenditure, and a sum of Rs. 1.24 crores for social uplift.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

H.E. The Governor and Agent to the Governor-General, Khwaja Shahabuddin.

Secretary to the Governor, Aslam Abdullah.

Judicial Commissioner, Hon'ble K. B. Mohd. Ibrahim Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Sheikh Mohd. Shafi.

Revenue and Divisional Commissioner, Lt.-Col. Allahdad Khan.

Chief Secretary, Moizuddin Ahmad, C.S.P.

Secretary, Development Department, Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

Secretary, Food and Civil Supplies Department, Sheikh Abdul Hamid.

Home Secretary, E. J. M. Dent, C.S.P.

Finance Secretary, Sheikh Abdul Jalil Uppal.

Advocate-General and Secretary, Legislative Department, Ch. Mohammad Ali.

Secretary, Information Department, A. K. Quereshi.

Secretary, Public Works Department, Lt.-Col. J. R. Hainsworth.

Chief Engineer and Secretary, Electricity Department, C. D'Cruz.

Secretary, Excise and Taxation and Local Self-Government, Ghulam Dawood Khan.

Secretary, Refugee and Rehabilitation, Sardar Mohammad Alam Khan.

District and Session Judge, Peshawar, Haji Arbab Ahmad Ali Jan Khan.

Additional Session Judge, Peshawar, Mian Shakirullah Jan.

District and Session Judge, Hazara, Mohammed Eusuf Hayat Khan.

District and Session Judge, D. I. Khan, Khan Mohd. Daud Khan, B.A., LL.B.

Political Agents:

K. S. Mohd. Jan Khan, *Kurram*.

K. B. Hidyat-ul-Lah Khan, *Dir, Swat* and *Chitral (Malakand)*.

K. S. Ataullah Jan Khan, *South Waziristan*.

K. B. Haji Mohammad Aslam Khan, *Mahmand*.

Abdul Ghayour, *Kurram*.

K. B. Mohd. Nawaz Khan, *Khyber*.

K. S. Ghulam Sarwar Khan, B.A., LL.B., *North Waziristan*.

Deputy Commissioners:

Nawabzada Sher Afzal Khan, *Peshawar*.

K. S. Abdul Rashid Khan, *Mardan*.

Mohammad Masood, *Kohat*.

Saadullah Khan, *Bannu*.

Mirza Fazlurrahaman, *Hazara*.

Rashid-ud-Din Khan, *D. I. Khan*.

Parliamentary Secretaries to Provincial Ministers.

Khan Mohammad Aslam Khan of Kohat; Mirza Shamsul Haq Khan; Khan Mohammad Yaqub Khan; Nawab Qutubuddin Khan; Raja Sardar Khan.

FORMER GOVERNORS AFTER PARTITION

H.E. Sir George Cunningham, 14th August 1947—8th April, 1948.

H.E. A. D. F. Dundas, 9th April 1948—15th July 1949.

H.E. Sahibzada Mohd. Khurshid, 15th July 1949—14th January 1950.

H.E. I. I. Chundrigar, 21st February 1950—25th November, 1951.

H.E. Khwaja Shahabuddin, 26th November 1951.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker.—The Hon'ble Nawabzada Allah Nawaz Khan, Bar-at-Law (*D. I. Khan South* 4.).

Deputy Speaker.—Khan Muhammad Farid Khan (*Hazara* 16).

The Hon'ble Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, Bar-at-Law (*Peshawar* 19); Khan Abdul Qayum Khan, (Hazara 11); M. Shamsul Haq Khan, (*Peshawar* 17); Hon. Malik-ur-Rahman Khan Kiani, (*Kohat* 1); Usmar Din Khan, (*Kohat* 2); Khan Muhammad Aslam Khan, (*Kohat* 3); Muhammad Yaqub Khan, (*Bannu* 3); Marshal Khan, (*Bannu* 7); Begum Zari Sarfraz Nigar, (*Muslim Women*, 2); Muntaz Jamal Sahiba, (*Muslim Women* 1); James C. Paul, (*General*); Syed Mahmood Shah, (*Hazara* 1); Khan Bahadur Khan, (*Hazara* 2); Muhammad Habibullah Sahibzada, (*Hazara* 3); Sardar Khan Raja, (*Hazara* 4); Sultan Raja Rukan Zaman Khan, (*Hazara* 5); Subedar Mirdad Khan, (*Hazara* 6); Khawaja Muhammad Khan, (*Hazara* 7); K. B. Muhammad Zaman Khan, (*Hazara* 8); Muhammad Aslam Khan, (*Hazara* 9); M. Abdul Hai, Lodhi, (*Hazara* 10); Capt. Adam Khan, (*Hazara* 12); Shah Mahmood Khan, (*Hazara* 13); Khud Dad Khan, (*Hazara* 14); Amir Alam Kha (*Hazara* 15); Abdul Hai Master, (*Hazara* 17) Muhammad Aslam Khan, (*Hazara* 18); Khi Wali Muhammad Khan, (*Hazara* 19); Kha Faqira Khan, (*Hazara* 20); Hon. M. Jalaludd Khan, (*Hazara* 21); Haji Muhammad Ali Kha (*Peshawar* 1); Fazli Rahman Khan, (*Peshawar* 2 Arbab Ataullah Khan, (*Peshawar* 3); As Khan, (*Peshawar* 4); Muhammad Aslar Khan, (*Peshawar* 5); Nur Muhammad Kha Arbab, (*Peshawar* 6); Ahmad Gul, Pirzac (*Peshawar* 7); Hon. Jaffer Shah Mian, (*Peshaw* 8); Muhammad Abdul Haq Khan (*Peshawar* 9) Akbar Shah Mian, (*Peshawar* 10); Muhamma Khan, (*Peshawar* 11); Muhammad Umar Kha (*Peshawar* 12); Akbar Shah Khan, (*Peshaw* 13); Abdul Karim Khan, (*Peshawar* 14); Do Muhammad Khan, (*Peshawar* 15); Syc Abdullah Jan, (*Peshawar* 16); Sher Afzal Kha Arbab, (*Peshawar* 18); Khan Muhammed Ashr Khan, (*Peshawar* 20); Khan Saifullah Kha (*Peshawar* 21); Malik Taj Muhammad Kha (*Peshawar* 22); Samin Jan Khan, (*Peshawar* 23) Abdul Ghani Khan, (*Mardan* 1); Amir Sulta Khan, (*Mardan* 2); Abdus Satar Khan, (*Marda* 3); Ghulam Sarwar Khan, (*Mardan* 4); Nu Muhammad Khan, (*Mardan* 5); Hon. Muhamma Ayub Khan, (*Mardan* 6); Wali Muhamma Khan, (*Mardan* 7); Abdullah Khan, (*Marda* 8); Pir Muhammad Khan, (*Mardan* 9); M. Saifu Khan, (*Mardan* 10); Muhammad Yusuf Kha (*Mardan* 11); Sherin Khan, (*Mardan* 12); Sh Afzal Khan, (*Mardan* 13); Muhammad Ums Khan, (*Mardan* 14); Muhammad Ishaq Kha (*Mardan* 15); Watan Badshah, (*Kohat* 4) Sahib Gul Khan, (*Kohat* 5); Pir Masoom Shal (*Kohat* 6); Pir Shahinshah, (*Kohat* 7); Mohabs Ali Khan, (*Kohat* 8); Haji Muhammad Nazi (*Bannu* 1); M. Shah Daraz Khan, (*Bannu* 2) Hamidullah Khah, (*Bannu* 4); Sakhi Jar (*Bannu* 5); Muhammad Akbar Khan, (*Bann* 6); Akhya Jan, (*Bannu* 8); Muhammad Akba Khan, (*D. I. Khan* 1); Qutubuddin Khar Nawab, (*D. I. Khan* 2); Haji Ataullah Khar (*D. I. Khan* 3); Abdullah Khan, Haji, (*D. I Khan* 5); Mahmud Ali Qadri, (*D. I. Khan* 6) Nasrullah Khan, Nawab, (*D. I. Khan* 7).

THE PUNJAB PROVINCE

THE Punjab Province was formed after the partition of August 15, 1947. It comprises the whole of the Rawalpindi and Multan Divisions, the Districts of Gujranwala, Sialkot, Sheikhupura, Lahore minus half the Kasur Tehsil and the Shakargarh Tehsil of the Gurdaspur District.

The figures for area, population, etc. are as follows:—

Area: 63,134 sq. miles (60 per cent of pre-partition Punjab).
Density: 302.
Population: 18,814,000.
Males: 10,041,000.
Females: 8,773,000.

On a previous census the communal distribution was as follows:—

Muslims: 184.25 lakhs.
Christians: 4.25 lakhs.
Others: 0.01 lakh.
Villages: 19,700.

The provincial elections started on March 11, 1951 and continued till March 20. The arrest of a number of people two of whom were high military officers for alleged conspiracy to overthrow the Pakistan Government took place two days before the elections started. But this event belongs more to developments in Pakistan during the year than to the Punjab and may therefore be passed over.

The elections were based on adult suffrage the first of their kind in India or Pakistan.

The elections resulted as follows: Muslim League, 153; Jinnah Awami Muslim League, 29; Independents, 5; Minorities, 5; Azad Pakistan Party, 1; Jamaat-e-Islami, 1.

The Assembly consists of 197 seats. Three members had successfully contested two constituencies each.

Mian Mumtaz Daultana the leader of the Muslim League Party formed a Ministry that was sworn in on April 5. The leader of the Jinnah Awami Muslim League, Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan of Mamdot is the leader of the opposition.

AGRICULTURE

Nearly 50 per cent. of the total area (20 million acres) is under arable farming, nearly 3 per cent. under forests, and 28 per cent. and 19 per cent. respectively, lying as 'culturable' and 'uncultivable' wastes. A little less than 50 per cent. of the cultivated area depends upon rain and the rest is irrigated from a network of canal system and by surface percolation wells, tube-wells, etc.

The Lower Jhelum, the Lower Chenab, the Sutlej Valley and the Haveli Canals, respectively, command 3·3, 3, 1·3 and 1·3 million acres. The Thal, when completed, will irrigate another 2 million acres. Irrigation from this project has already begun.

Wheat and rice are the chief staple crops of the Province and cover about 37 and 5 per cent. (respectively) of the total area sown. Cotton is the chief cash crop of the Province and covers 10 per cent. of the total area sown under crops Short-staple indigenous cottons are chiefly fo home use and long-staple Punjab America Cotton for export. The improved strains ar of over 1 inch staple length and spin more tha 40 highest standard warp counts. Sugarcan and oilseed are other important cash crops an occupy 1½ per cent. each of the area under a crops. Other important crops are gram an pulses 13 per cent., millets 12 per cent. and fruit and vegetables 4 per cent.; of fruits citrus is b far the most important.

The first crop of wheat sown and harveste after partition produced a normal total tonnag in spite of the chaotic conditions which were then prevalent. The second crop (harveste in April-May 1949) proved to be a record cro in the history of the Punjab. It left the Pro vince with an exportable surplus of well ove 5 lakh tons. The years 1950 and 1951 were years of bumper crop.

The Punjab's cotton temporarily received a setback after the partition. When the non standard cotton of 1947-48 reached the buyer abroad, there were some protests which gave rise to several disputes. Due to the use of a mixed variety of seed in the sowing of cotton during 1948, the Punjab had a poor cotton crop both in quantity and quality. The Govern ment, therefore, felt it necessary to enact a law prescribing the sowing of particular varieties of cotton in particular areas of the Province The result was that a cotton crop conforming to the old standard was once again sown in 1949. This crop has re-established the position of the Punjab's cotton in the foreign markets. It has

Collector of Land Customs, Central Excise and Salt, Punjab and N.W.F.P., A. G. Bunn.
General Manager, N.W.R., B. A. Khan.
P.M.G., Punjab and N.W.F.P. Circle, Muhammad Salimul Haque.
I. G. Special Police Establishment, Sahibzada M. Aitzazuddin Ahmad Khan.
Central Intelligence Officer, M. R. Ahson.
Regional Director, Meteorological, S. M. Naqvi.
Station Director, Radio Pakistan, Agha Bashir Ahmad.
Superintendent of Archæology, Muhammad Wallullah Khan.
Mint Master, Lt.-Col. M. I. D. Mufti.
President, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Syed Ali Khan.
Conciliation Officer, Labour, Zafrullah Khan.
Manager, State Bank of Pakistan, Qamruzzaman.

High Court

Chief Justice, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir.
Judges, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad Sharif; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice S. A. Rahman; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ata Muhammad Jan; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad Khurshid Zaman; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. R. Kayani; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shabir Ahmad.
Registrar, J. Ortcheson.

Punjab & N.W.F.P. Public Service Commission

Chairman, Wazirzada Sardar Gul Muhammad Khan Sadozai.
Members, Chaudhuri Nazir Hussain, Qazi Zahur Hussain.
Secretary, F. D. Saifey.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*

MINISTERS

The Hon'ble Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana (*Multan XIII*); The Hon'ble Sufi Abdul Hamid Khan (*Sheikhupura VII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); The Hon'ble Sardar Abdul Hamid Khan Dasti, B.A., LL.B. (*Muzaffargarh V*); The Hon'ble Chaudhri Muhammad Hussain (*Sheikhupura IV*); The Hon'ble Sardar Muhammad Khan Leghari, B.A. (*Dera Ghazi Khan II*); The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Shaikh Fazal Elahi Piracha, M.A., LL.B. (*Shahpur III*); The Hon'ble Syed Ali Hussain Shah Gardezi, B.A. (*Multan I*).

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Chief Parl. Secy., Chaudhuri Abdul Gani.
Parl. Secy. to the Hon. Chief Minister, Malik Qudir Bakhsh.

Sh. Muhammad Saeed, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B. (*Jhang V*); Sheikh Zafar Hussain, B.A., LL.B. (*Gujranwala, III, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Abdul Aziz Malik, B.A., LL.B. (*Sialkot IX, Muslim, Reserved Seat*).

MEMBERS

Malik Abbas Khan (*Jhelum IV*); Mian Abdul Bari (*Lyallpur VII*); Abdul Ghani (*Sheikhupura III*); Abdul Hamid (*Lyallpur VI, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Rana Abdul Hamid Khan (*Montgomery VIII*); Sardar Abdul Hamid, B.A. (Hons.) (*Lahore V*); Mian Abdul Haq (*Montgomery III*); Amir Abdullah Khan (*Mianwali I*); Major Amir Abdullah Khan (*Shahpur X*); Abdul Latif (*Sheikhupura V, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Abdul Majid (*Multan VII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Abdul Qayyum, B.A., LL.B. (*Lyallpur I*); Chaudhri Abdul Rahim (*Sialkot X*); Khan Abdus Sattar Khan Niazi (*Mianwali II*); Alhaj Abdul Wahid Chaudhri (*Lyallpur X*); Abdul Waheed Khan (*Corporation of the City of Lahore IV, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Captain Saiyad Abid Hussain Shah (*Jhang III*); Abu Saeed Enver (*Corporation of the City of Lahore III, Muslim*); Ahmed Ali (*Lahore IV*); Subedar Ahmad Ali (*Rawalpindi V*); Ahmed Masud Said (*Lyallpur II, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Ahmed Saeed (*Corporation of the City of Lahore V, Muslim*); Mehr Ahmed Yar Khan (*Shahpur VIII*); Chaudhri Ali Akbar Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Lyallpur III, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Ali Sher Khan (*Sheikhupura IV, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Altaf Hussain Qadri (*Sialkot V, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Subedar Amir Ali Khan (*Rawalpindi VII*); Saiyad Amir Hussain Shah (*Gujrat IV*); Nawabzada, Amir Muhammad Khan (*Mianwali VI*); Mian Amir-ud-Din (*Corporation of the City of Lahore II*); Nawabzada Chaudhri Asghar Ali Khan (*Gujrat II*); Sardar Ata Muhammad Khan Khosa (*Dera Ghazi Khan III*); Chaudhri Aziz Din, B.A., LL.B. (*Lyallpur III*); Sardar Bahadur Khan Drishak (*Dera Ghazi Khan IV*); Malik Bahawal Sher (*Montgomery II*); Bashir Ahmad Khan (*Sheikhupura VI*); Chaudhri Chandu Lall (*Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani II*); Maulvi Daud Ghaznavi (*Lahore V, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Mian Dost Muhammad Khan (*Gujranwala VIII*); Chaudhri Faiz Ahmad, B.A., LL.B. (*Shahpur IX*); Mian Faiz Ahmad (*Montgomery IX, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Malik Faiz Hussain (*Sialkot VII*); Mian Faiz Muhammad (*Jhang I*); Captain Mian Fateh Muhammad (*Gujrat VI*); Malik Fateh Muhammad Khan (*Shahpur V*); Malik Fateh Sher (*Mianwali IV*); Chaudhri Fazal Elahi, B.A., LL.B. (*Gujrat VII*); Malik Fazal Hussain (*Gujranwala VI*); Ghulam Abbas Bokhari, Dewan Saiyad *alias* Muhammad Sultan Ahmad (*Multan V*); Ghulam Haider (*Jhang VI*); Mian Ghulam Muhammad (*Montgomery VI*); Haji Khawaja Ghulam Murtaza (*Dera Ghazi Khan VIII*); Ghulam Mustafa Shah, Khalid Gilani, Saiyad (*Rawalpindi III*); Malik Ghulam Nabi (*Corporation of the City of Lahore I, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Ghulam Rasul (*Gujrat IX*); Ghulam Sabir Khan (*Montgomery VI, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); C. E. Gibbon (*Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani III*); Gul Muhammad *alias* Abdul Aziz (*Multan IV*); Chaudhri Gul Nawaz Khan (*Gujrat VIII*); Dr. Gulzar Begum Muhammad Ali, M.B.B.S. (*Multan City (Women), Muslim*); Khan Bahadur Nawabzada Malik Habibullah Khan Tiwana (*Shahpur VI*); Shaikh Hadayat Ali, B.A., LL.B. (*Sialkot IX*); Saiyad Haji Shah (*Montgomery IX*); Mirza Hamid Ullah Beg (*Lahore III, Muslim Reserved Seat*); Saiyad Hassan Ali Shah (*Montgomery VII*); Khan Iftikhar Hussain Khan (*Corporation of the City of Lahore V, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Irshad Ullah (*Gujrat XI*); Jahan Ara Begum Shahnawaz (*Outer Lahore, Muslim Women*); Haji Jalal Din Bhandara (*Montgomery VIII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Jamil Hussin Rizvi Saiyad, B.Sc., LL.B. (Alig.) (*Gujrat XII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Joshua Fazl-ud-Din, B.A., LL.B. (*Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani IV*); Sardar Kala Khan (*Rawalpindi IV*); Hafiz Karim Baksh, B.A., LL.B. (*Muzaffargarh IV*); Chaudhri Khadim Hussain (*Sheikhupura I*); Raja Kher Mahdi Khan (*Jhelum III*); Raja Khuda Dad Khan (*Jhelum II*); Khudeja Begum G. A. Khan (*Muslim Women Outer Lahore, Reserved Seat*); Hakim Khurshid Ahmed (*Shahpur XI, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Raja Lal Khan (*Rawalpindi II*); Chaudhri Mehdi Ali Khan Nawabzada (*Gujrat I*); Mian Manzoor Hassan (*Gujranwala I*); Saiyad Manzoor Hussain (*Sheikhupura II*); Sheikh Manzoor-ul-Hassan (*Rawalpindi I*); Shaikh Masood Sadiq (*Rawalpindi I, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Shaikh Mehbub Elahi (*Lyallpur I, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Mehtab Khan (*Lahore II, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Maulvi Mohy-ud-Din (*Lahore IV, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Saiyad Mohy-ud-Din Lal Badshah (*Attock V*); Moeen-Azam Khan Sardar, B.A. (*Dera Ghazi Khan V*); Major Saiyad Mubarik Ali Shah (*Jhang IV*); Chaudhri Muhammad Abdullah (*Lyallpur V*); Raja Muhammad Abdullah Khan (*Gujranwala IV*); Chaudhri Muhammad Afzal Cheema, M.A., LL.B. (*Lyallpur IX*); Khan Muhammad Afzal Khan (*Mianwali V*); Chaudhri Muhammad Ahsan, B.A., LL.B. (*Gujrat III*); Haji Malik Muhammad Akram Khan (*Multan II*); Malik Muhammad Akram Khan, Bar-at-Law (*Attock II*); Makhdumzada Muhammad Alamdar Hussain Shah Gilani (*Multan VI*); Haji Muhammad Ali (*Shaikhupura VII*); Muhammad Amin (*Corporation of the City of Lahore II, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Muhammad Amin Khan (*Multan VII*); Muhammad Amir Khan (*Jhelum VI*); Muhammad Ashraf Alam Khan (*Lyallpur VI*); Chaudhri Muhammad Awais (*Jhelum I*); Haji Mian Muhammad Bakhsh (*Shahpur II*); Mian Muhammad Ghulam Jilani Gurmani (*Muzaffargarh III*); Muhammad Hanif (*Multan III, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Muhammad Hassan, B.A., LL.B. (*Lyallpur VII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Malik Muhammad Hayat Khan (*Attock VII*); Sardar Muhammad Hussain (*Lahore III*); Muhammad Iqbal Ahmad Khan (*Montgomery II, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Muhammad Iqbal Cheema, B.A., LL.B. (*Sialkot IV*); Maulvi Muhammad Islam-ud-Din (*Multan XIII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Malik Muhammad Jahangir Khan Langrial (*Montgomery I*); K. B. Nawab, Sardar, Sir Muhammad Jamal Khan (*Dera Ghazi Khan I*); Sardar Muhammad Khan Gishkori (*Dera Ghazi Khan VI*); Mian Muhammad Khuda Yar Khan Maneka (*Montgomery X*); Nawab Sir Saiyad Muhammad Mehr Shah (*Jhelum V*); Muhammad Mohsin *alias* Massan (*Jhang VII*); Muhammad Munir (*Sialkot X, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Mehr Muhammad Sadiq (*Lyallpur IV*); Nawabzada Mian Muhammad Saeed, B.A. (*Shahpur VII*); Malik Muhammad Sarfraz Hussain Khan (*Attock VI*); Mian Muhammad Sarwar Bodala (*Montgomery V, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Muhammad Sarwar Khan (*Sialkot VIII*); Mian Muhammad Shafi (*Montgomery VII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Muhammad Shafiq, B.A., LL.B. (*Montgomery III, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Muhammad Siddique Walaha (*Sheikhupura V*); Muhammad Wilait Hussain Shah Gilani, Makhdum Alhaj Pir Saiyad (*Multan VIII*); Muhammad Yar Khan (*Multan XII*); Chaudhri Muhammad Yousaf (*Lyallpur X, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Muhammad Zafrullah, Sardar, B.A., LL.B. (*Corporation of the City of Lahore IV, Muslim*); Muhammad Zakir (*Jhang IX*); Muhammad Zaman (*Gujrat V*); Sardar Mumtaz Ali Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Attock III*); Qazi Murid Ahmed (*Shahpur IV*); Murid Hussain (*Sialkot III*); Mushtaq Ahmad (*Lyallpur X, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Nawab Sir Muzaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash (*Lahore I*); Muzaffar Khan (*Attock I*); Khan Bahadur Captain Malik Muzaffar Khan (*Mianwali III*); Chaudhri Nabi Ahmad (*Gujranwala III*); Chaudhri Nasrullah (*Lahore II*); Nasrullah Khan Jatoi (*Muzaffargarh III*); Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan (*Muzaffargarh VI*); Rai Nasrullah Khan (*Lyallpur XI, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Saiyad Naubahar Shah (*Multan XI*); Rai Nausher Khan (*Lyallpur VIII*); Haji Sardar Nawab Khan Gopang (*Muzaffargarh VIII*); Khan Saiyad Nawazish Ali Khan (*Jhang II*); Saiyad Nazar Hussain Shah (*Muzaffargarh I*); Makhdum Saiyad Nazar Hussain Shah (*Lyallpur XI*); M. Noor (*General*); Malik Nur Muhammad (*Montgomery IV*); Sardar Bahadur Captain Qutab Khan, O.B.I. (*Multan XII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Rahim Bakhsh Khan (*Multan X*); Rajia Rashida Latif (*Muslim Women (Inner Lahore)*; Rehan-ud-Din (*Multan I, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Khawaja Sadid-ud-Din (*Dera Ghazi Khan VII*); Chaudhri Saif Ullah Tarar (*Gujranwala VII*); Chaudhri Sai Muhammad (*Gujrat XII*); Nawab Sajjad Ali Khan (*Gujranwala II, Muslim Reserved Seat*); Chaudhri Salah-ud-Din Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Gujranwala V*); Salehon Muhammad (*Shahpur I*); Sana Ullah (*Multan VIII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Shaikh Shah Nawaz Khan (*Sialkot VI*); Saiyad Shah Nawaz, B.A. (*Montgomery V*); Shamim Ahmad Khan, B.A., LL.B. (*Lyallpur VIII, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Shamin Hussain Qadri (*Corporation of the City of Lahore III, Muslim, Reserved Seat*); Alhaj Mian Shamsher Ali (*Shahpur XI*); Captain Sher Jang Khan (*Rawalpindi VI*); Dr. Shuja-ud-Din, Khalifa, M.A., LL.D., Bar-at-Law (*University*); Mrs. S. P. Singha (*Pakistani Christian and Anglo-Pakistani I*); Sultan Ali, B.A., LL.B. (*Lyallpur II*); Chaudhri Sultan Khan (*Attock IV*); Chaudhri Wali Muhammad (*Gujrat X*); Chaudhri Zafar Ullah Khan (*Gujranwala II*); Zaffar Ullah Khan (*Multan IX*); Saiyad Zahur Hussain Shah (*Multan VIII*); Zeenat Jahan Begum (*Muslim Women, Rawalpindi City*).

* As constituted after the General Election.

SIND PROVINCE

SIND (excluding Karachi and Khairpur) has an area of 47,509 sq. miles and a population of 4,619,000 according to the 1951 census. Muslims number 4,149,146 or 96 per cent of the total population. Of this the refugees total 560,891. There are 454,124 Hindus including Scheduled Castes, 1,953 Christians, 670 Buddhists and 28 Parsis. Only 11 per cent are literate. Of the Hindu population there are 134,101 Caste Hindus and 320,024 Scheduled Castes.

The language of the Province, Sindhi, though it bears many marks of Arabic and Persian influence and is written in Perso-Arabic script, is nearer the original Sanskrit than any other Indian language in the Indo-Pakistan Subcontinent. The Hindus in the pre-Partition days enjoyed a virtual monopoly of the trade of the province. Also as against 263 Hindu literate males per 1,000 only 44 Muslims per 1,000 were literate; 51 per 1,000 literate Hindu females compared with 5 literate Muslim females.

On March 31, 1952 there were 3,742 educational institutions of all kinds in Sind out of which 227 were for girls. There were 14 colleges in the province. There were 106 secondary schools for boys with 14,672 students on the rolls, and eight for girls with 1,053 students. There were 3,613 primary schools for boys and girls with 177,992 students on the rolls. It is noteworthy that the Sind of 1952 excludes Karachi.

LLOYD BARRAGE

The cultivable area of the province is mostly commanded by the Sukkur Barrage and Sind canals, which, with other canals and the Indus river itself, supply water to 7,500,000 acres. The Barrage works have cost nearly 24 crores of rupees.

The Barrage owes its existence largely to the zeal of Lord Lloyd, an ex-Governor of Bombay, whose name it bears. Started in July 1923, it was completed in January 1932. It was the completion of the dream of many an engineer and an almost incredible boon to the cultivator, who formerly carried on his agricultural operations in a haphazard manner, being unable to depend on the proverbial vagaries of the Indus. What it means to the Sindhi, the Sindhi alone knows, for the Barrage has converted a waterless desert into a smiling garden flowing with milk and honey.

The Lloyd barrage is a huge water regulator consisting of 66 spans, each sixty feet wide, the openings being regulated by steel gates, each weighing fifty tons. The Barrage is about a mile long, about five times the length of London Bridge. Thousands of miles of new channels were excavated varying in width from 346 feet in the case of main canals to only two or three feet in the case of water courses. The total length of Government channels which were excavated was over 6,000 miles, and that of water courses over 30,000 miles. The total length is thus some 36,000 miles.

The function of the Barrage is to head up the river at Sukkur and from that to distribute it all the year round according to the requirements of cultivators. The distribution is made through seven great canals, regulated through regulators on both banks of the river—four on the left bank, three on the right. Those on the left bank are Rohri, the Eastern Nara, the Khairpur Feeder East and the Khairpur Feeder West. Those on the right bank are the North Western Canal, the Rice Canal and the Dadu Canal.

The total number of openings in all the canal Head Regulators is 55, each being of 25 feet span and each opening being equipped with three electrically operated gates. The total discharge of water into all the canals is approximately 46,617 cusecs or 285,100 gallons per second. The total length of all irrigation channels including old and new water courses is 54,300 miles. To accomplish this staggering feat, excavation of earthwork to the extent of 7,500,000,000 cubic feet was involved, as much as would fill a drain 14 feet wide and four feet deep, dug round the equator.

The Barrage has made it possible to bring under the plough about 6 million acres of land against 3·5 million acres in the pre-Barrage period. The ultimate area under main crops is estimated to be approximately as follows:

Wheat 2,440,000 acres; cotton 850,000 acres; rice 625,000 acres; *jawari, bajri*, 635,000 acres; and oilseeds 410,000 acres.

This denoted in produce would mean the following approximate quantities:

Wheat 1,133,000 tons; cotton 549,000 bales; rice 447,000 tons; *jawari, bajri*, 271,000 tons; and oilseeds 117,000 tons.

The area irrigated in Sind by the Barrage canals and other capital work during 1943-44 was 6·21 million acres.

Area under cotton has increased from 253,232 acres in pre-partition period to 811,910 acres in 1950-51. The area under wheat increased from 480,000 acres in pre-barrage period to 1,264,673 acres in 1950-51. The area under rice in 1950-51 was 1,376,449 acres.

The Sind Government have already started building another barrage across the Indus river in Lower Sind which will be known as the Lower Sind Barrage or the Kotri Barrage involving a total cost of 24 crores. The project consists of a barrage to be constructed above Kotri, a quarter mile below the Jamshoro regulator of the Fuleli Canal, a feeder on the right bank of the Indus. The total discharge of all canals taking off from above the Kotri barrage will be 45,775 million cusecs. The irrigable area to be served by this scheme will be about 2,792,000 acres of which 17 lakh acres will be entirely virgin land. The present out-turn of the crop in this zone is 1,70,000 tons expected to increase to 7,50,000 tons, the crop being mainly rice. The barrage is expected to be completed by the middle of 1953.

Subject.	Total capital expenditure as provided in the 6 year Development plan.	Expenditure during the Financial Year, 1951-52 as per 8-monthly Revised Estimates.	Provision made in the Budget for year 1952-53.
Agriculture (Inclusive of Irrigation, Livestock and Forest)	1,847 lakhs	358 lakhs	367 lakhs
Industry	377 „	..	176 „
Communications	890 „	64 lakhs	182 „
Power	433 „	7 „	121 „
Education	190 „	..	42 „
Health	318 „	14 lakhs	37 „
Resettlement of Refugees	250 „	..	67 „
Miscellaneous and Reserve	695 „	112 lakhs	137 „
Total ..	5,000 „	555 „	1,129 „

FINANCES

Sind's Budget Estimates for the financial year 1952-53 place revenue receipts at 9,31,87 thousands and expenditure chargeable to revenues at 9,16,42 thousands, thereby indicating a revenue surplus of 15,45 thousands. This is the first surplus Budget that the province has had since the birth of Pakistan.

The revenues of the province are expected to benefit to the extent of 61 lakhs on account of the implementation of the Raisman Award. No new taxation has been levied during the next financial year.

The Budget for the 1952-53 financial year is essentially a Development Budget. The underlying idea is the implementation of the Provincial Six-Year Development Plan, which has been drawn up within the framework of the Colombo Plan. The Sind Plan envisages capital expenditure of 50 crores over the six-year period, beginning with the 1st July 1951.

The details of the provision made in the Sind Development Plan in respect of various items, the expenditure incurred during the current financial year on the implementation of the plan and the provision made in the next year's Budget for the purpose are indicated below:—

Education.—Sind University Scheme for setting up a Teaching University and a University Town at Hyderabad involving a capital cost of 1·25 crores has been approved in principle by Government. The Budget provides for a 20 lakhs non-recurring grant to the University for implementation of this Scheme during the next financial year.

A Girls' College will be set up at Hyderabad at a capital cost of 8 lakhs. The construction of the building will start during the next financial year. A Hostel for College students will also be constructed at Hyderabad.

In the field of Secondary Education, for the first time two High Schools will be given a technical bias at the cost of 4·4 lakhs.

Compulsory Primary Education will be extended to three more Talukas in the province. The total number of Talukas in the compulsory area will rise to 33 out of the total of 58 Talukas in the province.

Medical and Public Health.—A new Medical College was started at Hyderabad in an existing building, which was suitably altered for the purpose. The work on the new building for the Medical College, which is estimated to cost 50 lakhs, will start during the next financial year.

The construction of well equipped Hospitals at Jacobabad, Sukkur and Larkana has already started during the current financial year. The construction of an Eye Hospital and a T. B. Sanatorium will also start shortly.

Civil Works.—To improve the efficiency of Public Works Department, a Scheme was drawn up some time ago for mechanising the earth works of Public Works Department. The Mechanisation Scheme is likely to result in considerable saving in works expenditure of this Government.

A record provision of 1,82 lakhs has been made for construction of roads in the province. Of this amount, 1,20 lakhs will be spent on the Arterial Highway running from Karachi to Reti. Half of the cost of construction of this Highway will be met from the Fund recently created by the Central Government for the purpose of financing construction of important roads.

Power.—Work will start during the next financial year on a Thermal Power Generating Station to be set up at Hyderabad. The station will generate about 12,000 kW. and is estimated to cost 1,53 lakhs. Government attach considerable importance to the establishment of this Power House, as it would give a fillip to industry.

It is proposed to set up a Hydro-Electric Station in conjunction with the Lower Sind Barrage system. The total cost of the Project has been estimated at 1,75 lakhs. The work will start early next year and a provision of 50 lakhs has been made in respect of this Project in the Budget.

Industry.—It is the intention of this Government to afford all possible facilities for development of industry. It has been decided to advance a loan to the Sind Industrial Trading Estates for setting up an Industrial Estate at Hyderabad. The total cost has been estimated at 30 lakhs. The Blue Prints of the Hyderabad Estate have been prepared and the work will commence shortly. The Estate will provide the industry with developed land and water. Power will also be available in adequate quantities on completion of Thermal and Hydel Stations, which are to be established at Hyderabad.

A Government Textile Mill with 50,000 spindles and a Cement Factory with an output of about 1·5 lakh tons per annum will be set up at Hyderabad. Each Factory is estimated to cost 1·5 crores.

A total provision of 7·32 lakhs has been made in the Revenue Section of the Budget for development of the Cottage Industries in the province. Two Cottage Industries Institutes will be set up one at Sukkur and the other at Hyderabad where training will be given in cottage industries, such as wool spinning, newar and tape making, bone button making and toy making. Attempt will also be made to introduce modern treadle looms among weavers in the province. A beginning will be made with the setting up of a small porcelain factory at Hala.

Agriculture and Livestock.—The Scheme for mechanisation of Agriculture, which has already been started, will progress further during the next financial year. Under this Scheme tractors will be made available to Sind agriculturists on hire. An expenditure of 10 lakhs will be incurred on this Scheme during the next financial year. Side by side, a Scheme for training of tractor drivers will be implemented. The extension staff of the Agriculture Department for plant protection will also be reorganised on a sound basis.

Four Travelling Dispensaries-cum-Laboratories will be set up for investigation and treatment of diseases of cattle.

Resettlement of Refugees.—The Work on satellite towns at Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas and Nawabshah will start during the next financial year. The establishment of these satellite towns will relieve congestion and housing shortage that is being felt in these areas.

Civil Defence.—A provision of 28·53 lakhs has been made for Civil Defence. Rifle Clubs will be established at a number of places in the province. Home Guards Organisation will also be set up for aiding the Police in times of emergency. Provision has been made for purchase of up-to-date fire fighting equipment, which will be supplied to the more important Municipalities in the province.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

The future of Sind depends on agriculture, which is the chief industry of Pakistan. The area actually sown in this Province is more than 6,108,000 acres and the area under current fallows is over 5,006,000 acres. The canals issuing from the Sukkur Barrage together with their distributaries and water courses measure nearly 36,000 miles in length—all from a river passing through 300 miles of the territory.

The lower Sind Barrage, work on which has already started is going to bring another 2½ million acres of land under flow irrigation and will greatly add to the prosperity of Sind.

The Province grows almost all kinds of agricultural crops—Rice, Wheat, Barley, Jowar, Bajri, Maize, Gram, Pulses and Cotton. Sugarcane and tobacco are also grown.

In each Taluka Farm there are demonstrative plots and the Department gives out thousands of maunds of wheat, paddy and gram seed to the registered growers. Every year the total quantity of cotton seed given to growers is about 50,000 maunds. Their "putties" are ginned in the presence of Department officers so that there is no mixing. A scheme has been evolved by Government to take 7,000 acres of land in the cotton belt and then sub-lease it to a recognised Co-operative Society, for reproducing nucleus cotton seed, which would come in all to about 30,000 maunds. Along with this Co-operative Training Society, a Co-operative Ginning and Pressing Factory will also be established, and only 50 per cent of its shares will be held by the Government. This will push up development work in cotton—the certification and sealing of 2 lakh maunds of cotton will further ensure purity and germination of the cotton seed. An Act aiming at the zoning of cotton may also be introduced.

LIVESTOCK

The following is the animal population of Sind :—

Buffaloes	.. ..	701,618	2,660,952
Cattle	.. ..	1,959,334	
Sheep	.. ..	638,040	
Goats	.. ..	1,414,285	
Horses	.. ..	105,784	
Poultry	.. ..	803,438	
Camels	.. ..	105,475	
Donkeys	.. ..	125,740	

Cattle breeding is receiving due attention. The demand for the Red Sindhi Breed, which ranks among the finest in the world, has increased so much after Partition that the Government instituted a special census of this breed to find what number can be exported to other parts of the world. The Government has handed over its Willingdon Cattle Breeding Farm to the Central Government and is opening similar Farms at Mirpurkhas and Hyderabad, instead. Research on Bhagnari breed and Tharl breed is being carried on at Dokri and Sukrand respectively. The Government also maintains 200 stud bulls and there is a proposal for the castration of scrub bulls.

Sind's poultry is undeveloped. But a scheme has now been prepared to control poultry diseases and establish a first class poultry multiplication Centre which should produce 30,000 chicks annually and train Hari's sons in poultry, at the rate of 48 a year.

Sind has 40 Veterinary Hospitals, of which 13 are under the control of the Government and the rest under the dual control of the Government and the District Local Boards.

FORESTS

The total area of the Forests of Sind is about 727,000 acres. Of this, the Interior Forests occupy 269,500 acres and the Riverain Forests, 457,500 acres. No change occurs in the former, but area under the latter varies from year to year due to erosion and accretion activities of the river. Irrigation also varies from year to year according to the size of floods. The Inland Forests receive irrigation through sluices provided in the embankment to let in flood water. The supply of water is uncertain and irrigation has become more unsatisfactory by the construction of Barrages in the Punjab and Sind.

The present annual rate of production of firewood is 12-15 cu. ft. per acre in Inland Forests, and 25 to 30 cu. ft. in Riverain Forests. Though the firewood requirements of Sind and Karachi are about 50 million cu. ft., the normal yield of Sind Forests is about 14 million cu. ft. —the balance is being met by Revenue and Zamindari Forests. As with the increase of population in town the demand for firewood will rise to 80 million cu. ft. within 10 or 15 years, the Forest Department intends to raise Irrigation Plantations in and about the Sukkur Barrage, Lower Sind Barrage and Upper Sind Barrage Zones. In the Sukkur Barrage Zone plantation work is in progress in about 20,000 acres. Trees will be planted in all the strips along the Sukkur Barrage canals, minors and channels, which cover 6,000 miles. This will go a long way in meeting increased demands. So far about 25,000 acres have been brought under irrigated plantation schemes in the Sukkur Barrage zone.

The major Forest Produce of Sind is firewood, charcoal and timber. The principal Forest species are (1) Babul, (2) Kandi, (3) Lai, and (4) Bahan. Babul yields timber used for carts, agriculture implements, poles, etc. Kandi and Babul also make excellent charcoal. Lai gives firewood of medium quality. Bahan is used for building, turnery, lacquer work and packing cases. After the creation of Pakistan there is a keen demand for Bahan in Match manufacture and in 1948, 17,00[illegible] cu. ft. of it were supplied at the rate of Rs. 2 per cu. ft. of West India Match Company, Lahore.

The minor Forest produce are (1) Kauh Sar and reeds, (2) Babul Bark, (3) Lac, (4) Lai brushwood and branches of mulberry, (5) Gum. Of these 10,000 tons of Kauh Sar is available and can be used to establish Straw Board Mills. Babul bark is utilised in Tanning Factories and we have one at Hyderabad. The estimated out-turn of lac is about 120 maunds.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Medical Department of Sind maintains 8 District Civil Hospitals in which there is a total indoor accommodation of 943 beds. Most of the rural dispensaries have provision of 4 male and 6 female indoor accommodation. The total number of dispensaries in the Province is about 90. A new Civil Hospital has been recently opened in Sukkur. An anti-malaria Institute has already been established in Sukkur.

The Province of Sind is singularly fortunate in that plague is totally absent. Nor is influenza a public health problem any more. Likewise cholera has never been a serious menace.

Smallpox is the only principal epidemic disease prevalent in this Province throughout the year, but generally it assumes a mild form. Vaccination, therefore, is compulsory in all towns and arrangements for it exist in each Taluka. The incidence of this disease in 1950 was negligible.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

Local Self-Government in the Province comprises 8 District Local Boards, 6 Borough Municipalities and 20 District Municipalities. Notified Area Committees and Sanitary Committees in towns and villages respectively also come under Local Self-Government.

Conditions though better than before are not yet normal. More than 18 Municipalities are under supersession. They will be restored when conditions become normal. At present their administrators are assisted in matters of general policy by Advisory Committees appointed by the Government.

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(a) Foodgrains.—Being a surplus Province in all major foodgrains, Sind is feeding today millions in East Pakistan.

ACREAGE AND OUT-TURN OF PRINCIPAL FOOD AND CASH CROPS OF SIND

Crop.	1949-50		1950-51	
	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.
Rice	12,86,591	5,56,371	13,76,449	7,13,734
Wheat	12,73,920	3,25,701	12,64,673	2,71,001
Bajra	7,45,102	72,840	7,95,550	82,834
Jowar	3,75,214	73,581	3,83,174	82,478
Barley	27,146	4,674	25,221	4,505
Gram	3,36,271	68,182	3,63,337	64,881
Sugarcane	16,698	21,695	16,937	2,67,630
Rape and Mustard	2,27,658	34,172	2,68,699	38,385
Sesamum	10,718	1,097	13,317	1,092
		Bales		Bales
Cotton American	6,98,456	2,80,326	36,157	2,97,146
Cotton Desi	84,095	33,638	7,75,753	41,099

(b) Cloth Supply.—There is plenty of foreign cloth in the market including Indian cloth on the latter of which rationing continues. During March and April, 1949, about 3,279,303 yards of cheap Czechoslovakian cloth was imported by the Government at reduced customs duty.

(c) Fuel.—The Province is surplus in charcoal and firewood. During 1949-50 about 5 lakh maunds of charcoal were supplied to Quetta, civil, about one lakh maunds of firewood to Quetta, military and 5·5 lakh maunds of firewood were exported to the Punjab.

(d) Smuggling.—Smuggling which started immediately after Partition has now been stopped by the Enforcement Police. The Enforcement staff detected 167 cases in 1948-49, (of which 69 were decided), seized 350 camels, 6 bullocks, 3 carts and confiscated 2,500 maunds of foodgrains. The fact that the border is long necessitated concentration on stocks of foodgrains in villages, so that the procurement figures during the year were found quite satisfactory. Twenty Border-Posts have now been established to combat smuggling.

(e) Controls.—At present no commodity in Sind is sold or distributed under any system of control, except the sale-price of sugar.

(f) Procurement.—This was done through the Sind Purchasing Board and Wheat Purchasing Department. The Government nationalised them to ensure maximum procurement and the Board was renamed Sind Foodgrains Nationalisation Board.

(g) Storage of Foodgrains.—At present Government-owned sheds and godowns are few in number and so privately owned buildings have been taken on rent. Necessary alterations are also being made in storage bulk bins in Sind, which were constructed by the former Government of India and abandoned for being faulty. A scheme for the construction of more sheds was finalised sometime back and is now being implemented.

Precautionary steps are taken to guard against infection and experiments are also being tried every year, as storage has become a highly specialised branch of Science.

LAW AND ORDER

The present strength of the police is inadequate; the 3 wings of S.P.R. (Infantry, Horse and Camel) which has a numerical strength of 2,500 are not well-equipped. Adequate provisions for the training of personnel have to be made, a highly efficient system of intelligence has to be organised, and armoured cars and mobile sets of Wireless have to be introduced.

In order to curb the Hurs and criminal tribes, they were all transferred to criminal settlements of which there are eleven in all, with a total population of 6,041 in 1950. Settlers placed in them are engaged in Agriculture or other avocations by which they earn their living. The settlers are not only usefully employed but an attempt is made to reform them by religious discourses and adult instruction. Free Primary Education is provided for their children.

ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE

The Anti-Corruption Department of the Sind Government came into existence on May 21, 1948. It had a skeleton staff of one Anti-Corruption Commissioner, 3 Deputy Superintendents, 12 Inspectors, 18 Head Constables and 60 Constables. Now every district headquarters have an Inspector of the Department with the passing of the Sind Prevention of Bribery and Corruption Act in 1950 and every office of an Anti-corruption Inspector has become a Police Station for the registration of crimes.

In 1949-50, 384 offences were registered at police stations. Of them 204 were challenged, out of which 141 were decided. In addition 46 Departmental cases were launched. The efforts of the Anti-corruption Department resulted in the departure of an I.G. of Prisons, two Superintendents of Jails, one Divisional forest officer and one mukhtiarkar in 1950.

Now the Anti-Corruption police have accelerated their activities and in the course of a single month, April 1951, they detected cases against a Mukhtiarkar, a Jail Superintendent, a Senior Jailer of Central Prison and suggested departmental action against an Assistant Executive Engineer, an Administrator of a Municipality and a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

INDUSTRY

Sind has great industrial possibilities particularly for the development of those industries which may help the agriculturists directly or indirectly, such as (a) Glass, Cement, Pottery and Paints; (b) Fish oils, Fish meal and Manures, Fish Glue and Gelatine and Pearl Buttons; (c) Biscuit and Confectionery, Starch, Glucose, Cotton Textiles and Oil Milling, Soap and Glycerine, Straw Boards, Sericulture and Cigarettes; (d) Tanning Extracts, Match Industry, Sugar, Plywood and Shellac; and (e) Tallow, Leather, Animal Glue, Bones and Bone Fertilizers, Wool and Animal Hair, Dairy Products and Fruit Canning.

As for the existing Large Scale Industries, Sind has a fairly large number of Ginning factories (about 130), Rice Husking factories (about 110) and Roller Flour mills (about 10). Among other important industries in the Province are edible oil industry (2 mills at Hyderabad, one at Tando Allayar and 7 at Sukkur), leather-tanning industry (2 big tanneries in Hyderabad), biscuit and confectionery (concentrated in Sukkur) and glass industry (Hyderabad).

The result of the effort to build up industrial estates (mentioned earlier) and the establishment of factories has been extremely good.

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

To co-ordinate development o the Indus Valley Government have constituted a Development Board and created the post of Development Commissioner to expedite the formulation and implementation of Development Schemes and to co-ordinate the development activities of all the Departments.

The Development Schemes evolved, hitherto fall under four different categories.

(a) Those Which Are Already Operating :— (1) Lower Sind Barrage Project; (2) Mechanisation of P.W.D. Earth Works; (3) Pumping Scheme from Lakhi to Kotri; (4) Nationalisation and Rehabilitation of Electrical Undertakings; (5) Construction of Roads; (6) Mechanisation of Agriculture; (7) Shifting of Agricultural college from Sakrand to Hyderabad; (8) Establishment of a Medical College at Hyderabad; (9) Extension and Improvement of Hospitals and Dispensaries; (10) Better Equipment for Mofussil Hospitals and Dispensaries; (11) Nationalisation of Transport; (12) Thano Bola Khan Scheme.

(b) Schemes Approved But Not In Operation.—Setting up of Textile Mill, Cement Factory and Paper and Cardboard Factory; (2) Setting up of two Thermal Power Stations; (3) Remodelling Rohri Canal and Diversion of Khairpur Feeder East.

(c) Social Uplift Schemes to be Implemented by Grant from Central Government.—(1) Establishment of Eye Hospital at Nawabshah; (2) Establishment of T. B. Sanatorium; (3) Training of Nurses, Midwives and Assistant Midwives; (4) Establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare Centre in each Taluka; (5) Establishment of two Training Institutions for Primary Teachers; (6) Hostels for Government Secondary Schools; (7) Establishment of Sind Arts School; (8) Establishment of two Teachnical High Schools at Larkana and Hyderabad; (9) Establishment of Library, Museum, Zoo and Art Gallery; (10) Establishment of Girls' Arts College; (11) Establishment of Provincial Sports Stadium; (12) Scheme for the Sind University; (13) Water Supply and Drainage in certain Boroughs and District Municipal Towns; (14) Establishment of Satellite Town near Hyderabad.

(d) Schemes Under Consideration.—(1) Hydro-Electric Schemes under the lower Sind Barrage Project; (2) Establishment of two Mechanised Farms; (3) Facilities to industrialists; (4) Veterinary schemes; (5) Rohri Canal Hydro-Electric generating Stations; (6) Eastern Nara Hydal Scheme; (7) Usif Dahri Hydel Scheme; (8) Kumb Lima Hydel Scheme; (9) Remodelling Desert Canal, Unar-Wah and Nur-Wah System; (10) Conversion of Right Bank Channels into non-perennial ones; (11) Impounding Reservoirs at Angai and Naiz.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC SCHEMES

The Sind Government have proposed to develop Hydro-Electric Power for industrial purposes and home use in middle and upper Sind. Apart from Kalri-Baghar Scheme, waterfalls in Rohri Canal and Eastern Nara are proposed to be exploited and it is estimated that 16,300 kW of electric power would be generated on the three falls of Rohri canal at Sukkur, Yusuf Dhari and Kumblima and one fall at mile 23 of Eastern Nara.

Of the many Hydel Schemes, the Rohri Canal Hydel alone is estimated to cost about Rs. 237 lakhs. The execution of this scheme depends upon the remodelling work of Rohri Canal which for the present has been postponed by Government. A 9,360 kW capacity Hydel generating station will be established at the proposed new 14 ft. fall at mile 2 of the Rohri Canal near Rohri with full capacity diesel electric stand by generating plant to provide against canal closing and other emergencies.

Eastern Nara Hydel Scheme :—This scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 95 lakhs. The execution of this scheme depends upon the same conditions and circumstances as those of the Rohri Canal Hydel Scheme. A 7,500

kW capacity Hydro-Electric Station will be established at the proposed 10 ft. fall at mile 22 of the Eastern Nara Canal. This station will be interlinked with the station at Rohri Canal.

Usif Dhari Hydel Scheme :—Rs. 91 lakhs is the rough estimated cost of this scheme. Execution of work may take about 3 years and the scheme will take about 4 to 5 years to complete. A 4,200 kW capacity Hydel Station is to be established at Usif Dhari. The proposal contemplates combination of the existing two falls at Usif Dhari (8 ft.) and Daro (5·35 ft.).

Kumb Lima Hydel Scheme :—This scheme is roughly estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs. The scheme will take about 4 to 5 years to complete. A 2,000 kW capacity Hydro-Electric Station at 8·3 ft. fall at mile 141 of the Rohri Canal near Kumb Lima will be installed.

Kalri Lake Hydel Scheme :—This scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 163 lakhs including grid to Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind). The installed capacity will be 12,000 kW and is expected to be developed on a 20 ft. fall at the downstream end of the lake formed by diverting he Kalri Feeder into the Sonhera, Kinjri and Cuhi Dhands. The scheme will produce 86 million units gross annually.

It may be stated here that the Rohri Canal Hydel Scheme and the Eastern Nara Hydel Scheme will form the Upper Sind Grid System, the Usif Dhari Hydel Scheme and the Kumb Lima Hydel Scheme will form the Middle Grid System and the Kalri Lake Hydel Scheme will serve areas in the Lower Sind.

ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL

GOVERNOR

His Excellency, Shaikh Din Mohammad.

PERSONAL STAFF OF THE GOVERNOR

Secretary to the Governor, Abdul Ali.

Military Secretary, Major M. M. Salahuddin.

A.D.C., Captain A. H. Q. Zahid.

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary and Secretary, Political Services and General Administration and Home Departments, N. A. Faruqui, O.B.E., P.A.S.

Revenue Secretary, S. Ridley.

Secretary, Public Works Department and Chief Engineer, Sind, Mohammad Moosa.

Secretary, Lower Sind Barrage, T. A. W. Foy.

Finance Secretary, Aftab G. N. Kazi.

Secretary, Food and Agriculture, K. S. Ghulam Rasul Kehar.

Secretary, Legal Department and Remembrancer, Legal Affairs, Mohammad Hanif Siddiki.

Secretary, Education, Health and Local Self-Government, S. H. Raza, C.S.P.

Secretary, Sind Legislative Assembly, Zafar Ali Shaikh.

Secretary to Government and Chief Engineer, Lower Sind Barrage, T. A. W. Foy, P.E.S.

Secretary to Government, Refugee Rehabilitation Department and Rehabilitation Commissioner, Sind, on deputation to U.S.A. in Connection with F.A.D. Conference and to study schemes of colonisation, Nazir Ahmed, P.A.S.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman : H. B. Hingorani.

Members : G. H. K. Agha ; Dr. H. N. Daudpota; Abdul Ghani F. Kasi.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

Director of Information, A. Ahmed Kirmani.

KARACHI

THE Karachi Administration came into existence on July 23, 1948 after the separation of Karachi from Sind. It is now a Chief Commissioner's Province. The population of Karachi has during the last four years shot up to 11,18,000 (1951 census) from the pre-partition figure of 3½ lakhs. Of this population 6,40,000 are males and 4,78,000 females.

The problem of housing has been one of the most difficult problems in Karachi in the post-partition days. Since the separation of Karachi from Sind the Rent Controller was able to issue over 6,000 allotments. The Central P.W.D. has constructed over 3,000 houses for the employees of the Central Government.

Nearly 3,000 acres of land has been granted to the various housing societies of whom the most important are the Pakistan Employees' Housing Society and the Karachi Co-operative Housing Society which comprehends 17 other housing societies.

The police force is now adequately manned. The increase in crimes is only due to the fact that there has been an increase in the population and a number of bad characters flocked to Karachi after partition. Still the proportion of crime to the population is not higher than it was at the time of the partition.

A scheme called the Nigheban scheme under which volunteers from the public are being enlisted to help the police in emergencies and also in the suppression and detection of crime was started in February 1950 and 4 platoons consisting of 148 officers and men were formed. Rifle Clubs were also started at the end of 1948 to train the people in drill and use of arms. Over 100 persons including women and boys were trained, and another batch of 80 persons were under training in the Jinnah Club. Another club called the Bahadur Yar Jung Club was also started.

Prostitution has been banned in Karachi under the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution (Karachi amendment) Act 1949. Schemes are now under preparation for providing honest living to the prostitute.

The labour situation has been peaceful on the whole. Though the number of factories has increased from 134 before partition to 300 and though the labour population has also increased considerably, there has been no corresponding increase in the number of strikes and lock-outs.

Complete prohibition of dangerous drugs like charas, ganja and opium-smoking has been enforced and the use of other drugs restricted. Full control under the Dangerous Drugs Act is exercised on the chemists and druggists whose number has shot up from 150 to over 750. Fresh licences for liquor shops have been stopped.

Administrative Personnel

Chief Commissioner, A. T. Naqvi.

Financial Adviser, A. A. Chaudhuri.

Secretaries, Abdul Latif Nabi Bakhsh Shaikh, Lutfurrehman, Harun-ur-Rashid.

Assistant Secretary, Sharif Hussain.

Collector and District Magistrate, A. H. Khan.

I. G. Police, O. G. Grace.

Assistant Inspector General Police, C. I. D., A. H. Mirza.

Chief Medical Officer, Jinnah Central Hospital, Lt.-Col. M. H. Shah.

Director, Civil Supplies, Yamin Qureshi.

Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Feroz Nana Ghulamally.

Permit Officer, Muhammad Sharif Hussain.

Rent Controller, S. A. Hassan.

Director of Education, Imtiaz Muhammad Khan.

Accounts Officer, Rehmatullah Khan.

Supdt. Distt. Prison, L. G. Gordeiro.

BALUCHISTAN

BALUCHISTAN is an oblong stretch of country occupying the extreme western corner of Pakistan.

It is divided into two main divisions : (1) what was called British Baluchistan with an area of 9,476 square miles consisting of tracts assigned to the British Government by a treaty signed in 1879 ; (2) Baluchistan Leased and Tribal areas with an area of 44,345 square miles composed of tracts which have, from time to time, been acquired by lease or otherwise brought under control and placed directly under British officers. The States of Kalat, Las Bela, Mekran and Kharan with an area of 79,546 square miles, which were also regarded as parts of Baluchistan have acceded to Pakistan.

The legal position in regard to the former British Baluchistan and the Leased and Tribal territory is fluid.

The whole Province embraces an area of 134,139 square miles and a population of 11,54,167 composed of 11,37,000 Muslims, 13,000 Hindus, 4,000 Christians and 167 others, according to the 1951 census. Literacy works out to 8·2 in the Baluchistan districts and 2·2 in the Baluchistan States. The density of population is 11·8 per square mile in Baluchistan and 6·8 per square mile in the Baluchistan States.

The country, which is almost wholly mountainous, lies on a great belt of ranges connecting the Safed Koh with the hill system of Southern Iran. It thus forms a watershed the drainage of which enters the Indus on the east and the Arabian Sea on the south while on the north and west it makes its way to the inland lakes which form so large a feature of Central Asia. Rugged, barren sun-burnt mountains, rent by high chasms and gorges, alternate with arid deserts and stony plains, the prevailing colour of which is a monotonous sight. But this is redeemed in places by level valleys of considerable size in which irrigation enables much cultivation to be carried on and rich crops of all kinds to be raised.

INDUSTRIES

Baluchistan lies outside the monsoon area and its rainfall is exceedingly irregular and scanty. Shahrig, which has the heaviest rainfall, records no more than 14.72 inches in a year. In the highlands few places receive more than 10 inches and in the plains the average rainfall is about 5 inches, decreasing in some cases to 3.

The majority of the indigenous population are dependent for their livelihood on agriculture, care of animals and provision of transport. The majority of the Afghan and the Baluch, as a rule, cultivate their own lands. The Brahuis dislike agriculture and prefer a pastoral life. Previous to the advent of the British, life and property were so insecure that the cultivator was fortunate if he reaped his harvest. The establishment of peace and security has been accompanied by a marked extension of agriculture which accounts for the increase in the number of the purely cultivating classes.

The Mekran coast is famous for the quantity and quality of its fish and the industry is constantly developing. Fruit is extensively grown in the highlands and the export is increasing.

Coal is mined at Sharigh and Harnai on the Sind-Pishin Railway and in the Bolan Pass also in Sur Range in Quetta-Pishin District. Chromite is extracted in the Zhob District near Hindubagh. Limestone is quarried in small quantities. Gypsum is mined in the Sibi District near Spintangi Railway Station.

Education is imparted in public schools of all kinds. There is a widespread desire for education among the more enlightened headmen round about Quetta and other centres ; but on the whole education or the desire for it has made little or no advance in the outlying districts.

GOVERNMENT

The Baluchistan Administration is run by the Agent to the Governor-General under the direct supervision of the Centre. The AGG exercises the powers of the provincial Government generally but in certain cases he exercises the powers of the Central Government as well. He is assisted by five political agents in the discharge of his duties and responsibilities.

Baluchistan has been promised a fully responsible Government by 1953. A representative legislative assembly with popular ministers is to be set up.

Political Agents and their Sub-Divisional Officers discharge many functions. They are Magistrates, Revenue officials, Customs officials, Excise officials, Rationing officials, Custodians of Evacuee Property, Assistant Rehabilitation Commissioners, Registrars of Marriages, Commissioners under the Workmen's Compensation Act, etc.

The Marri and Bugti tribes enjoy a special position in that no land revenue is collected from them and in the case of the Marri tribe, the tribe is administered through the Tumandar who maintains his own jails and levies.

Apart from Quetta where there is a Municipality, other large towns are Bazar Fund areas. The Political Agents concerned administer the Bazar Fund funds.

Individual Service Allowances are granted to important Sardars and Maliks and the system of tribal responsibility is strictly enforced.

Apart from tribal levies, there are four corps of Civil Armed Forces for the protection of the frontiers with Afghanistan and Iran. They are Zhob Militia, Pishin Scouts, the Chagai Levy Corps and the Mekran Levy Corps.

Magistrates in Baluchistan exercise powers both under the F.C.R. and under the regular law.

There is a small separate Judiciary consisting of the Judicial Commissioner, the District and Sessions Judge and the Sub-Judges. Civil cases under the regular law are referred to the Sub-Judges.

The Baluchistan Police Force operates in "A" areas which are the larger towns and villages where the Headquarters are located. In these areas the regular Law is enforced, but under the provisions of the F.C.R. certain cases where the parties are tribesmen and a more satisfactory solution is likely to be found under the F.C.R., cases can be referred to the Jirga.

In "B" area the Police have no jurisdiction and law and order is maintained by the tribal levies. The cases are referred to Jirgas under the provisions of the F.C.R. and orders passed by Magistrates having powers under the F.C.R.

Jirga members are appointed by the Political Agents and are always men of standing in their tribes.

Cases referred to these Jirgas are decided according to *riwaj* which varies between tribes.

Important cases and all changes in *riwaj* are referred to the Shahi Jirga whose members are appointed by the Agent to the Governor-General. Members of this Jirga are all important Sardars and membership is almost hereditary.

Cases between the members of tribes of two different Agencies are referred to Joint Jirgas, and these are held between Agencies and States and inter-Provincial Jirgas with other Provinces.

PERSONNEL

Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner, The Hon'ble Mr. Amin-ud-din, C.S.P.

Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, Nawabzada Mohd. Aslam Khan, C.S.P.

Wazir-i-Azam, Kalat State, Agha Abdul Hamid, C.S.P.

Secretary to the A.G.G. and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan, Khan Shah Zaman, C.S.P.

Political Agent, Zibi, Major H. A. Arthington Davy.

Political Agent, Loralai, S. Afzal Aga, C.S.P.

Political Agent, Zhob, Sher Zaman Khan.

Political Agent, Chagai, Khan Abdullah Khan.

District and Sessions Judge in Baluchistan, Qazi Ghazanfar Hussain.

Under-Secretary to the Hon'ble the A.G.G. & C.C. in Baluchistan, Shaukat Baksh Awan, C.S.P.

Assistant Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, Abdul Ehsan, C.S.P.

Assistant Political Agent, Zibi, Masrur Hassan, C.S.P.

Assistant Political Agent and Colonisation Officer, Nasirabad, Haji Mohd. Siddiq Khan.

Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, Khan Faqir Mohd. Khan.

Assistant Political Agent-cum-Wazir, Mekran, Haji Sheikh Ahmad Khan.

Officer on Special Duty, Baluchistan Secretariat, R. W. Innis, (G.A.R.).

Commissioner-cum-Additorial Custodian of Evacuee Property, Major Muin-ud-Din, (G.A.R.).

Deputy Inspector-General, Frontier Corps, Col. Khushwaqt-ul-Mulk.

Secretary to the A.G.G. in P.W.D., Lt.-Col. R. H. Muirhead, O.B.E.

Superintending Engineer, Irrigation, Baluchistan, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman.

Director of Education in Baluchistan, C. H. Sheikh.

Chief Medical Officer and Inspector-General of Prisons, Lt.-Col. F. M. Khan, I.M.S.

Senior Superintendent of Police in Baluchistan, R. G. Mellor.

Director of Agriculture in Baluchistan, Abdul Aziz Khan.

A/Rc. (Food), Malik Mohd. Ihsham-ud-Din Ahmad Khan.

Additional Superintendent of Police, Quetta-Pishin and Sibi, K. S. Mirza Bashir Ahmad.

The ruling dynasty belongs to the tribe of Nausherwanis who are the descendants of the old Kiani dynasty of Persia. The present ruler Khan Bahadur Nawab Amir Mohammad Habibullah Khan Nausherwani was assisted by a Wazir in matters of administration. The State is divided into fifteen Naibats, five major and ten minor ones. The Naibs are appointed by the Chief himself.

Mekran

The area of the State is 23,196 sq. miles, and the population 86,651. Mekran has a revenue of Rs. 8,30,514, and an expenditure of Rs. 7,24,065.

The Ruler of the State is Nawab Amir Bal Khan Baluch, and the administration is carried on with the assistance of a Wazir. Mekran is a maritime State. The development of its sea ports on modern lines is expected to be taken up soon. The State has one high school, five middle schools, and 32 primary schools. People are primitive and poor. Measures to uplift their condition have been taken and the question of introducing self-governmenting institutions was being considered when the Union took place. The capital of the State is Turbat.

ASSOCIATIONS

PAKISTAN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Association was established in 1902 and registered in 1925. It had 156 members on the roll on 31st December 1951.

The aims and objects of the Association are to protect and promote Pakistan trade and industry in and around Karachi, settle members' disputes and secure equitable dealings in trade, negotiate and promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade interests, maintain departments devoted to particular trades or industries, regulate trade exchanges, examine agenda of the International Labour Organisation, and recommend for nomination of Employers' delegates to the International Labour Conferences.

The Association is represented on various public bodies, *e.g.*, the Sind Legislative Assembly, the Karachi Port Trust, the Karachi Municipal Corporation, the N.W.R. Local Advisory Committee, the Sind Cotton Committee, the Advisory Communications Board, the Sind Provincial Board of Agriculture, the State Bank of Pakistan, the Pakistan Council of Accountants, the Foreign Trade Development Council, Karachi Improvement Trust, etc.

It has a Clearing House to settle differences periodically between members *inter se*. It is affiliated to the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, and International Chamber of Commerce.

President : Ahmed E. H. Jaffer, M.C.A. ; *Senior Vice-President :* M. A. Rangoonwala, J.P. ; *Vice-President :* Haji Habib Haji Mohamed ; *Chairman, Produce Exchange Department :* Haji Habib Haji Mohamed ; *Secretary :* M. A. Sozer, A.C.I.S.

Office :—Nicol Road, Karachi 2.

ISMAILIA ASSOCIATION FOR PAKISTAN

This institution was started in October 1948. Its chief object is to conduct systematic research in Islamic history and philosophy, with special reference to movements in Islamic history from the 10th century A.D. to 13th century A.D.

It has a large and rare collections of Arabic manuscripts, dating back to 1,000 years and dealing with Islamic sociology, theology, philosophy, history and literature. The manuscripts are of unique importance to students who want to specialise in Islamic history of the Fatimid period.

Recently the Association has published many books in various languages, to mention a few, *Kitab-ul-Himma fi Adabi Ataba-el-a'emma* by Qazi Noaman, *Life and Lectures of Al-Muayyad-Fid-Din Al-Shirazi* and *Hassan-bin-Sabbah* in English and also *Prince Aga Khan* and *Zad-ul-Vaezeen* in Urdu. Well-known scholars like Prof. Jawad-al-Muscati (Ustad-fi-Uloom-il-Arabiya) al-Hamdani, Prof. Sultan Nazerali Al-Efrici, Prof. Kasam Ali, M.A. and Mr. Hashim Moleedina are engaged in doing research work at this institution.

Board of Executive : President : Vazir Dr. Peermahomed Hoodbhoy, M.B.B.S., J.P., C.M.O. ; *Hon. General Secretary :* K. Sherali Alidina, M.A., LL.B. ; *Hon. Treasurer :* Vazir Kassim Jinnah ; *Manager :* Sherali Rajabali Valliani.

Office :—Harris Road, Kharadar, Karachi 2 (Pakistan).

SIX YEAR PLAN

SOON after the political emancipation of the area which is now Pakistan, the task of social and economic emancipation was taken in hand. A Development Board was set up soon after the Partition in August 1947, of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, to co-ordinate and approve schemes of development. A six year plan has now been prepared and accepted.

It is estimated to cost about Rs. 260 crores out of which it is hoped that Rs. 140 crores could be raised internally during the six years and that it would be possible to acquire foreign loan for assistance to the extent of Rs. 120 crores. Foreign assistance would be necessary not only because we would not be able to earn adequate foreign exchange during the period but because it will also help in securing capital goods, and technical know-how.

Hand in hand with the programme of economic development, a programme of technical training of our own personnel has been taken up. Pakistanis are being sent abroad for training under the Technical Assistance Programmes of the U.N., the Colombo Plan, and the Point Four Plan and training institutions in this country are also being developed to produce more technicians.

The Six Year Plan concentrates on vital aspects of our economy. Development in the field of agriculture has been given the greatest importance. Out of a total of Rs. 260 crores, agricultural schemes are expected to cost Rs. 82 crores—32 per cent. Our main object is to mechanise agriculture as far as desirable, introduce better agriculture methods, improve seed varieties and popularise fertilisers. Measures are to be taken for conservation and fuller utilization of existing cultivable area through schemes of anti-water logging, reclamation of saline and eroded soils, flood control, etc. Large new areas are to be brought under the plough through schemes of irrigation and mechanical cultivation. Afforestation is vital for our country as a profusion of trees alone can remove the aridity of land and climate. Improvement of our cattle wealth and fisheries is also aimed at. All these measures are expected to add 6 million acres to the area under cultivation and increase production of food by 7 million tons and non-food crops by 55 million tons.

Most of the schemes have long passed the blue-print stage and appreciable progress has already been achieved in many directions. The Lower Sind Barrage Irrigation Scheme and the Thal Irrigation and Colonization Projects estimated to cost Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 33 crores respectively, are in an advanced stage of execution. In Thal, water channels have gone into a large area converting sand dunes into smiling fields. 200 miles of road has been constructed, two houses are coming up every hour and a village is being built every two days. 1,300 out of 1,800 tube-wells planned have been constructed. It has also been decided to start pilot projects in Punjab, Khairpur and Sind to investigate the best remedies for preventing rise of water table and throwing up of salts in irrigated areas. Technical staff and machinery for these projects are expected under the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical Assistance. A large lift irrigation scheme has been sanctioned for East Bengal where there is too much water during monsoons and too little during the rest of the year. Pumps for this scheme are expected from Canada against her offer of economic assistance. A number of schemes for seed multiplication for East and West Pakistan have been put into operation.

Agricultural development must necessarily be linked with improvements in the field of transport and speedy distribution of agricultural produce.

The magnitude of proposed expenditure on transport and communications in the Six Year Plan, therefore, ranks next only to agriculture and is estimated at Rs. 53 crores. Vigorous steps have already been taken to secure improvement in this field. To start with, speedy improvisations were carried out at Chittagong port in order to deal with 13 ships simultaneously instead of 4. The handling capacity of the port has already risen from 5 lakh tons a year to 2.5 million and the construction of new jetties, storage and transit sheds and marshalling yards now in hand will take it to 3.9 million. The expansion of ship repairing facilities in East Bengal and the building of a dry dock in Karachi have begun. In the case of Railways, new sleepers are being put in the track on an unprecedented scale. Modern diesel electric engines capable of a speed of 90 miles an hour and a large number of new wagons have already arrived. Light steel carriages are on order in France and shortly a new standard of passenger service will be set up. A detailed road plan of the entire country with well-defined standards for inter-Provincial highways, district links and village roads has been drawn up. Large strides have already been taken in the development of tele-communications ; new telephones and telegraph wireless transmitters have been installed and there is direct link between East and West Pakistan and between each wing of Pakistan and the most important cities of the world.

INDUSTRY

Industry is essentially the field of private enterprise and the declared policy of the Government is to encourage and assist private enterpreneurs, both local and foreign. Material reliefs in taxation have been allowed and many other facilities promised. An Industrial Finance Corporation has been set up to grant loans to such concerns as cannot shoulder the entire burden of an undertaking. However, as response from private enterprise is as yet inadequate, the Government has recently set up an Industrial Development Corporation. This would undertake major industrial projects involving heavy outlay, initially on behalf of the Government and transfer their ownership to the public in due course. A total of Rs. 49 crores is expected to be spent on industry and mining during the six years period. The major schemes covered by this expenditure are the setting up of 5 jute mills of 1,000 looms each, 24 cotton textile mills of 25,000 spindles each and a paper mill of a capacity of 30,000 tons a year, besides a number of other essential industrial units. It is expected that by 1957 the country will be practically self-sufficient in cloth and paper and shall have some surplus jute-goods for export. The first jute mill has already gone into production and one more would be ready in 1952 and another in 1953. Apart from cotton mills set up by private enterprise (over 4 lakh spindles), 10 units of 25,000 spindles each have been recently ordered by the Government to step up cloth production. A paper mill is under construction near Chittagong and orders for almost the entire machinery have been placed. A number of other basic industrial units are to be established as part of a two year priority programme, *e.g.*, steel, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, cement, pharmaceuticals, cotton seed oil, etc.

Industral development cannot proceed without the provision of power. In Pakistan the resources of coal and oil are still unexplored but the scope for hydel power is considerable. As hydel projects take some time to complete, thermal power stations of 125,000 kW are proposed to be established within a period of two years. A provision of Rs. 47 crores has been made in the Six-Year Plan for expenditure on power and fuel. Major hydro-electric schemes in view are Warsak in N.-W. F. P. (400,000 kW) and Mianwali in Punjab (100,000 kW). Three small hydel projects are Malakand in N.-W. F. P. (19,600 kW) which was completed this year, Rasul in Punjab (22,000 kW) which was expected to go into production in February 1952 and Dargai in N.-W. F. P. (20,000 kW) which would be completed by December, 1952. Coal resources are to be tapped further and it is hoped that the present output of 3 lakh tons will be increased to over 8 lakhs tons a year. Search for oil in Baluchistan and elsewhere is going on.

BETTER LIVING CONDITIONS

All these projects will have only an indirect effect on the standard of living and social conditions. The Government of Pakistan considers immediate improvement in social conditions as important as the industrialisation of the country. A provision of Rs. 29 crores has therefore been made in the Plan for the improvenient of educational and medical facilities, housing and water supply to urban and rural areas. This is in addition to what the Provincial Governments may be able to spend. Already an amount of Rs. 18 crores has been made available to the Provinces for undertaking schemes of social uplift. A further amount of Rs. 5 crores has been allowed for the housing and rehabilitation of refugees.

The implementation of the Six-Year Plan, in which lies the country's hope for the future, has been entrusted to a high-power Economic Council to be presided over by the Prime Minister of Pakistan. The Council is assisted by a Planning Commission and a number of Sub-Commissions functioning in the different fields of development.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR

PAKISTAN had its second and perhaps the biggest shock of its five year existence when on October 16, 1951 the first Prime Minister, "successor" of the Quaid-e-Azam, Leader unparalleled was assassinated at Rawalpindi while about to address a public meeting organised by the Muslim League at the Company Gardens. It is reported that that same morning Khan Liaquat Ali Khan got out of his bed at 3 a.m. and in a dressing gown went round all the rooms of his house in Karachi including some occupied by guards and servants. The household staff was surprised at this unusual occurrence.

A few hours later, just before his departure for Rawalpindi, his eldest son Ashraf pleaded with him to cancel the visit to Rawalpindi.

At the public meeting itself he had hardly uttered the words "Brathran-i-Islam (Brothers in Islam)" when one Said Akbar fired two revolver shots at him from the first row. The shots were fired at 4.25 p.m. and within an hour, surgeons had declared after operating upon him and giving him blood transfusions that Pakistan's first Prime Minister and President of the Pakistan Muslim League was no more.

The mortal remains were flown to Karachi the same night and he was laid to rest near the grave of his leader, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.

The Cabinet met without the Prime Minister and remained in session almost for the whole night. The then Governor-General Al-haj Khwaja Nazimuddin was requested to take up the more arduous duties as the second Prime Minister. The Finance Miniser, Mr. Ghulam Muhammad, who was not keeping good health and was convalescing in the Rawalpindi Combined Military Hospital, was elevated to the post of the Governor-General of Pakistan. The Secretary-General to the Government of Pakistan, Mr. Muhammad Ali succeeded Mr. Ghulam Muhammad.

An important change made in the Central Cabinet after the new Prime Minister Khwaja Nazimuddin took over was the replacement of Chaudhuri Nazir Ahmad Khan as Industries Minister by the then Governor of Punjab Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS

In the North-West Frontier general elections, the first on the basis of adult franchise the Muslim League was returned with an overwhelming majority. Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan formed a new cabinet. There were however, numerous complaints of unfair methods having been used by the Ministry in power that of Khan Abdul Qaiyum Khan. No less a person than the General Secretary of the All Pakistan Muslim League, Khan Muhammad Yusuf Khattak and a member of the Central Executive of the Muslim League, Khan Ibrahim Khan Jhagra filed representations to the Central Muslim League and the Parliamentary Board. The Prime Minister who is also the President of the Pakistan Muslim League was authorised by the Central League Executive to examine the complaints.

A number of Red Shirt leaders continue to be in jail. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has not been keeping good health and he had to undergo two operations in the Mayo Hospital. The Frontier Government have declared their intention of releasing as many Red Shirt prisoners as satisfy them that they would not be a party to any anti-State agitation. Dr. Khan Sahib, the Pre-parvition Premier of the province was released but interned in his District.

With the elections in the Punjab having been completed early in 1951, Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan Daultana formed a stable ministry—the Jal and the Azad Pakistan Party having been almost routed in the general elections. This Ministry has sponsored various measures for the betterment of the peasant classes. As in the Frontier, so in the Punjab all big Jagirs have been abolished and the bigger zamindars have had to part with much of their hereditary power and share the produce with the tenants in a more equitable manner. The tenants in the Punjab cannot now be ejected by the zamindars.

Another unit of the Federation in West Pakistan, Bahawalpur, had sweeping reforms carried at the instance of the Central Ministry of States and Frontier Regions. The first general elections to elect a representative legislative assembly were scheduled to be held by the end of May, 1952. The Ruler has given up most of his powers and is now the constitutional head of the State. His privy purse has been reduced and the right to nominate members to the Assembly taken away.

The general elections were actually to be held in April but when a scrutiny of the nomination papers revealed that out of 49 seats 41 had returned unopposed Muslim League members the Central Muslim League and the Central Government advised the Amir of Bahawalpur to cancel the elections and invite fresh nomination papers. The Amir readily agreed and ordered fresh nomination papers to be filed.

As progress comes to this State, the Centre is treating it as a unit of the Federation on par with the other provinces. This was provided for in the revised instrument of accession whereby the State gave more rights to the Centre including the right to incorporate the State Forces into the Pakistan Army and the collection of income tax and sales tax.

The other neighbouring State Khairpur is preparing to hand over to the Centre certain aspects of its administration on the same lines as Bahawalpur.

Sind has again had a turbulent year. Mr. Muhammad Ayub Khuhro came back to power ousting his former friend and lieutenant, Qazi Fazlullah. The latter however agreed to serve on Mr. Khuhro's cabinet as the Home Minister. This was as long ago as March 1951. But at the end of the year, Mr. Khuhro along with his former friend and now opponent, Qazi Fazlullah came under the PRODA fire. On December 30, 1951 the Legislative Assembly was wound up and along with it the eighth ministry that the province had had since the partition. Mr. Khuhro who had already faced a full inquiry under PRODA and had been disqualified from holding any public or representative office, had headed three of Sind's post-partition cabinets.

The Sind Governor Mr. Din Muhammad announced on December 18 the setting up of a Judicial Tribunal to try both Mr. Khuhro and Qazi Fazlullah.

This Tribunal consisting of the Chief Judge of the Sind Chief Court, Mr. Justice G. B. Constantine and Mr. Justice Muhammad Bachal has already started the inquiry.

The Federal capital, Karachi, has been raised to the status of a Chief Commissioner's Province. Till April 28, 1951, there was an Administrator who ruled the area under the direct supervision

THE STATES OF PAKISTAN

THE following States acceded to the Dominion of Pakistan after partition in August 1947: Bahawalpur, Khairpur, Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela, Kharan, Chitral, Dir, Swat, Amb.

It may be mentioned here that the Government of Pakistan claim that the States of Junagadh and Manawadar, whose rulers are at present in Pakistan, also acceded to Pakistan. The Pakistan Government also maintains that the Junagadh and Manawadar case is a dispute allied with the Indo-Pakistan dispute about the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

The Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan have merged their States into one administrative unit called Baluchistan States Union with a common executive, legislature and judiciary.

Bahawalpur has now full responsible government and has the same status as that of any other province in Pakistan. Below we give a detailed account of individual States.

BAHAWALPUR

It is the only State in the former Punjab which, due to its geographical position, acceded to Pakistan. This it did on October 7, 1947.

Situated in the extreme south-west of west Punjab, it lies 300 miles from north-east to south-west, while its breadth is nowhere more than 40 miles. The State has an area of 17,494 sq. miles. The general appearance of the land is one of barrenness. There are no hills, and no streams except a few pools and back-waters of the rivers, Sutlej, Chenab and Indus. Three separate tracts can be distinguished:—(*a*) Rohi or Cholistan which is the eastern part of the State and western part of the Rajasthan desert. This part gets hardly any rain. Water level being 80 ft. below the sandy surface of the earth, subsoil irrigation is also not possible. Hence there is hardly any cultivation. (*b*) The soil of the central tract consists of clay mixed with sand. The Sutlej Canals have been instrumental in bringing a large part of this tract under cultivation. The State is in fact the major partner in the great Sutlej Valley Project. (*c*) The western strip called Sind is an old dry river valley. This is the most fertile part of the State because the river Indus has always been the chief source of the country's irrigation. The climate is abnormally hot and dry.

Apart from the main agricultural products such as wheat, gram, dates, mangoes, fruits and cotton, 'kankar' abounds in several places—more especially in the Minchinabad Tahsil. Manufacture of carbonate of soda and saltpetre from saline earth is a common industry in most of the villages in Minchinabad and Khairpur. Leather goods, metal and porcelain vessels are also made and exported to the neighbouring Provinces.

The average revenue of the State is about Rs. 4,50,00,000 per year and the expenditure Rs. 4,58,29,400.

Considering the area of the State, the total population is low, 1,820,000. About 9,000 sq. miles being desert, the majority of the population live in the Sind tract.

In the upper parts of the State the language is Multani or Bhawalpuri whereas the dialects of Rajasthani, Jatki and 'ubhechar' are commonly used in the rest of the State.

The rulers of Bahawalpur claim their descent from the Abbaside Caliphs of Egypt. During the days of Nadir Shah Durrani, Daud Khan occupied this part of the country, and his son Mubaruk Khan and grandson Bhawal Khan later consolidated their position as Chiefs of the State.

In 1833, Bhawal Khan III entered into a treaty with the British Government, by which his independence under British suzerainty was recognized.

The present ruler, Nawab Haji Sadiq Mohammad Khan, succeeded his father in 1907.

With effect from May 1, 1951, Bahawalpur has enjoyed a position almost similar to that of other provinces in the Dominion. The only difference is that the Amir will hold the position of a constitutional head of the State of Bahawalpur. Full responsible government was proclaimed on March 1, 1952.

The Central Government has been given the power and the right of legislation and administration in the State in respect of the subjects mentioned in List I of the Government of India Act, 1935. The State Legislature will be able to make laws for the State in the same manner as other provincial legislatures in matters included in the concurrent list.

The administration is in charge of the Ruler as the constitutional head of the State. He is assisted by a number of Ministers who are in charge of different portfolios. The whole State is divided into three Nizamats, and each Nizamat is under one Nizam who is the chief executive of the area. The principal court of judiciary known as Sadr Adalat was established in 1870. A large number of the Acts, including the Penal Code and Procedure Code, in force in the area formerly known as British India have been adopted.

The sixteen municipalities in the State are administered by the official and non-official representatives of the State. The P.W.D. working under the Mushir-i-Tamirat has carried out some very useful schemes of reconstruction.

KHAIRPUR

This State covering an area of over 6,050 sq. miles lies in Upper Sind. The climate is hot and dry and the average rainfall is never more than 15" a year.

The soil is cultivable and agriculture is the chief occupation of the people. Wheat, cotton and other grains are the main products. Irrigation is by canals branching off from the river Indus at the Lloyd Barrage.

Oil seeds, ghee, tobacco, hides, wheat and cotton are exported and fetch a good price. Carbonate of soda, Fuller's Earth and wool are also produced. Among the manufactures are cotton, silk and woollen cloth. Lacquer work, carpet making and pottery are other important means of livelihood which are open to the artisan class. The population of the State is about 320,000 and the language spoken is Sindhi. The average annual revenue of the State is about Rs. 56,25,000, and the average expenditure Rs. 55,42,500.

The founder of Khairpur was a nephew of the ruler of Sind with the name Mir Sohrab Khan Talpur. The State was recognized by the British in 1882.

His Highness Mir Ali Murad Khan, the ruler of the Khairpur State was invested with ruling powers on September 16, 1951. He is at present studying in England. He has appointed a regent to act on his behalf with certain limitations till his return to Khairpur.

Constitutional reforms have recently been announced according to which there will be a State Assembly consisting of a majority of elected members. Elections under the new constitution will be held shortly.

The State is surplus in respect of food grains. Free primary and secondary education has been introduced throughout the State. There are more than three high schools and one industrial school. There is a well-equipped hospital in the capital and a number of dispensaries are maintained in rural areas. A tannery and silk weaving factory are working. Plans for a textile mill are ready. Very good roads are maintained. Schemes for the extension of irrigation works and the transport system and for the development of the leather, the chemical and the textile industries are under the active consideration of the State Government. More than 30,000 refugees have been rehabilitated in the State. Banking facilities exist in the State. The capital of the State is Khairpur Mirs. The Ruler is entitled to a salute of 15 guns.

CHITRAL

This is another border State lying in the north-west of Pakistan. Surrounded by the Hindu Kush mountains on the north, Badakhshan and Kafiristan in the west, Dir in the south and Gilgit, Mastuj and Yas in the east, it covers an area of about 4,000 sq. miles.

The State can be divided into the valleys of Turikho Mulkho, and Tirich. These valleys are extremely fertile, and wheat, barley, maize and rice are grown in abundance.

Iron, copper, antimony, orpiment and timber of superior quality are found in Kashkar. The mines are not, however, fully worked. According to geologists it is possible the State contains more mineral wealth, which is not yet explored.

The population of the State is 107,906 and the average annual revenue about Rs. 3,40,000 and the expenditure about the same. The exports of Chitral consist of daggers, sword hilts, and embroidered pieces of cloth, while fruits are another important source of income. Under British rule the Mehtar of Chitral used to receive an annual subsidy in return for services in the defence of the border line.

The Mehtars of Chitral are the descendants of Baba Ayub who in the beginning of the 17th century settled in Chitral and entered the service of the then Rais of Chitral, who was a member of his own family. After a hundred years the Rais line became extinct and a descendant of Baba Ayub, Muhtaram Shah known as Shah Kator I, became the Chief of Chitral.

The present Mehtar is his Highness Saif-ur-Rehman who succeeded his late father in 1949. The young ruler is under training and the administration is carried on by a Board appointed for the purpose. The capital of the State is Chitral and the Ruler is entitled to a salute of 11 guns.

DIR

The territory of this State, over 3,000 sq. miles in area, includes the country drained by the Panj Kora and its affluents down to its junction with Bajaur Rud.

The present Nawab is Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir Mohammad Shah Jehan Khan. There are no Wazirs and the administration is carried on under the personal control of the Nawab.

The Nawab of Dir is also an over-lord, drawing tributes from a number of petty chiefs. In Dir proper live the Yusufzai Pathans while the non-Pathans are confined to the upper valley of Panj Kora known as Dir Kohistan. The river valleys are fertile and produce fruit in abundance. There are some forests on the flanks of the mountains wherefrom timber is procured and exported. The average annual revenue of the State is about Rs. 5,75,000 and the expenditure is about the same. This income is mostly drawn from the forest of Panj Kora Valley. The population of the whole State is a little over 250,000.

The State was founded in the 17th century by Mulla Ilias known as Akhund Baba, but real power was first acquired by his grandson, Ghulam Khan.

Recently much improvement has taken place in the State. A motor road has been constructed to join Dir to Malakand. A private telephone line has also been established between Chakdara and Dir.

SWAT

This small State is situated in the valley of river Swat flowing on the borders of the N.-W.F.P. The State can be divided into two sections, Swat Kohistan and Swat proper. The former is drained by the upper reaches of the Swat river and its affluents as far South as "Ain". The area of the State is a little over half of that of Dir, about 1,800 sq. miles and the population about 446,000. The annual revenue of the State is about Rs. 30,00,000 and the expenditure about Rs. 25,00,000. The lower valley is peopled by the Akazai branch of the Yusufzai Pathans while Swat Kohistan is peopled by Torwals and Garhwis. The fertility of the State depends upon the Swat river. The main commodity which is exported is fruit.

On the abdication of Miangul Gul-Shabzad Sir Abdul Wadud, K.B.E., his son Miangul Abdul Haq Jehanzeb, was installed as the new Wali of the Swat State on the 11th December, 1949. The new Ruler has been to college and taken a degree. Swat enjoys the reputation of being one of the best administered States in the Frontier and is financially stable. The Wali has been striving to educate the people so that one day they may be able to run the State administration themselves. There are no beggars in Swat. The State army paid by the State constructed the roads, helped the farmers in harvesting and did other odd jobs, but the State never took any unpaid work out of its people. The State is a surplus area in respect of food.

The Ruler's headquarters, Saidu Shareef, are 38 miles from Malakand and are linked with it by a motor road.

AMB

This State is situated in the upper valley of the Indus where the river divides the State territory into Trans-Indus territory and Feudal Tanawal. The latter section lies on the left bank of the Indus and occupies the centre of the western part of Hazara district. The area of the State is only 174 sq. miles and the population 47,910. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 3,55,000 and the expenditure Rs. 3,06,000. The main occupation of the people is agriculture.

Nawab Sir Mohammad Farid Khan, the present Ruler succeeded to the *gadi* in February 1936. There are no Wazirs (Ministers) and the administration is carried on by the Nawab with the help of Advisers. The Nawab maintains an arms factory where breach loading mountain guns and rifles and ammunition are made by hand.

The winter capital of the State is Durband and the summer capital Shergarh.

BALUCHISTAN STATES UNION

With the concurrence and guarantee of the Government of Pakistan, the Rulers of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan have entered into a Covenant for the formation of a Baluchistan States Union. The covenanting States have agreed to unite and integrate their territories into one State with a common executive, legislature and judiciary. The position of the Union will be analogous to that of a Governor's province.

There will be a Council of Rulers consisting of the Rulers of the covenanting States. The Council of Rulers will elect from among its members a President who will bear the title of Khan-i-Azam. He will hold office for a term of four years. The present Ruler of Kalat will be the President of the Council of Rulers of Baluchistan States Union during his life-time.

There will be a Legislative Assembly for the Union comprising 28 persons to be elected on the basis of adult franchise; 12 Sardars to be nominated by the Council of Rulers as follows: Kalat 8; Mekran 2; Las Bela 1; Kharan 1.

The Council of Rulers will appoint, with the previous concurrence and approval of the Pakistan Government a Chief Adviser who will be known as the Wazir-i-Azam. The Wazir-i-Azam will be responsible to the Council of Rulers for the good administration of the Union.

There will be a Kabina-i-Wizarat (Council of Ministers) to aid and assist the Council of Rulers in the exercise of its functions. The Ministers will be chosen by the Council of Rulers from the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Wazir-i-Azam will be the Chairman of the Kabina-i-Wizarat and will hold the portfolios of Law and Order, Finance, Economic Development and Services.

Below we give short notes on each of the merged States as they were before the merger.

Kalat

Bounded on the west by Persia, on the east by Bolan Pass, the Marri and Bugti Hills, on the north by Chagi and Quetta-Pishin Districts and on the south by Las Bela and the Arabian Sea, Kalat, the biggest State in Baluchistan lies on the western border of Pakistan. It has an area of 30,799 sq. miles and a population of 166,654. It has an annual revenue of about Rs. 25,85,500 and an expenditure of about Rs. 17,20,000. Except for the plains of Kharan, Kachhi and Dasht in Mekran the whole country is mountainous. The main ranges of mountains are the central Brahui, Kirthar, Pab, Siahaw, and Central Mekran. They are intersected here and there by many small rivers the biggest of which is the river Rakhshan flowing from south to north.

The country consists of rugged, barren and sunburnt mountains, rent by chasms and gorges, alternating with arid deserts and stony plains, so that the whole State is deficient in water. The soil is sandy but here and there alluvial deposits of bright red clay are found in the northern parts of Mekran.

Permanent irrigation is possible only in the few tracts where water is obtained from karez, springs and rivulets of which there are not many; for the rest most of the vegetation depends upon the flood-water of the rivers.

The staple food of the people is wheat and jawar but on the coast of Mekran dates are consumed in very large quantity. Rice, barley, millet, tobacco, potatoes and melons are also cultivated on a comparatively small scale. Pomegranate, apricot, almond, mulberries, vine and apple are also grown and exported.

Marri, Kachhi and Sarawan are famous for the excellent breeds of their cattle and horses. Among the forest products are medicinal drugs, and gum Arabic. All these products are exported but not in large quantity.

A few minerals have been discovered but no schemes for developing them on scientific lines have yet been prepared. In the Sor Ranges of Sarawan coal is mined but it is not of superior quality. Good earth salt, which is a very profitable industry in Kalat, is obtained from swamps by means of lixiviation. Ferrous sulphate is obtainable in Jhalawan while iron ore, sulphur and petroleum are found at Shoran.

Cloth is made from cotton at Kachhi and Brahui. The womenfolk of these places are expert at needlework. Experiments in sericulture were conducted at Mastung but the industry could not thrive. Dark, coarse wool from sheep and goats is exported in large quantities. Fine and artistic embroidering, the Persian type pile-carpet making, manufacturing of leather goods, palm bags and mats are the commonest professions of the men and women in Kachhi, Mastung, and Kalat.

The people live in small villages in huts and tents.

Brahuis, Baloch, Dehwars, and Jats form the agriculturist class. "Loris" are artisans, while fishermen and seamen, who live on the Mekran coast come from "Meds" and "Koras" communities. The whole of the population is organized in tribes who usually pay their revenues in kind. Barter is still in vogue in some parts of the country. The languages spoken are Balochi, Brahui, Dehwari and Sindhi.

Before the birth of Pakistan, the revenue of the State used to be derived from three main sources:—(1) Subsidies and rents by the British Government according to the treaty of 1876; (2) Interests on the investments and (3) Land Revenue. From the first two the average annual income amounted to about Rs. 1,30,000. The land revenue is paid in kind, the rates varying from ¼ to ⅓ of the produce. There are some other taxes as well which bring the total rate of taxation up to almost ½ of the total produce. Zar-i-Kalang and Zar-i-Shah are also levied at some places. Transit dues and Octroi (Sung) are additional sources of income. The total average revenue is over Rs. 14,00,000 per annum.

The whole State is divided into 5 divisions, Kachhi, Sarawan, Jhalawan, Mekran and Kharan, the last being quasi-independent. In Mekran the Gichkis, Nausherwanis, Bizanjans and Marwaris are the principal holders of Jagirs. They enjoy almost complete independence in revenue, civil and criminal matters. But they are still under the suzerainty of Kalat in accordance with the practices of the feudal system.

The forefathers of the present ruling dynasty were under the suzerainty of Kabul, but during the Afghan War of 1838, they established direct relations with the British Government.

In 1854, their alliance with the British was further strengthened and the Kalat rulers came under complete British protection.

Beglar Begi Mir Sir Ahmad Yar Khan is entitled to a salute of 29 guns. He introduced constitutional reforms before his accession to Pakistan. The State's administration was, however, conducted with the assistance of a Wazir-i-Azam. Recently His Highness attended the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations at Lake Success, as a member of the Pakistan Delegation.

The capital of the State is Kalat; but for about four months of the year the Khan makes his winter headquarters at Dhadar in Kachhi, not far from Sibi. The State has recently added two more high schools, three middle schools and fourteen primary schools.

The State which until sometime back was absolutely without any regular means of communication is now closely linked with Quetta, Pasni and other places of importance in the neighbourhood.

The State acceded to Pakistan on March 31, 1948.

Las Bela

The State of Las Bela lies one hundred and fifteen miles to the north-west of Karachi. It is separated from Sind by the river Hub. The greater part of the State consists of the valley and delta of the Purali river. The area of the State is 7,043 sq. miles and the population 69,067. The average annual revenue is a little over Rs. 7,06,000 and the expenditure Rs. 6,64,000. The capital of the State is Las Bela.

The rulers of the State claim their descent from Abdul-Manaf of the Quraish tribe of Arabia. The name of the present ruler is Jam Mir Ghulam Qadir Khan. He ascended the *gadi* in 1937. He was educated in Karachi and the Aitchison College at Lahore. He was assisted in matters of administration by a Wazir. Civil and criminal cases are decided by the jirgas on the basis of customary laws. The Jam Saheb represents the Baluchistan States in the Constituent Assembly. The State acceded to Pakistan on March 17, 1948. The people are poor and apathetic.

This is the only other maritime State in Pakistan (besides Mekran).

Kharan

This small State lying in the south of Kalat has an area of 18,508 sq. miles and a population of 33,832. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 3,92,500 and the expenditure Rs. 3,30,900. The geographical and economic conditions are almost identical with those of Kalat.

of the Central Ministry of the Interior. Mr. A. T. Naqvi, formerly joint Secretary, Ministry of Defence has been appointed first Chief Commissioner.

Baluchistan is scheduled to have its first general elections in 1953. The status of a full-fledged province with an Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise has been recommended for the area by a Special Committee appointed by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. The Government have accepted the recommendations of the Committee and necessary steps are being taken to give this the most backward area of the country its first responsible Government.

Another important step taken by the Government of Pakistan was the formation of the Union of Baluchistan States. The Khan of Kalat will be the Khan-i-Azam for life. Thereafter the post of Khan-i-Azam will be filled by election by the Princes of the various States comprising the Union.

LANGUAGE CONTROVERSY

East Bengal has had its own troubles. There was a demand for Bengali being made a State language along with Urdu. The occasion was provided by a speech by the Prime Minister of Pakistan, Khwaja Nazimuddin, in which he openly said that Urdu would be the State language of Pakistan. The students at once became agitated. There followed a wide-spread movement to make Bengali a State language along with Urdu. Congress members described the movement as spontaneous and genuine. The Government benches in the Dominion Parliament held that extraneous elements had taken advantage of the situation and started the trouble.

Three persons were killed and several seriously injured when the police opened fire in Dacca on the afternoon of February 21, 1952 on student demonstrators. The students had observed a general "hartal" in response to a province-wide call made by the State Language Committee of Action. Section 144 had been promulgated a day earlier.

On February 25, five persons including four M.L.A.s of East Bengal were arrested. They were Mr. Govindalal Bannerjee, Mr. Manoranjan Dhar, Mr. Khairat Hussain, Mr. Abdur Rasheed (Members of the East Bengal Legislative Assembly) and Mr. Abul Hashim, former General Secretary of the undivided Bengal Provincial Muslim League.

Mr. Dhar is the General Secretary of the Pakistan National Congress, while Mr. Bannerjee is the Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the East Bengal Legislative Assembly. Earlier Mr. Hamidul Haque Chaudhuri, former Finance Minister of East Bengal and the proprietor of "Pakistan Observer", an English Daily of Dacca had been arrested. The newspaper was banned.

The next day 28 more arrests were made. The arrested persons included another member of the East Bengal Legislative Assembly, Mr. Satindra Sen, bringing the total of M.L.A.s arrested to five. Others arrested included Dr. P. C. Chakravarty, a professor of the Dacca University, Mr. Ajit Kumar Guha, a teacher in the Jagan Nath College, Mr. Munir Chaudhuri and Muzaffar Hamid, also of the teaching staff of the University.

On February 27, the Dacca University was indefinitely closed. The resident-students of the University were ordered to leave the hostels. The number of arrested persons had now reached 41.

The East Bengal Muslim League Working Committee met and considered the situation and thought that "foreign agents" with sufficient resources at their disposal were "infiltrating" into East Bengal in alliance with the Jinnah Awami Muslim League and the Youth League and gave the verdict that the "disgruntled elements and political opportunists are trying to divert the movement to suit their personal ends".

Earlier the East Bengal Chief Minister had moved and the East Bengal Assembly had adopted a resolution recommending to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan the adoption of Bengali as a State language along with Urdu. The Assembly was then prorogued and not allowed to carry on the discussion on the Provincial Budget. In a broadcast Mr. Nurul Amin said that his Government had no intention of stifling the constitutional expression of public opinion on the language or indeed any other question. He however held that according to evidence in possession of the Government what had happened had deeper significance than what appeared on the surface and that "some of the architects of the plan derive inspiration from outside Pakistan."

The language controversy had its repercussions in the western part of the country. Language newspapers especially 'Jang' and 'Anjam' went all out for Urdu and despite Government advice and pressure continued to publish extracts from the speeches of Mr. M. A. Jinnah where he had categorically stated that the national language of the country would be Urdu.

In the Constituent Assembly itself during the budget session, numerous resolutions were moved by Muslim League as well as Congress members to discuss the language issue. Some resolutions favoured the adoption of Urdu as the State language; others thought Bengali alone should be the national language, while the majority were of the view that Bengali along with Urdu should become the State language. One resolution moved by an East Bengal Muslim Leaguer, Mr. Lal Miah advocated the adoption of Arabic as the State language.

The Muslim League Party in the Constituent Assembly could not agree on any resolution and decided instead to defer the consideration of the issue. When Mr. Nur Ahmad moved his resolution that Bengali be declared a State language along with Urdu, Abdus Sattar Pirzada, the Food Minister introduced an amendment that the House postpone discussion of the matter. A general discussion did take place and members from both sides of the House expressed their views. The Assembly carried Mr. Pirzada's motion.

Later the East Bengal Government ordered a judicial inquiry into the circumstances of the firing to find whether the action taken by the police was justified or not.

The reports of other enquiries which are anxiously awaited are of the Commission appointed to investigate the circumstances of the assassination of the late Khan Liaquat Ali Khan and the Judicial Tribunal appointed to try the Rawalpindi Conspiracy accused. The report of the Rawalpindi Assassination Commission is already before the Government. The Home Minister, Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani told the Dominion Parliament that the Govenment had not decided whether the report would be made public or not. The Pindi Assassination Inquiry Commission consisted of Mr. Justice Muhammad Munir, Chief Judge of the Lahore High Court and Mr. Akhtar Hussain, Financial Commissioner, Punjab. The trial of the accused has been completed and the judgment is now being written (May 1952).

RAISMAN AWARD

In the relations between the provinces and the Central Government an important landmark was the announcement of the Raisman Award. Sir Jeremy Raisman had been specially commissioned to go into the entire question of finances of the country and give his award. Its main points need reproduction below:

The Award gave 50 per cent of the proceeds of taxes on income except in so far as those proceeds are attributable to the capital of the Federation or to Federal emoluments, to the provinces in the following proportion: East Bengal 45%; Punjab 27%; Sind 12%; N.-W.F.P. 8%; Bahawalpur 4%; and remainder 4%. The share of the provinces in the initial year 1952-53 will amount roughly to Rs. 250 lakhs.

Sales Tax was previously centralised in agreement with provinces, subject to an allocation of roughly 50 per cent of proceeds to units. The Award gave permanent effect to this agreement. It also suggested that out of the collection of Sales Tax in Karachi, a larger share should be allotted to the provinces in West Pakistan than at present. The distribution is as follows: Punjab 54; Sind 16; N.-W.F.P. 10; Bahawalpur 4; Baluchistan 2. Under this proposal roughly 40 lakhs extra will be transferred to the provinces.

A compensation to the provinces for the share acquired by the centre in the proceeds of Sales Tax, the Award recommends that sums equal to one half of the net proceeds of Federal Excise duties in tobacco, betelnuts and tea be paid out of the revenues of the Federation to the units, the distribution being in accordance with the percentages recommended for income tax. The total amount to be transferred to the units during the initial year is expected to be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 250 lakhs.

Sir Jeremy Raisman recommended larger allocations of jute duties to East Bengal by way of providing further financial assistance to the provinces. He recommended that the additional duty of Re. 1 per maund on raw jute should be amalgamated with the basic duty of Rs. 3 per maund and the sum of the two should be taken as the export duty. Of the net proceeds of this basic duty, 62½ per cent should be assigned to East Bengal without an upper limit. As regards any further duty such as the additional export duty of Rs. 3 per maund which has been imposed since November 1, 1951, he has recommended that 10 per cent of the net proceeds be assigned to East Bengal. Under this formula East Bengal would get Rs. 1 crore per annum more than it was getting.

Subventions have been increased from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 1¼ crores. The total transfers would thus be: East Bengal Rs. 324 lakhs; Punjab Rs. 158 lakhs; Sind Rs. 60 lakhs; N.-W.F.P. Rs. 80 lakhs; Bahawalpur Rs. 20 lakhs; Others Rs. 35 lakhs.

The Raisman Award has been incorporated into the Constitution by passing the necessary measures in the Constituent Assembly during its budget session in 1952.

ECONOMIC FRONT

On the industrial front an important step taken by the Government was the passing of the Industrial Finance Corporation Amendment Act. The amendment has extended the scope of the Act, originally passed in 1949, to embrace all industrial concerns for purposes of financial assistance by the Industrial Finance Corporation, irrespective of the fact whether they are public limited companies, co-operative societies, private companies or concerns owned by private individuals.

To provide credit facilities on a long term basis to agriculturists, the Agricultural Finance Corporation Act was passed. The Corporation will give loans in kind and cash and will co-ordinate and supplement the work of the country's financing agencies.

Another important measure passed by the House for the benefit of the refugees was the House Building Finance Corporation which will give loans for the construction of houses. The Corporation will be established with a capital of Rs. 5 crores divided into 500,000 fully paid up shares of Rs. 100 each. The dividends cannot exceed five per cent.

A strong movement has been launched at Governmental level for bringing the two wings of the Dominion culturally and socially closer to each other. An all-up air mail service has been introduced, fares by air and sea reduced and further reductions are being considered. Chartered steamers are being engaged to ply between Chittagong and Karachi. The need for such contact was felt more than ever after the language agitation in Dacca.

Food shortage was felt for the first time after the establishment of the Dominion. Certain areas came under rationing and the prices of foodgrains went up considerably. In Karachi itself the price of wheat went up from Rs. 7 per maund to about Rs. 14 per maund. The quantity of individual rations was reduced by 25 per cent on May 1, 1952. The procurement of foodgrains has been introduced in the two major food producing provinces of Punjab and Sind. Attractive buying prices have been fixed and the hoarding of more than stipulated quantities for household use, according to the size of the family, declared an offence. An early delivery premium of eight annas per maund in May and four annas in June has been announced to attract growers selling their produce to the Government during these two months.

The Food Minister repeated time and again that the shortage was not real but man-made. It was due to hoarders and smugglers that the foodgrains position in the country had become difficult. Khulna in East Bengal and Thar Parkar in Sind were declared famine stricken areas. There was general resentment among the people who thought that a country which normally exported foodgrains could not suffer from foodshortage without grave mishandling of the situation. With the coming into the market of the new wheat crop the shortage is expected to be made good and the food position in the country may once again become stable as before.

Before turning to Pakistan's relations with other countries, it is necessary to mention that two international conferences were held in the country during the year under review, the ECAFE Conference in Lahore and the Fourth session of the Consultative Committee of the Colombo Plan. Substantial economic assistance was given to Pakistan by member countries during the first year by Canada (10 million dollars), Australia (2 million pounds), New Zealand (250,000 pounds), and the U.S.A. (10 million dollars). Pakistan also received 1.6 million dollars from the Ford Foundation.

For the year 1951-52 the total expenditure on development by the Pakistan Government amounted to 577.6 million rupees. For 1952-53 it is estimated at Rs. 593.9 million. In addition expenditure on development by provincial Governments for these two years is estimated at Rs. 494 million and Rs. 512 million respectively. During the year 1952-53 provision has been made for the floatation of new loans to the amount of Rs. 100 million and a special drive has been undertaken to popularise the Small Savings Scheme.

During 1952-53 the development programmes estimated to cost a total of Rs. 1,106.7 million, will need about Rs. 500 million worth of imports. While it is hoped to mobilise the internal finance required external finance will be necessary for imports, particularly in view of the reduced prices of the country's exports and other commitments. Some assistance is expected from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development with which a Loan Agreement for Railway Rehabilitation has been signed recently.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

An important move which came to nothing was a proposed conference of Prime Ministers of Muslim countries. The Pakistan Government proposed that a conference of the Governments of all Muslim countries might be held at Karachi or any other suitable place. Seven Governments (Turkey and Egypt were not among them) responded to the invitation and expressed their readiness to attend such a conference. It was originally proposed to hold the Conference in April 1952, but "owing to previous commitments of some Governments, it has now been proposed to hold it at a later date". No date has yet been finally settled. However, as a step to bring the Muslim countries closer to each other, the Governments of Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan and Pakistan agreed that with effect from February 1, 1952, postage on letters, post-cards, and packets sent by surface mail, should be leviable at inland rates.

The relations of Pakistan and India did not see any marked improvement. There was no deterioration either. The clenched fist, the symbol given to the nation by the late Khan Liaquat Ali Khan, after the Nehru-Liaquat correspondence on the alleged concentration of Indian troops on Pakistan borders was not taken up on a national scale. All the outstanding issues, the canal waters, the evacuee property, financial settlement and Kashmir, are still outstanding. On the financial front, there have been some signs of improvement. The officials of the two Governments have met to thrash out the issues and a meeting of Ministers sometime later was expected to yield some results. The agreement expressed by both India and Pakistan to the World Bank proposal may also prove useful in settling this issue.

Pakistan's change of policy towards Afghanistan is very striking. The "get tough" policy has been replaced by the "get friendly" one. After a lapse of over two years Pakistan announced the appointment of Col. A. S. B. Shah, former Secretary, Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, as her Ambassador to Pakistan.

In the United Nations Pakistan is now concerned with the Tunisian case before the Security Council to which Pakistan was elected at the beginning of 1952.

On Kashmir Government's attitude can be summed up in the words of the Foreign Minister: "I share the frustration and disappointment, but Government will not relent in its pursuit of an early settlement through peaceful means; but if peaceful means should become utterly of no avail they would have to consider what course was open to them next."

The Opposition parties especially the Azad Pakistan Party represented by Mian Iftikharuddin strongly criticise the foreign policy followed by Sir Zafrullah Khan and describe it as subservient to Britain.

KHYBER Pass : One of the gateways into Pakistan from Afghanistan is situated 10½ miles west of Peshawar in the North-West Frontier Province. The Pass is rich in historical association as it was the route by which all of the sub-continent's invaders swooped down on the inhabitants for conquest or plunder. It still remains a great highway for continental trade between India and Pakistan on the one hand and the countries of Central Asia on the other. On Tuesdays and Fridays one could see long caravans of men and camels laden with merchandise of every description passing into and from Afghanistan.

Hotels : Dean's Hotel, Peshawar. Telegrams: "Deans". Telephone : 81. The last addition to a list of first class hotels in the group of Associated Hotels of India, Ltd.

Lahore : One of the most ancient and famous cities of the sub-continent is the capital of the Punjab Province. The city has been notable since the 11th century when Babar the first of the Moghul dynasty made it a place of royal residence, the remains of which are found in the tombs, mosques, pavilions, and pleasure gardens of the city. But, the man who laid the foundations of the city's greatness was the Emperor Akbar. Today the city is almost wholly Muslim with a population of 849,333. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Ranjit Singh's mausoleum, 2. Jehangir's and Nurjehan's tombs, 3. Tomb of Asaf Khan, 4. Tomb of Anarkali, 5. Guru Arjun's Shrine, 6. Badshahi Masjid, 7. Sunheri Masjid, 8. Wazir Khan's mosque, 9. Moti Masjid, 10. Minto Park, 11. Shalimar Gardens, 12. Lawrence Gardens, 13. Gulabi Bagh, 14. Museum, 15. Zoo, 16. Chauburji, 17. The fort. The chief means of conveyance are cars, taxis and hackney carriages. *Clubs :* 1. Cosmopolitan Club, 2. Gymkhana Club, 3. Punjab Association club, 4. Y. M. C. A.

Hotels : Braganza Hotel.

Faletti's Hotel ; Telegrams : "Falettis." Telephones: 2635 and 3392. Maintains its old traditions of a comfortable and de luxe hotel.

Napier Hotel.

Stiffie's Hotel.

Lahore is on the North Western Railway and is connected with Karachi.

Mohenjo-Daro : The ruins of Mohenjo-Daro (the Domain of the Departed) are situated eight miles by car off Dorki station on the Kotri-Larkana branch of the N. W. Railway. Indian archæological history dates from the 3rd century B.C. The excavated remains in Mohenjo-Daro belong to the last city, which had been built on ancient cities which are suspected generally to be lower than the water-level. Excavations of the lower strata may be expected to yield the remains of a still older period.

It is a very remarkably well-planned city. All the streets were laid south to north as nothing is more welcome to an Indian city than the south wind. Homes were two-storeyed and the staircases lead not to the lower storey but to outside. This feature is not unknown in the houses in the hills. Covered balconies or open porticoes are conspicuous by their absence. The courtyards are somewhat small.

Proximity of the dwellings points to a very crowded city. Mohenjo-Daro is a city of bricks, fire-burnt and sun-burnt. It had probably stressed more on drainage than any other ancient city. Evidence of underground drains are to be found everywhere. They are large and high and provided with manholes. The vastness of the drainage surely reflects the greatness of the upper structure, now very much lost to view. It is not known, however, whether the drains led to any common dumping place away from the city, although soak pits have been noticed, but from their size one cannot be sure that they were used as the main dumping grounds. Bathrooms are another feature significant of the cleanliness of the city.

The objects found in the remains mainly consist of seals, jewelleries, potteries, figures (human and animal) and toys. The seals have on them inscribed characters of a conventionalised form of pictograph writing, which have not yet been deciphered. Most of them are of steatite and are square. The more common animal is difficult to identify. It has features both equine and bovine, with one horn only.

Murree : Hill station in the Punjab, is about 40 miles from Rawalpindi and is 7,500 feet above sea-level. It lies on the main road leading into Kashmir from Pakistan. In pre-Partition days it was the summer headquarters of the Northern Command, and was a great social and sports centre. *Places worth a visit :* 1. Kashmir Point, 2. Panch Pandu Park, and 3. Pind Point. The Himalayan views are an additional attraction. The chief means of conveyance are rickshaws, dandis, horses and buses. *Clubs :* 1, Mountain View Club, 2. Rawalpindi Club.

Hotels :

Cecil Hotel, Murree. Grams : "Cecil". Phone : 247. Situated at the top of hill—lovely view—all the comforts.

Flashman's Hotel, Rawalpindi. Grams: "Flashmans". Phone : 201. When in Rawalpindi, stay at Flashmans. All the comforts.

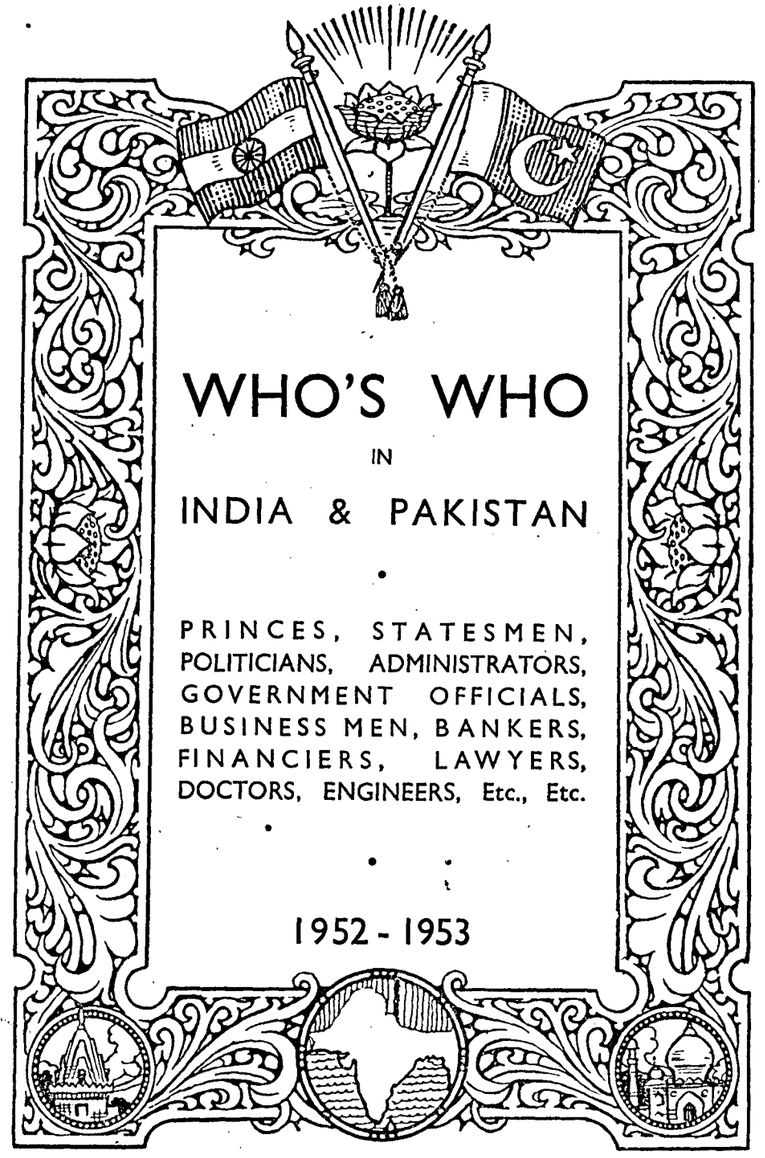
Viewforth Hotel.

From Rawalpindi the journey is usually made by car.

Taxila : Seat of a famous Buddhist University in the 7th century, is situated about 20 miles north-west of Rawalpindi. The Indian name literally means stone-cut city of the Takka clan. The remains are actually of three cities within three and a half miles of each other. The epics record that Rama's brother Bharata conquered this territory and the capital took its name from his son Taksha. It is believed that the great snake-sacrifice recorded in the Mahabharata was held at Taxila.

Taxila presents historical records extending over a period of about 1,000 years, from the 4th or 5th century B.C. to the 5th century A.D. Seven different peoples ruled at Taxila. Achæmenian and Alexandrian suzerainty have left almost no records. The Mauryan records consist mainly of almost primitive punch coins (they may be of an earlier date), jewelleries and lapidaries, which surely indicate that Indians were in that age the greatest masters in the treatment of the most refractory stones, and gold and silverworks of refined workmanship.

The most imposing pile at Taxila is the Dharmarajika or the Great Tope (Stupa). It is also known as Chir (split) tope, because of the cleft driven through its centre by former explorers. Around it there are a number of Stupas, Chaityas, Viharas, etc. The construction of the group extended over four centuries (2nd-5th). The original stupa was built in the Scytho-Parthian period and enlargements were made in the Kusha period. The most important architectural features are trefoil arches and Erothian pillars.



ABDUL Rahim, A., Founder and Proprietor, Popular Sola Hat Works, a leading Hat Manufacturing Concern in Western, Southern and Eastern India. *b.* 1920, *s.* of A. Abdul Subhan, retired business man of Madras State; *m.* Miss Aysha Begum; four *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.:* North Arcot Dist. Has been taking active interest in business and industry: actively participates in social affairs; Pres., Bombay Hat Manufacturers' and Traders' Assoc.; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay and Indian Manufacturers' Assoc., Delhi; Military, Naval, Govt. and Railway Contractor and Exporter & Importer. *Address:* C/o Popular Sola Hat Works, Baria Building, opp. Crawford Market, Bombay 3.



ABDULLAH, Sheikh Mohamad, Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir; popularly known by the name of Sher-I-Kashmir. *b.* 1905, in Soura, *near* Srinagar; *m.* Begum Abdullah; *Educ.:* Srinagar; Jammu; graduated with distinction from Lahore; M.Sc., Aligarh Univ.; while at Kashmir College he formed a Students' Union, 1927. Was a science teacher in the State High School; initiated a regular campaign for responsible Government, crystallising in the formation of the Kashmir Muslim Conference; created political consciousness among the people and took the opportunity of converting the Muslim Conference into the National Conference in 1938; launched the 'Quit Kashmir' movement, 1946, which aimed at compete democratisation of Kashmir; was put in prison; elected Pres., All-India States Peoples Conference; released, 1947; organised a Peace Brigade to maintain communal harmony in the State; organised national defence against the tribal raiders; was invited by the Maharaja of Kashmir to be the Head of the Emergency Administration at the time of the signing of the Instrument of Accession; member, Kashmir Delegation from India to the U.N.O.; M.P. for Kashmir till 1952. *Address:* Srinagar.



ABID Ali, Deputy Minister for Labour, Govt. of India. *b.* 1900, *s.* of late Jaferbhai, Business man; *m.* Zarina; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Received very little school education but got education in jails during several years of jail life. Resigned Govt. service and joined non-co-operation movement, 1921; Secy., C.P.P.C.C., 1923-24; Secy., Indian Assoc., Singapore; because of anti-Government activities was deported from Singapore and Malayan territories; on return to India joined the Bardoli struggle, 1928; General Secy., B.P.C.C., 1929-34; organised and conducted Salt Satyagraha; General Secy., Reception Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1934; organised relief in Bihar on behalf of the B.P.C.C. for earthquake sufferers, 1934; one of the founders of the I.N.T.U.C. and its Vice-Pres.; Founder & Office-bearer of a large number of Trade Union Organisations; took part in all national struggles and jailed several times; Member: A.I.C.C. for many years; Bombay Leg. Council for several years; Board of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation; Bombay Housing Board since inception; Chairman, Divisional Cttees. of the State Transport Corpn. *Recreation:* Social Service. *Club:* National Sports Club of India. *Address:* Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

ABRAHAM, Emmanuel, Ethiopian Minister in India, since May 1949. *b.* March 17, 1913; *m.* Ellen Alemayehou; one *s.*, Amenti and two *d.*, Ruth and Sarah; *Educ.:* Tafari Makonnen School, Addis Ababa. Headmaster, Asba-Tafari School in Harar Province, 1931-35; Secretary, Ethiopian Legation in London, 1935-40; Secretary-in-Charge, Ethiopian Legation in London, 1940-42; Director-General, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ethiopian Govt., 1943-44; Director-General of Education, Ethiopian Govt., 1944-47; Delegate to the San Francisco Conference on International Organisation, 1945; Delegate to the General Assembly of the United Nations, New York, 1947, 1949 and 1950. *Recreations:* Reading; Walking. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* Imperial Ethiopian Legation, New Delhi.



ACHARYA, Bejoy Krishna, B.A. (Hons.) (Econ.) (Calcutta), Dy. High Commissioner for India at Dacca. *b.* May 1, 1912, *s.* of Dr. Prankrishna Acharya, a prominent physician and social reformer of Calcutta; *m.* Smt. Nilima *née* Mukherji; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta & London Universities. Entered I.C.S., 1936; held charge of several important Bengal districts like Howrah, 24 Parganas, Bakarganj & Darjeeling; served as Dewan of Tripura & Dy. Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh. *Recreations:* Motoring; Photography. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club; Darjeeling Gymkhana Club; Dacca Club. *Address:* Baitul Aman, Mymensingh Road, Ramna, Dacca.

ACHARYYA, Chintamoni, M.A. (Gold medalist), LL.B. (Calcutta Univ.), Vice-Chancellor, Utkal Univ., Cuttack, since Oct. 1948. *b.* Dec. 9, 1893, *s.* of late Choudhury Braja Sundar Patjoshi; *m.* Srimati Ratnamani Devi; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack; Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Advocate for 31 years; Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor and Govt. Advocate for 12 years; Part-time lecturer in Law for 12 years. *Publications:* Author of several publications in English, and Oriya such as books on History, Law and other literary matters. *Recreations:* Rotary activities. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor, Utkal University, Cuttack (Orissa).

ADARKAR, Bhaskar Namdeo, M.A. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bombay Univ.), B.A. (Cambridge), M.A. (Cambridge), Member, Tariff Commission, since Jan. 1952. *b.* May 18, 1910, *s.* of N. V. Adarkar and Mrs. Adarkar; *m.* Sarala Wagle (1935); two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Bombay; Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge. Agent, Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay, 1938; Research Officer to the Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1938-40; Chief Research Officer, 1940-41; Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1941-43; Asstt. Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1943-45; Dy. Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1945-49; Member, Indian Tariff Board, June-November, 1949 and May 1950—Jan. 1952; Secy., Reconstruction Cttees., 1941-43; Govt. of India's Delegate to Preparatory Cttee. on Trade and Employment Drafting Cttee. of that Cttee., Havana Conference on Trade and Employment, ECAFE Sessions and meetings of the I.T.O. Interim Commission and Contracting Parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade; Vice-Chairman, Drafting Cttee. on Trade and Employment (1947). *Publications: Indian Tariff Policy; Devaluation of the Rupee; The Gold Problem; History of the Indian Tariff;* and several official publications. *Address:* Tariff Commission, Bombay.

ADVANI, Pritamdas Bhojraj, M.Sc. Tech. (Manch.), M.I.E. (India), A.M.I.E.E. (Lond.), J.P., Consulting Engineer and Industrial Adviser. *b.* May 21, 1891; *m.* Parpati Vaswani. *Educ.:* Hyderabad, Sind, & Manch. Univ. Engr., Bombay Office of Metropolitan Vickers till end of 1919 and later Mgr. till Aug. 1928; Director of Industries, Govt. of Bombay from August 1928 to Jan. 1944; Chairman, Board of Direction for Technical Education and Industrial Training, Bombay till Oct. 1944; Chairman, Board of Trustees, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 1938-48; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1932-36; on special duty in U.S.A., 1939 in connection with proposal for the establishment of the automobile industry in Bombay Prov.; Member of Senate, Bombay University, 1931 to 1945; Member, Central Board of Irrigation and Power; Electrical Commsr., Govt. of Bombay, 1944-51. *Address:* "Oceana," Marine Drive, Bombay.



AGA, Jamshed Burjor, F.I.I.A., M. Inst. R.A. (Lond.), F.I.A.A. & S. (Lond.), M.I.S.E., G.D. Arch., Corporate Architect and Surveyor. *b.* Oct. 27, 1916; *Educ.:* After passing the Matriculation, obtained Govt. Diploma in Architecture being the youngest in India then. Fellow of the Indian Institute of Architects, and Member of the Indian Society of Engineers; is also a Fellow of the Association of Incorporated Architects and Surveyors of London, being the youngest Indian to acquire this distinction at the time; member, Institute of Registered Architects (Lond.), Chartered Insurance Institute; Partner, Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy & Co., Architects, Engineers, Surveyors, and Fire Loss Assessors; Director and Committee Member of several Institutions; Charter Member, Rotary Club, Satara; Ex-President, Satara Suburban Municipality; is a Freemason and also founder of some Lodges. *Clubs:* Royal Western India Turf, Ripon, Bombay Presidency Radio, Mahableshwar, Satara and Poona. *Address:* Advani Chambers, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.



AGA KHAN, Aga Sultan Mahomed Shah, P.C. (1934), G.C.I.E. (1902), G.C.S.I. (1911), G.C.V.O. (1923), K.C.I.E. (1898), Hon. LL.D., Camb. *b.* 1875. Brilliant Star of Zanzibar, 1000, 1st Class; has many religious followers in East Africa, Central Asia and India; head Ismail Mahomedans; granted rank and status of first class chief with salute of 11 guns in recognition of loyal services during European War;

led the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations Assembly in 1932, 1934 and 1935; accorded the unique honour of being the first Indian President of the League Assembly, 1937; celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his accession to the *gadi* of Imam, 1936; made an honorary citizen of Cannes, April 1947; presided over the League of Nations Session, Sept. 1937; celebrated the Diamond Jubilee of his Sultanate, 1945. *Publication: India in Transition. Address:* Aga Hall, Bombay.

AGARWALA, Amar Narain, M.A., B.Com., Reader, Faculty of Commerce, Allahabad University. Some time Dean, Faculty of Commerce, and Head of the Depts. of Economics and Commerce, Univ. of Sagar, M.P. *b.* July 8, 1917; *m.* Rajeshwari Agarwala; *Educ.:* Christian Coll., Lucknow, K.P.I. Coll., Allahabad, and Univ. of Allahabad. Had a brilliant academic career, winning most of the prizes and scholarships including Queen Empress Victoria Jubilee Medal (highest academic distinction, Allahabad Univ.); an economist of balanced and national views; an expert on social security and economic planning; his book *Samajvad ki Ruprekha* recognized the best book in Hindi on Socialism by Sahitya Sammelan (1939) which gave him the Muraraka Prize for it; regular contributor to many learned journals in India and foreign countries including *Economic Journal* (London) and *International Labour Review* (Montreal); was for some time on deputation in the Labour Dept., Govt. of India; associated with 21 economists in issuing a Manifesto on Government's monetary policy in 1946; edited a symposium on *Position and Prospects of India's Foreign Trade* with the co-operation of Trade Commissioners and on *Indian Labour Problems* containing articles of India's 24 leading labour experts; Mg. Ed., *Indian Journal of Economics*, Organ of the Indian Economic Association, 1943-1947; Mg. Ed., *Indian Journal of Commerce*, Organ of Ind. Commr. Assn.; Member of A. U. Committee of Courses and Studies, Faculty of Commerce, Academic Council and Court; Member: Board of Studies, Sagar Univ.; Examination Cttee., Patna Univ.; Secy. and Founder-Member, Indian Commerce Association; Founder and Research Secy., Indian Research Assocn., devoted to research and literary activities. *Hobbies:* Journalism, cinema and tennis. *Publications: Social Insurance Planning in India, Health Insurance in India, Pessimism in Planning, Socialism without Prejudice,* etc. *Address:* Kundu Gardens, Allahabad.



AGARWALA, Justice Chandra Bhan, M.A., B.L., Judge, Allahabad High Court, since May 14, 1948. *b.* 1897, *s.* of L. Munshi Lal; *Educ.:* St. Stephen's School, Delhi, Hindu College, Delhi and Calcutta University; Matric from Delhi, 1914; B.A. with Honours from Punjab Univ., 1918; M.A. in 1920 and B.L., Calcutta Univ., 1921. Gold Medalist (Cal.). Enrolled as Vakil, High Court, Alld., 1922 and of Calcutta High Court, 1923; practised at Bulandshahr, 1922-32, practised at the High Court, 1932-48. *Publications:* Author of the Commentary on U. P. Tenancy Act, 1939, etc. *Address:* 25A, Purshottam Das Tandon Road, Allahabad.

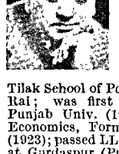
AGARWALA, Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt. (July 1943), Chairman, Central Board of Film Censors. *b.* February 5, 1890; *m.* Dorothy Muriel Lall; *Educ.:* Aldenham School, Herts, England; called to the Bar in July 1911. Appointed a Judge of the Patna High Court in July 1932; retired as Chief Justice, Patna High Court, Jan. 1950. *Publications: Workmen's Compensation; Law of Limitation; Trial by Jury. Address:* Patna (Bihar).

AGARWALA, Jagdish Prasad, M.A., B.Com., Banker, Landlord and Millowner. *b.* July 1913, in Uttar Pradesh, 3rd *s.* of late Lala Gaya Prasad Agarwal, Bookseller and Publisher of U.P.; *m.* Smt. Savitri Devi, *d.* of Lala Shiv Narain Agarwal, a prominent social worker and Rais of Farrukhabad; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* St. John's Coll. Entered business at an early age; Managing Director, Educational Press Ltd., Agra; Director, Bharti Prakashan Mandir Ltd.: Partner in the Managing Agency of Oriental Publishers Ltd.; was Director, Vishal Bharat Bima Co., Ltd.; Agra Hotel (Hills) Ltd., Delhi; Scientific Industries Ltd.; Sooryodaya Films Ltd.; Glasswares Ltd.; partner: Gaya Prasad & Sons, Booksellers & Publishers; National Press; Central Manufacturing Co.; Univ. Book Depot; Prasad Bros.; member: National Chamber of Commerce & Industries; India Council of World Affairs; League of Help; International Fellowship; U.P. Automobile Association; sponsored the All-India Seth Gaya Prasad Memorial Cricket Tournament; President, Publishers' Assoc.; Treasurer, Rotary Club, Agra; Hon. Secy., U.P. Automobile Assoc., Agra Branch. *Publications:* Several Hindi and Economic books including *Rashtra Nirmata*, life sketch of Indian leaders, books on Co-operation and Transport for M.A. students. *Recreations:* Music, Cricket and Sight-seeing. *Clubs:* Agra Rotary Club; Agra Club Ltd. *Address:* Gaya Kunj, Bankey Vilas, Agra.



AGARWALA, Rattanchand, M.A. (Punjab), Hons. in B.A., Business man. *b.* June 6, 1906; *m.* Sh. Lajwanti; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Lahore Sanatan Dharam and Govt. Colleges. Devoted three years to social and public work, industrial research, Harijan welfare, supporter of widow remarriage, eradication of social evils, women's education, etc. in conservative Marwari society; devotes much of his time to serving Harijans and to social work; organised earthquake relief in Assam; interested in the uplift of the tribal areas of India's North-East Frontiers. *Recreations:* Gardening and reading. *Address:* Civil Lines, Jullundur City.

AGGARWAL, Chiranjiva Lal, M.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India and Advocate, East Punjab High Court, Simla. *b.* April 10, 1900; *m.* Smt. Vidya Vati, *d.* of R. B. Sohan Lal, Educationist, Punjab; *Educ.:* D. A. V. High School, Lahore; stood first in Matric, 1915; beat the Univ. record in both pass and Hons. courses in B.A., from the Forman Christian Coll., Lahore (1919). Joined the National Movement, 1920; acted as Vice-Principal, National Coll., Lahore; Founder Lecturer, Tilak School of Politics started by Lala Lajpat Rai; was first in M.A. (Economics), the Punjab Univ. (1923); acted as Lecturer in Economics, Forman Christian Coll., Lahore (1923); passed LL.B., 1925; practised as Pleader at Gurdaspur (Punjab), 1925-29; enrolled as Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1927; set up practice at Lahore High Court, 1929; Lecturer in Economics and Commercial Law, the Punjab Univ., 1929-47; after partition shifted to Simla as Advocate, East Punjab High Court; Elected member, Bar Council, 1950; elected Fellow of the Punjab Univ., 1949; Hon. Secy., Bhagwan Das Trust; Trustee, Aggarwal Ashram Trust; Pres., Aggarwal Sabha, Simla, 1950; Vice-Pres., Simla Institute of Public Affairs; Fellow, Royal Economic Society; visited England and Europe to study working of Universities and Law Courts, 1951. *Publications: Law of Hundis and Negotiable Instruments; Principles of Economics; Elements of Economics; Lahore Old and New,* etc. *Address:* Burnside, Boileaugunj, Simla West.



AGHARKAR, Dr. Shankar Purushottam, M.A., Ph.D. (Bombay and Berlin), F.L.S., F.N.I., Director, Maharashtra Association for the Cultivation of Science, since 1947. *b.* Nov. 18, 1884, *s.* of the late Purushottam Jayaram and Mrs. Rukminibai Agharkar; *m.* Mrs. Parvatibai Agharkar; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, Berlin Univ.; Lecturer in Biology, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay (1910-13); Rashbehary Ghosh Professor of Botany, Calcutta Univ. (1914-46); Hon. Gen. Secretary, Ind. Sc. Congress Assoc. (1924-35); Hon. Secretary, National Institute of Sciences of India (1935-45). *Publications:* Numerous papers on various aspects of Botany in scientific periodicals. *Recreations:* Walking, Touring bills for botanical studies. *Address:* 98/1, Yerandawane, Poona 4.

AGRAWAL, Seth Ballabhdas Buchamal, Catering service on Indian Railways. *b.* 1900 at Hathrus (U.P.), *s.* of Seth Buchamal Doulatram Agrawal; *m.*, *d.* of late Seth Kishanlal Agrawal of Haridwargan); *Educ.:* Khandwa (M.P.). Took up catering service early in life after the death of his uncle; expanded his business to a large extent throughout India; runs factories of petromax, stove and cold storages; has been conducting research work in *Ramayana* and allied 12 Granthas of Sant Tulsidasji; has given liberal donations to many charitable institutions. *Publications:* A few publications on *Ramayana. Address:* 49, Dobson Road, Calcutta.



AHMAD, Justice Mushtaq, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since 1948. *b.* Feb. 1893, *s.* of Moulvi Abdul Rashid Vakil; *m.* Begum Syeda Bibi, *d.* of Syed Mohd. Shafi, judge and niece of the Hon. Sir Syed Abdul Rauf, late judge, High Court, Lahore; *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Joined the Bar at Jaunpur, U.P., 1916; joined the High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1921; appointed President of the Improvement Trust Tribunal, 1927; became Advocate before the Bar Councils Act, 1928; thrice appointed by the U. P. Govt. as Special Crown Counsel in important cases in the province, 1928-30; appointed member in the Law-Reporting Council, High Court, Allahabad, 1936; nominated by the High Court to the Bar Council, 1943; elected Secretary, Advocates' Assoc., High Court, Allahabad, 1944. *Address:* 35, Canning Road, Allahabad.

AHMAD, Muzaffar, Member, Political Bureau, Central Committee of Communist Party of India; Secretary, Bengal Provincial Committee, C.P.I. *b.* 1890, *s.* of Mansur Ali; *m.* Hafizia Khatun; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Neekhali Zilna School and Bangabasi Coll., Calcutta. Member, Communist Party of India since its inception, 1921; Editor of Bengali daily *Navayug*, 1920; also edited Bengali weekly *Ganabani* (1926-28); convicted in Cawnpore Communist Conspiracy Case, 1924-28; convicted in Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case for transportation for life. *Publications:* A Treatise on Agrarian Question in India, 1936. *Address:* 64A, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 16.

AHMED, Dr. Rafiuddin, D.D.S. (Iowa, U.S.A.), F.D.S., Royal Coll. of Surgeons of England, Minister of Agriculture & Co-operation, Govt. of West Bengal. *b.* Dec. 24, 1890; *m.* Mrs. Ayesha Ahmed; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ.; State Univ. of Iowa, U.S.A. Founder & Principal, Calcutta Dental Coll. and Hospital; Councillor and Alderman, Calcutta Corporation; member, West Bengal Leg. Assembly. *Publications:* Author of *Students' Handbook of Operative Dentistry. Recreation:* Swimming. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* 103, Ballygunge Place, Calcutta 19.

AIYAR, Justice Rao Bahadur Chandrasekhara, B.A., B.L. Judge, Supreme Court, New Delhi, since Sept. 1950. *b.* January 25, 1888; *m.* Sitalakshmi Ammal; *Educ.:* Conjeeveram, Tirupati and Madras (Christian College and Law College). Enrolled as Vakil, Madras High Court, 1910; City Civil Judge, July 1927; District and Sessions Judge (Dec. 1927); High Court Judge, Madras, July 1941—25th January 1948; member, All-India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes); member, Indo-Pakistan Boundary Disputes Tribunal. *Address:* "Sri Sadma", 96, Mount Road, Teynampet, Madras; Supreme Court, New Delhi.

AJITSINGHJI, General Sir Maharajadhiraj, Kt., M. P. *b.* May 1, 1907, *s.* of Maharaja Sir Sardar Singhji Sahib, K.C.S.I. and the only grandfather of the newly installed Ruler Maharaja Gajsinghji Sahib of Jodhpur; *m.* the sister of His Highness of Jaipur and Rajapramukh of Rajasthan; two *s.*, Rajkumar Sobhagsingh and Rajakumar Swarupsingh and five *d.*; *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer. President: Consultative Cttee. of Sardars, 1936; Central Advisory Board, Jodhpur State, 1938; Counsellor to His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, 1940; held Portfolio of Home Dept., 1941-46; Prime Minister, Jodhpur, 1947; Dewan, Popular Ministry, Jodhpur, 1948; first elected member of the Indian Parliament from Sirohi-Pali Parliamentary constituency of Rajasthan. *Address:* Raika Bagh Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).



ALI, Hashim Amir, B.Ag. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Cornell), Dean of Agriculture, Osmania University, since 1946. *b.* May 8, 1903, *s.* of Mir Ahmad Ali, Retired Revenue Commissioner; *m.* Soghra Begum; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. George's Grammar School, Hyderabad; Fergusson Coll., Poona; Agricultural Coll., Poona; Cornell Univ.; Univ. of Chicago. Fellow, Rural Research, Visvabharati, Bengal, 1931-34; Private Secretary to Sir Akbar Hydari, Prime Minister, Hyderabad, 1936-38; Chief Marketing Officer, Hyderabad State, 1938-46. *Publications: Facts and Fancies,* 1946; numerous contributions to English and Urdu Magazines and Visvabharati Bulletins. *Clubs:* Hyderabad Club; Secunderabad Club. *Address:* Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn.

ALI, H.E. M. Asaf, Bar-at-Law. Indian Ambassador to Switzerland. *b.* 1888; *Educ.:* Stephen's Coll., Delhi and Lincoln's Inn, London; *m.* Aruna Ganguli, 1928; tried under D. I. A. in 1918 and acquitted; jailed several times in connection with Congress movement; travelled widely in Europe; Municipal Commissioner, Delhi; Secy., Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; active member, Nationalist Muslim Party; returned by large majority on joint votes of Hindus and Muslims of Delhi to the Legislative Assembly (1935); was member, Congress Working Cttee. and Secy., Assembly Congress Party; arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules, Aug. 1942; released, May 1945; re-elected, 1945 by large majority defeating Hindu Sabha and Muslim League candidates; Deputy Leader, Congress Party, Central Assembly; Special subjects, External Affairs, Defence and Constitution; Member for Transport and Railways, Interim Govt., Sept. 2, 1946 to 7th Jan. 1947; first Indian Ambassador to Washington, Feb. 1947 to 14th April 1948; Governor of Orissa, 1948-52. *Publications: Constructive Non-Co-operation: Life of Stalin & Baghi and Parchhain* in Urdu; *Report on N.-W.F.P., Gossamer and Twilight,* and a Collection of Speeches in an Official Publication named *The Common Man's State,* etc. in English. *Address:* Indian Embassy, Berne, Switzerland.

ALI, Sir Saiyid Fazl, Kt. (Jan. 1941), B.A. (Allahabad), Bar-at-Law, Governor of Orissa, since May 1952. *b.* September 19, 1886, *s.* of Saiyid Nazir Ali; *m.* Kubra Begum; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* London Mission School, Banaras; Queen's College, Banaras; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; Middle Temple, London. Practised as a Barrister at Chapra and Patna; appointed Judge of the Patna High Court, April 1928; acted as Chief Justice, 1938; deputed by the Govt. of Bihar to settle certain industrial disputes at Jamshedpur; appointed permanent Chief Justice, January 1943; appointed Chairman, R.I.N. Mutiny Enquiry Commission, April 1946; appointed Member, Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Commission, Sept. 1946; went as Delegate for India to the 2nd Session of the U.N. General Assembly at New York in Sept. 1947 and elected Chairman of the Fifth Committee of the Assembly during that session; Judge, Federal Court of India, 1947-Jan. 1950; Judge, Supreme Court of India, 1950-52. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Orissa.



ALI YAVAR JUNG BAHADUR, H.E. Nawab (Mirza Ali Yar Khan), B.A. Hons. (Oxford.), Ambassador of India to Argentina and Minister Plenipotentiary to Chile, since 1952. *b.* Feb. 16, 1905, *s.* of late Dr. Mirza Karim Khan Nawab Khedive Jung Bahadur and Tyaba Begum Bilgrami; *m.* Zahra Begum Bilgrami, *d.* of the late Nawab Sir Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Nizam Coll., Hyderabad-Dn.; Queen's College, Oxford. Professor of History, Osmania University, 1927-34; Director of Information, Hyderabad Govt., 1934-36; Secy. to Govt., Constitutional Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, 1936-42; Secy. to Govt., Constitutional Affairs, Police, Education and Judicial, 1942-45; Vice-Chancellor, Osmania Univ., 1945-46; Minister for Constitutional Affairs, Local Govt., Medical, Public Health and Education, 1946-47; resigned owing to differences with the then Hyderabad Govt., Aug. 1947; Indian delegate to U.N., 1946 and 1950 Sessions; member, Indian National Commission, UNESCO; Vice-Chancellor, Osmania University, Hyderabad-Dn., 1948-52. *Publications: Hyderabad in Retrospect, External Relations of Hyderabad. Address:* Calle Washington 2066, Belgrano, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

ALTEKAR, Dr. Anant Sadashiv, M.A., LL.B., D. Litt., Professor of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Patna University, and Hon. Director, K. P. Jayawal Research Institute, Patna. *b.* August 30, 1898, *s.* of S.K. Altekar; *m.* Mrs. Satyabhamabai Altekar; four *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona. Head of the Dept. of Ancient Indian History and Culture, Hindu Univ., 1930-49; Editor, Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, 1940-52; Vice-President, All-India Oriental Conference, 1950-52; Pres., History Section, All-India Oriental Conference, 1949; Hon. Editor, Bibliography of Indian Archæology, Kern; Editor of Vol. VI of the History of Indian People on the Age of the Vakakas and the Guptas. *Publications: History of Village Communities in Western India; Education in Ancient India,* 4th Ed., 1951; *Rashtrakutas and their Times,* 1932; *Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation,* 1938; *State and Government in Ancient India,* 1949. *Club:* Staff Club, Patna University. *Address:* Mahendru, Patna 6.

ALVA, Joachim, B.A., LL.B., M.P., Journalist. *b.* Jan. 21, 1907, *s.* of the late Piedade and Anne Alva of Udipi (South Kanara Dist.); *m.* Violet Alva, M.A., LL.B., J.P.; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius Coll., Mangalore; St. Xavier's Coll., Elphinstone Coll., and Law Coll., Bombay; First Prize Winner, Bombay Law Coll., Extempore Speaking; Gold Medalist and First Prize Winner, All-India Inter-Univ. Oratorical Contest, Benares Univ. Suffered three years' imprisonment in the Congress movement; enrolled Advocate, Bombay High Court and practised for seven years; Founder and Editor (1943), *Forum,* Indian weekly news magazine; member: Standing Cttee., All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, since 1945; Govt. of India Delegation of Indian Editors to the Sokol, Czechoslovakia, 1948; Sheriff of Bombay, 1949; member, Panel of Chairmen of the first sessions of the Republican Parliament of India; member, Parliamentary Standing Cttees. for Defence and External Affairs, 1950-51; elected to the House of the People, 1952. *Publications: Men and Supermen of Hindustan* (Thackers). *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, Roshnara Club, Chelmsford Club, Constitution Club, Delhi; Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* "Forum," Bombay.

AMBEDKAR, Dr. Bhimrao Ramji, M.A., Ph.D., D.Sc., Bar-at-Law, M.P., Ex-Minister of Law, Govt. of India. *b.* 1893; *Educ.:* Satara and Bombay; Gaekwar's Scholar at Columbia Univ. to study Economics and Sociology; did Research in India Office Library and kept terms for the Bar at Gray's Inn. Prof. of Political Economy, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay, 1917; went to Germany and joined Bonn Univ. and then London Univ. and took D.Sc. in Economics and Commerce; called to the Bar, 1923; gave evidence before Southborough Cttee. for Franchise, 1918; and Royal Commission on Indian Currency, 1926; member, R.T.C., London, 1930-32, and Joint Parliamentary Cttee., 1932; Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (*Labour*), July 1942 to June 1946; elected to the Council of State, 1952. *Publications: The Problem of the Rupee; Evolution of Provincial Finance in British India; Caste in India; Small Holdings and their Remedies; The Annihilation of Caste; Federation versus Freedom; Thoughts on Pakistan; Ranade, Gandhi and Jinnah; What Congress, and Gandhi have done to the Untouchables; Who were the Shudras; The Untouchables, Who were they and How they became Untouchables,* etc. *Address:* 1, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

AMBERKAR, Vasant Raghunath, M.A. (Bom.), Practising Artist, Art Critic & Publicity Journalist. *b.* July 21, 1907. *s.* of late Dr. R. B. Amberkar and late Smt. Laxmibai; *m.* Smt. Nirabai, *d.* of P. V. Medhekar; four *s.*, Arvind, Vijay, Nayan and Sushil: *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Bombay. Life Member and Pres., Art Society of India; Pres., Bombay Provincial Drawing Teachers' Assoc., 1947; member: Art Advisory Board, Govt. of Bombay; Bharat Kala Samitee, Govt. of India; All-India Board of Technical Studies in Applied Arts; Faculty of Fine Arts and the Board of Studies, M. S. Univ., Baroda. *Publications:* Articles in Papers and Radio Talks. *Recreations:* Hunting, Shooting. *Address:* Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

AMIN, Nandubhai Lalajibhai, Branch Manager, The National Indian Life Insurance Co. Ltd. *b.* Aug. 5, 1906 at Vaso, Baroda, of Amin family, title being given by the Maharaja of Baroda for good services rendered by his grandfather, *s.* of late L. Bhailalbhai, Landlord of Vaso, Baroda; *m.* Smt. Kamla; one *d.* After completing education, joined India Equitable Insurance Co. in Bombay as a clerk; gained sufficient knowledge of insurance business and joined National Indian Life Insurance Co. as Branch Manager. *Address:* National Indian Insurance Co.'s Building, Kala Ghoda, Bombay 1.



AMRELIWALA, Gulamhusein Alibhai, Proprietor, A. G. Bookwalla; Book Manufacturer. *b.* March 21, 1906, *s.* of late Alibhai, Businessman of Bombay. *m.* Miss Sakinabai; two *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: Bombay. After leaving school, started business in book manufacturing; takes active part in the National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of India, Pakistan and Burma; Treasurer of the Assembly and Pres. of its local branch; has travelled all over India to preach Baha'is Faith; went on pilgrimage to the tomb of Bahaullah and Abdullaha in Israel (Haifa), May 1952.



Publications: Many poems in *Gujarati* pseudonym *Mitra*; contributed articles to local vernacular papers *Beghadi Monj* and *Varian* on various subjects. *Address:* 9, Mirza Street, Bombay 3.

AMRIT KAUR, Rajkumari, Minister for Health, Govt. of India, since 1947. *b.* Feb. 2, 1889, at Kapurthala Palace, Lucknow, only *d.* of Raja Sir Harnam Singh of Kapurthala: *Educ.*: Sherborne School for Girls, Dorsetshire and London. Social worker of many years' standing; Secy. to Mahatma Gandhi for 16 years; Social Section Secy., A. I. W. C., 1930; Chairwoman, A. I. W. C., 1931-33; Pres., A.I.W.C., 1938; Chairwoman, A.I.W. Fund Assoc., 1937-41 and again since 1946; in prison, 1942-45; went with Indian Delegation to UNESCO, to London, Nov. 1945 and as Deputy Leader to Paris, 1946; led the Indian Delegation to W.H.O., 1948-51 and elected President of W.H.O. Assembly, 1950; has won many Tennis Championships in Simla and Lahore; Vice-President, International Executive Cttee., League of Red Cross Societies; one of the Trustees of the Gandhi Memorial Fund; Pres.: All-India Conference of Social Work for 1948-49; Chairwoman, Indian Leprosy Assoc. and T.B. Assoc.; Vice-Pres., United Council for Relief and Welfare, New Delhi; addl. charge of Communications portfolio, Aug. 1951-May 52. *Publications: To Women; Challenge to Women. Permanent Address:* 'Manorvillek,' Simla West.



ANAND, Mulk Raj, B.A. (Hon.), Ph.D., Author, Novelist and Critic; Editor, *Marg* Magazine. *b.* December 12, 1905; *Educ.*: Punjab University; Universities of London and Cambridge. Lecturer in literature and philosophy to the London County Council adult education schools; Editor of various magazines; Leverhulme Fellow for research in Hindustani literature. Broadcaster at the B.B.C., Film script-writer at the M.O.I. *Publications: Novels: Seven Summers, The Big Heart, The Sword and the Sickle, Across The Black Waters, The Village, Two Leaves And A Bud, Coolie, Untouchable, Tractor and the Corn Goddess, The Barber's Trade Union. Essays: Apology for Heroism, Lines Written to an Indian Air, Persian Painting,* etc. *Address:* 25, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

ANANTANI, Bhirilal Narayanji, B.A., D.Litt., Bar-at-Law, ex-Dewan, Jawhar State.



b. June 22, 1892, at Kutch-Bhuj; *Educ.*: Alfred High School, Kutch-Bhuj, and Middle Temple, London; called to the Bar in 1937. Started career in Zanzibar, as Interpreter in H.B.M.'s High Court; was Head Master, Indian School, for 10 years and journalist for 25 years; Proprietor and Editor, *The Zanzibar Voice*, a well known Weekly; was Mysore Govt. Trade Agent in East and South Africa and also acted as Trade Correspondent for the Government of India for a number of years; as Leader of the Indian Community, led deputations to London and Geneva on several occasions on behalf of Indians in East Africa; practised law in Bombay High Court on the Original side and is still on the roll of Advocates; was Commerce Member in Nawanagar State for four years; acted as Advocate-General in Nawanagar State and Famine Relief Commissioner during the famine of 1939-40 and won the appreciation of the Maharaja Jamsaheb Bahadur and the public for his strenuous work; Controller of Prices, Agent to the Custodian of Enemy Property and President, Central Board, War Efforts Committee; was Pres., Stores Purchase Cttee., Nawanagar State; an active Rotarian and a Mason. *Publications:* Gujarati translation in verse of *Karima* by Shaikh Saadi, Great Persian Poet and Writer, *Functions of Post-War Journalism* and *Genesis of Indian Struggle in East Africa.*" *Address:* Nagar Chaklow, Bhuj, Kutch.

ANEY, Dr. Madhao Shrihari, B.A., B.L., Ex-Governor of Bihar. *b.* August 29, 1880; *m.* Yamunabai (died 1925); *Educ.*: Morris Coll., Nagpur. Teacher, Kashibai Private High School, Amraoti, 1904-07; joined Bar, 1908 at Yeotmal; Vice-Pres., Indian Home Rule League; Pres., Berar Provincial Congress Cttee., 1921-30; joined Civil Disobedience Movement; Ag. Pres., Indian National Congress, 1933; M.L.A. for Berar, 1924-26, 1927-30 and 1935; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1924-25 and 1931-34; founded Yeotmal District Assoc., 1916; member, Nehru Cttee.; Vice-Pres., Responsivist Party; General Secy., Congress Nationalist Assembly Party, 1935; General Secy., Anti-Communal Award Conference Working Cttee., 1935; member, Viceroy's Executive Council (Indians Overseas), 1941-43; Representative of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, Aug. 1943—July 1947; Pres., Vaidic Sanshodhan Mandal, Poona, 1944; Member, Constituent Assembly of India, July 1947—Jan. 1948. *Publications:* Collection of writings and speeches in Marathi. *Address:* C/o Governor's Camp, Bihar.

ANGRE, Col. Shrimant Sardar Dharmaveer Chandroji Sambhaji Rao, Vajarat Moab, Sawai Sarkhel Bahadur, premier Nobleman and Jagirdar of Gwalior State. *b.* in 1896 at Gwalior; *m.* the aunt of Lt.-Gen. His Highness Maharaja Sir Jivaji Rao Scindia; 3 *s.*, Shrimant Kumar Sambhaji Rao *alias* Balasaheb Angre, Shrimant Kumar Shivaji Rao and Shahaji Rao Angre; 1 *d.*; *Educ.*: Wilson High School, Bombay, Sardar School, Gwalior and the Agriculture Institute, Allahabad. Was Keeper of His Highness' Privy Purse, Suba of Shivpuri, Master of Ceremonies, Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, Huzur Secretary, Foreign and Political Minister and Vice-Pres., Ex. Council, Gwalior Govt.; has rendered valuable service to the Scindia dynasty and the Gwalior State; as Foreign and Political Minister and later as Vice-President, Gwalior State Executive Council, has brought forward many public utility schemes for the benefit of the public; General Secretary, All India Landowners' and Jagirdars' Association; awarded the Scindia Medal. *Address:* Sambhaji Vilas, Lashkar, Gwalior.

ANTHONY, Frank Reginald, B.A. (Nagpur Univ.), M.P., Viceroy's Gold Medalist in English, Univ. Prizeman and Scholar, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple, London. *b.* Sept. 25, 1908; *Educ.*: Nagpur Univ. and at the Inner Temple, London. Leading criminal lawyer in Madhya Pradesh; elected President-in-Chief of the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Assocn., All-India & Burma, in 1942, in succession to the late Col. Sir Henry Gidney; nominated to the Central Legislature in 1942; renominated in 1946; member of the Viceroy's National Defence Council; member, Sapru Conciliation Cttee., etc.; member, Central Pay Commission; one of India's Delegates to the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1946; one of India's representatives to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held in 1948; member of the Constituent Assembly of India; nominated to the House of the People under special provision in the Constitution for the Anglo-Indian Community, March 1952. *Address:* New Delhi and Jabalpur.

ANTIA, Khursed Framroze, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.), M.Inst.E. (Ind.), A.M.I.Struct. E. (Lond.), F.P.W. Inst., Diploma of King's College (London), Technical Controller, The Concrete Association of India. *b.* Dec. 7, 1904, *s.* of late F. C. Antia and Mrs. Antia (née Tata); *m.* Amy N. Bharucha; one *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Calcutta and King's Coll., London. On London and North-Eastern Railway, 1926-27; Structural and Railway Engineer, B. N. Rly., 1928-40; Executive Engineer, Bridge Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer, Western Railway, 1940-47; Dy. Chief Controller, Ministry of Railways, Central Standards Office, 1947-50. Editor, Permanent Way Institution Journal, Bombay and Western India Centre, 1944-46. *Publications: Fundamentals of Reinforced Concrete; Railway Track; Railway Engineering Accounts;* Numerous Technical Articles, including Prestressed Concrete, Use of Aluminium Alloys in Structures, Bridge Girders with Mass Produced Members. *Recreations:* Hockey, Tennis, Soccer, Cricket and Water Polo. *Clubs:* Simla A.D.C.; Cricket Club of India (Bombay); National Sports Club of India; Cuttack (Orissa); Ganjam (Berhampur); Khargpur (Bengal). *Address:* 'Rockside', Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

APTE, Narhar Gangadhar, B. Ag., Jala-Shastra Parangata (M.Sc.), Maharashtra Vidyapitha, Fruit Preservation and Location of Underground Water Currents. *b.* Sept 25, 1900; *m.* Ratnabai Kelkar of Bombay, 1927; five *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Dravid High School, Wai; Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona; New Poona Coll., Poona; College of Agriculture, Poona. Entered Govt. service as a temporary Asstt.; worked with Mr. G. K. Devadhar in the Rural Uplift Movement; and started the Business of Water-Finding independently; was a Representative of the Indian National Defence League; started the Rural Products Company; was Secy., Democratic Swarajya Party; initiated the Lokamanya Swadeshi Samiti; held an exhibition of Maharashtrian goods and subsequently started a permanent exhibition in Poona; elected Representative, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; on the Governing Body of the Imperial (now Indian) Council of Agriculture, 1942 and subsequently on two more occasions upto 1950; reorganised the Maharashtra Manufacturers' Assoc.; was its Secy. and later Pres.; organised the Maharashtra Food Production Conference and helped in organising the Samyukta Maharashtra Vyapari and Karkhandar Parishad; worked in organising the first three Rural Uplift Conferences under the guidance of Mr. G. K. Devadhar; was Hon. underground water-supply consultant to the Govt. of Bombay for a year and trained 100 assistants in the technique of water-finding; has made a study of the tendency of boys of 13/14 age group. *Publications: Maharastratil Pani Purawatha, Rural Reconstruction; Thoughts & Work about Villages; Food Problem of Maharashtra; Food Position of the Contiguous Marathi Speaking area of India; Mumbai Prant Sarvasadharan Mahiti; Bhima Valley;* about thirty pamphlets on economic and rural problems as well as water-finding. *Address:* 754, Shukrawar, Poona 2, P.B. No. 533.

ARMSTRONG, James Ridley, A.M.I. Mech. E., General Manager, Richardson & Cruddas Ltd., Engineers, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, since 1950. *b.* June 18, 1902, at Bosworth, Leicestershire; *m.* Dolena MacKenzie; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Latymer Upper School, London; Kilmarnock Technical Coll., Ayrshire; Heriot Watt Coll., Edinburgh; Pupil with The Kilmarnock Engineering Co. Ltd., Kilmarnock, Scotland. Joined Richardson & Cruddas and came to India, 1925; became Partner, 1946; Officer in Royal Artillery A.F. (I), 1926-30; Officer Commanding, Royal Engineers A.F. (I), Bombay, 1939-40. *Clubs:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Gymkhana Ltd. *Address:*—*Residence:* B. 3, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 26; *Office:* Byculla Ironworks, Bombay 8.



ARORA, Srinath D., M.Sc. (Chemists Ind.), L.T., Ph.D. (Minnesota, U.S.A.), F.I.C.S., Principal, Jaswant College, Jodhpur; Dean, Faculty of Science, Rajputana Univ. *b.* Dec. 22, 1901, Uttar Pradesh; *m.*; has five children, *el. s.*, I. K. Arora studying for Ph.D. in Chemical Engineering, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, U.S.A. and *d.*, Nirmal studying for Ph.D. in Botany, Univ. of Delhi. Hon. Secy., Jodhpur Gymkhana for 13 years; member, Rotary International; is interested in Community Projects and in promoting the ideal of social work among the students of the College. *Recreations:* Travel; Photography; Tennis. *Club:* Umaid Club. *Address:* Sardarpura Road No. 4, Jodhpur.



ARWADE, Jambuanna Babaji, Managing Agent, Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd. *b.* 1900; *m.* Smt. Laxmibai Patravale; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Sangli High School, Sangli. Pres.: Sangli Chamber of Commerce, Sangli, twice; Daxin Maharashtra Jain Sabha, 1939; member: Sangli Municipality for a number of years; Sangli Assembly for eight years; Finance Cttee; Public Accounts Cttee., Sangli Assembly; Chairman: Reception Cttee., Sangli State Subjects' Conference, 1933; Reception Cttee., Deccan States' People's Conference, Sangli, 1938; Pres., Barsi Literary Cttee.; Dir., Sangli Bank Ltd. & Sangli State Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. for some years; ex-Member, Governing Council, Sangli Education Society; Founder & Pres., Yeshavant Prasad Popular Educational Society, Barsi; Vice-Pres., Gorakshak Mandal, Barsi. *Address:* Managing Agent, Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills, Barsi (Dist. Sholapur).



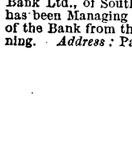
ARWADE, Neminath Jambuanna, Director, Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills. *b.* Feb. 22, 1929; *m.* Smt. Sumitra Devi Gunpalrao of Halkarni; *Educ.*: King George High School, Dadar; Sydenham Commerce Coll., Bombay; elected member, Coll. Gymkhana Cttee.; Chairman, Marathi Vangmaya Mandal in the Coll. Chairman, Barsi Mills Employees Co-operative Society; member, Executive Cttee., Y.P. Education Society, Barsi; elected member, Barsi Municipality; unanimously elected Pres., Barsi Municipality, 1952; member: Mg. Cttee., Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Poona; B. L. Rly.'s Advisory Cttee. *Address:* Director, Barsi Spinning & Weaving Mills, Ltd., Barsi (Dist. Sholapur).



ASHAR, H. N., Managing Director, The Dipvijay Insurance Co., Ltd. since 1942. *b.* in 1906 at Rajkot; *Educ.*: Passed in the first class in the Book-keeping and Accounts Examinations held by the National Union and London Chamber of Commerce. Was Chief Scout Commissioner for former Rajkot State and got a certificate from Mahatma Gandhi for his able leadership in Scouting in 1925; started his career with Gresham; won a gold medal in the first year; joined New India as Chief Agent for Cutch and Kathiawar; won gold medals twice for highest business production; joined as Branch Manager of Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, in 1937; recipient of several other medals and prizes for record business. *Address:* Dhan-Nur, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



ASHER, Karsondas Govindji, Proprietor, Asher & Co., and the firm of Karsondas G. Asher, dealing in Rayon, Spun, Staple, Woollen and Raw Silk Yarn. *b.* 1905 at Jamkhambhalia (Saurashtra) in a respectable Bhatia family; *m.* Champaben, *d.* of Laxmidas Mulji, a landlord and piecegoods merchant of Bombay; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: National College, Bombay. A staunch Congressman; founder and promoter, National High School, Bombay, during Mahatma Gandhi's non-co-operation movement, 1921; worked for some time as an Honorary Commercial Representative to *Bombay Samachar*; is a public speaker; has travelled extensively. *Publications:* Has contributed several articles on commerce to different newspapers; as a scholar in Gita and Upanishads, has published many articles in magazines and newspapers. *Recreation:* Walking. *Address:* Laxmi Bhuvan, Anand Baug, Tagore Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23.



ATAL, Jai Kumar Sapru, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford) I.C.S., Dy. High Commissioner for India, Karachi, Pakistan, since 1952. *b.* Jan. 19, 1914, *el. s.* of Raja Amarnath Atal of Jaipur and *g.s.* of the Rt. Hon. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru; *m.* Smt. Ganga Raina; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Winchester, Balliol, Oxford. District Magistrate, Amraoti, Yeotmal, Nagpur, Chanda & Saugor in Madhya Pradesh, 1940-47; Private Secy. to Minister of Education, Govt. of India, 1947-48; 1st Secy., Embassy of India, Brazil, 1948-49; Dy. Secy., Ministry of Transport, 1950-51; Dy. Secy., Ministry of External Affairs, 1951-52. *Recreations:* Polo; Big game hunting; Riding; Rowing; Tennis. *Clubs:* Gymkhana Club, Delhi; Karachi Boat Club, Karachi; National Sports Club of India, New Delhi. *Address:* "Atal Ban," Jaipur; C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

AUGUSTI, K. Joseph. *b.*, Dec. 1, 1884, in a family with long commercial traditions. Took to business early in life; is a pioneer in joint-stock enterprise in Travancore; was one of the first to introduce motor transport in the State; is a landholder and business man; has travelled extensively in Europe; founded the Palai Central Bank Ltd., of South India; has been Managing Director of the Bank from the beginning. *Address:* Palai, S.I.



AYYANGAR, N. Gopalaswami, B.A., B.L., Minister for Defence, Govt. of India, since May 1952. *b.* March 31, 1882; *m.* Sri Komalammal; *Educ.*: Wesley, Presidency and Law Colleges, Madras. Asstt. Professor, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, 1904. Entered Madras Civil Service by a competitive examination in 1905; Dy. Collector, 1905-19; Collector and Dt. Mgte., 1920; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1927; Registrar-General of Panchayats and Inspector of Local Bodies, 1921-28; Collector and Dt. Mgte., Anantapur, 1928-31: Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, 1931-32; Secy. to Govt., P. W. Dept., 1932-34; President, Indian Officers' Assoc., Madras, 1935-37; member, Board of Revenue, Madras, 1935-37; Prime Minister of Kashmir, 1937-43; member, Constituent Assembly; Minister without Portfolio, Govt. of India, Sept. 1947-Sept. 1948; Leader of the Indian Delegation to U.N., 1948; Minister for Transports & Railways, 1948-52 and for States, 1950-52; elected Dy. Leader, Congress Parliamentary Party, Council of States, May 1952. *Address:* 5, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.



AYYAR, Justice A. S. P., M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., F.R.S.L., Bar-at-Law (Inner Temple), Certificate of Honour & Langdon Medal (1936), Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom, London (1933), High Court Judge, Madras, since Sept. 1948. *b.* January 26, 1899, *s.* of Subramania Iyer and Akhilandeswari Ammal of Ayilam Village, Malabar Dist.; *m.* Srimati Vedanayaki Ammal; two *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras, Oxford, London. Entered the I.C.S., 1921, by open competition examination at London; came to India, 1922; was Collector and District Magistrate, Cuddapah and South Kanara; entered the Judiciary, 1930; was District and Sessions Judge in several districts. *Publications: Indian After-Dinner Stories,* Vols. I to III; *Baladitya; Three Men of Destiny; Panchatantra and Hitopadesa Stories; Bhasa; Two Plays of Bhasa; An Indian in Western Europe; Gripping Tales of Ind.; Trial of Science for the Murder of Humanity; Sense in Sex and other Stories; Finger of Destiny and other Stories; Hindu Law's Contribution to World Jurisprudence; Sri Krishna, the Darling of Humanity; A Layman's Bhagavad Gita; Kovalan and Kannaki; Manimekalai, Three Famous Tales,* etc. *Address:* 'Gita', 7, Waddell Road, Kilpauk, Madras 10.

AZAD, Moulana Abul Kalam, Minister for Education, Govt. of India, since August 1947 and for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, since May 1952; eminent Muslim divine and thinker.



b. in Mecca, 1889, of an old family of Delhi, settled in Calcutta; *Educ.*: Privately, and when fourteen years old finished studies in Arabic and Oriental learning and started teaching. In 1912, started his famous Urdu journal, "AL-HILAL", and invited Indian Muslims to join the Congress; Government suppressed "AL-HILAL" in 1914 and interned him in Ranchi; was released in January 1920; took part in the Non-Co-operation Movement under Gandhi's leadership, was arrested the same year along with other leaders and imprisoned for two years; served several terms of imprisonment eleven years in all; was last imprisoned in August 1942 for three years; President, Indian National Congress, 1923 and again 1939-46; conducted talks with Sir Stafford Cripps on behalf of the Congress, 1942; was the sole

BARIA : Col. His Highness Maharaol Shree Jaydeep Singh, Maharaol of. *b.* June 24, 1929, of the Keechee branch of the Chohan Rajput Race and a descendant of Palunsinh who conquered the kingdom of Champaner in 1244 A.D. at the foot of the Pavagadh Hill, the State of Baria being founded by Puttai Rawal, the last Ruler of Champaner ; *m.* Princess Prem Kumari, *d.* of His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, May 27, 1948 ; one *d.*, Princess Urvashi Kumari ; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer. Underwent a thorough practical training in various branches of the State Administration; Ascended the *Gadi*, Sept. 7, 1949 on the death of his grandfather His Highness Maharaol Sir Ranjitsinhji ; is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. After acceding to the Indian Union in August 1947, the State with an area of 856 sq. miles rich in forest, population of over 2 lakhs and revenue of over forty lakhs was integrated with the State of Bombay on June 10, 1948 and now forms part of the Panch Mahals Dist. Is an all-round sportsman and excels in polo being a very clever horseman ; is very popular with his former State subjects. *Address:* The Palace, Devgad, Baria.



BARJATYA, Mohanlal, Merchant, Banker & Landlord. *b.* 1896, at Kuchaman (Jodhpur), *s.* of Munshi Govindram ; *m.* Gaindbai ; one *s.* and one *d.* ; *Educ.:* Beawar, Rajputana. Conducted import business in cotton and woollen goods from Calcutta till 1935 ; has had dealings with many millowners of Lancashire, and shippers of Great Britain, Germany and Japan ; is now doing business in film line ; Managing Director, Rajshri Pictures Ltd., Jaipur ; member, Executive Cttee., All India D. Jain Tirtha Khestra Cttee. ; knows several languages ; writes well in English and Hindi. *Publications:* Hindi books. *Recreations:* Reading, writing. *Address:* *Residence:* Rajshri Bhawan, 48C, Scheme, Jaipur ; *Office:* Rajshri Pictures Ltd., Johri Bazar, Jaipur.



BARJATYA, Tarachand, B.A., Banker and Financier. *b.* 1914, *s.* of Mohanlal Barjatya ; *m.* Smt. Shantadevi, *d.* of Munshi Surajnarain Sethi of Jaipur ; three *s.* and two *d.* ; *Educ.:* Vidya Sagar Coll., Calcutta. Experienced business man in the film line ; Proprietor of the film distribution concern "The Screens", Bombay ; Director : Rajshri Pictures Ltd., Jaipur ; Sargam Pictures Ltd., Calcutta and Dacca ; member, Executive Cttee., Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Assoc., Bombay ; financed many motion pictures ; holds all India distribution rights of Gemini's Hindi pictures Chandralekha, Nishan, Mangala, Sansar and Patal Bhairavi ; and also of many other pictures. *Recreation:* Reading. *Clubs:* 8-30 Club ; National Sports Club of India. *Address:* 21, Grant Road Bridge (South), Bombay 7 ; *Residence:* 6, Rukhiya Manzil, Warden Road, Bombay.



BARLINGAY, Dr. Waman Sheodas, B.A. (Nagpur), M.A. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Bat-at-Law. *b.* January 15, 1904 at Arvi in Wardha District ; *m.* Shantabai, *d.* of Pralhad Ramchandra Deshpande of Sindi in Wardha District ; *Educ.:* Patwardhan High School and Morris College, Nagpur, 1913-24 ; Univ. Coll., London, 1924-30 ; Cambridge, 1928-30. Began practising at the Nagpur Bar in 1930 ; courted imprisonment in 1932 and again from Aug. 1942-Jan. 1944 in various jails in connection with Congress movement ; suspended from practice between 1932 and 1935 ; member of various Univ. bodies since 1930 ; elected member of the Prov. Leg. Assembly, 1946 ; Public Health Minister, M.P., 1946-52. *Publications:* Several articles on the "Status of Sense—Data" in the Nagpur Univ. Journal. *Address:* Dharampeth, Nagpur.

BARODA, Capt. His Highness Furzand-I-Khas-I-Dowlat-I-Englishia, Maharaja Fatesingrao Gaekwad of, does social work in former Baroda State. *b.* April 1930, *s.* of His Highness the Maharaja Sir Pratapsinghrao Gaekwad and Her Highness Maharani Shantadevi Gaekwad of Baroda ; *m.* Princess Rajendra Kunwar of Jodhpur, April 1950 ; *Educ.:* Privately. Is doin social work in the former Baroda State. *Recreations:* Shooting, Cricket, Tennis, Table Tennis, Indian Classical Music, Farming, etc. *Clubs:* N. S. C. I. ; Shri Sayaji Vihar Club ; Maharaja Pratapsingh Coronation Gymkhana ; Rajputana Club, Abu ; Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address:* Laxmi Vilas Palace, Baroda.



BARTOS, John Frank, Managing Director, Bata Shoe Co., Ltd., Calcutta ; also Director in other Bata Companies in Far East. *b.* November 21, 1900 in Zlin, Czechoslovakia, British subject ; *Educ.:* in Czechoslovakia and U.S.A. Started his career in Bata organisation in Zlin ; came to India in 1933 and assumed charge of Bata organisation here ; built up Batanagar, an industrial town 12 miles south of Calcutta ; connected with various public bodies and organisations ; Vice-Pres., Rotary Club ; Member, Calcutta Club, etc. ; Vice-President Bengal Olympic Association ; Vice-Patron, City Athletic Club, Calcutta. *Publications:* *Evolution of Indian Shoemaking*—an outline of the history of shoemaking in India. *Address:* 5, Mayfair, Calcutta 19.



BARVE, Sadashiv Govind, B.A. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), Economics Tripos, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India. *b.* April 27, 1914, *s.* of Rao Bahadur G. R. Barve ; *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Poona ; St. John's College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1936 ; appointed Under-Secretary, Home Department, 1939 ; Deputy Secy., Home Dept. and Deputy Secy., Food Dept., 1940-45 ; Collector of Dhagwar. Ahmedabad and Poona Districts, 1945-48. Commissioner, Poona Corporation. *Clubs:* Poona Club ; Club of Maharashtra ; Mahableshwar Club ; Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi.

BARWANI (Madhya Bharat), His Highness Maharana Saheb Shrimant Devi Singhji Bahadur, Maharana of. *b.* July 19, 1922, the Maharanas being Sisodia Rajputs belonging to the Udaipur Ruling Family, who were separated from the parent stock about the 14th century ; *m.* Shreemati Dilher Kunwarba Sahiba, niece of H. H. Maharao Saheb of Kutch, May 1943 ; *Heir-Apparent:* Maharajkumar Shreemant Anirudh Singhji Sahib, *b.* May 21, 1944 ; *Educ.:* Daly Coll., Indore, passed the Diploma Exam., 1939, and Intermediate Exam. from Indore Christian Coll. ; joined the Officers' Training Course and received military training for six months ; received judicial and administrative training and also training in agriculture at the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore. Ascended the *Gadi*, April 21, 1930 ; invested with full ruling powers, Oct. 18, 1942. Had his State, with an area of 1,178 sq. miles, a population of approximately 2 lakhs and a revenue of about Rs. 18 lakhs, situated in Central India, now a part of Madhya Bharat Union, merged along with the other Indian States, which have acceded to the Indian Union. Entitled to a salute of 11 guns. *Address:* Barwani (Madhya Bharat).

BASHIR, Sheikh Mohammed, Managing Director, Juggilal Kamlapat Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. ; Partner, Indian National Tannery and Proprietor, Auto Service Garage, Kanpur. *b.* September 1902, *s.* of late Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Haji Hafiz Mohamed Halim ; *m.* ; Four *s.* ; *Educ.:* B.Sc., Allahabad ; B.Com. (Lond.), F.R.E.S., Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple). Member, Municipal Board and Ex-Member, Kanpur Development Board ; Ex-Director, Reserve Bank of India (Northern Delhi area) ; Member, Iron and Steel Panels (both Major and Minor) of Govt. of India for Post-War Development ; Ex-President, Rotary Club of Kanpur and Merchants' Chamber of U.P. ; was Honorary Magistrate ; Captain, Indian Gymkhana Club in London, 1924 and 1925. *Recreations:* Shooting, Cricket and Tennis. *Address:* Bashir Lodge, Kanpur.



BASU, Anath Nath, B.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Lond.) M.Ed. (Winnetka, U.S.A.), Principal, Central Institute of Education ; Dean of the Faculty of Education, University of Delhi. *b.* Feb. 26, 1900, at Bhagalpur, Bihar, *s.* of Charuchandra Basu, and Ferozekumari Basu ; *m.* Sushila (née Ghose) ; one *s.* and one *d.* ; *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ. ; London Day Training Coll. and King's Coll., London Univ. ; Graduate, Teachers' Coll., Winnetka, U.S.A. Joined Non-Co-operation Movement ; later joined the Staff of the Visva Bharati, Santiniketan. Represented the Govt. of India at the 11th International Conference on Public Education in Geneva, 1947 ; was the Group Chairman, U.N.E.S.C.O. Seminar at Mysore, 1949 ; Editor, *Indian Journal of Education. Publications : Education in Modern India, A Review ; University Education in India, Past and Present ; Primary Education in India ; Mirabai; etc. Recreations :* Art ; Literature ; Handwork. *Address :* Central Institute of Education, Probyn Road, Delhi 9.

BASU, Jyoti, B.A. (Hons. in English), Bar-at-Law, M.L.A. (West Bengal). *b.* July 8, 1914, *s.* of Dr. N. K. Basu ; *m.* Smt. Kamal Basu ; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Barrister, Calcutta High Court ; member : Communist Party of India, since 1940 ; Political Bureau of the Central Cttee. of the C.P.I. ; Working Cttee., A.I. T.U.C. ; Pres., B. & A. Railroad Workers' Union ; Secy., Bengal Provincial T.U.C. ; detained twice under the West Bengal Preventive Detention Act, 1948 and 1950. *Address :* 55, Hindusthan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

BASU, Satyendra Kumar, Natural Sciences, Tripos (Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple), Minister, Judicial & Legislative Department, Govt. of West Bengal. *b.* Nov. 2, 1903, *s.* of Dr. Harilal Basu (deceased), Civil Surgeon, Burma and Smt. Urmila Bala Basu ; *m.* Smt. Mâlina Basu ; four *d.* ; *Educ.:* London & Cambridge. *Recreations :* Indoor games, hiking, angling and shooting. *Address :* 10, Mohan Chand Road, Kidderpore.

BASU, Sukumar, C.I.E. (1944), O.B.E. (1941), I.C.S., Chairman, Public Service Commission, West Bengal, since Nov. 1950. *b.* 1900, *s.* of Girija Prasanna Basu of Calcutta ; *m.* Smriti, *d.* of Jhanendra Nath Ghosh of Govindadham, Bengal, 1923 ; *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ., Jesus Coll., Oxford. Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, 1933-34 ; Dep. Secretary, Government of Bengal, Finance, Commerce and Marine Depts., 1934-35 ; Dep. Secy., Govt. of India, Education, Health and Lands Dept., 1942-44 ; Secy., Food Advisory Council, Govt. of India, 1942, and Secy., Govt. of Bengal, Agriculture Dept., 1944-47 ; Joint Vice-Chairman and Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Dept. of Agriculture, Govt. of India, Jan. to Oct. 1947 ; Joint Secy., Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, 1947-50 ; Secy., Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, Dec. 1947 ; member, Foodgrains Policy Committee, Govt. of India, 1943 ; Delegate to the Food and Agriculture Organisation Conference held at Copenhagen, Sept. 1946. *Club :* Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address :* Public Service Commission, West Bengal, Calcutta 27.

BAVDEKAR, Justice Rajaram Shripad, B.A. (Bom. & Cantab.), Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 16, 1898. *Club :* Willingdon Sports Club. *Address :* Crismill, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

BAYA, Bhurelal, Ex-Minister for Transport, Communications and P.W.D., United State of Rajasthan. *b.* Shravan Shukla 12, Samvat 1961, *s.* of Kanahiyalal Baya ; *m.* Shrimati Sohan Devi ; four *s.* and two *d.* ; *Educ.:* Udaipur and Ratlam. Joined Mewar Govt. service ; started practice ; started business in Bombay, 1923 ; joined Bombay Congress, 1928, participated in Simon Commission Boycott Movement and Salt Satyagraha ; took part in National Movements of 1932 and 1942 ; also in Mewar Prajamandal Satyagraha, 1938 ; jailed four times ; one of the founders of the Mewar Prajamandal ; was its Vice-Pres., General Secy. and Pres. ; worked in the famine stricken area, 1939, and flood affected area, former Mewar State, 1943 ; widely travelled in India ; actively interested in the welfare of aboriginals and criminal tribes of Rajasthan ; Pres., Rajasthan Adivasi Mandal ; launched Kisan movements in Mewar ; became Minister for Jagir and Supplies in the former Union of Rajasthan ; took over all powers of jagirdars of Rajasthan. *Address :* Udaipur.

BEDEKAR, Gopal Vaman, B.Sc. (Bombay), B.Sc. Eng. (London), I.C.S., Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Public Works Dept. *b.* Oct. 10,1908 ; *m.* Sumati, B.A., *d.* of Lt.-Col. Gharpurey, I.M.S. ; one *d.* and two *s.* ; *Educ.:* Miraj High School ; Fergusson College, Poona ; London University. Joined I.C.S., Nov. 1933 ; Asstt. Collector, Nawabshah, Sukkur, Mirpurkhas (Sind), 1933-37 ; under financial training, Nov. 1935-Feb. 1936 ; Manager, Encumbered Estates and Court of Wards, Sind, 1937-38 ; Collector, Sukkur, 1938 ; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Sind, 1938-41 ; Collector, Kaira, 1941-43 ; Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, May-Nov. 1943 ; Collector, Thana & Bombay, 1943-46 ; Deputy Secretary, Govt. of India, Home Dept., 1946-49 ; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1947 ; Secy., Press Laws Enquiry Cttee., 1948 ; on Special Duty (Merger of Baroda State), March-April 1949 ; Secy., Home Dept. and Revenue Dept., April-Oct. 1949. *Address:* P.W.D., Secretariat, Bombay.

BEDI, Lt.-Col. Kanwar Daya Singh, Chief Commissioner, Coorg. *b.* Jan. 27, 1899, *s.* of Raja Sir Gurbukhsh Singh Bedi, K.B.E., Kt., C.I.E., of Kallar, District Rawalpindi, Punjab ; *m.* Miss Anand Dhall ; one *s.*, Tika Aridaman Singh Bedi and two *d.*, Manmohani Kumari and Shiella Kumari ; *Educ.:* Early education in Rawalpindi ; graduated from the Military Academy in Sandhurst, U. K., July 1921. Commissioned in the Indian Army, 1921 ; joined the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India, Sept. 1928 ; spent the greater part of his official life (1935-1946) on the North-West Frontier and Baluchistan ; appointed Political Agent, Quetta-Pishin, Nov. 1938 ; Political Agent, Loralai (Baluchistan), 1939-41 ; Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner in Hazara (North-West Frontier Province), Jan. 1942-Sept. 1944 ; was then appointed as Political Agent, Kurram, the Agency bordering on Afghanistan ; Political Agent, Orissa States, 1946-47 ; Regional Commr., Rajputana, 1948 ; High Commissioner for India in Australia, 1948-March 1950. *Recreations :* Falconry, Polo, Tennis, Hunting and Coursing. *Address :* Chief Commissioner, Coorg.

BELVALKAR, Shripad Krishna, M.A. Ph.D. (Harvard Univ.), I.E.S. (Retd.). *b.* Dec. 10, 1880 ; *Educ.:* Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur and Deccan Coll., Poona and at Harvard, U.S.A. Joined Bombay, Educ. Dept., 1907 ; Prof. of Sanskrit, Deccan Coll., 1914-1934 ; Basu Malik Lecturer on Vedanta Philosophy (Calcutta Univ., 1925) ; one of the principal founders of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, and its Hon. Secy., 1915-18 and 1927-33 ; General Editor of the B.O.R. Institute's critical edition of the Mahabharata, since April 1943 ; Editor of the Bhishmaparvan (pub. 1947), and of the Shantiparvan ; President of the All-India Oriental Conference, Twelfth (1943, Banaras) Session ; *Publications :* Systems of *Sanskrit Grammar* ; Edition and translation of Bhavabhuti's *Later History of Rama* in the Harvard Oriental Series ; English translation of Kavyadarsa ; critical editions with notes and translation of the Bhagvadgita, and Brahmasutrabhashya ; and (in collaboration with Prof. Ranade) *History of Indian Philosophy*, Vols. 2 and 7 ; *Address :* "Bilvakunja," Poona No. 4.

BENTHALL, Sir Edward Charles, Kt. (1933), K.C.S.I. (1945), Chairman, Bird & Co., Ltd., Calcutta, and F. W. Heilgers & Co., Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* November 26, 1893, *s.* of Rev. Benthall and Mrs. Benthall ; *m.* Hon'ble Ruth McCarthy Cable, *d.* of first Baron Cable of Ideford, 1918 ; one *s.* ; *Educ.:* Eton (King's Scholar), King's College, Cambridge. Served European War, 1914-19 (wounded) ; Staff War Office, 1918-19 ; Director, Imperial Bank of India, 1926-34 ; Governor, 1928-30 ; President, Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and of Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, 1932 and 1936 ; Delegate, Indian Round Table Conference, 1931-32 ; Director, Reserve Bank of India, 1935-36 ; Indian Army Retrenchment Cttee., 1931 ; Council of State, 1932-33 ; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1934-35 ; Bengal Leg. Council, 1937-38 ; Ministry of Economic Warfare, London, 1940-41 ; Board of Trade, 1941-42 ; Member, Governor-General's Executive Council (War Transport), July 1942—June 1946. *Address:* 37, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta.



BHABHA, C. H., M.A., B.Com., J.P., Director, Central Bank of India Ltd., and Oriental Assurance Co. Ltd., etc. Chairman, Eastern Shipping Corporation. *b.* July 22, 1910, *s.* of Khan Bahadur H. K. Bhabha ; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay ; Fellow of St. Xavier's College (1932-34) ; Fellow and Lecturer in Banking Law and Practice, Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay (1932-33). Justice of Peace and Presidency Magistrate (Hony.) ; Commerce Member, Interim Government of India, September 1946 ; Member, Works, Mines & Power, Government of India, November, 1946 ; Commerce Minister, Govt. of India, 15th August 1947 ; resigned, April 1948 ; Leader of the Indian Delegation to World Trade Conference, Havana, November 1947 ; Vice-Chairman, Rural Banking Enquiry Cttee. ; Chairman, Company Law Cttee. ; elected Vice-President, International World Trade Conference, Havana, November 1947. *Publications :* Contributions to Journals and Newspapers on Banking and Commercial topics. *Hobbies :* Riding, Swimming, Photography. *Address :* C/o The Central Bank of India Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

spokesman of the Congress when Lord Wavell called the Simla Conference, 1945; conducted negotiations with the Cabinet Mission on behalf of the Congress, 1946; Education Member, Interim Government, January-August 1947; elected Dy. Leader of the Congress Party in Parliament, February 1951 and again in 1952. *Publications:* Several books on different branches of Philosophy and Literature; his commentary on Quran is particularly well-known. *Address:* 4, King Edward Road, New Delhi and Ballygunge Circular Road, Calcutta.

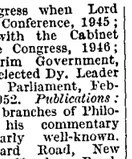
AZADDEEPAK, Pandit F., M.A., LL.B., A.S., Advocate, Economist, Palmist and Psychiatrist.



b. Nov. 24, 1925, at Navsari, *s.* of Tehmina. Is a linguist with a knowledge of 36 languages; is a musician and play-back; has taken a prominent part in starting adult education classes; is also an Income Sales Tax Consultant. *Address:* Next to Khursheed Hall, Desai Street, Mota Falia, P.O. Navsari, Navsari 1.

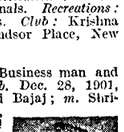
BADHWAR, Fateh Chand, M.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1946), Chairman, Railway Board, and Ex-Officio Secretary, Railway Ministry, Govt. of India. *b.* Sept. 29, 1900, *s.* of the late Gokal Chand Badhwar, I.C.S. and Mrs. Mael Kaur Badhwar; *m.* Dr. Mary Thomas, Professor of Gynæcology and Obstetrics, Queen Mary Hospital, Lucknow, *el. d.* of Sir George and Lady Sarah Thomas, 1947; *Educ.:* Woodstock College, Mussoorie, Sherwood College, Naini Tal; Christ College, Cambridge. After 2 years of varied experience on ships, docks, bridges, canals and railways in Europe and America, was posted to the E. I. Rly., 1925; commissioned into the Corps of Indian Engineers in Sept. 1941 and commanded No. 6, Tech. Training Group until Dec. 1943; appointed Secy., Railway Board, April 1944; General Manager, O. T. Rly., Jan. 1947. *Recreations:* Golf, shooting, fishing, riding and racing; keen on trekking in the Himalayas and natural history in all its aspects. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* The Railway Board, Government of India, New Delhi.

BAGLA, Lala Rameshwar Prasad, business man, of the respectable family of Baglas of Churu, Bikaner State, son of Lala Dinanath Bagla, business man and one of the founders of the Marwari Intermediate College, Kanpur, and United Provinces Chamber of Commerce. *b.* May 7, 1904; *Educ.:* Privately under the training and guidance of his father. Took to business at a very early age and enlarged his father's business considerably; Director and Managing Agent, Maheshwari Devi Jute Mills Ltd.; Proprietor, Messrs. Gangadhar Baijnath, Kanpur; Chairman, Board of Directors, India United Mills Ltd., Bombay, the biggest textile unit in India; Partner, Agarwal & Co., Managing Agents of the India United Mills Ltd.; Director of various other prominent business concerns; has secured controlling interest in the Muir Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur and is Chairman of its Board of Directors; has certain other business propositions in hand and is contemplating a further extension of his industrial and commercial activities; has travelled widely over Europe and developed an industrial outlook after a close study of the big industrial organisations of European countries; Member, Kanpur Municipal Board and its Chairman, 1941-43; Hony. Secretary, U.P. Chamber of Commerce, 1931-40 and its President, 1940-45; Member, Executive Committee, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Upper India Chamber of Commerce for several years; Member, Central Assembly from constituency of Cities of U.P., 1930-34; Member: Employers' Delegation to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1931; Employers' Delegate to the Second Session of I.L.O. Textile Committee held in Geneva in 1948; tendered evidence before the Whitley Commission, Lothian Committee, and Joint Parliamentary Committee; is connected with several other public institutions of Uttar Pradesh; renounced the title of Rai Bahadur on 15th August 1947; has endowed the Dinanath Parbati Bagla Infectious Diseases Hospital in revered memory of his parents; the hospital is equipped with forty-eight beds in the Administrative Block and twenty-four beds in the Smallpox Block, each capable of providing double accommodation in case of emergency and is furnished with latest equipment. *Hobby:* Fine Arts, particularly Music. *Address:* Bagla Cottage, Shrimati Parbati Bagla Road, Kanpur.

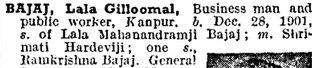


BAHADUR, Raj, B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., M.P.; Ex-Deputy Minister for Communications, Govt. of India. *b.* Dec. 12, 1912, *s.* of Sunder Lal, Bharatpur Darbar Vakil (Representative) at the Court of Vakils for Rajputana States at Mt. Abu, and Shrim. Mahadevi; *m.* Shrim. Vidyavati Srivastava, B.A., B.T., Headmistress, Girls' High School, Bharatpur and *d.* of R. B. Dr. Narbada Pd., Civil Surgeon, M.P.; four *s.*; *Educ.:* Sadar High School, Bharatpur; Maharaja's High School, Jaipur; Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur; Agra Coll., Agra; St. John's Coll., Agra. Advocate, High Court, Bharatpur; Pres., Bar Assoc., Bharatpur; Secy., General Secy., Vice Pres. and Offg. Pres., Bharatpur Dist. Congress Cttee.; member, Provincial Congress Cttee. elected member, C.A., 1948 from Matsya Union. *Publications:* Contributions in local Hindi journals. *Recreations:* Music; outings in forests. *Club:* Krishna Club. *Address:* 9, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

BAJAJ, Lala Gilloomal, Business man and public worker, Kanpur. *b.* Dec. 28, 1901, *s.* of Lala Mahanandramji Bajaj; *m.* Shrimati Hardeviji; one *s.*, Ramkrishna Bajaj. General Secretary, Shri Marwari Balika Vidyapith Inter College and Shri Marwari Aushdhalaya Society, Kanpur; Vice-Pres., Marwari Intermediate College; Asstt. Secy., Marwari Library; Treasurer, Kanpur Gaushala Society; member, Kanpur Kapra Cttee. and All-India Marwari Federation. *Club:* Marwari Club. *Address:* Gilloomal Jainarain, Generalganj, Kanpur.



BAJPAI, Sir Girja Shankar, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Sc. (Allahabad), K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.I.E., I.C.S., Governor of Bombay, since May 1952. *b.*, April 3, 1891; *Educ.:* Muir Central Coll., Allahabad and Merton Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1915; Under-Secy., U.P., 1920-21; Secy. for India at Imperial Conference, 1921 and at Conference for Limitation of Armaments, Washington, 1921-22; on deputation to the Dominions of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, 1922; Under-Secy. and Dy. Secy., Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1923-26; Deputed to South Africa, 1925-26; Secy., Govt. of India, 1927-29 and 1932-40; Deputed to Geneva, 1929 and 1930 and to the Indian R.T.C., 1930 and 1931; Adviser to Indian Delegation to Imperial Conference, 1937; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-36 and 1940-41; A. G. for India in U.S.A.; Charge d'Affaires, Indian Embassy in Washington, 1946-47; India's Representative on Council of UNRRA, 1941-46; Leader of India Delegation Conference on Civil Aviation, Chicago, 1944, and to F.A.O. Conference, Quebec, 1945; First Alternate Delegate, Economic and Social Council, U.N. 3rd Session, 1946; Indian Rep., opening meetings of Advisory Cttee. on Permanent Hqrs., U.N., 1947; Adviser to P. M. at C'Wealth Confce., Oct. 1948, April 1949 and Jan. 1951; on deputation to Security Council, U.N. for discussion of Kashmir dispute, March-April and Nov.-Dec. 1948 and Dec. 1949; Secy.-General, External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of India, June 1947-May 1952. *Address:* Government House, Bombay.



BAJWA, Gur Bachan Singh, B.A. (Punjab), LL.B. Minister for Public Works & Projects, Punjab (I), since June 1952; Advocate. *b.* June 1900, *s.* of late Lt.-Col. Ishar Singh of the Kashmir Army; *m., g.d.* of S. S. Amar Singh Zailden of Sialkot; five *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Khalsa Coll., Amritsar; graduated from Murray Coll., Sialkot; started legal practice at Narowal & Sialkot; member, Sialkot Dist. Board, 1935-47; its Vice-Chairman for two years; was elected an M.L.A. from Sialkot Sikh (Rural) as an independent, 1946; was Parliamentary Secy., Development in the Khizar Ministry; Minister, East Punjab, 1949-50; re-elected M.L.A. on Congress ticket from Batala Constituency in the 1952 elections. *Address:* Brockhurst 2, Simla East; Batala, Dist. Gurdaspur.

BAKHLE, Kamalaker Chintaman, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Eng.), London, Member of Institute of Transport, Member of Institution of Engineers (India), Fellow of the Permanent Way Institution; Director, Tata Industries Ltd., Managing Director, Air-India Ltd. and Air India International Ltd., since July 1, 1951. *b.* Nov. 17, 1898, 2nd *s.* of Colonel C. R. Bakhle, I.M.S. (Retd.); *m.* Lilabai Deuskar; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Dulwich College, University College, London. Joined G.I.P. Railway as Assistant Engineer, March 1, 1924; retired as Chief Commissioner of Railways, Govt. of India, June 30, 1951. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports and Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* C/o Air-India International, New India Assurance Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay.

BAL, Lieut.-General Tara Singh, General Officer Commanding, 21, L. of C. Area. *b.* of 'Bal' family with military traditions. Commissioned from Sandhurst, February 1926; served with King's Royal Rifles (British Bn.) for one year; joined the Indian Army a year later; was with 7th Light Cavalry for 12 years; commanded a Squadron of 3rd Cavalry training group, 1939; joined the Staff College, Quetta, 1940; held staff appointments at the G.H.Q., Delhi, for two months; was D.A.A., Q.M.G., Arakan and Assam Front; served with Poona Horse in Cyprus for a year during the Second World War, 1939-45; commanded 7th Light Cavalry, May 1947; took over command of 19 Ind. Infantry Brigade, Agra, 1947; was Commander, First Indian Armoured Brigade, Jhansi; was G.O.C., Delhi Area; was Deputy Corps Commander, 5 Corps. *Address:* Hq. 21, L. of C. Area, C/o New Delhi, 56 A.P.O.

BALAGUER, Rev. Melchior M., S.J., Ph.D., D.D., Ph.D. (London), Principal, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1949. *b.* May 15, 1900; *Educ.:* Barcelona (Spain), Stonyhurst (England), Dublin and London. Prof. of Philosophy, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, since 1937; Vicar-General of the Archdiocese of Bombay, 1939-48. *Address:* St. Xavier's College, Cruickshank Road, Fort, Bombay.

BALAKRISHNAN, Anantanarayana, B.A., B.L. (Madras), Additional Deputy Comptroller and Auditor-General (States), Simla. *b.* January 4, 1899, *s.* of late Rao Saheb S. Anantanarayana Sastry; four *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Entered non-gazetted service, Finance Dept., Govt. of India, Sept. 1920; passed the competitive examination for appointment to the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, Dec. 1924; appointed Probationer in that service, March 1925; was Dy. Accountant-General, Bombay and M.P.; Asstt. Auditor-General (Personnel); Chief Auditor, Jodhpur Railway; Financial Adviser to the Chief Commissioner, Delhi; Director, Railway Board and F.A. & C.A.O., M. & S.M. Railway, Madras; Accountant-General, Madras. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* 13, Balakrishna Road, Mylapore, Madras No. 4.

BALAMANI Amma, Shreemati N., Writer. *b.* July 19, 1909, *d.* of C. K. Raja and Smt. Kochukutty Amma; *m.* V. M. Nair, Oct. 19, 1928; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Privately. Only literary career. *Publications:* *Mother* and nine other volumes of poems. *Recreation:* Reading. *Address:* "Sarvodaya," Punnayurkulam P.O., Malabar.

BALAN, P. V., M.S.R., Radiographer, X-Ray Technician *b.* 1921; Has been practising Medical Radiography since 1941; served in World War II; has done work in Mass Radiography; is at present engaged in the work of organizing a society of Radiographers in India, to promote the science and the art of Radiography and Radiotherapy in all its branches in this country; is now serving the Medical Department of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, Jamshedpur, Department, Tata Main Hospital, Jamshedpur, Bihar.



Address: X-Ray

BALRAMPUR: Maharaja Sir Pateshwari Prasad Singh Sahib, Kt. (1941), K.C.I.E. (1946), Maharaja of Balrampur Raj; Owner of the premier taluqdari estate in Oudh, situated mainly in Gonda, Bahraich, Lucknow, Fyzabad and Partabgarh Districts. *b.* January 2, 1914, *s.* of the late Maharaja Bahadur Sir Bhagwati Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E., K.B.E., who died in 1921 and *g. s.* of the late Maharaja Sir Digbijai Singh Bahadur, K.C.S.I., who rendered loyal service to Government and enjoyed a salute of nine guns; *Educ.:* Privately and the Chiefs' Mayo College, Ajmer; *m.* Maharani Shrimati Raj Lakshmi Kumari Devi, *d.* of H. H. the late Maharaja Sir Chundra Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, G.C.B., G.C.N.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., ex-Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, November 1932. Invested with full administrative powers on 22nd March, 1937; is a Janwar Rajput, and his ancestors migrated from Pavagarh (Gujerat) in the 16th century. *Address:* P. O. Balrampur, District Gonda, U.P., Rly. Station, Balrampur, N.-E. Rly.

BANERJEE, Justice Sambhunath, M.Sc. (First class first), LL.B. (Calcutta Univ.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ. *b.* October 1892, *s.* of late Bindulal Banerjee, Zemindar, Birbhum; *m.* Susama Debi, *g.d.* of Raja Piary Mohan Mukerjee, C.S.I., Uttarpara, Hooghly; *Educ.:* Scottish Churches' College; Presidency College; University Law College; Grays Inn, London (First class in Hindu Law and Constitutional Law), Professor of Mathematics, Scottish Churches' Coll. and Ripon Coll.; Professor of Law, Ripon Coll., Calcutta; Advocate, Calcutta High Court. *Recreations:* Music; Mathematics. *Address:* 7, Keyatola Lane, Ballygunj, Calcutta.

BANERJEE, Satyendramohan, B.A. (Hons.) (Calcutta & Cambridge), M.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1945), I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, West Bengal, since 1947. *b.* Dec. 14, 1898, *y. s.* of late Shashi Bhusan Banerjee, Govt. Pleader & Public Prosecutor, Hooghly, and of late Bhavani Devi; *m.* Susama Mukerjee; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Hooghly Branch School; Presidency College, Calcutta; Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge; Gray's Inn, London. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1923; Joint Magistrate and Dy. Collector, 1924; Subdivisional Magistrate, 1925; Additional District Magistrate, 1929; District Magistrate and Collector, 1930; Secy., Board of Revenue, Bengal, 1935; District Magistrate and Collector, 1939; Secy., Govt. of Bengal, 1942; Director of Civil Evacuation (in addition), 1943; Commissioner of a Division, 1945. *Recreation:* Music (Vocal); *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* 8, Camac Street, Calcutta 16.

BANERJI, Amiya Charan, I.E.S. (Retd.), M.Sc., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.S. (Eng.), F.N.I., Wrangler Math. (Cantab. 1918), Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University. *b.* 23rd Sept. 1891; *m.* Probha Neogy (1921); *Educ.:* Zilla School, Bhagalpur; Presidency College, Calcutta; Clare College, Cambridge; Behar Govt. Scholar to Cambridge, 1915. Foundation Scholar, Clare College, Cambridge. Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics, 1923-51, Dean, Faculty of Science, 1941-44 and 1950-51; President, Secondary Educational Conference, U.P., 1938 and 1943; Hon. President, National Academy of Science, Allahabad, 1947-48; Vice-President, National Institute of Sciences (India); Member of the International Astronomical Union; First President of Mathematics section of Indian Science Congress; Pres., Banaras Mathematical Society, 1942-45; Calcutta Mathematical Society; University Teachers' Assoc., Allahabad; Associate Editor in Mathematics for Indian Science Abstracts. *Publications:* Several research papers in Hydrodynamics, Nuclear Physics, Wave Mechanics, Relativity and Expanding Universe, Galactic Dynamics and Astronomy. *Address:* Gyan Kutir, Beli Road, Allahabad.

BANERJI, S. K., I.C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore, since May 1951. *b.* October 21, 1913; *m.* Smt. Gauri, *d.* of A. C. Chatterjee (lately General Manager, Central Railway); one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Allahabad Univ. and New College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1937 and served in Madhya Pradesh as Asstt. Commissioner; Deputy Commissioner (since April 1942) at Khandwa, Balaghat, Nagpur and Akola and Secretary to Govt. since 1946; selected for the Indian Foreign Service, 1947 and served in the Embassy of India, Teheran, as First Secy., and later as Charge d'Affaires; has been Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Ministry of External Affairs, March 1949 to May 1951. *Address:* Deputy High Commissioner for India, Lahore (Pakistan).

BANGALORE, Right Rev. Thomas Pothacamury, Bishop of, Hony. Chamberlain to H.H. the Pope, 1934; Domestic Prelate, July 15, 1938. *b.* Sept. 2, 1889; *Educ.:* Bellary, Trichinopoly and Papal Seminary, Kandy. Ordained priest at Kandy, Dec. 17, 1916, on completion of theological course; appointed Asstt. priest at Royapuram, Madras, Jan. 18, 1917 and worked in several parishes of Madras till 1940; Editor, Madras Catholic Weekly, the *Catholic Leader* named later the *New Leader*, 1921-40; First Secy., Catholic Educational Council of Madras Presidency, 1926; later Vice-President; appointed Bishop of Guntur, April 9, 1940, consecrated in Madras June 1940; translated to the See of Bangalore, Oct. 15, 1942, took charge Jan. 31, 1943; elected Secy., Catholic Bishops' Conference of India, Sept. 1944; visited Europe 1933, Europe and America, July 1939 to March 1940 and travelled extensively in England, Ireland, Belgium, France, Italy and U. S. A., 1946-47; visited Rome for the Holy Year, 1950 and several European Countries including England. *Address:* Bishop's House, Bangalore.

BANTHIA, Seth Champalal, Partner of Messrs. Hamirmull Champalal, 2, Rajawoodmunt Street, Calcutta. *b.* Dec. 15, 1902, *s.* of Seth Hamirmullji Banthia; *m.*; has two *s.* and two *d.*; has considerable interest in the concerns of Kassels Ltd., Matchwel Electricals (India) Ltd., Delhi, the Rampuria Ice Factory Ltd., Bikaner; and Bikaner Gypsums Ltd.; Director in all the above concerns; has huge landed property at his native town of Bhinasar and in Bikaner; Trustee and Secy., Shri Jawahar Vidyapith; President, Municipal Board, Bhinasar; Ex-Honorary Magistrate; member of former Bikaner State Legislative Assembly; had received many high honours from the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, like hereditary right to wear Gold Anklet, KAIFIYAT (CHHARI) Chapras and Public Service Medal; has been playing a prominent part in the social field; initiated a big campaign in 1943 for the prevention of minors being made sadhus and received good support from all the leading political, social and religious leaders of India; was recently the recipient of a Gold Medal for meritorious service rendered to the Jain Samaj of Bikaner; was recently elected Pres., All-India Swetambar Sthanakvasi Jain Conference held at Sadri (Marwar); his firm has donated a building costing about a lakh of rupees to the Rajasthan Govt. for housing a High School at Bhinasar. *Address:* Bhinasar (Bikaner).



BAPAT, Shriram Balkrishna, B.Sc. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs and Establishment Officer to the Govt. of India and Principal, Indian Administrative Service Training School, New Delhi. *b.* August 22, 1906, *s.* of B. S. Bapat, Advocate, Amraoti, M.P.; *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Poona; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Emmanuel College, Cambridge; School of Oriental Studies, Middle Temple, London. Held various posts in the Indian Civil Service under the Bengal Government and the Central Government. *Recreations:* Billiards and Amateur Dramatics. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, Calcutta and Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

BAPNA, Wazir-ud-Dowla, Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal, Kt. (1930), C.I.E. (1931), B.A., B.Sc., LL.B. *b.* April 24, 1882; *m.* Shreemati Anand Kumari, *d.* of the late Mehta Bhopal Singh, Dewan of Udaipur; *Educ.:* Maharana's High School, Udaipur; Govt. College, Ajmer and the Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Practised law in Ajmer-Merwara for about a year; served in Mewar for about a year and a half as Judicial Officer; appointed District and Sessions Judge in Indore State, 1907; Law Tutor to H. H. the Maharaja Tukoji Rao III, 1908, His Highness' Second Secretary, 1911 and First Secretary, 1913; Home Minister, 1915; retired on special pension, 1921; joined Patiala State as a Minister; rejoined Holkar State Service as Home Minister, 1923; soon after appointed Deputy Prime Minister and President of the Appeal Cttee. of the Cabinet; Prime Minister and Pres. of the Cabinet, 1926-39; retired in June 1939; Prime Minister, Bikaner, 1939-41; Chief Minister, Ratlam State, 1942; Prime Minister, Alwar State, 1943-46; Rai Bahadur, 1914; a substitute Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference, 1931; Delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, 1935. *Address:* Indore, Madhya Bharat.

BHABHA, Homi Jehangir, B.A. (Cantab.), 1930, Ph.D. (Cantab.), 1934, D.Sc. Honoris Causa (Patna) 1944,(Lucknow) 1949,(Banaras) 1950, F.R.S., 1941, Director and Professor of Theoretical Physics, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay; Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, India. *b.* Oct. 30, 1909; *Educ.:* Cathedral and John Connon High School, Elphinstone Coll., and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge; in Cambridge he was Rouse Ball Travelling Student in Mathematics in 1932, and Isaac Newton Student from 1934; held the Senior Studentship of the Exhibition of 1851 from 1936. Became special Reader in Theoretical Physics in 1940 at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Adams Prize, 1945, Professor in charge of the Cosmic Ray Research Unit, Indian Institute of Science, 1942-45; Hopkins Prize, 1948. *Publications:* Papers on quantum theory, the theory of the elementary physical particles and cosmic radiation. *Address:* Mehrangir, 12, Little Gibbs Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

BHADERWA: His Highness Shrimant Meherban (Namdar) Thakor Saheb Shree Samarvijaysinhji Natwarsinhji,



Thakor Saheb of. *b.* Oct. 21, 1942; succeeded to the *Gadi*, Oct. 8, 1950, on the death of late Thakor Saheb Shri Natwarsinhji Ranjitsinhji; during minority mother Rajmata Shree Jijirajkunverba Saheb has been recognized by the Govt. of India as guardian. A jurisdictional State having an income of about three lakhs since integrated with the State of Bombay and placed in the Baroda Dist.; gets a privy purse of Rs. 46,460. *Address:* Palace, Bhaderwa (Rewakantha).

BHAGWANDAS, Nirushwalia (Squadron Leader), B.A., I.A.S., Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Srikakulam Dist. *b.* March 29, 1919, *s.* of K. Lakshman (retired Police Officer) and adopted *s.* of M. Narsappa; *m.* Pramilla (*née* Suvarna), *d.* of Rao Bahadur N. N. Suvarna, B.A., B.L.; three *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius Coll., Mangalore. As a scout attained the highest rank of Gold Cord King's Scout, Bushman Thong Holder; qualified for 45 Proficiency Badges; was awarded 'Thanks Badge' and Medal for Public Service; appointed Dist. Commsr., Bharath Scouts and Guides Assoc.; joined the Royal Indian Air Force. Aug. 1941 in the flying branch; became squadron leader, 1945; selected for I.C.S., 1946; appointed in the I.A.S., 1947; during Punjab riots served in Amritsar as Asst. Commsnr. (Refugees); member of the B.N. Railway Advisory body; member of Andhra Universsity. *Publications:* *Ways and Means to Improve Recruiting* which won H.E. Sir Arthur Hopes' first prize of Rs. 500. *Address:* Collector's Bungalow, Srikakulam.

BHAGWAT, Bhalchandra Vithal, Superintendent, Empress Botanical Gardens, Poona. *b.* November 29, 1897; *m*; has two *s.* Worked as Professor in commercial subjects of the Poona School of Commerce; joined Empress Gardens in 1923 and had practical training under late E. Little, I.S.O.; took keen interest in horticulture; has been in the service of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India (started in 1820) for over 25 years; did laying of gardens for Indian Princes; was doing advisory work in matters of agri-horticulture during last World War; Hony. Secretary & Treasurer, All-India Seed Growers' and Nurserymen's Association Ltd. (first body of its kind in India); worked also as secretary of clubs and such other institutions; travelled practically all over England, Ireland, Holland, France, Switzerland, Italy, etc., studying the conditions of Gardens and Parks, their administration, Seed Raising and Bulb Growing, etc., etc. *Clubs:* Deccan Club, Poona; The Club of Maharashtra Ltd., Poona; Rotary Club of Poona. *Address:* Poona.

BHAGWATI, Justice Natwarlal Harilal, M.A., LL.B., Judge, Supreme Court since Sept. 1952. *b.* August 7, 1894; *m.* Saraswati Natwarlal Bhagwati; *Educ.:* Baroda Coll. and Govt. Law Coll., Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Senior Daxina Fellow, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Advocate (O.S.), High Court, Bombay; some time Professor, Government Law Coll., Bombay; some time member of the Bar Council; Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Bombay, 1949-51; Judge, Bombay High Court. *Publications:* Translation into Gujerati of V. L. Mehta's *Co-operative Movement*, for the Gujerat Vernacular Society. *Address:* Anand Bhuvan, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, Chowpatty, Bombay 7; Supreme Court, New Delhi.

BHAIRUN, Singhji Bahadur, Colonel Maharaj Sri Sir, K.C.S.I., A.D.C., Thikana Tejrasar, Bikaner, Rajasthan. *b.* Sept. 15, 1879; three sons, Rajkumar Sri Ajit Singhji Sahib, B.A., Bhanwar Sri Pratapsinghji Sahib and Bhanwar Sri Rupsinghji Sahib. *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer. Appointed Companion to H.H. the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1895; accompanied him in his Indian Tour in 1896; appointed Member of State Council, 1898 and was from time to time Personal Secretary to His Highness; Senior Member of Council and Vice-President of Council and of last Cabinet, and Prime Minister, Bikaner; also acted as President of Council during H.H.'s visits to Europe; Hon. Col. of the Sadul Light Infantry; uncle of H.H. the Maharaja. *Publications:* Bhairubbinod and Rasikbinod. *Address:* Bhairavbilas, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

BHAKTAVATSALAM, M., Ex-Minister for Public Works and Information, Govt. of Madras. *b.* 1897. Gave up practice at the Bar, 1927; was connected with "India", a Tamil daily; Deputy Mayor, Madras Corporation, 1936; was member and Vice-President, Chinglepet District Board for 6 years from 1932; Vice-President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee, 1935; acted as Secretary, Tamil Nad Congress Committee for a number of years; member, All-India Congress Committee; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Local Administration in the first Congress Ministry, 1937. *Address:* C/o Secretariat, Madras.

BHAL, Chandra, B.Sc., M.L.C. (U.P.), Chairman, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council, since March 10, 1949. *b.* Sept. 20, 1894, *s.* of Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D.Litt. and Chameli Devi; *m.* Kripa Devi, *d.* of Thakur Das of Haldaur (Bijnor, U.P.); *Educ.:* Central Hindu Coll. (Allahabad Univ.); Social worker; connected with the Allahabad Seva Samiti and the Boy Scout Movement; elected member, Banaras Municipal Board (1923-25); served on many of its Cttees.; elected member, U.P. Legislative Council for three years (1937), Parliamentary Secy., Local Self-Govt. Dept., U.P. (1937-38); member, various Cttees. of the Provincial Legislature and Govt.; re-elected to the U.P. Legislative Council, 1940; was unanimously elected Dy. Pres., U.P. Leg. Council, Nov. 1948; interested in problems of health and hygiene on which he has contributed many articles to the press. *Recreations:* Walking and hiking in the hills. *Clubs:* Kashi Club, Banaras and Dilkusha Club, Lucknow. *Address:* Shanti Sadan, Banaras Cantt. and 13-A, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

BHALLA, Tejasvi Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Director-General of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India, Holder of King's Police Medal (1928) and Indian Police Medal (1947). *b.* January 11, 1899, *s.* of Har Prasad Bhalla; *m.* Shrimati Jamuna Devi; Four *s.* and one *d.* *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Lakhimpur-Kheri (U.P.) and Canning College, Lucknow and subsequently the Lucknow University. Joined the Indian Police Service; held charge of important Districts in the U.P., *e.g.*, Allahabad; was Anti-corruption Officer; served on the staff of the I.G.P. & C.I.D., U.P.; Transport Commissioner, U.P.; Secretary Member of Criminal Tribes Cttee., Anti-corruption Cttee., Economy Insurance & Resources Cttee.; Member, Bureau of Research on Public Administration, U.P.; member, Transport Cttee., U.P.; Director-General, Civil Aviation. *Recreations:* Reading, research, chess, bridge and riding. *Clubs:* Allahabad Club, Mahomed Bag Club, Lucknow, Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* Office of the Director-General, Civil Aviation, New Delhi.

BHANDARI, Justice Amar Nath, B.A. (Hons.), Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Punjab (India), since Aug. 1947. *b.* November 21, 1899, *s.* of Rai Bahadur Nanhat Rai; *m.* Padma Sahgal (Kaiser-i-Hind Medal); two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Punjab and Oxford Universities. Entered Indian Civil Service, Oct. 1924; Dy. Commissioner, Gujrat, Sialkot & Karnal (1929-32); Sessions Judge, Montgomery and Delhi (1933-39); Dy. Secy. and Secy. to Govt., Punjab Legislative Dept. (1939-42); Judge, High Court, Lahore, Feb. 1944; Fellow and Syndic of the Punjab Univ. *Recreations:* Gardening and Travelling. *Clubs:* Simla Amateur Dramatic Club (President); Annandale Gymkhana Club (President); Delhi Gymkhana Club; Gulmarg Club. *Address:* Fir Hill, Simla, S.W.

BHANDARI, Rai Sahib Billam Chand. *b.* July 1, 1898; started in Govt. service as Inspector, Food Stuffs (Rajputana), 1918; Superintendent, Budget and Compilation, 1925; granted Special reward for compiling Budget, 1928-29 against time; Superintendent, Finance and Budget Secretariat, 1929; Asstt. Secy., Govt. Finance Dept., 1933; rendered good service during 1930 share transaction trouble; awarded reward of Rs. 12,000; Secy., Finance Dept., May 1935; conferred the title of Rai Sahib, 1938; granted Palki Saropao, 1939; Gold Saropao, 1942; officiated several times as Asstt. to the Finance Minister and during Minister's leave shouldered entire responsibility of State Financial Administration; Accountant-General, Jodhpur, April 1947, Finance Secretary, Rajasthan, since May 18, 1949; officer on Special Duty, Agri. Officer, Rajasthan; retired in March 1951; Honorary Treasurer: All-India Lady Chelmsford League, 1935-51; Shree Hanuwant Benevolent Fund, 1942-49; Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Assoc. 1947-51; Vice-Pres., Umaid Co-operative Credit Society, 1947-49. *Recreation:* Theosophy. *Address:* Paota, Jodhpur.



BHANDARI, K. N., Rajya Bhushan, Rai Bahadur, Rajya Bandhu, Millowner, Industrialist and Banker, Indore. *b.* 1888; *Educ.:* Privately. Chairman, Board of Directors:



The Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd., The Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills Ltd.; The Central India Insurance Co., Ltd., Gajendrasingh Randhirsingh Oil Mills Ltd., Nandlal Bhandari & Sons Ltd., owning Bhandari Iron and Steel Co., Bisco Yanmar Ltd., Indore, Bhandari Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Udaipur, The Maharana Bhupal Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Udaipur; Director, The Bank of Indore Ltd., Indore; Treasurer: Madhya Bharat Univ., Indian Red Cross Society, Holkar State Branch; Member: Gyara Punch, Roberts Nursing Home Managing Cttee., Finance Advisory Cttee. of Daly Coll.; was Hon. Magistrate for about two decades and Vice-Pres., Madhya Bharat Millowners' Assoc.; Pres., 24th Annual Conference of the Mechanical Engineers' Assoc. (India) held at Indore; has uptil now donated above Rs. 10 lakhs for social, educational, medical and religious uplift; runs a Boarding House at Rampura, The Nandlal Bhandari High School imparting Vocational Training and Maternity Home at Indore, treating free of charge the Mill Labourers' families; has provided ample amenities for millworkers; is a good speaker and takes keen interest in industrial progress, Ayurvedic medicines and Yogic sciences. *Address:* 18, Nandanwan, Tukoganj, Indore.

BHANDARI, Purshottam Lal, B.Sc., Indian Foreign Service, Public Relations Officer, Embassy of India, U.S.A. *b.* May 22, 1911, *s.* of K. C. Bhandari, Barrister-at-Law, Ferozepore; *m.* Leila (*née* Gulati); two *d.* *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore, Asstt. Editor, 'Civil & Military Gazette', Lahore (1931-43); Lecturer in Journalism, Punjab Univ. (1941-43); Publicity Officer, Information & Broadcasting Department (1943-45); Information Officer for India in Canada (1946-47); Public Relations Officer to High Commissioner for India in London (1948); Director, Indian Information Services, and Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi (1949); First Secy., Embassy of India, The Hague (1950); Publicity Liaison Officer to Indian Delegation to Peace Conference in Paris (1946); Public Relations Officer and Adviser to Indian Delegation to U.N. General Assembly in Paris (1948); Adviser to Indian Delegation to I. L. O. Conference in Geneva (1950); Delegate of India to U.N Freedom of Information Cttee. Special reward for compiling Special reward for compiling Budget, 1928-29 against time; Superintendent, Finance and Budget Secretariat, 1929; Asstt. Secy., Govt. Finance Dept., 1933; rendered good service during 1930 share transaction trouble; awarded reward of Rs. 12,000; Secy., Finance Dept., May 1935; conferred the title of Rai Sahib, 1938; granted Palki Saropao, 1939; Gold Saropao, 1942; officiated several times as Asstt. to the Finance Minister and during Minister's leave shouldered entire responsibility of State Financial Administration; Accountant-General, Jodhpur, April 1947, Finance Secretary, Rajasthan, since May 18, 1949; officer on Special Duty, Agri. Officer, Rajasthan; retired in March 1951; Honorary Treasurer: All-India Lady Chelmsford League, 1935-51; Shree Hanuwant Benevolent Fund, 1942-49; Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Assoc. 1947-51; Vice-Pres., Umaid Co-operative Credit Society, 1947-49. *Recreation:* Theosophy. *Address:* Paota, Jodhpur. (1951). *Address:* Embassy of India in the U.S.A., Washington D. C.

BHANDARI, S. N., Jain Ratna, Millowner, Industrialist and Banker of Indore. *b.* 1904. Director: Nandlal Bhandari Mills Ltd.; Rai Bahadur Kanhaiyalal Bhandari Mills Ltd.;



Malwa Vanaspati and Chemical Co., Ltd., Indore; Managing Director: Nandlal Bhandari & Sons Ltd., owning Bhandari Iron and Steel Co., Bisco Yanmar Ltd., Indore, Bhandari Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Udaipur, Udaipur Minerals Ltd., and Gajendrasingh Randheersingh Oil Mills Ltd., Baddud; Chairman, Maharana Bhupal Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Udaipur; Member: Regional Advisory Cttee. of Textiles for Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan; Working Cttee., Madhya Bharat Millowners' Assoc. and Indore Labour Housing Cttee.; Chairman, Working Cttee., All-India Industrial-cum-Agricultural Exhibition, held at Indore, 1951; recipient of high honours of Gold Anklet from Udaipur Durbar; has liberally donated for social, educational, medical and religious uplift; runs a Boarding House at Rampura, the Nandlal Bhandari High School imparting vocational training; has provided necessary amenities for mill workers; takes keen interest in economic and industrial development; visited Japan, America and the Continent on an industrial tour and acquired deep knowledge specially about the textile industry there. *Address:* 18, Nandanwan, Tukoganj, Indore.

BHARADWAJA, Yajnavalkya, M.Sc. (Punjab), Ph.D. (London) in Botany, Univ. Prof. of Botany and Head of the Dept. of Botany, Banaras Hindu University. *b.* Aug. 13, 1895, *s.* of the late Pandit Lachhman Das Bharadwaja, Punjab P.W.D.; *m.* Shrim. Rampyari Bharadwaja (deceased); *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Univ. of the Punjab, Lahore; East London Coll. (now Queen Mary Coll.), London Univ. Prof. of Botany and Head of the Dept. of Botany, B.H.U., 1933-45; Principal, Jaswant Coll., Jodhpur, 1948-50; worked under Prof. F. E. Fritsch, F.R.S., of London and made investigations on the morphology and anatomy of the Algæ; Dean, Faculty of Science, B. H. Univ. (1944-46); has been actively engaged in research work on Algology more especially on the Myxophyceæ and the Chlorophyceæ; Fellow, Linnean Society of London; National Institute of Sciences of India; presided at the Botany Section, Indian Science Congress, Madras, 1940; *Publications:* Numerous publications in notable Journals, both Indian and foreign. *Recreations:* Photography; Music; Histrionics. *Address:* Banaras Hindu University, Banaras 5.

BHARATAN, Arangode Srinivasan, B.A., Journalist; General Manager, Press Trust of India and A.P.I. since Feb. 1949. *b.* Oct. 31, 1902, *s.* of Arangode Bharatha Srinivasa Iyer; *m.* Sow. S. Saraswati, *d.* of S. N. Srinivasa Iyer of Coimbatore; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Pattambi, Chattanur, Desamangalam, Palghat and Madanapalli Theosophical College. Joined Reuters and Associated Press of India as Reporter, March 1930; was appointed Assistant General Manager, 1936 and Deputy General Manager of Reuters and Associated Press of India, 1943; for 20 years closely connected with reporting of important events such as Congress Sessions, Congress Working Committee meetings, Simla Conferences, Cabinet Mission and the Second Simla Conference; mainly responsible for establishing nearly four dozen offices all over India with a network of Teleprinter Communication links. *Recreations:* improvement of communication facilities. *Clubs:* Constitution Club, Delhi; Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Tulsi Vihar, 70, Marine Drive, Bombay.

BHARATPUR: Col. H. H. Shri Brijendra Sewai Brijendra Singh Bahadur, Bahadur Jung (Jat) Maharaja of. *b.* Dec. 1, 1918. Succeeded, March 27, 1929 and invested with powers, October 22; Salute 17 permanent, 19 local. *Address:* Bharatpur.

BHARGAVA, Pt. Brahma Dutta, General Manager, General Assurance Society Ltd., Ajmer, since 1938. *b.* July 21, 1904 at Beawar (State of Ajmer), *s.* of Pandit Beharilal, Lawyer; *Educ.:* has had brilliant academic career. Won a number of Trophies in Tennis while at Univ. Was returned to the Municipal Cttee. at Beawar, 1927; its Senior Vice-Chairman, 1928; established an Orphanage at Beawar, 1929; Asstt. General Manager, General Assurance Society, 1931-38; elected a fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London, 1938; is connected with various social, educational and charitable institutions; as Pres. of the Rotary Club, Ajmer, established a free dispensary at Nagra—a labour colony in Ajmer; interested in cattle development; member, Central Gowshala Development Board constituted by Govt. of India; Chief Commr., Bharat Scouts & Guides, State of Ajmer. *Address:* General Assurance Society Ltd., Ajmer.

BHARGAVA, Dr. Gopi Chand, Ex-Chief Minister, Punjab (India). *b.* March 1890 at Sirsa; *Educ.:* in his home town, Mission and College in Lahore. Practised as a doctor; entered the political arena under the leadership of the late Lala Lajpat Rai; was elected member, Municipal Cttee. and Pres., Lahore Congress Cttee.; chosen as member, old Punjab Legislative Council, 1927; resigned in 1929 as a protest against the repressive policy of the Govt.; was General Secy., Reception Cttee. of session of Congress at Lahore; gave up practice in 1935 to concentrate on politics; arrested during non-co-operation movement in 1921 and in 1923; detained twice during C. D. movement, of 1940 and 1942; released in 1943; elected to the Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937 and was elected as leader of the Opposition; is essentially a constructive worker; was returned to the Assembly, 1946; elected leader of the Congress Assembly Party in the East Punjab. Premier, East Punjab, August 15, 1947. *Address:* C/o Secretariat, Simla, Punjab (India).

BHARGAVA, Justice Piare Lal, B.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur (1943), Judge, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. *b.* November 1893, *s.* of Ramchandra Bhargava; *m.* Shrimati Kalawati Bhargava; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Lucknow and Allahabad. Joined Provincial Civil (Judicial) Service on April 25, 1923; elevated to the bench of the Allahabad High Court in May 1948. *Address:* 7, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

BHARGAVA, Justice Vashishtha, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since 1949. *b.* Feb. 5, 1906, at Allahabad; *s.* of Chhote Lal Bhargava; *m.* Smt. Vishnu Kumari Bhargava; four *s.*; *Educ.:* Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad; Allahabad Univ. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1930; Joint Magistrate, 1930-35; Civil and Sessions Judge, 1936-37; District and Sessions Judge, 1938-47; Additional Commissioner, Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. Govt., 1947-48; Judicial Secy. and Legal Remembrancer, U.P. Govt., 1948-49. *Address:* 15, Sarojini Naidu Marg, Allahabad.

BHARGAVA, Yudhishthir, M.Sc., B.Sc. (Hons.), I.A.S., Secretary to Madhya Bharat Government (Dept. of Industries, Commerce, Food, Civil Supplies and Information). *b.* April 18, 1909, *s.* of Pandit Narayan Prasad and Mrs. Sushila Bhargava, *m.* Mrs. Kameshwari Devi Bhargava; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Agra College; Allahabad University (1st Class 1st B.Sc. Hons. and 1st Class 1st in M.Sc.); did research work for a year under Dr. Meghnad Saha, D.Sc., F.R.S. Editor, "Jayaji Pratap", Gwalior (State paper); Army Secy., Gwalior (1940-43); Collector, Guna District, Gwalior State; Political Secy., Gwalior; Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Gwalior. *Publications:* *Najumistan*; *Life and Work of C. V. Raman*; *Life and Work of Dr. Meghnad Saha.* *Recreations:* Tennis, Bridge, Literature. *Club:* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior. *Address:* Kampoo, Gwalior.

BHARMAL, Badrudin Musaji, Sole Proprietor, National Hardware and Stores Supply Co., Bombay, Dealers in General Hardware & Tools, and Suppliers to Govt., Semi-Govt. Departments, Railways, Mills, Mines and Steamship Companies. *b.* Feb. 10, 1915, *s.* of Bharmal Musaji Mohamadally, a leading business man; *m.* Smt. Rukeiyabai, *d.* of Esufally Maldeviwala of Bhavnagar; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Primary education at Amreli (Saurashtra) and later at Bombay. After finishing education, joined leading commercial firms in Bombay like Lookmanji Moosaji, B. A. Husain & Co. and C. A. Galiakotwala & Co. Ltd. to acquire business experience; started his own firm The National Hardware and Stores Supply Co., 1940; Hon. Secy. of the Bombay Hardware Merchants' Assoc.; Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Recreations:* Commercial subjects and literature. *Clubs:* Qaiyoomi Society (Vice-Pres.); Islam Gymkhana Club. *Address:* 30, Khoka Bazar, Sarang Street, P.O. Box No. 3146, Bombay 3.



BHATNAGAR, Kalka Prasad, M.A., LL.B., Principal, D. A. V. College, Kanpur. *b.* May 24, 1896, *s.* of Bhawani Prasad; *m.* Shrim. Sumati Devi, M.A., B.T.; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Aligarh; Agra College, Agra; M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Professor of Economics, D. A. V. Coll., 1919-40; Principal, D. A. V. Coll., Kanpur, 1940-50; Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Agra Univ., 1933-49;

Dean, Faculty of Arts, Agra Univ., since Nov. 1950; member: Provincial Universities Grants Cttee.; Economic Advisory Board (U.P.); Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P.; Court of the Allahabad Univ. and Academic Council of the Allahabad Univ.; member, Faculty of Commerce, Lucknow Univ.; interested in social and educational problems of Kanpur and U.P.; supervised the writing of thesis for Ph.D. on the following subjects: Land Tenure in Rajasthan; Causes of Agricultural Insecurity in Rajasthan; Co-operative Marketing in U.P.; Economic Life of Gharwal. *Address:* 7/59, Tilak Nagar, Kanpur.

BHATNAGAR, Sir Shanti Swarup, Kt. (1941), O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1943), F. Inst. P., F.I.C., F.S.C.I. (Hon.), D.Sc. Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research and of the Min. of Education; Director, Scientific and Industrial Research. *b.* March, 1895; *m.* Shrimati Lajwanti (died, 3rd Feb. 1946); *Educ.:* Lahore, London and Berlin. Univ. Professor of Chemistry, Benares, 1921-24; Univ. Professor of Chemistry and Director, Univ. Chemical Laboratories, Lahore, 1924-40; Research Scholar of the Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research of Great Britain; Hon. Prof., Punjab Univ., Delhi Univ. and Benares Hindu Univ.; Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1928 and 1938; General Pres., Indian Science Congress, 1945; Secretary, Ministry of Education, 1947; Pres., National Institute of Sciences of India, 1947 and 1948; Delegate to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Liverpool, 1923; Leader, U. N. Scientific Conference on Utilisation and Conservation of Resources, New York, 1948; Inceptor and Executor of Schemes of 11 National Laboratories in India. *Publications: Principles and Applications of Magneto Chemistry, Ilum-ul-Barq,* a treatise on electricity in Urdu and a number of scientific papers in various scientific journals. *Address:* 23, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

BHATT, Gokulbhai Daulatram, M.P., Ex-President, Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee. *b.* 1899, *s.* of Daulatram Ramji of Hathal, Sirohi, Rajasthan; *m.* Rangubai; three *s.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Left studies to join Non-Co-operation Movement, 1919; actively participated in the national activities of the Indian National Congress; Chairman, Reception Cttee., Jaipur Congress; Political Adviser and Chief Minister, Sirohi State, 1948-49; courted jail several times; occupied high positions in Congress; member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress; A.I.C.C.; Trustee of several institutions in the Bombay Suburban District, Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad, etc., has been doing public work since 1917. *Publications:* Edited several Gujarati books; translated *Raman Gita* and other works into Gujarati verse. *Address:* 33, Canning Lane, New Delhi; Sirohi, Rajasthan; 21, Bajaj Road, Vile Parle, Bombay 24.

BHATT, Prabhashanker Ramchandra, J.P. *b.* Feb. 10, 1909; *m.* Jyotsna; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll. Has endowed Students' Hostel at Grant Medical College accommodating over 250 students; Chairman, Children's Aid Society, Bombay; Chairman, Advisory Committee, J.J. and G.T. Hospitals; Chairman, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh, is on the Managing Committees of several charitable and public welfare organisations like W.I.A.A., Board of Communications, Passengers and Traffic Relief Assocs., Northcote Hindu Orphanage, Bombay Vigilance Assoc., Hon. Presidency Magistrates' Assoc., Social Service League, King George V Memorial Infirmary, All-India Crime Prevention Society, etc. *Clubs:* Willingdon; C.C.I.; Radio; W.I.A.A. *Address:* 487, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BHATT, Dr. Suryakant Jethalal, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), Medical Practitioner; Chief Medical Officer, Bombay Talkies Ltd., Malad. *b.* Sept. 29, 1913, *s.* of Jethalal Manchharam Bhatt, Ex-Supdt. of Police, Radhanpur State; *m.* Smt. Taramati Maganlal Dave, *d.* of Dr. Maganlal Gordhandas Dave, Baroda, 1932; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Radhanpur High School; Baroda Coll. and Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; took M.B.B.S., 1938. Worked as House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital for 1½ years; started independent practice at Malad, 1940; was Medical Officer, Choksey Charitable Dispensary, Malad and Goregaon and Manori Local Board Dispensaries; Divisional Medical Officer, A.R.P., Malad Divn., during World War II; Life Member, St. John's Ambulance Assoc.; member, Working Cttee., West Suburban Branch of Bombay Provincial Branch, All-India Medical Assoc.; elected the first Pres., Malad Dist. Municipality, 1951; Pres. Shree Baj Khedawal Samaj, Bombay. *Address: Dispensary:* Krishna Baug, Station Road, Malad; *Residence:* Podar Estate, Block No. 21, Malad. *Tel.* 84128.



BHATTACHARYA, Dr. Bhabani, B.A. (Hons.), (London), Ph.D. (London), Author and Journalist, Bombay. *b.* Oct. 22, 1906, *s.* of late P. N. Bhattacharya; *m.* Salila (Mukerji); one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Patna and London. Since leaving Univ., engaged in historical research, journalism and literary work; was Press Attache at the Embassy of India in Washington, 1949-50; Asstt. Editor, The "Illustrated Weekly of India," Bombay, 1950-52. *Publications: Some Memorable Yesterdays; Indian Cavalcade; The Golden Boat; So Many Hungers. Address:* Mezon Bagh, Nagpur.

BHATTACHARYYA, Chapalakanta, M.A., B.L., Editor, *The Ananda Bazar Patrika. b.* January 1901; *m.* Srimati Lalita Debi; *Educ.:* Orthodox Sanskrit Schools; the Calcutta Aryan Institution, now the Saradacharan Aryan Institution; Presidency Coll., Calcutta Univ. Advocate, Calcutta High Court; was Secy., Bengal Bankers' Federation and Editor of its Journal; edited an English weekly "The New Era"; editorial staff of "Forward" of late Deshbandhu C. R. Das; Congress worker since 1920; member, Provincial Cttee. and the All-India Congress Committee; joined the Unity Conference at Allahabad, 1932, invited by late Pt. Madan Mohan Malaviya and also the Congress Nationalist Party founded by him, Secretary of the Party in Bengal; member, Indian Association; member, International Press Institute, Indian Cultural Academy, International Sanskrit Institute; Secy., Dept. of Journalism, Calcutta Univ.; Secy., Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Bengal Akhil Bharat Devabhasa Parishad. *Publications: Congress in Evolution; Radcliffe Award—a case for Revision* in English; and several works in Bengali. *Address:* 24A, Hemendra Sen Street, Calcutta 6.

BHATTACHERJE, Dr. Mohini Mohan, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., Sir Gooroodass Bannerje Professor and Head of English Department, Cal. University. *b.* 1892, *s.* of late Rajanikanta Bhattacherje and of late Kumudini Debi; *m.* Sudhirbala Debi, only *d.* of late D. N. Bagchi, Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1912; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; Premchand Roychand Research Scholar in English, 1918. Lecturer in English, Calcutta Univ., 1917-40; Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1917; Professor, Univ. Law College, 1920-40; as Ghose Travelling Fellow studied the influence of the European Renaissance in London, Florence and Venice; Head of English Dept. of Calcutta Univ. since 1940; delivered a course of lectures on English poetry in Benares Hindu Univ., 1943; Pres., English Society. *Publications: Studies in Spenser* (1929); *Platonic Ideas in Spenser* (1935); "*Courtesy*" *in Shakespeare* (1940); *Keats and Spenser* (1944); Articles on Basic English and English Poetry in *Calcutta Review. Address:* 72, Ballygunj Place, Calcutta.

BHAVNAGAR: His Highness Commodore Maharaja Raol Shri Sir Krishnakumarsinhji Bhavsinhji, K.C.S.I. (1938), Maharaja of. First Class Ruling Prince in Kathiawar. *b.* May 19, 1912, *s.* of Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Sir Bhavsinhji Takhtsinhji, K.C.S.I. of Bhavnagar; *m.* Maharani Shri Vijiyaba *d.* of His Highness Maharaj Shri Bhojrajji of Gondal; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* at home under Major Lentaigne and A. P. Pattani; joined the Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot, 1922; proceeded to England for further studies in 1925 and joined the Rev. Brayer's School in Essex and then was admitted to Harrow; returned from England in 1928 and attended lectures in History, Politics, English, etc., at the Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar. Lieutenant in 1937; Colonel in 1945; Hon. Commodore in the I.N. in 1947; attended meetings of the R.T.C.; toured various parts of India, England and America; invested with ruling powers on 18th April, 1931; granted responsible governments to his State, Jan. 1948; Uparajapramukh of Saurashtra Union, Feb. 1948; Acting Rajpramukh, June 1948; Governor of Madras, 1948-52. *Recreations:* Riding, Hunting, Racquets, Tennis, Polo, Golf, Rowing, Fishing and Cricket. *Address:* Bhavnagar.

BHIDE, M. R., B.Sc. (Nagpur), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Regional Commissioner and Adviser, Jaipur, since Sept. 10, 1951. *b.* Dec. 6, 1907, *s.* of R. G. Bhide, Nagpur; *m.* Lila, *d.* of late General Rajwade, Gwalior; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Nagpur and Cambridge, Indian Civil Service. *Publications: Marketing of Sugarcane in United Provinces. Recreations:* Cricket, Tennis and Bridge. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India; Delhi Gymkhana; Roshanara Club. *Address:* 12, Civil Lines, Jaipur.

BHIMJEE, Roshen Ali, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *b.* August 13, 1917; *m.* Miss Banoo Moledina; *Educ.:* Bhopal and Government College, Ajmer. Honorary Secretary, Burma Indian Association (1941); Rangoon Labour Federation (1939-41); Mayor's Indian Evacuees' (Overseas) Relief Cttee., Bombay (1942-45); Member, Managing Cttee., Khoja Shia Ishna Ashari Jamat, Bombay; Trustee, Haidery High School Trust, Bharapur Eye Hospital and Khoja Ishna Ashari Trust; Hon. Secy. & Treasurer, Friends of Burma Society; Chairman & Director, Bhimjee & Co., Ltd. *Address:* 17, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.



BHOJWANI, T. J., M.A. (Bom.), Secretary, the Sindhu Resettlement Corporation Ltd., Bombay. *b.* August 1894; *Educ.:* N. J. High School, Karachi; D. J. Sind College, Karachi. Was elected Dakshina Fellow, D. J. Sind College, after passing the B.A. Exam. Worked in the Karachi Municipal Corporation for about 28 years as Deputy Chief Officer and lastly as Chief Officer for the City of Karachi; left Karachi in March 1948 after the partition of India; Regional Food Commissioner to the Govt. of India for the Western Region, Bombay, May 1948-Feb. 1951; retired as Regional Food Commissioner in April 1951. *Publications:* Annual Administration Reports and Budgets of the Municipal Corporation, Karachi, for 10 years; Commentary on the City of Karachi Municipal Act of 1933, 1934; Karachi Municipal Corporation's Hand-book of Rules; Exhibition Guide and Prospectus and similar literature. *Recreations:* Tennis and Reading. *Club:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* 8, Avasia House, Darabshaw Road, off Nepean sea Road, Bombay 26.

BHOPATKAR, Laxman Balwant, M.A., LL.B. (Bom. Univ.), Advocate, Bombay High Court and Federal Court; Politician and Physical Culturist. *b.* May 10, 1880, *s.* of Balwant Waman Bhopatkar; *m.* Ambu Gurjar; four *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Poona; Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practising advocate; Professor of Law, Law College, Poona; *Publications: Law of Torts; Indian Company Law; Law of Partnership; Wrestling; Fencing; My System of Physical Culture. Address:* 322/1, Sadashiv, Poona 2.

BHOSLE, Dattojirao Madhavrao, President of the Prince Shivaji Maratha Tree Boarding House, Kolhapur. *b.* 15th June, 1903; *m.* Annusayabai, 8th May, 1920; *Educ.:* Panchgani, St. Mary's High School, Bombay and Baldwin's, Bangalore. Joined Kolhapur Government Service in 1920; Financial Secretary to His Highness, 1925-29; Huzur Chitnis, 1929; Acting Dewan, 1930-31; Chief Secretary, 1931; Acting Prime Minister, 1932-33; Chief Secretary, 1933-40; Home Member and Deputy Prime Minister, 1940-42 when he retired; Chairman of the Kolhapur Agricultural Exhibitions held in 1927 and 1939 and also of the Reception Committee of 17th Session of the Marathi Literary Conference over which His late Highness Shri Sayajirao Maharaj Gaekwar, Maharaja Saheb of Baroda presided; Director, the Bank of Kolhapur, Ltd.; Secretary, Kshatrya Maratha Mandal, Kolhapur; Asstt. State Commissioner (Scouts), Bombay State; Owner, Shahu Chitra (Cinema) Mandir, Kolhapur; Recipient of King George V Silver Jubilee Medal in 1936, and Coronation Medal in 1937. *Address:* Sukha Niwas, Kolhapur Residency.



BIKANER: His Highness Maharaja Sri Karni Singhji Bahadur, Maharaja of, B.A. (Hon.). *b.* April 21, 1924, *s.* of Lieut.-General His late Highness Maharaja Sri Safdul Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc.; *Succeeded:* Sept. 26, 1950; *m.* Princess Sushila Kumari, *d.* of His Highness the Maharawal of Dungarpur, Feb. 25, 1944; one *s.*, Maharaj Kumar Narendra Singhji, *b.* on Jan. 13, 1946; *Educ.:* St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; passed B.A. (Hons.) in History and Politics; is conducting post-graduate researches in Mediæval Indian History for Doctorate of Philosophy at the Indian Historical Research Institute under the guidance of Rev. Father H. Heras. Visited the Middle East War Front in Nov. 1941 with his grandfather General His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., etc.; was awarded the Africa Star War Medal, Indian Service Medal; also visited Switzerland, France, England, Norway, Sweden and Egypt; elected to the House of the People as an independent by a majority of over 117,900 votes, 1952. *Recreations:* Tennis, Golf, Cricket, Mechanics, Photography, Shooting, Social Service and Flying; has qualified for Private Pilot's Licence. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Bombay Flying, Bombay Presidency Golf (Bombay); Western India Automobile Association (Bombay); Roshanara, Delhi; Delhi Flying (Delhi); Rajputana (Abu), etc.; member, Bombay Branch of Royal Asiatic Society. *Address:* Lalgarh Palace, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

BILLIMORIA, Manchershah Burjorjee, B.Com. (1921), Cinefilm Distributor and Cinefinancier. *b.* 24th February 1899. Began career as clerk in 1922; started own business, 1923; has donated more than Rs. 2,00,000 to cosmopolitan charities; one of the founders of Wadia Movietone and All-India Theatres Syndicate Ltd. President, Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Association, Bombay; Vice-President, Motion Picture Society of India; Trustee, Bilimoria Parsee Panchayat Funds; Mukhi, Bilimoria Vepary Mahajan; Director, Dominion Films Ltd.; Modern Films Ltd.; National Storage Ltd.; Indian Film Combine Ltd.; India Overseas Film Distributors Ltd.; Vasant Insurance Co. Ltd.; Powell Industries Ltd.; Jal Hind Publishers Ltd.; Senior partner in film distribution firms of Goodwin Pictures Corporation, Wadia Paramount Pictures, Bilimoria and Lalji, Goodwin Agencies and M. B. Bilimoria & Son, Bombay. *Address:* Sir Mangaldas House, 393, Lamington Road, Bombay.

BILLIMORIA, (Mrs.) Gulestan Rustom (*née* Gulestan Bahadurji), M.A., Licentiate, Trinity College of Music, London; obtained various University and College Scholarships, was for a number of years Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University; her paintings have won prizes at Art Exhibitions all over India and one has been bought by and hangs in the Prince of Wales Museum; Secretary, Junior Red Cross; Chairman, Women's Home Industries Dept.; Vice-President, United Women's Organizations Cttee.; Hon. Secretary, All-India Conference of Social Work; Member, Film Censor Board; President of The Bombay Presidency Women's Council in 1942 and 1943 and is actively connected with various other associations; has travelled widely in Europe and America; gave evidence before Government commission on education, the University Commission and the Franchise Committee; takes keen interest in her husband's Bel-Air Sanatorium at Panchgani for consumptives; contributes articles to various papers; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal. *Publications:* Joint Author of *Governance of India* and also of *Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities*, a book favourably reviewed by the Press, including the *London Times Literary Supplement. Address:* Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.



BILLIMORIA, Hormusji Rustomji, Share and Stock Broker, brother of Khan Bahadur A. R. Billimoria, Bombay. *b.* 14th Dec., 1884 at Billimora; *m.* Miss Shirin, daughter of Merwanji Pestonji Megushi, late of Public Works Department, Bombay; *Educ.:* New High School, Bombay. Joined the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., in 1904; joined Blackie & Son Ltd., Bombay, as Assistant Accountant, 1906; transferred to Madras, 1909 and to Calcutta, 1911, to reorganize both these branches; joined Batlivalla and Karani, in 1912; rejoined Blackie & Son Ltd., as Manager of their Calcutta Branch; Assistant Accountant in the Central Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, 1917; bought his card and became a member of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, 1919; member, Share Bazar Arbitration Board for the last fifteen years; elected Chairman of the Board for the current year. *Address:* 11A, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.



BILLIMORIA, Sir Shapoorjee Bumonjee, Kt. (1928), M.B.E., J.P., Partner, S. B. Billimoria & Co. *b.* July 27, 1877; *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of Bhicaji N. Dalal (1906); *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College. Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1926-28; Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain, 1928-29; Trustee, N. M. Wadia Charities and a number of other charity trusts and institutions; member Board of the Bombay Properties of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Sheriff of Bombay, 1935; is Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Countess of Dufferin Fund Bombay; Grand Supdt., Grand Royal Chapter in India and founder and First Master of Lodge Justice and Peace (E.C.); Rotary Governor, 89th District (India); Director, Rotary International, 1943-44; Fiscal Agent, Rotary International, since 1948. *Address:* 21, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

BIRLA, Ghanshyamdas. *b.* 1894, *s.* of Dr. Raja Baldevdas Birla, D. Litt. Managing Director of Birla Brothers, Ltd.; member, 2nd Indian Legislative Assembly; resigned in 1930 as a protest against legislation for Imperial Preference; President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1924; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1929; has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in various parts of the country; member: Indian Fiscal Commission; Bengal Legislative Council; Royal Commission on Labour; Delegate, Labour Conference at Geneva, 1927; member, 2nd Round Table Conference, 1930; Unofficial Adviser to Government of India for Indo-British Trade Negotiations, 1936-37; President, All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh. *Address:* 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

BISWAS, Chara Chandra, M.A., LL.B. (Cal.). Minister for Law and Minority Affairs, Govt. of India, since May 1952. *b.* April 21, 1888, at Calcutta, *s.* of late Ashutosh Biswas; *m.* Smt. Suhasini Biswas (*deceased*), May 1910; six *d.*; *Educ.:* Hindu School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Ripon Law Coll., Calcutta. Enrolled Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1910; Fellow and member, Syndicate, Calcutta Univ., 1917-22 and since 1926; Commr., Calcutta Corpn., 1921-24; Delegate to H.M.G.'s Cttees. in London on Reserve Bank and Statutory Rly. Board in India, 1933; Alternate Delegate to General Assembly of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1936; member: Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1926-37; Indian Leg. Assembly, 1930-37; Radcliffe Commr. for Demarcation of Boundaries of East and West Bengal and Assam, 1947; Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1937-48; Chairman, Calcutta Corpn. Investigation Commn., 1948-50; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ., 1949-50; Dean, Faculty of Law, Calcutta Univ., 1938-50; Pres., China Aid Cttee., 1942; is and has been connected with various social welfare organisations either as Secy., Pres. or Vice-Pres., etc.; is specially interested in cultural advancement, civic welfare and politics; elected member, Council of States, 1952. *Publications:* Occasional contributions to newspapers and periodicals. *Hobby:* Journalism. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* 58, Puddopukur Road, Elgin Road P.O., Calcutta 20; Secretariat, New Delhi.



BIYANI, Brijlal Nandlal, Minister of Finance, Madhya Pradesh since Feb. 23, 1952. *b.* Dec. 1890; *m.* Savitridevi; one *s.*, two *d.*; *Educ.:* Graduated from Morris Coll., Nagpur. Member, C.P. & Berar Legislature, 1926-29; imprisoned in 1930 in the C.D. Movement, again in 1932; member, Council of State, 1937; Pres., Vidarbha Prov. Congress, 1935-48; was Secretary of Congress Party there; third Satyagrahi of the individual Satyagraha; jailed for one year and again detained for three years in 1942; released



1945; elected President of All-India Marwari Federation, 1947; founder, Free Berar Cttee., April 1947 and was its President; elected member of Constituent Assembly, 1947; member of Parliament till Jan. 1952; elected member, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly, Jan. 1952; Founder. Berar Chamber of Commerce, Akola; President, Berar branch of I.N.T.U.C.; Managing Director, Rajasthan Printing & Litho Works Ltd., Akola; Proprietor, *Matribhumi* of Berar and *Prayah*; connected with numerous institutions and organizations. *Publications:* Hindi: *Kalpana Kanan* and *Jail Me. Address:* Finance Minister, Madhya Pradesh, Nagpur (M.P.).

BODANI, Keshavlal Vallabhji, B.A., LL.B., Proprietor, Anil Trading Co., Prominent perfumery raw materials dealers in Bombay and Sole Agents of "Antoine Chiris S.A.", Grasse, France; Partner, New India Pharmacy. *b.* April 16, 1910, *s.* of V. R. Bodani, a prominent member of the Lohana Community in Rajkot; *m.* Miss Kanta; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Bahauddin Coll., Junagadh; Fergusson Coll., Poona; Elphinstone Coll. & Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. After practising for some time as Pleader in Rajkot, joined business, 1943; took active part in establishing the Perfumery Raw Materials Dealers' Assoc.; was its Hon. Secretary, now member of Managing Cttee.; was formerly a Congressman; courted jail during Congress movements. *Clubs:* Bhore Ghat Lodge; R.W.I. Turf Club Ltd.; Matunga Gujarati Club Ltd.; National Sports Club of India (Life Member). *Recreation:* Bridge. *Address:* Sharaf Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay 2.

BONERJEE, Karanjaksha, M.A., F.R.S.A., M.R.P.S., Consul for El Salvador; ex-member, Visva-Bharati, etc.; poet and story-writer. *b.* Oct. 11, 1911, *s.* of late Dr. Sir Benode Behari Bonerjee; *m.* late Subhraja Bonerjee, M.R.A.S., *d.* of late Ramendranath Chatterjee; one *s.*, Kalyanaksha. *Address:* Rama Niketan, 10, P. K. Tagore Street, Calcutta 6.

BORA, Moti Ram, M.A., B.L., Minister for Finance and Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation, Govt. of Assam; Advocate. *b.* March 1897; *m.* Srimati Bhogeswari Bora; three *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Gauhati and Calcutta. Chairman: Nowgong District Board; Nowgong School Board; joined Nowgong Bar, 1925; was a prominent criminal lawyer. *Address:* Ministry of Finance, Shillong, Assam.

BOROOAH, Lakshesvar, M. P. (Council of States), Advocate, Assam High Court. *b.* 1893; was one of the oldest Congressmen of Assam; joined the Congress Movement, 1921; participated in all the phases of the national struggle, 1921-42; suffered jail life all along; wife died during his incarceration, 1943; was one of the few Congressmen of Assam to join the Swarajya Party in 1922 under the leadership of late Motilal Nehru, President Patel and C.R. Das; was elected to the Provincial Legislature from Dibrugarh Subdivision several times, 1926-46; appointed Prohibition Commissioner of Assam, 1946; is responsible for bringing in the Assam Opium Prohibition Act, 1947; has been an active social worker for the uplift of the Bhangis of Dibrugarh Municipality especially in the supply of cheap credit; Speaker, Assam Legislative Assembly, 1947-52; elected Member, Council of States from Assam, March 1952. *Address:* Khalitamari, Dibrugarh.

BOSE, Buddhadeva, M.A. (English), Writer. *b.* 1908, *s.* of Bhuder Chandra Bose and (late) Benoy Kumari Bose (*née* Sinha); *m.* Protiva Bose (*née* Shome); one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Dacca Univ. Lecturer in English, Ripon Coll. (now Surendranath Coll.), Calcutta, 1934-45; Founder-editor of *Kavita (Poetry)*, a Bengali quarterly of poetry & criticism. *Recreations:* Reading and Conversation. *Club:* P.E.N. *Address:* Kavitabhavan, 202, Rashbehari Avenue, Calcutta 29.

BOSE, Justice Himansu Kumar, M.A., B.L. (Calcutta), Bar-at-Law (Lond.), Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since Dec. 8, 1949. *b.* March 1, 1904, *el. s.* of Amarendra Nath Bose, Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; *m.* Mayarani Mitra; one *d.*, Archana; *Educ.:* Univ. of Calcutta; called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, London, June 1929. Practised as Barrister in the Calcutta High Court from Sept. 1929. *Club:* Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address:* Bose Park, 84, Haris Mukerjee Road, Bhowanipore, Calcutta 25.

BOWLES, His Excellency Chester, B.S., American Ambassador to India. *b.* April 5, 1901, Springfield, Massachusetts; *m.* Dorothy Stebbins; five children; *Educ.:* Yale Univ. A founder of the advertising firm of Benton and Bowles, 1929; resigned, 1941 to join O.P.A. (Office of Price Administration) in Connecticut, later becoming State Director of the O.P.A.; General Manager, O.P.A., Washington, D.C., July-Oct. 1943, when he was named by President Roosevelt to succeed Prentiss M. Brown as O.P.A. Administrator; member, War Production Board; Director, Economic Stabilization, Feb.-June 1946; Delegate, U.N. Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization's Conference, Paris, 1946; International Chairman, U.N. Appeal for Children, 1947; Governor of Connecticut, 1949-51; Director, Encyclopædia Britannica; Elector for President Roosevelt, 1940; Franklin Delano Roosevelt Award for Outstanding Service for Civil Rights, 1949. *Publication:* Book: *Tomorrow Without Fear. Recreation:* Sailing. *Club:* Essex Yacht Club, Connecticut, U.S.A. *Address:* American Embassy, New Delhi.

BRAHMACHARI, S., Psychologist and Psychotherapist; Journalist. *b.* 1912; *m.* Smt. Kamala Devi; one *d.*, Krishna; *Educ.:* After obtaining degree of B.A. (Hons.) in Philosophy and Psychology, went to England and secured the degree of Ph.D. in psychology from the University of London in 1937. Psychologist, Tata Child Guidance Clinic, Bombay; Lecturer on child psychology in the Training Colleges of Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow; Lecturer in the University of Calcutta, B.T. Section; Visiting Professor to teach Mental Hygiene to the B.T. students of St. Edmund's and St. Mary's Colleges, Shillong; Publicity Officer for the coal-mine areas of Bengal; Education Officer, Visva-Bharati (Santiniketan); Prof. of Psychology, Jabalpur Govt. Training Coll. *Publications:* A book on *Child Psychology*; a Thesis entitled *Moral Attitudes in Relation to Personality Adjustment, Conditions of Upbringing and Social Opinion* (Extensive references made by Prof. Flugel in his book *Man, Morals & Society*). *Address:* C-7, Daulatnagar, Borivli, Bombay.

BRAMBLE, Courtenay Parker, M.A., LL.B., C.I.E. (1946), Cotton Broker. *b.* 1900; *m.* Margaret Louise, M.B.E., *d.* of late Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.S.I., I.C.S., 2 *s.*, 1 *d.*; *Educ.:* Cranleigh School, King's Coll., Cambridge; Middle Temple. Joined the Bombay Company Ltd., in Bombay, 1923; Drennan & Co., 1933; Chairman, Children's Aid Society, 1931-1939; nominated Member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1935-37; Member, Bombay Leg. Assembly wherein Leader of Progress Party, 1937-50; J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; President, Chamber of Commerce, 1940, 1944 (part), 1945; Chairman, National Service Advisory Committee, Bombay Area, 1940-46; Chairman, Bombay Branch, European Assen., 1942-44; United Kingdom Citizens' Assen., 1948-50; Member, Bombay Pres. War Committee; Hon.-Lieut., R.I.N.V.R., Authorised Controller, Hattersley Mill, Aug. 1941-Jan. 1942; Vice-President, European Assen., 1944 and 1946; Trustee of Port of Bombay, 1946; Dy. Pres., Associated Chambers of India, 1945; Chairman, Bombay European Hospital Trust, 1943-50. *Clubs:* United University Club, London, R. B. Yacht Club and Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address:* Neville House, Bombay; Ryme Intrinseca, *nr.* Sherborne, Dorset.

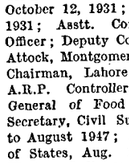
BROACH, Mirza Moazziz Khan, Nawab of. *b.* July 5, 1905, descendant of Akbar the Great, Moghul Emperor of India; *m.* Begum Faruk Sultana, 1934; two *s.*, Md. Shujaat Ali Khan and Md. Mohotishim Ali Khan and one *d.*, Ashraf Sultana Begum; *Educ.:* Privately. Is the head of the descendants of Nawab Imtyazood Dowlah of Moazziz Maazud Khan Bahadur Dilerjung of Broach, who lived during the third quarter of the 18th century; enjoys hereditary pension granted during British rule; has direct connection with the Govt. of Bombay. *Address:* Moazzizkashana, Jaora, Central India.

BROWN, James Alexander, Chairman & Managing Director: J. A. Brown & Co. (Bombay) Ltd., successors to G. C. Dorsett & Co. Ltd.; J. A. Brown & Co. Distillers Ltd., Udaipur; Chairman, J. A. Brown & Co. Distillers (London) Ltd.; Director, Sunbeam Electrical Industries, Johnson Phillips Co. (Eastern) Ltd., *b.* November 20, 1910, *s.* of Alexander James Brown and Bella Virginia Brown; *m.* Zena Blanche Vincent; 2 *s.* and 1 *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Mary's High School, Bombay, and St. Joseph's Coll., Bangalore. Started as free-lance salesman, joining G. C. Dorsett & Co. as salesman in 1938. *Recreations:* Shooting, fishing, hockey, cricket and riding. *Clubs:* Catholic Gymkhana, W.I.F.A., and W.I.A.A. *Residence:* 41-12, Esplanade Mansions, Esplanade Road, Bombay. *Office:* J. A. Brown & Co. (Bombay) Ltd., Brabourne Stadium, Churchgate Street, Bombay.



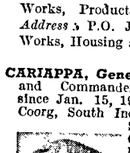
BUCH, Nilkanthrai Mohanlal, B.A. (Hons.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., O.B.E. (1943), Joint Secretary, Ministry of States. *b.* July 9, 1908; *m.* Gulab, *d.* of H. N. Mankad; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Bombay Univ.; London School of Economics; Lincoln's Inn; and School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined I.C.S., October 12, 1931; returned to India, Nov. 1931; Asstt. Commissnr.; Subdivisional Officer; Deputy Commissnr., since 1935 in Attock, Montgomery, and Ambala Districts; Chairman, Lahore Improvement Trust & A.R.P. Controller, Nov. 1942; Director-General of Food and Civil Supplies and Secretary, Civil Supplies Dept., April 1943 to August 1947; Joint Secretary, Ministry of States, Aug. 1947; Reg. Commissnr., Western India and Gujarat States, Sept.-Nov. 1947; visited U.S.A. as Adviser to the Indian Delegation to U.N.O. on Kashmir and Junagadh questions, 1948; Regional Commissnr., Saurashtra, 1948-50; Chairman, Travancore-Cochin Integration Cttee., 1949; officiated as Secy., Ministry of States, May-July 1951. *Clubs:* Gymkhana, Rajkot and New Delhi. *Address:* States Ministry, New Delhi.

BUNDI: Major His Highness Harendra Shiromani Deo Sar Buland Rai Maharaja Dhiraj Maharao Raja Bahadur Singhji Bahadur, M.C., A.D.C., Maharao Raja of. *b.* March 16, 1920; *m. el. d.* of H.H. Maharaja Sajjant Singh of Ratlam, April 1938; Heir-apparent, Maharajkumar Ranjit Singh, born Sept. 13, 1939; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer; administrative training at Police Training College, Moradabad, 1940; I.C.S. Probationers Course at Dehra Dun, 1941; succeeded to the *Gadi*, April 23, 1945; entered the Army, 1942; posted to the Officers Training School, Bangalore; commissioned in the Probyn's Horse (Indian Armoured Corps); served in the Burma campaign; mentioned in despatches; wounded, March 1945; awarded Military Cross for conspicuous gallantry during attack on Meiktila, April 1945; appointed as Hon. A.D.C. to H.M. the King, 1945; as A.D.C., attended the Victory Parade in London and the marriage of H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinborough; is the head of the Hara Sect of the great Clan of Chauhan Rajputs; is fourth in order of precedence amongst the Princes of Rajputana and entitled to a salute of 17 guns. Up-rajpramukh, United State of Rajasthan. *Address:* Bundi.



BURAGOHAIN, Surendranath, B.Sc., B.L., Dy. Minister, Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, Govt. of India, since May 1952, Advocate, High Court, Assam. *b.* Nov. 17, 1904, *s.* of late Lokeswar Buragohain, descendant of the family of Prime Ministers of pre-British Assam; *m.* Bedavati Dowerah; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Jorhat; Cotton Coll., Gauhati; St. Xavier's Coll. and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Started practice as a pleader; later enrolled as Advocate Calcutta High Court; entered Assam Assembly, 1943; joined the All-Party Ministry formed in Assam with the support of the Congress Party, 1945-46; held the portfolios of Local Self-Govt., Excise and Labour; elected to Indian Parliament from Assam, 1950; visited Burma and Siam as member of an unofficial Cultural Mission, 1948; Dy. Minister, Works, Production and Supply, 1950-52. *Address:* P.O. Jorhat, Assam; Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, New Delhi.

CARIAPPA, General K. M.,* Chief of Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Army, since Jan. 15, 1949. *b.* Jan. 28, 1900, in Coorg, South India; *Educ.:* Central High School, Mercara; Presy. Coll., Madras; good at hockey, cricket and tennis. Among the first batch of Indian cadets to be commissioned from Daly Coll., Indore, Dec. 1919; Adjutant, 2/125th Napier Rifles in Mesapotamia, 1920-22; in Waziristan with the 1/17th Dogras and the 1/7th Rajputs, 1922-25; went round the world visiting China, Japan, U.S.A., Canada, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy; served again in Waziristan, 1928-30; first Indian Officer to enter the Staff College, Quetta, 1933; visited the Singapore Naval and Air Bases, 1935; appointed Staff Capt., Deccan District, 1936 and then Dy. Asstt. Quartermaster-General, Deccan District, Oct. 1938; the first Indian Officer to hold a Grade II appointment; Brigade Major, Khojak Brigade, later known as 20th Indian Infantry Brigade, 1939; saw service in Iraq, Syria and Iran, April 1941 to March 1942; while in Iraq, served under Major-General Slim (later General Sir William Slim, 14th Army Commander, now Field Marshal Sir William Slim, C.I.G.S., U.K.); raised and commanded a machine-gun bn. of the 7th Rajput Regt., 1942-43; appointed Asstt. Quartermaster-General (Operations), Eastern Army, March 1943; went to the Arakan as Asstt. Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, 26th Indian Division, July 1943; appointed Member of the Army Reorganisation Cttee. in the rank of a Brigadier, Nov. 1944; toured the United States and Canada visiting the American Military Academy at West Point in 1945; was the first Indian of rank to visit the U.S. and Canada; on conclusion of the Cttee.'s work, took over command of the Bannu Frontier Brigade Group, Jan. 1946; went to England as one of the first two Indian students at the Imperial Defence Coll., Dec. 1946; was called back from the U.K. to serve as a member on the Army Sub-Cttee. of the Armed Forces Reconstitution Cttee., June 1947; promoted Major-General, July 1947; was Chief of the General Staff for some time, before being appointed G.O.C.-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Dec. 1947; succeeded Lieut.-General Sir Francis Tuker, being the first Indian Officer to become an Army Commander; promoted Lieut.-General; associated with the Indian Army for over thirty years and has had wide experience of staff work and command; has travelled widely; as a Subaltern, made a world tour including China and Japan, with the object of studying the organisation and training of foreign armies; relinquished his post as G.O.C.-in-Chief, Eastern Command, Jan. 1948 and succeeded Lieut.-General Russell as G.O.C.-in-Chief, D.E.P. Command, which has since been designated Western Command; appointed Commander-in-Chief, Army and became full General on Jan. 15, 1949; conferred "Legion of Merit," Degree of Chief Commander, by President Truman, Aug. 31, 1949. *Recreations:* Polo; Squash; Golf. *Hobby:* Stamp collecting. *Address:* Commander-in-Chief, Army Headquarters, India, New Delhi; The Roshanara, Mercara, Coorg.





CASSAD, Dhunjisha Pestonji Ruttonji, M.Sc. (Eng.) (Lond.), B.Sc. (Bom.), M.R.S.I. (Lond.), M.M.G.I., M.I.E., M.Am. Soc. C.E., Chartered Engineer; Managing Director, The Central Provinces Syndicate Ltd., Nagpur and ex-Officio Director, The Kanhan Valley Coal Co., Ltd., Nagpur; Managing Director, The Byramji Mining Combine, Ltd., Nagpur; Director, Nagpur Electric Light & Power Co., Ltd. *b.* September 16, 1907; *m.* Kamalrukh Byramji; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Paul's European High School, Rangoon, Burma; Deccan & Fergusson Colleges, Poona; Benares Hindu University and University College, London. Conducted Researches in London and Berlin in Water Filtration and Rigid Frame Structures; formerly Consulting Civil Engineer, Bombay and Quetta; R.C.C. Engineer Designer, Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur; Civilian Engineer, M.E.S.; Commissioned Officer, Corps of Indian Engineers; Professor, School of Military Engineering, Roorkee; at present connected with the mining industry for coal and manganese in Madhya Pradesh and iron ore mining in Bihar and Orissa; member, Local (M.P. Centre) Cttee. and Member of Council, Institution of Engineers (India); Member of the Advisory Board, Indian School of Mines, and Applied Geology, Dhanbad; member, University Court, University of Nagpur representing the Madhya Pradesh Mining Assoc., Nagpur; member, Central Rly., Local Advisory Cttee., Nagpur; widely travelled in Great Britain, Europe, Iraq, Iran, Egypt and Burma; member: Indian National Cttee. World Power Conference (Sectional Meeting), India, 1951; American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, 1952. *Publications: Determination of the Temperature Coefficient in Water Filtration*, "Water and Water Engineering Journal," July 1936; *Typical Design for a R. C.C. Chimney*—320 *ft. height and* 12 *ft. dia.*, "Indian Concrete Journal," Sept. 1941. *Clubs:* Willingdon Club, Bombay, Gondwana Club, Nagpur; keen Mason. *Address:* The C.P. Syndicate Ltd., Dolly Dale, Byramji Town, Nagpur. *Residence:* Shirin Lodge, Byramji Town, Nagpur and Currimbhoy Manor, Warden Road, Bombay (26).

CAVEESHAR, Sardul Singh, ex-Pres., All-India Forward Bloc; Managing Director & Chairman of many business concerns. *b.* 1886 at Amritsar; *Educ.:* Graduated from Punjab Univ. in 1909. Started the "Sikh Review" in Delhi in 1913; elected Fellow, Hindu Univ., 1917; Trustee, Sikh National Coll., Lahore; in 1918 externed from Delhi shifted to Lahore and started the "New Herald"; elected Secy., All-India Sikh League in 1920; Secy., P.P.C.C. the same year; elected Pres. Sikh League; sentenced in 1919 for five years' transportation in connection with non-co-operation movement; presided over the Punjab Provincial Conference in 1925; elected Member, All-India Congress Working Cttee. in 1928; acted as Congress President in 1932 and 1933 and sentenced nine times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience Movement; resigned Working Cttee. membership on Office Acceptance question; elected Pres., Forward Bloc just before Subhas Bose left India; charged with having contact with Subhas Bose and of being a party to the plans to free India by the use of armed forces; detained for four years under D.I. Rules. *Publications:* Many religious and political tracts and books; *Non-violent Non-co-operation, The Sikh Studies, India's Fight for Freedom, Indian Politics, Successful Life Insurance Agent. Recreations:* Cricket and Chess. *Address:* Sabzimandi, Delhi.



CHADHA, Shanti Narayan, Proprietor, Pucka Hosiery Mills, and Narayana & Co., Kanpur. *b.* Jan. 15, 1902, *s.* of L. Diwan Chand, M.A., D.Litt., Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Agra Univ. *m.* Smt. Krishna Devi; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* D.A.V. Coll., Lahore and Kanpur. Managing Director, Cawnpore Industries Ltd., Kanpur; Director: Cawnpore Textiles Ltd., Kanpur; Jupiter Investment Trust Ltd., Amritsar; member, Knitted Garments Sub-Cttee. of the Indian Standards Institution; Vice-Pres.: D.A.V. Coll. Trust and Management Society, U.P.; Arya Samaj, Kanpur; Hindu Orphanage, Kanpur; D.A.V. Coll., Kanpur and Dehra Dun; member, Working Cttee., Merchants' Chamber of U.P.; Founder-member and now Treasurer, Rotary Club, Kanpur; a prominent social worker; was member: Working Cttee., All India Hindu Mahasabha, Court of Lucknow Univ.; Co-opted member: Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru Educated Unemployment Enquiry Cttee., Central Rly. Local Advisory Cttee.; connected with several religious, educational and social institutions; travelled widely abroad. *Address:* Shanti Nivas, 63, Cantonments, Kanpur.



CHAGLA, Chief Justice Mahomed Ali Currim, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court, Bombay, since Aug. 15, 1947. *b.* Sept. 30, 1900; *m.* Meherunnissa, *d.* of Dharsi Jivraj; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay, and Lincoln Coll., Oxford; graduated at Oxford in Honours School of Modern History, 1922; President, Oxford Asiatic Society, 1921; President, Oxford Indian Majlis, 1922; called to the Bar (Inner Temple), 1922; Prof. of Constitutional Law, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay, 1927-30; Hon. Secy., Bar Council of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, 1933-41; Fellow and Syndic of the Bombay University; Delegate to U.N. to fight the cause of Indians in South Africa, 1946; Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court, 1941-47;

* Due to retire in 1953 January. Lt.-Gen. Rajendrasinhji is named successor.

CHATTERJI, Anil Chandra, M.B. (Cal.), D.P.H. (Cantab.), Dr. P.H. (John Hopkins), Secretary, Medical & Public Health Dept., West Bengal, since May 1948. *b.* Dec. 21, 1891, *s.* of late Sir Protul Chandra Chatterji, C.I.E. and Lady Basanta Kumari Chatterji; *m.* Srimati Savitri Devi; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Dayananda Anglo-Vedic School & Forman Christian College, Lahore; Calcutta Medical College, Calcutta; joined I.M.S., 1917; D.P.H. (Cambridge), 1923; D.A.D.P.H., Kohat (one of the first two Indians to be so appointed); Police Surgeon, Calcutta; A.D. P.H., Delhi Province & Health Officer, New Delhi, 1932-36; General Secy., Prabasi Bangiya Sahitya Sanmilavi, New Delhi, 1936; D.P.H., Bengal, 1936-41; joined First Indian National Army, Sept. 1942; General Secy. & Finance Secy., Indian Independence League, Singapore; appointed Secy., Supplies Dept. in addition to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; first Finance Minister in Azad Hind Govt. of Netaji, Oct. 1943; appointed Governor-Designate of Liberated Territories by Netaji, 1944; First Foreign Minister, Azad Hind Govt.; returned to India, 1946; started actively partition movement in Bengal, 1946; I. G. of Prisons, 1947; Pres., Bharatachari Society, 1947-50; Governing Body, Cal. Nat. Medl. Institute, 1948-50; the Peoples' Congress of India since Jan. 1950. *Publications: India's Struggle for Freedom; Elementary Hygiene and Prevention of Diseases; Elementary First-Aid and Elementary Nursing; Discourses on Cultural and National Subjects; First Primer on Hindusthani; First & Second Primer in Hygiene for Boys; First & Second Primer in Hygiene for Girls* (both in Bengali). *Recreations:* Gardening and Philately. *Address:* "Ma Bhoi", Basanta Kumari Biobaba Ashram, Swargadwar, Puri.

CHATTERJI, Gyanesh Chandra, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Cantab.), Member, Union Public Service Commission, since Aug. 1, 1949. *b.* March 4, 1894, 3rd *s.* of P. C. Chatterji; *m.* Ila Rudra, only *d.* of the late Principal S. K. Rudra of St. Stephen's College, Delhi; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi; Trinity Coll., Cambridge, England; London Day Training Coll., Southampton Road, London. Appointed to the Indian Educational Service as Prof. of Psychology, C.T. Coll., Lahore, 1919; Prof. of Philosophy, Govt. Coll., Lahore, 1921; founded Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, Lahore, 1927; Principal, C.T. Coll., Lahore, 1939; D.P.I. and Education Secy., Punjab Govt., 1946; D.P.I. and Education Secy., E. P. Govt., 1947-49; Vice-Chancellor, E. P. Univ., April-July 1949. *Publications:* "*Commonsense Empiricism*" *in Contemporary Indian Philosophy* (G. A. Unwin); numerous papers in Indian and British journals. *Recreations:* Lawn Tennis, Golf, Bridge. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana; A.D.C., Simla; Sirhind Club, Ambala. *Address:* 54-55, Western Court, New Delhi.

CHATTERJI, U. N., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., D. Phil., D.Sc., Fellow, National Academy of Sciences of India; Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi; *Educ.:* Ewing Christian College, Allahabad and the University of Allahabad. Lectrurer, Agra College and Meerut College (Agra University); Assistant Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. *Publications:* Research Papers in Plant Respiration; articles on various subjects. *Address:* Editor of Publications, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

CHATTOPADHYAYA, Harindranath, M.P. Received Banner for Best Fighter for Peace (Nov. 1950) from I.U.S.; Poet and Playwright. *b.* April 2, 1898, *s.* of Dr. Aghorenath Chattopadhyaya, 1st D.Sc. of India and Smt. Varada Sundari; one *s.*, Ramakrishna Chattopadhyaya; *Educ.:* Home and for a year Cambridge Univ. for Ph.D. Elected with a majority over Congress candidate from Vijayawada constituency. *Publications: The Feast of Youth; Magic Free; Perfume of Earth; Wizard's Masks; Out of the Deep Dark Mould; Cross Roads;* Poems and Plays, Five Plays (Verse); *Life and Myself; The Divine Vagabond; Horizon-ends; The Dark Well;* Lyrics; *Blood of Stones; Treasury of Poems; Freedom Come;* Five Plays (Prose); 15 *Dry Points* (Mukul Dey and Chattopadhyaya), etc; Now in Press: *I Sing of Man* (Poems); *Land of the New Man* (Impressions of his visit to Soviet Union). *Address:* 4-12, Grama Street, Nungambakam, Madras.

CHATURVEDI, Amarsingh, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Rajasthan High Court. *b.* Aug. 10, 1916, in Bharatpur. Started practice, Jan. 1941; elected Municipal Commissioner on Praja Mandal ticket, March 1942; resigned, Aug. 1942; Chairman, Debt Conciliation Board and Legislative Secy., 1943-46; resigned due to differences with the Govt.; joined the political movement of Bharatpur, 1947; attended Gwalior Session of A.-I.S.P.C. and Jaipur Session of A.-I.C.C. as delegate from Bharatpur, 1947 and 1948; founded Matsya Patiakar Sangh; elected its Pres.; was Chairman, Matsya Press Advisory Cttee. till Matsya was integrated in Rajasthan; member, Executive of the Rajasthan Patiakar Sangh, 1949-51; a prominent Congressman of Bharatpur; General Secy., Bharatpur Congress, 1948-50; has founded a Nature Cure Clinic in Bharatpur City; Vice-Pres., Bharatpur Bar Assoc., 1949-51; is a journalist and a leading Advocate of the Rajasthan High Court. *Publications: Articles on Indian States. Address:* Jaipur (Rajasthan).



CHATURVEDI, Justice Brij Kishore, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Madhya Bharat, since 1948. *b.* Oct. 21, 1904 (Calcutta), *s.* of Pandit Banwarilalji Holipura, Agra (U.P.); *m.* Mrs. Malti Devi, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Bishambhar Nath and *g. d.* of Dewan Bahadur Sir Raghunath Das of Kotah; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta; Aligarh; Agra; London. District Judge, Legal Remembrancer and Offg. Judge, High Court, Bikaner State (1930-39); joined Gwalior Service, 1939; Judge, High Court, Gwalior State (1947). *Publications:* Criticism of Modern Hindi Poetry and some articles on ancient Ujjain. *Club:* Jeevaji Club, Gwalior. *Address:* 18, Gandhi Road, Gwalior.

CHATURVEDI, Jugal Kishore, B.A. (Hindi Hons.), Ex-Minister for Public Works and Refugee Rehabilitation, Govt. of Rajasthan. *b.* Oct. 14, 1905. *s.* of Pt. Makkhan Lal Chaturvedi. General Secy., Social Reforms Institutions and Nagri Pracharni Sabha, Rewari; took part in spread of education and editing papers; attracted to Non-Co-operation Movement and Congress activities in 1920 in student life; started wearing khadi and took part in Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930 from Mathura; courted imprisonment thrice from 1939 to 1948, while working on different offices in the Bharatpur Rajya Praja Parishad; elected member, Municipal Board, Bharatpur, 1941; elected to Brij Jaya Pratinidhi Samiti (Legislative Assembly) in 1944; Dy. Chief and Education Minister of United State of Matsya, March 1948 to May 1949; General Secy., Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee., Sept. 1949 to April 1951. *Address:* Jaipur.

CHAUDHRI, Girdhari Lal, M.A. (1940), Minister of Excise and Jails, U.P. *b.* November 16, 1912; *m.* Shrimati Parvati Devi of District Bijnor; *Educ.:* D. A. V. College, Dehra Dun, and Hindu University, Banaras. One of the leading members of All-India Depressed Classes League; also an active member of the Indian National Congress; elected member, U. P. Legislative Assembly, 1946; same year included in the Provincial Cabinet; elected President of the U.P. Depressed Classes League, 1947; re-elected to U.P. Leg. Assembly, 1952. *Address:* Chuklu Mohalla, Dehra Dun.

CHAUDHRI, Sadhu Ram, B.A., I.P., O.B.E. (1945), Inspector-General of Police, Delhi and Ajmer, since May 1948. *b.* July 24, 1900, *s.* of Sardar Gurdit Singh Chaudhri; *m.* Shrimati Shanti Devi; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore. Joined the Indian Police as Asstt. Supdt. of Police, Oct. 1922; worked in the various districts of the Punjab as Supdt. of Police up to 1946; Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Multan and Jullundur, 1946-May 1948; awarded King's Police Medal for gallantry, 1939; Bar to the King's Police Medal for gallantry, 1940; Indian Police Medal for gallantry, 1941; Pres., Delhi Hockey Association. *Recreations:* Hockey; Tennis; Shikar. *Address:* Inspector-General of Police, Delhi, Ajmer & Himachal Pradesh, 11, Alipur Road, Delhi.

CHAUDHRY, Manoharlal, Business man and Sheep & Poultry Farmer. *b.* Dec. 21, 1909, *s.* of Ch. Narain Datta of Bhakkar (Mianwali), Pakistan; *m.* in 1937; four *d.*; *Educ.:* S. D. Coll., Lahore up to B.Sc. (Tech.); LL.B., from Law Coll., Lahore; took M.A. (Economics), after setting up practice. Proprietor, Chaudhry & Co., Exporters; Managing Director, Chaudhry & Co. (Publications), Ltd.; Journalist; Managing Editor: *The Roar, Mother Earth, Sehnad, Garj and India—Today and Tomorrow;* Life Member, Bombay Natural History Society; member, Royal Photographical Society; Fellow, Royal Economic Society; Founder-Secy., Himalaya Explorers; Pres., International Cultural Forum, Delhi. *Publications:* A few books including *Office Routine & Drafting, World at a Glance, Congress in Power, Personal Salesmanship, The Cheque & Law About it, The Delhi Sales-Tax Act, A Guide to Military Career, Political World at a Glance* and *On Path of Lust. Address:* P.O. Box No. 101, New Delhi.



CHAUDHURI, Major-General Joyanto Nath, O.B.E., Adjutant-General in India, since 1952. *b.* June 10, 1908, *s.s.* of A. N. Chaudhuri, Barrister, Calcutta; *m.* Aruna, *y.d.* of H. D. Chatterjee of Calcutta; two *s.*, Arjun and Ranjit; *Educ.:* Hastings House, Bishops College and St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Highgate School, London and Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England. Commissioned, Feb. 1928; served one year with 1st Bn., North Staffordshire Regt., then posted to 7th Light Cavalry; during World War II saw service in the Middle East, Far East and was also instructor at Staff College; commanded 16th Light Cavalry in Burma and at end of war was Brigadier, i/c Administration, Malaya; commanded the Indian Victory Contingent to London, 1946 and attended the Imperial Defence College in London in 1947; on return to India officiated as Chief of General Staff and later commanded 1st Armoured Division; mentioned in despatches five times; Military Governor, Hyderabad State, till Dec. 1949; Officer Commanding, 1st Armoured Division, Indian Army, till Jan. 10, 1952. *Publications:* 1 *Armd. Div. on Op "Polo."* *Recreations:* Travel; Study of political economy and music. *Club:* Cavalry Club, London. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank, Bombay.

CHAUDHURI, Nabakrushna, Chief Minister, Orissa. *b.* 1901, at Cuttack, *s.* of late Gokulananda Chaudhuri, Advocate, Cuttack Bar; while a student in Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack, joined the non-co-operation movement, 1921; after release from jail, helped his brother in establishing Alaka Ashram; was an inmate of the Sabarmati Ashram of Gandhiji, 1923-24; *m.* Srimati Malati Chaudhuri; *Educ.:* Santiniketan. Took to agriculture, 1927; joined the C.D. movement and led a movement for non-payment of Chowkidary Tax in Balasore Dist., 1930; established the Congress Socialist Party in Orissa, 1934; started a newspaper *Sarathi*, 1935; led the agitation against the oppression of the Durbars of Talcher and Dhenkanal, 1938; elected member of Orissa Leg. Assembly; led the left wing of the Congress Parliamentary Party; imprisoned in 1942 movement; appointed Minister, Orissa, 1946; Chairman of Cttee. to recommend legislative and other measures for land reforms in the State; resigned from the Ministry and legislature, 1948; drafted the final report of the Land Revenue and Land Tenure Cttee.; has been connected with the work of the 'Bajiraut Chhatrabas', a model centre of basic education, started by his wife at Angul; Secy., Board of Basic Education in Orissa; was unanimously elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party in Orissa, when Mr. Mahtab became a Minister of the Central Cabinet; elected M.L.A. Orissa in the general elections and again elected Leader of the Congress Party. *Address:* Chief Minister, Orissa, Cuttack.



CHAUDHURY, Dr. Emran Husain, B.A., D.Sc. Pol. *b.* Oct. 24, 1914, *s.* of late Moizuddin Chaudhury, Jorhat; *Educ.:* Jorhat, Aligarh, Berlin; graduated from Aligarh Univ., 1934; Hony. Secy., Univ. Union, 1934-35; represented Univ. at All-India Inter-varsity Debate, Lucknow, 1935; gave evidence before Sapru (Unemployment) Cttee., 1935; after completing M.A. (Econ.), LL.B. courses, joined Berlin Univ. as Alexander Von Humboldt Scholar, Nov. 1936; studied under Prof. J. Jessen who was shot for being implicated in the Anti-Hitler Putsch of July 20, 1944; took D.Sc. Pol. (Econ.) from Berlin Univ., 1939; Asstt. Lecturer, Economics, Cotton (Govt.) Coll., 1940-45; started Unofficial Bengal Famine Relief, 1943; but owing to Govt. policy, organization broke down; resigned post 1945 and returned to the Legislative Assembly from Sibsagar Dist. Constituency (Muslim) on Muslim League ticket, 1946; M.L.A. (Assam), 1946-51; elected President, All-India Rly. Muslim Employees' League, June 1947; resigned Presidentship, Dec. 1947; Lecturer, J. B. Coll., Jorhat; divides time between Economics and Politics. *Publications: Der indische Arbeiterunter britischer Herrschaft. Address:* Jorhat, Assam.



CHERIAN, Dr. P. V., M.B.B.S., D.L.O. (*R.C.S.*), F.R.F.P.S.G., F.R.C.S.E., M.B.E. (1942), Chairman, Madras Legislative Council. *b.* July 9, 1893, *s.* of P. M. Varkey, Anchal Supt., Travancore State; *m.* Tara Jesudasen; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* C. M. S. College, Kottayam; Madras Medical College; London, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Temporary commission in the I.M.S., 1917-22; was in Iraq for 3 years; Asstt. to Prof. of Surgery, Madras Medical College, 1923-25; specialised in diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Vienna, 1925-27; Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon, General Hospital and Prof. of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases, Medical College, Madras, 1927-48; Principal, Madras Medical College, 1945-48; acted as Surgeon General, Madras, 1947; retired, Aug. 1948; member, Syndicate of Madras Univ.; Alderman, Madras City Corpn.; Senior Mason and Past Pres., Rotary Club of Madras; Pres., Faculty of Medicine, Madras Univ.; Ex-Pres., Board of Studies in Medicine, Madras Univ.; was Mayor of Madras. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Clubs:* The Presidency Club, Madras; Madras Gymkhana; Madras Cricket Club; Lawley Institute, Ootacamund. *Address:* 5, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

CHETIA, Purnananda, B.A. (Calcutta), Deputy Minister, Labour and Education Deptts., Govt. of Assam. *b.* Feb. 1905, *s.* of late Ramakanta Chetia; *Educ.:* Sibsagar Govt. English High School and Cotton Coll., Gauhati. *Address:* P.O. Shillong, Assam.

CHETTIAR, Dr. A. Chidambaranatha, M.A., Ph.D., Professor of Tamil and Dean, Faculty of Oriental Studies, Annamalai Univ., since 1946. *b.* April 3, 1907, *s.* of A. Amirthalingam Chettiar and Parvathi Ammal; *m.* Periyanayaki Ammal, June 30, 1933; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Annamalai Univ. Lecturer, Govt. Muslim Coll., Madras (1930-33); Lecturer, Govt. Victoria Coll., Palghat (1935); Lecturer, Annamalai Univ. (1936-45); Acting Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ. (1948); Member, Syndicate of the Univ.; member: Managing Committee, Tamil Encyclopædia, Madras; Government Committee for selection of Poet Laureates; Board of Studies in Tamil, Madras, Travancore, Mysore, and Annamalai Univs.; Pres., Social Service League, Annamalainagar. *Publications: History of Tamil Prosody; Life of Sir Thomas Munro; Life of Booker T. Washington; Mun Pani Kalam* (a Book of Lity. Essays). *Clubs:* Staff Club, Annamalainagar; Town Hall, Chidambaram. *Address:* Professors' Quarters, Annamalainagar (S. India).

CHETTIAR, M. Ct. M. Chidambaram, Banker. *b.* August 2, 1908, *s.* of late Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettiar, one of the richest members of the Nagarathar community; *m.* in 1923; *Educ.:* Christian College. Chairman, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., United India Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.; United India Provident Insurance Co. Ltd.; Dir., The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.; Mysore Paper Mill Ltd., Ajax Products Ltd., Emcete and Sons Ltd.; Director, The East India Distilleries, Sugar Factories Limited, Madras; Chairman, Travancore Rayons Ltd. and Trustee, Hindu High School, Triplicane; President, Lady Muthiahi Chettiar High School, Madras, Sir M. Ct. Muthiah Chettyar High School; member, Board of Studies of Commerce for the Madras Univ. Cttee.; member, Southern India Chamber of Commerce. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan, Madras Flying Club; Steward, Madras Race Club. *Address:* 'Bedford' House, Vepery, Madras.

CHETTIAR of Chettinad, Rajah Sir Muthiah Annamalai Muthiah, B.A., M.L.A., Kt. (1941). *b.* 1905, *s.* of Dr. Rajah Sir Annamalai Chettiar of Chettinad; *Educ.:* Graduated Presidency Coll., 1924. Member: Provincial Banking Cttee., Madras, 1929; Madras Provincial Franchise Cttee., 1931; Export Advisory Council; First Mayor of Madras, 1932-33; again Mayor, 1934-35; unanimously elected M.L.A. by the S. I. Chamber of Commerce, 1930-37; Minister, Education and Public Health, Govt. of Madras, 1936; Minister, Local Self-Govt., 1937; Pro-Chancellor, Madras Univ., 1936; Leader of the Opposition, Madras Leg. Assembly, 1937; Member, Syndicate of the Madras Univ., 1940-46; Pres., Southern India Chamber of Commerce, 1940; Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Coll. Board, since 1928; its Pres., 1941-42; Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1943-44; Leader, United Peoples Party in Madras Leg. Assembly from 1946; member: National Defence Council, 1941-46; Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-47; Pro-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ. founded by his father; Director: Imperial Bank of India; The Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Co., Ltd., Madras; Mysore Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd., Mysore; A. & F. Harvey Ltd., Madura; Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madura; Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd., Madura; The Swadeshi Steamship Co., Ltd., Tuticorin; Pres., South Indian Athletic Assoc., Madras. *Clubs:* Rotary Club of Madras; Madras Gymkhana Club; Madras Boat Club; Madras Race Club; Madras Cricket Club; Cosmopolitan Club, Madras; Bangalore Race Club, Bangalore. *Address:* Chettinad House, Adyar, Madras.



CHETTIAR, Dr. Rm. Alagappa, M.A., D.Litt., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law. *b.* April, 1909, *s.* of late K. V. Al. Ramanathan Chettiar; *m.*; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras and Middle Temple, London; had two years training in the Chartered Bank, London; took Pilot Certificate while in London. Managing Dir., Alagappa Textiles (Cochin) Ltd.; Chairman, Modern Housing Construction & Properties Ltd.; Director: Aaron Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd.; Asok Textiles Ltd., Alwaye; awarded D.Litt. Honoris Causa by the Annamalai Univ. and LL.D. by the Madras Univ.; Life Member, Madras and Annamalai Univs.; Syndicate Member, Madras Univ.; donated for the foundation of Alagappa Chettiar Coll. of Technology, Madras Univ. and also the Coll. of Technology in Annamalai Univ.; donated an endowment for Tamil Chair in the Travancore Univ.; donated the "Umayal Hostel" for girls in the Seva Sadan, Madras, and Maternity Ward and Hospital in Cochin in his mill, opened by Dr. Rajendra Prasad; endowed land and money, for the Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Madras, the foundation-stone laid by Mahatma Gandhi; founded Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Coll., Karaikudi, with an endowment of Rs. 20 lakhs and run by Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Coll. Endowment Trust; founded Girls' School in Kottaiyur; made an endowment of Rs. 15 lakhs to the Electro-Chemical Research Institute, Karaikudi, foundation-stone laid by Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, 1948. *Hobby:* Gardening. *Address:* "Krishna Vilas", Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Road, Vepery, Madras.

CHETTIAR, T. S. Avinashilingam, B.A., B.L., M.P., Ex-Minister for Education, Madras. *b.* May 5, 1903, in Tiruppur; *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's Coll. & Law Coll., Madras. Enrolled Advocate, Madras High Court, 1926; interested in public work and Education; early influenced by ideals of Sri Ramakrishna, Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi; jailed in connection with Salt Satyagraha, 1930, C. D. Movement, 1932, Satyagraha Movements of 1941, and 1942, etc.: Founder, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyalaya, Coimbatore, which has within it a Teachers' Training College, High School, Training School, Rural Service Centre, School of Engineering and other institutions connected with Ramakrishna Mission for 25 years; Pres., Dist. Congress Cttee., 1930-46; member, Central Assembly, 1935-46; elected M.L.A., Madras, 1946; President & Founder, Tamil Valarchi Kazhagam (Tamil Academy) which prepares the Tamil Encyclopædia: Minister for Education, Madras, 1946-49; was responsible for the introduction of Basic Education, Reorganisation of Secondary Education and Adult Education in the province. *Publications: Thirukethara Vathirai; Inthia Porulathara Nool; Nankanda Mahatma* and other books; compiled and translated Swami Vivekananda's 'Thoughts on Education' and his Indian Lectures. *Address:* Sri Ramkrishna Vidyalaya, P.O. Coimbatore Dist., S. India.

CHETTUR, H.E. Mr. Krishna Krishna, M.A., B.L., Ambassador to Burma. *b.* 1901, *s.* of P. K. Krishna Menon; *m.* Mrs. Meenakshi Chettur, *d.* of the late Sir Vasudev

Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University, April-November, 1947; Pres., Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, since 1947; *Publication: The Indian Constitution* (1929); *Law Liberty & Life. Address:* High Court, Bombay.

CHAINANI, Justice Hashmatrai Khubchand, B.A. (Cantab.), High Court Judge, Bombay, since Aug. 27, 1948. *b.* Feb. 29, 1904; *m.* Sati, *d.* of Diwan Isardas Udharam, Advocate, Karachi; *Educ.:* D. J. Sind College, Karachi and Magdalene College, (Cambridge). Joined Indian Civil Service, Dec. 1927; toured round the world March-June 1935; thereafter appointed as Secretary, Bombay Legislative Council and Assistant Legal Remembrancer; was the first Secretary of the Bombay Legislative Assembly constituted under the Govt. of India Act, 1935; again visited Europe, 1939; Joint Secretary, Home Department, Govt. of Bombay, 1942; subsequently transferred to Govt. of India, Home Dept. where he officiated for some time as Joint Secretary; posted to Surat as District Judge, Jan. 1944, and subsequently served in the same capacity at Ahmedabad; Commissioner, Central Division, Sept. 1947-Aug. 1948. *Address:* High Court, Bombay.

CHAKLADER, N. K. Bose, M.I.C.S., Engineer. *b.* 1909, at Mymensingh; *Educ.:* Benares Hindu Univ. Began his carrier as Technical Adviser and Sales Organiser, B.W. Scales



Co.; has been responsible in demonstrating that Indians are equally good in producing quality machinery; as the Managing Director of The Boosters' Engineering Works Ltd., successfully completed the experiment and produced HIGH DUTY CASTINGS, 1939; has completed the experiment of Automatic Self Recorder weighing machines for weighing Wagons, Lorry and Carts to prevent dishonesty in weighing; has made a thorough study of economical and industrial needs, resources, opportunities, defects in present methods and solutions thereof; has been associated with Banks, Engineering Institutions and other Commercial Institutions as Director, Technical Adviser, etc.; has plans for the manufacture of machinery and is an expert salesman. *Publication:* Book on Lubrication, 1934. *Address:* Brojo-Biroja Dham, Sidhgirbagh, Banaras.

CHAKRABARTI, Mukunda Chandra, B.Sc. (Dacca), first class first with double honours in Maths. & Physics, M.Sc. first class first, Reader and Head of the Univ. Dept. of Statistics, Bombay Univ., since 1948. *b.* January 31, 1915, *s.* of late B. C. Chakrabarti and Mrs. Chakrabarti; *Educ.:* Dacca Univ., and Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. Lecturer in Mathematics, Dacca Univ., 1937-39; Lecturer in Mathematics, J. B. College, Assam, 1939-40; Lecturer, Calcutta Univ., 1943-44; Lecturer, Dacca Univ., 1940-43, 1944-48; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay; member, Academic Council; member, Faculty of Science, Poona Univ.; member, Faculties of Arts, Science & Commerce, Baroda Univ.; member, Council of Directors, Calcutta Statistical Association. *Publications:* Author of a large number of original papers in Statistics in various Journals. *Address:* Morparia Cottage, 150, Ghodbunder Road, Andheri, Bombay.

CHAKRAVARTI, Niranjan Prasad, M.A. (Calcutta Univ.), Ph.D. (Cambridge), O.B.E. Adviser in Archæology, Govt. of India. *b.* July 1, 1893, *s.* of Hariprasad Chakravarti and Shashimukhi Devi; *m.* Miss Suzanne Elizabeth Flynn, Eire; *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ.; awarded Calcutta Univ. Gold Medal and Hem Chandra Gossain Gold Medal and Sonamani prize; Govt. of India scholarship for study in Europe, 1921; Research student in the Sorbonne; Paris and the Univ. of Berlin, 1924-26. Lecturer in the Calcutta Univ., 1917-28; Asstt. Supdt. for Epigraphy, 1929; Govt. Epigraphist for India, 1934; Dy. Director-General of Archæology in India, 1940-48; Joint Director-General of Archæology in India, 1945; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Hon. Member of the Ecole Francaise d'Extreme Orient, 1949; Director-General of Archæology in India, 1948-50; Vice-Pres., Royal Soc. of India and Pakistan, London. *Publications:* Writer of several books published in India and Paris and also reports and articles in Departmental and other scientific oriental journals in India and abroad. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* No. 9, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.

CHAKRAVARTTI, Justice Phani Bhusan, M.A., B.L. (Calcutta), Acting Chief Justice, High Court, Calcutta, since May 1952. *b.* Oct. 15, 1898, *s.* of late Shyama Charan Chakravartti and late Benode Bashini Devi; *Educ.:* Dacca Collegiate School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Lecturer in English, Jagannath Intermediate Coll., Dacca, 1920-26; Asstt. Editor and leader-writer, *Calcutta Weekly Notes*, and Advocate, High Court, Calcutta, 1926-45; raised to the Bench, April 26, 1945; Legal Adviser to the Govt. of India for Income-tax matters in Bengal, 1940-45; on deputation as member, Income-tax Investigation Commission, Feb. 1949-April 1951; Reverted to High Court in May 1951; Chairman, Medical Education Enquiry Cttee., Calcutta Univ., 1951. *Recreations:* Long walks and reading. *Address:* 20/4, Aswini Dutt Road, Ballygunj, Calcutta.

CHAKRAVARTY, H. E. Birendra Narayan, B.Sc., O.B.E. (1945) Indian Ambassador in Holland, since Jan. 1952. *b.* Dec. 20, 1904, *s.* of late H. N. Chakravarty, retired Inspector of Schools in Bengal; *m.* Indira (*née* Sanyal); one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta, University College, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service in 1929; held various appointments in Bengal districts and the Bengal Secretariat; Finance Secy., Bengal Govt., Nov. 1944; Secy. to Governor, West Bengal, August 15, 1947; Counsellor, Indian Embassy in Nanking, China, February 1948; Head of Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, Japan with personal rank of Minister, June 1948-49. *Hobbies:* Photography and gardening. *Club:* Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address:* 44/3, Hazra Road, Calcutta 19; Indian Embassy, The Hague, Holland.

CHAKRAVERTI, Debabrata, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Glas.), D.I.C. (Lond.), Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation, Govt. of India, since July 1949. *b.* July 7, 1903, *s.* of Bepin B. Chakraverti; *m.* Roma Sen; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; Glasgow Univ. (Faculty of Engineering); Imperial College of Science (Univ. of London). Joined Civil Aviation Directorate, Govt. of India, Jan. 1931; was in charge of Karachi, Calcutta and Rangoon Airports for several years; was Chief Aerodrome Officer; Deputy Director, Air Routes and Aerodromes; Director, Regulations and Information of the Civil Aviation Dept., Govt. of India; attended several international conferences on civil aviation in Paris, Cairo, Geneva and Montreal as India's representative; was a member of the Technical Air Mission from India that visited Kabul, 1947; Representative of India on the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, Montreal, Dec. 1947-July 1949. *Publications:* Articles on Civil Aviation and other subjects in magazines and journals. *Address:* Deputy Director-General of Civil Aviation in India, Talkatora Road, New Delhi.

CHAND, H. E. Major-General Khub, B.A. (Hons.), I.C.S., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Iraq, since April 15, 1952. *b.* December 16, 1911, *el. s.* of Dip Chand and the late Mrs. Dip Chand of New Delhi; *m.* Nirmal Khub Chand (*née* Singh); two *s.* (Ashok and Ranjit) and two *d.* (Aruna and Nita); *Educ.:* Univ. of Delhi; Oriel College, Oxford. Joined the I.C.S., 1935 having stood first in the I.C.S. Competition in India; Joint Magistrate and later Additional District Magistrate, Cawnpore, 1935-39; Under Secy. to the Govt. of India, Defence Dept. and Secy., Indian Soldiers' Board, 1939-43; District Magistrate, Azamgarh and Regional Food Controller, Benares Region, 1943-47; Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Defence, 1947-48. Head, Indian Military Mission, Berlin with military rank of Major-General, 1948-50 and Head of the Indian Mission in Bonn with rank of Minister Plenipotentiary, 1949-50; appointed Dy. High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Sept. 1950; acted as High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Nov. 1950-Aug. 1951. *Recreations:* Riding, Shooting, Conversation. *Clubs:* Roshanara (Delhi), Chelmsford (New Delhi). *Address:* C/o the Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, New Delhi.

CHAND, H. E. Dr. Tara, M.A. (Alld.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Indian Ambassador to Iran, since Dec. 1951. *b.* 1888; *Educ.:* St. Stephen's Mission School, Delhi; Meerut College, Meerut; Muir Central College, Allahabad; Queen's College, Oxford. Professor of History, Kayastha Pathshala College, Allahabad; Principal, K.P.U. College, 1925-45; Professor of Politics, Allahabad Univ., 1945-47; Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Allahabad, 1947; Pres., Secondary Education Conference; Secretary, Hindustani Academy, U.P.; Indian History Congress; Pres., Indian History Congress; Secretary and Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, 1948-51. *Publications: A Short History of the Indian People; Influence of Islam on Indian Culture, and Hindustani. Address:* Indian Embassy, Tehran, Iran.

CHANDA, Anil Kumar, B.Com. (Dacca), Senior Scholar, Dacca Univ. (1925), B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Deputy Minister for External Affairs, Government of India. *b.* May 23, 1906, *s.* of late Kamini Kumar Chanda, sometime Member, Imperial Leg. Council and Central Leg. Assembly and late Smt. Chandraprabha (*née* Datta); *m.* Smt. Ranee, (*née* Dey); one *s.*; *Educ.:* Silchar Govt. High School, Santiniketan; Visvabharati, Dacca, Calcutta and London Univs. Lecturer, Visvabharati; Secy. to Rabindranath Tagore; Principal, Coll. of Arts and Science, Santiniketan; Professor of Politics, Visvabharati Univ. *Publications:* Writes occasionally under the pen name "Acacia". *Recreation:* Travelling. *Club:* Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address:* Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

CHANDA, Asok Kumar, B.Sc., O.B.E. (Jan. 1945), Financial Commissioner for Railways, since May 1949; Secy., Railway Ministry in regard to financial matters. *b.* 25th Oct., 1902, 3rd s. of K. K. Chanda (Member, Imperial Legislative Council; Chairman, Bengal Home Rule League, etc.) and Chandraprabha Chanda; *m.* Monica, *d.* of late J. N. Gupta, C.I.E., I.C.S., Member, Board of Revenue, Bengal and *g. d.* of late R. C. Dutt, C.I.E., I.C.S., President, Indian National Congress; two *d.* Anjali and Malabika; *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ., London School of Economics. Joined Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1926; on deputation with Madras Govt., 1937-39; Joint Secy., Govt. of India, 1945; Member of Lend-Lease Delegation to U.S.A., 1946; Adviser, Punjab Partition Council, 1947; Additional Secy., Govt. of India, 1947; Defence Delegation to U.K., Nov. 1947 and Feb. 1948; Sterling Balances Delegation, May-July 1948; Deputy High Commissioner for India in the U.K., Oct. 1948-May 1949; Head of Railway Delegation to Europe, 1950. *Recreations:* Golf, Tennis and Swimming. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana, Calcutta, Shillong & Ranchi Clubs. *Address:* Financial Commissioner for Railways, New Delhi.

CHANDAVARKAR, Sir Vithal Narayan, Kt. (1941), M.A. (Cantab.), Maths. Trip. Pt. I (1909), Nat. Sc. Trip. Pt. I (1911), Hist. Trip. Pt. II (1912), Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's' Inn, 1913, Mg. Director, N. Sirur & Co., Ltd., Cotton Mill Agents. *b.* 26 Nov., 1887, *el. s.* of the late Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar; *m.* Vatsalabai, 3rd *d.* of Rao Saheb M. V. Kaikini of Karwar (N. Kanara); *Educ.:* Aryan E. S. High School and Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; and King's College, Cambridge. Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913-20; Acting Professor of History, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, July to October 1915; joined N. Sirur & Co., 1920; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1926-39; Chairman, Law Cttee., 1928-29; Standing (Finance) Cttee., 1929-30; Revenue Cttee., 1930-31; Mayor of Bombay, 1932-33; Deputy Chairman, Millowners' Assoc., Bombay, 1935, 1942 and 1951; Chairman in 1936, 1940, 1941, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1948, 1949 and 1950; Pres., Employers' Federation of India; Vice-Chancellor, Bombay Univ., 1933-39; Chairman, Bombay City Branch, Indian Red Cross Society; Pres., National Indian Liberal Federation (Calcutta), 1940-41; Member, Council of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, since 1935 and Chairman, since 1947; member, Bombay Legislative Council, 1933; M.L.A. (Central), 1941-45; Pres., Rotary Club of Bombay, 1942-43. *Address:* 41, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay 26.

CHANDIRAMANI, Justice Santdas Bulchand, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), B.Sc. (Hons.) (Lond.), I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Allahabad (Lucknow Bench), since July 1948. *b.* Oct. 1, 1902, *s.* of Diwan Bulchand Tarachand Chandiramani; *m.* Draupadi, *d.* of Diwan Rupchand Bilaram, Judicial Commissioner (Retd.), Sind; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Hyderabad-Sind; Elphinstone College, Bombay; King's College, London. Joined the I.C.S., 1926; posted to United Provinces, 1927; served as Joint Magistrate in various districts till Oct. 1932; Civil and Sessions Judge, Oct. 1932-Feb. 1934; District and Sessions Judge from March 1934; Judicial Secy. and Legal Remembrancer, U.P. Govt., 1945-47; Judge, Oudh Chief Court, 1947-48. *Address:* 1-B, Cassels Road, Lucknow.

CHANDRA, Chaudhuri Nanak, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Rehabilitation, since July 1948. *b.* Oct. 10, 1896; *m.* Smt. Vidyavati; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Multan and at Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Asstt. Magistrate & Collector, Bengal, 1922; Asstt. Commr., Punjab, 1923-28; Deputy Commr., 1928-31; Junior Secy. & Addl. Secy. to F.C.'s Punjab and Deputy Secy. to the Govt., Punjab, Rev. Dept., Dec. 1931-41; Addl. Secy. to Govt., Punjab, Fin. Dept., Dec. 1941; Secy. to Govt., Punjab, Fin. Dept., 1942-46; Commr., Jullundur Divn., 1946-47; Commr., Lahore Divn., Feb. 1947-Mar. 1947; Financial Commr., Development, March-July 1947; Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Miny. of Home Affairs, July 1947; Addl. Secy., Govt. of India, Miny. of Relief & Rehabilitation, Sept. 1947; Hon. Editor, *Philatelic Journal of India. Publications:* Court of Wards Manual (Punjab). *Recreations:* Tennis; Stamp collection. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* 3, Sonebri Road, New Delhi.

CHANDRA, Justice Harish, B.Sc., M.Sc. (First Class first), Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad. *b.* Sept. 15, 1894, *s.* of the late Gulzari Lal, Advocate, Allahabad High Court; *m. 3rd d.* of Radha Mohan Lal, Retired Judge, High Court, Jaipur; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Allahabad. Joined the I.C.S., 1921. *Recreations:* Riding; Tennis. *Address:* 12, Hamilton Road, Allahabad, U.P.

CHANDRA, Munish, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Managing Director, Daulat Industrial Corporation Ltd.; Managing Director of Maveer (Agents) Ltd., Delhi. *b.* July 19, 1923, *s.* of Murli Dhar Agrawal, a prominent Advocate of U.P.; *m. d.* of Champa Lal, M.I.E., I.S.E., Retd. Superintending Engineer, Punjab; two *d.*; *Educ.:* D.A.V. Coll., Dehra Dun; took B.A., M.A. and LL.B. degrees from Allahabad Univ. After education, travelled widely in India, seeing various Industrial Concerns, mostly big Industrial and Engineering Concerns and then took up Managing Directorship of the present concern. *Address:* Civil Lines, Ludhiana.



CHANDRAMOULI, K., ex-Minister for Local Administration and Co-operation, Govt. of Madras. Graduated in Aberdeen, 1924. Joined Congress, 1926; took active part in all National Movements under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi; was President, District Congress Committee, Guntur, for 4 years; member, All-India Congress Committee for several years; Joint Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for 2 terms and President, Andhra Provincial Congress Assembly for some time; President, District Board, Guntur, 1938-40; member, Madras Legislature, 1937; member, Parliamentary Board for selection of candidates for Central and Provincial Legislatures; imprisoned, 1930, 1941 and 1942. *Address:* C/o Secretariat, Madras.

CHANDRASEKHAR, Dr. Sripati, M.A., M. Litt. (Madras), M.Sc. (Columbia), Ph.D. (New York), Professor and Head of the Dept. of Economics, Baroda Univ., since 1951; Director, Indian Institute for Population Studies. *b.* Nov. 22, 1918, *s.* of Sripati Sarangapani and Mrs. Sarangapani, Rajahmundry; *m.* Miss Dorothy Ann Downes, New York City, U.S.A.; one *d.*, Radha; *Educ.:* American Mission Voorhess High School, Vellore; Madras Presidency Coll., Univ. of Madras; Columbia, New York and Princeton Universities, U.S.A.; Lecturer in Indian Economics, Pennsylvania Univ.; visiting Professor, Asia Institute, New York, 1944-46; Professor of Economics, Annamalai Univ., 1947-50; Director of Demographic Research, UNESCO, Paris, 1947-49; member, Indian Delegation to International Conference of Agricultural Producers, Paris, 1947; Indian UNESCO delegate to the International Family and Resources Conference, Cheltenham, 1948; represented Annamalai Univ. at the British Empire Universities Congress, Oxford, 1948; UNESCO's delegate to the World Population Conference, Geneva, 1949. *Publications: India's Population* (New York, 1946); *Indian Emigration* (Madras 1948); *Hungry People and Empty Lands* (Bombay, 1952). *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* Baroda University, Baroda.

CHANDRASEKHARAIYA, D. H., B.A., LL.B., ex-Minister for Education, Mysore; *b.* Oct. 19, 1896, *m.* Srimathi Parvathamma; seven *s.*; *Educ.:* Maharaja's Coll, Mysore and Law College, Bombay. Practised Law, 1923-41; elected member, Mysore Legislative Council, 1924-41; served on several public bodies like the Univ. Senate, the Court of the Indian Institute of Science, the Retrenchment Cttee., the Inam Enquiry Cttee., the Constitution Reform Cttee., the Prison Reform Cttee., etc.; the first non-official Pres. of the Legislative Council, 1941-45; was a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947; Minister for Education, Mysore, 1947-51; Chairman, Central Board of Indian Medicine & Central Beggar Relief Cttee., 1951-52. *Address:* M. 67, Sri Krishnarajendra Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

CHANDRAVADAN, Ramanlal, B.A., Managing Agent, The Vikram Mills Ltd. *b.* Jan. 13, 1921, *s.* of Ramanlal Lallubhai, Millowner and Ex-Pres., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc.; *m.* Smt. Sulochana; two *s.*, Niranjan and Kamal; *Educ.:* Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad; passed B.A., 1943. Director: Ramanlal Lallubhai Ltd.; Vikram Mills Ltd.; Motilal Hirabhai Spg. Wvg., and Mfg. Co. Ltd.; Prabhat Trading Co. Ltd., Baroda; Wood and Chemicals Ltd.; Deepak Art Printers Ltd., Bombay; Local Adviser to The Punjab National Bank Ltd.; travelled extensively in Japan, Hong Kong and China. *Clubs:* Parimal Gymkhana (Pres.); Shahibag Club; Orient Club; Cricket Club of Ahmedabad. *Address:* Moti Baug, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6.



CHARAN, Satya, M.A., B.T., ex-Commissioner for the Govt. of India in the British West Indies including British Guiana. *b.* July 5, 1907, *s.* of late Bansh Bahadur Lal and Shrimati Rajmati Devi; *m.* Shrimati Padmavati Devi; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Jubilee High School and St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur; Meerut College; Lucknow University, and Benares University. Professor, St. Andrews College, Gorakhpur; Headmaster, D. A. V. High School, Gorakhpur and Allahabad; member, Board of High School & Intermediate Education, Uttar Pradesh; member of the Senate, Agra University; Pres., U.P. Secondary Education Assoc.; Secy., Overseas Dept., All-India Congress Cttee. *Publications: The Torch-Bearers* (Oxford University Press). *Address:* Civil Lines, Gorakhpur (U.P.).

CHATTERJEE, Bimalananda, B.A., LL.B., D.S.S.A., Executive Secretary, Indian Conference of Social Work, since 1948; Vice-Pres., International Federation of Social Workers; Asstt. Secretary-General, International Conference of Social Work. *b.* Dec. 30, 1919, *el. s.* of Bisweswar & Smt. Madhavilata Chatterjee of Hoshangabad (M.P.); *Educ.:* Robertson Coll., Jubbulpore; Univ. Coll. of Law, Nagpur; and Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay; Univ. School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay; Huzur Works (Social Service and Reconstruction) Officer, Dhrangadhra State, 1945-47; on the Staff of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 1947-48; Founder-member and Jt. Hony. Secy., All-India Conference of Social Work, 1947; Founder-member, Joint Convener, Family Welfare Agency, Bombay; visited U.S.A. as a guest of the State Department under their Cultural Exchange Project, 1951. Member, Editorial Board of the Indian Journal of Social Work. *Publications:* Several articles and papers on Social Problems and Social Work; Jt. Author—*Students & Social Work; A Study of the Adult Education Movement in India. Address:* Indian Conference of Social Work, Hutment No. 2, South of C.C.I., Dinshaw Wacha Road, Churchgate, Bombay 1.

CHATTERJEE, Indubhusan, M.Sc. (Agr.), L.Ag., ex-Assistant Agricultural Commissioner. *b.* June, 1886; *m.* Sm. Asrumoti Devi; *Educ.:* Central Hindu College, Banares; Agricultural College, Nagpur; Post-graduate course at Indian Institute of Agricultural Research, Pusa; Post-graduate course at Indian Institute, Dairying and Animal Husbandry, Bangalore. Physiological Chemist, Bengal; Agricultural Chemist, Bengal for a short period; Asstt. Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India, I.C.A.R., New Delhi. *Publications:* Several papers on animal nutrition and agricultural subjects. *Address:* 119-B, Shambazar Street, Calcutta 4.

Raja of Kollengode; one *d.*, Miss Jayalakshmi Chettur; *Educ.*: Christian Coll., Madras; Law Coll., Madras. Joined Govt. of India, 1925; held various high appointments in the Central Board of Revenue and the Finance and Commerce Ministries; represented the Govt. of India in trade negotiations with a number of countries, including Sudan, East Africa, Switzerland, Yugoslavia, Iran, Afghanistan and Japan; participated in the Commonwealth discussions in London prior to the International Conference at Annecy (France) on trade and tariffs, 1949. Head of the Liaison Mission in Japan, Political Representative with S.C.A.P. *Recreations*: Tennis; Golf; Gardening. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi; Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Tokyo Tennis Club, Tokyo. *Address*: Indian Embassy, Rangoon.

CHETTY, R. Kasturi Raj, B.A., B.L., Dip.in-Edn. (Leeds). *b.* Oct. 4, 1894, *s.* of Mr. and Mrs. Rajayya Chetty, and *g. s.* of late T. R. A. Thumboo Chetty, C.I.E., Chief Justice of Mysore; *m.* Sm. Jayavathy, *d.* of T. Dharmaraj Chetty; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly; Central Coll., Bangalore; Univ. of Leeds. Entered Mysore Education Service as Headmaster of High School, Hassan, Jan. 1926; became the Head of the Department of Public Instruction, July 1946; Director of Public Instruction and Vice-Chancellor, Mysore Univ., Nov. 1948—June 1950. *Address*: No. 10, Davis Road, Richards Town, Bangalore.

CHETTY, R. K. Shanmukham, B.A., B.L., Hony. D.Litt., Annamalai Univ., 1948; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., since Nov. 1951. *b.* Oct. 17, 1892; *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll.; Chairman, Indian Tariff Board, Nov. 1945; member, Madras Leg. Council, 1920; Council Secy., to the Development Minister, 1922; M.L.A. (Central), 1923-34; visited Australia as Indian representative on the Delegation of the Empire Parliamentary Assoc., Sept. 1926; Chief Whip, Congress Party in Leg. Assembly; member, Central Banking Enquiry Cttee.; Dy. Pres., Leg. Assembly, Jan. 1931; attended International Labour Conference at Geneva, April 1932 as Chief Delegate of Indian Employers; Indian Representative at Imperial Economic Conference held at Ottawa in July-August, 1932; unanimously elected Pres., Leg. Assembly, March 1933; made K.C.I.E. in 1933; relinquished title in 1947; Indian delegate at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva in Sept. 1938; Dewan of Cochin, 1935-41; Head of the Govt. of India Purchasing Mission in America, 1941-42; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944; Constitutional Adviser to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, August 1945-Oct. 1945; resigned membership of Indian Parliament, March 1950; Finance Minister, Govt. of India. *Address*: Coimbatore.

CHHATPAR, Justice Sundardas Jethanand, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court of Saurashtra, since April 5, 1950. *b.* June 28, 1899, *s.* of Jethanand D. Chhatpar and Mrs. Nanjibai J. Chhatpar; *m.* Saraswati Thakurdas Keshamwala; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: N. J. High School, Karachi; D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; Law Coll., Bombay. Legal practitioner, 1924-40; Registrar (O.S.), Chief Court of Sind and Registrar of Companies and Firms for Sind, 1940-44; Registrar (A.S.), Chief Court of Sind, 1944-47; Official Assignee, Karachi and Administrator-General and Official Trustee for Sind, 1947-48; Registrar, Saurashtra High Court, 1948-50. *Recreations*: Music; Billiards. *Club*: Rajkot Gymkhana Club, Rajkot. *Address*: High Court of Saurashtra, Rajkot.

CHIMANBHAI, Chinubhai, B.A., Mayor, Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad; Mill Agent. *b.* Nov. 1, 1909, *s.* of Chimanbhai Lalbhai; *m.* Prabhaben Manilal Jhaveri; one *d.*; *Educ.*: The Gujerat Coll., Ahmedabad. *Address*: Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

CHIMNI, Major-General Sirdar Bakshish Singh, O.B.E., Commander of an Area. *b.* 1905; *Educ.*: Govt. College, Lahore. Commissioned from Sandhurst, 1924; served with Mahrattas as Company Cmmdr. and later Q.M. for ten years; was transferred to the R.I.A.S.C. (1936); Dy. Asstt. Q.M.G., 7th Indian Division, during World War II; was Asstt. Q.M.G., L. of C. Area, Burma Army; Chief Staff Officer, L. of C. (101) Area in India until 1944; officiating Brigadier-in-Charge of Administration, 1944; was Asstt. Dir. of Supplies and Transport, 505 Burma Dist., served in various capacities in Akyab and Ramree islands; commanded the R.I.A.S.C./R.A.S.C. units in Siam; Colonel-in-Charge, Administration, Bombay Sub-Area, 1946; was Inspector, R.I.A.S.C., G.H.Q. (India); appointed member, Army Sub-Cttee. of Armed Forces Reconstitution Cttee. to divide the Army and its assets between India & Pakistan; founder and head of the Military Evacuation Organisation; took charge in the initial stages of the mass movement of refugees in the Punjab, after partition; joined the Eastern Command as Major-General-in-Charge, Administration; Q.M.G. in India, March 1948—July 1951. *Address*: C/o Grindlays Bank Ltd., New Delhi.

CHINMULGUND, Pandurang Jairao, B.A. (Hons.), I.C.S., Registrar, Co-op. Societies, and Director of Agrl. Marketing and Rural Finance and Registrar-General of Moneylenders, Bombay State, since 1950. *b.* October 20, 1913; *m.* in England, 1938; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Poona; London; Middle Temple, School of Oriental Studies. Joined the I.C.S., 1937; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Province, 1945; Collector and District Magistrate, Panch Mahals, 1946-47; Food Controller, Provincial Textile Controller, Bombay, 1947-48; Chief Administrator and Collector, Sangli Group of States, 1948-50. *Publications*: Several papers in Journal of Numismatic Society of India. *Recreations*: Philately, Numismatics, Astronomy, Ancient Indian Culture. *Clubs*: Poona Gymkhana; Radio Club, Bombay; Rotary Club, Sangli. *Address*: Central Offices, Poona 1.

CHINOY, Sir Rehimtoola Meherally, Kt., *cr.* 1936, Chairman of F. M. Chinoy & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* Bombay, 11th February 1882; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School, Bombay. Member, Municipal Corporation, 1915-29; Chairman of its Standing Finance Committee, 1923-24 and Mayor, 1926-27; elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1931; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1938; Life member, Indian Red Cross Society, 1921; its President in 1931; Non-Official Adviser to the Government of India in connection with the Indo-Japanese Trade Negotiations; member, Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, 1936-37; member, Council of State (1936-47); President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1937-38; Director of several Joint-Stock Companies; connected with several benevolent and philanthropic institutions in the City. *Address*: Meher Buildings, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

CHINOY, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt. (1939), J.P. *b.* February 16, 1885; *m.* Sherbanoo; one *s.*, four *d.*; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School and Elphinstone College. A pioneer in the Motor Car and Petroleum trade in India; responsible for the introduction of Wireless Telegraphy in India on a commercial scale and founded the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co., Ltd.; Mayor of Bombay, 1938-39; President, Bombay Rotary Club, 1940-41; District Governor, Rotary I, 89th District, 1944-45; raised large funds for the Bombay Hospitals as a member of Hospital Maintenance Committee and as Chairman of the Silver Jubilee Motor Parade Committee and the Motor Trade Sub-Committee of the King George V Memorial Fund; organised Pageant in 1937 in aid of funds for Red Cross and again in 1940 in aid of the Amenities for Troops Fund; Bombay Presidency; Chairman, The Manjri Stud Farm Limited. *Recreation*: Horse-flesh. *Address*: Dilabhar, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

CHITALEY, Vaman Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Supreme Court. *b.* 1885; *m.* Miss Oke in 1904; seven *s.*, one *d.*; first two sons Law Graduates managing father's law publishing business;



Educ.: Jaswant College, Jodhpur. Started practice in M.P., 1910; published C. P. Digest in 1920; started in 1922 All-India Reporter, a legal monthly journal from Nagpur which stands third in the whole world amongst similar publications; owns one of the biggest presses in India; fought against 1929 Bill which aimed at the prohibition of private law journals; from 1931 wrote commentaries on C. P. C., Cr. P.C., Limitation, Transfer of Property Act, Court Fees and Suits Valuation, Registration and Stamp Acts, all reputed for accuracy and annotations; brought out A.I.R. Manual and Indian Digest each in 8 Vols.; built up Tannin Factory at Amba-Vishalgad; founded Hindu Dharma Sanskriti-Mandir in 1943; presided over first Maharashtra Mudran Parishad, Poona, 1949. *Address*: Dhantoli, Nagpur.

CHOPADE, Solomon Govindrao, M.B.B.S., D.C.H., Consulting Physician, American Presbyterian Mission Hospital, Miraj and Professor of Medicine, Miraj Christian Medical Schools. *b.* 1915, at Kolhapur, *s.* of late Dr. G. L. Chopade, Physician, Kolhapur State Hospital; *m.* Manorama Mulkwad; one *s.*, Vinod and one *d.*, Vijaya; *Educ.*: Irwin Christian High School; Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur upto Inter Science; B. J. Medical School, Poona upto final L.C.P.S.; passed final L.C.P.S. Exam. from Christian Medical School, Miraj, 1940; M.B.B.S. Exam., 1950; completed Course in Children's Diseases and passed D.C.H. examination of the Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay, 1952. *Publications*: Contributes articles to Medical Journals. *Recreations*: Athletics, Tennis. *Address*: Mission Hospital, Miraj (South Satara Dist.).



CHOPRA, Dharam Chand, Managing Director, Limton Ltd., Calcutta; Partner, Chhaganmall Tolaram, Calcutta; Director, Sri Karanpur Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd., Sri Karanpur, Bikaner. *b.* at Gangashahr (Bikaner), *s.* of late Seth Puran Chandji Chopra; a leading business man of Calcutta in the Jute & Cotton lines; *m.* Smt. Sajjan Chopra, *d.* of D. C. Sethia, Bar-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Calcutta. Got training in business; Chairman, Advisory Board for the publication of the English magazine "The Present" and the Hindi magazine "Vartaman". *Publications*: book on Indian Arts, *Art of India*, edited by Ajit Mookerjee of Calcutta; contributes articles to the magazines, "The Present" (English) and "Vartaman" (Hindi). *Recreations*: Swimming, horse riding, tennis and study of Indian Arts. *Clubs*: India To-morrow Club, Calcutta; Hindusthan Club, Calcutta; Sadul Club, Bikaner. *Address*: 13 & 14, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta 1.



CHOPRA, Major-General Mohinder Singh, Maj.-Gen., G.O.C., Inf. Division, Indian Army, since Oct. 1949. *b.* Jan. 12, 1908, *s.* of Sardar Harnam Singh; *m.* Jagjit Kaur; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: R.I.M. Coll., Dehra Dun; Royal Mily. Coll., Sandhurst, England. Commissioned, Aug. 30, 1928; attached to 1st Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, for one year; joined 1st Battalion, The Rajput Regiment, 1929-32; transferred to 6th Royal Battalion (Scinde), 13 Frontier Force Rifles as the First Klug's Commissioned Indian Officer in the newly Indianised Battalion; was Staff Captain in the Paiforce; promoted D.A.Q.M.G. after six months in the same H.Q.; was G.S.O. II Operations at H. Q., Sind District, Karachi; saw active service with a Frontier Force Battalion in Burma, 1943; promoted Lt.-Col. and appointed Commandant at the Army School of Physical Training in Oct. 1944; Inspector of Physical Training, 1946; commanded the 1st Battalion, Assam Regiment, 1947; Dy. Mily. Secy., Army H.Q., India after partition; was given command of Frontier Brigade Group, Oct. 1947. *Address*: H.Q. Div., Lucknow.

CHOPRA, Col. Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., M.D., Sc.D. (Cantab.), F.R.C.P. (London), I.M.S. (Retd.), Kt. (1941), Director, Drug Research Laboratory, Jammu and Kashmir State. *b.* August 17, 1882; *m.* Miss Permeshwari; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ., Downing College, Cambridge, and St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. I.M.S., 1908-21; Prof. of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Medical Coll., Calcutta, 1921; Director, School of Tropical Med., 1935-41; Chairman, Drugs Enquiry Cttee., Govt. of India, 1930-31; Director, Medical Services, Kashmir State; was Officer in charge of Indigenous Drugs Enquiry, Drug Addiction Inquiry, and the Medicinal Plants and Food Poisons Inquiry; Fellow of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Pres., National Institute of Sciences of India; Hony. Member, Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; served in the Great War, 1914-19; Hony. Physician to the King, 1935-39; Pres., All-India Science Congress, 1947; Chairman, Indigenous Systems of Medicine Cttee., Govt. of India; Member, W.H.O. Expert Cttee. on Drugs liable to produce Addiction and International Pharmacopœia. *Publications*: *Anthelmintics and Their Uses in Medical and Veterinary Practice*; *Indigenous Drugs of India*; *A Hand-book of Tropical Therapeutics* (in press). *Medicinal and Poisonous Plants of India*—2 Vols. *Address*: Srinagar, Kashmir; and Akhnoor Road, Jammu.

CHORDIA, Shyam Sunder Lal, M.A., Managing Editor, *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, since April 1950, The Crossword Competitions, since April 1951. *b.* Aug. 4, 1898, *s.* of Motisinghji Chordia; *m.* Shrim. Harak Kumari; four *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: The Maharana's School, Udaipur and Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Worked as Professor of English, Govt. Morris Coll., Nagpur; visited Egypt as a member of the Indian Press Delegation, 1950-51. *Publications*: *Seekings and other Poems*; *Chitor and other Poems*; *Divine Indifference and other Stories*. *Recreations*: Yoga, Philosophy and Literature. *Address*: 8, Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

CHOTA NAGPUR: Rt. Rev. George Noel Lankester Hall, Bishop of, since 1936. *b.* Dec. 25, 1891, *s.* of George Hall, Baldock, Herts; *Educ.*: Bedford School; St. John's College, Cambridge, Bishop's College, Cheshnut. 1st Class Classical Tripos pt. I, 1913, pt. II, 1914; 1st Class Theol. Tripos pt. II, 1915; B.A., 1913; Lightfoot Scholar, 1916; M.A., 1918; Deacon, 1917; Priest, 1918, Vice-Principal, Ely Theological College, 1919-25; S. P. G. Missionary, Chota Nagpur, 1925-36.

CHOUDHARY, Jaglal, ex-Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare, Govt. of Bihar. *b.* 1894 in a toddy tappers' family; *m.* *Educ.*: Pathshala in his home village, Dist. Saran; had a uniformly brilliant career; won scholarships; Medical College, Calcutta. Left Medical College in the sixth year class at the country's call, 1921; has been in political life since 1921; courted imprisonment several times for taking active part in political movements. *Address*: Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare, Govt. of Bihar, Patna.

CHOUDHRI, Shrimati Kamla, Member, Indian Parliament. *b.* Feb. 22, 1908, at Lucknow, *d.* of Man Mohan Dayal, a retired Dy. Collector; *m.* Dr. J. M. Choudhri, a leading Homœopath; two *s.* and one *d.* Entered politics during the civil disobedience movement, 1930; has been in the Congress since then; has courted imprisonment several times; elected member, U.P. Provincial Congress Mahila City and District Congress Cttee.; was one of the Senior Vice-Chairwomen, Reception Cttee. of the 54th Session, All-India Congress; member, Standing Cttees., Ministry of Health & Information and Broadcasting; is a good Hindi writer her works being translated into other Provincial languages. *Publications*: *Unmad*; *Picnic*; *Yatra*; *Jail-Patra*; *Chitron-me-loriyan*; *Poetry Compositions in Avadhi and Khari Bhasha*, *etc.* Translation of the Rubayyat of Umar Khayyam. *Address*: Vineet Kunj, Chipi Tank, Meerut.

CHUDASAMA, Mansinhji M., B.A., LL.B., (Bom. Univ.), Commissioner of Police, Bombay, since 1949. *b.* April 25, 1905, of a Rajput family; *m.* Manherkunverba, four *s.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Law College, Poona and Ahmedabad. Joined Imperial Police, Dec. 1929; served as D.S.P. in several districts of the Province and in Thar Parkar District in Sind where he had to deal with the Hur menace; appointed D.I.G.P., N.R., Ahmedabad, 1947; Dy. Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Bombay Province, 1948-49; awarded I.P.M. in the same year for long and meritorious service; officiated as I.G.P. for 6 months, 1949-50. *Recreations*: Tennis, Golf, Swimming, etc. *Clubs*: Ahmedabad Gymkhana Club, Poona Gymkhana Club, W.I.A.A. Club, Bombay, Willingdon Sports Club, Radio Club, Bombay. *Address*: Carmichael House, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

CHUNDER, Justice Kamal Chunder, I.C.S., M.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Oxon.) (Hons.), History, B.A. (Hons.) (Philosophy) (Cal.), Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of the State of West Bengal, Calcutta, since Jan. 1949. *b.* Jan. 4, 1895, *s.* of the late Raj Chunder Chunder and Sirjukta Sushila Chunder; *m.* Gauri Mitter, *d.* of the late Rt. Hon. Sir B. C. Mitter, Kt., P.C.; two *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Pembroke Coll., Oxford; Institute Four jeunes Gens at Neuville, Switzerland; Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge; School for Oriental Studies, London. Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, 1919; Jt. Magistrate and Dy. Collector, 1921; Asstt. Publicity Officer, Govt. of Bengal, 1922; Additional Dt. Magistrate, Mymensing, 1924; Addl. Dt. Judge, Sylhet, 1925; Dt. and Sessions Judge at various districts in Bengal and Assam; Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, 1940; Acting Judge, High Court, 1946; Addl. Judge, High Court, 1948. *Publications*: *Ordeal*, a drama staged at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London. *Recreations*: Gardening; Photography. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Lake Club, Calcutta. *Address*: 82, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta 26.

CHUNG-HSIEN, H. E. General Yuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to India.

Publications: *The Seven Root Sins*, 1936. *Recreation*: Idle conversation. *Address*: Bishop's Lodge, Ranchi, B.N.R.

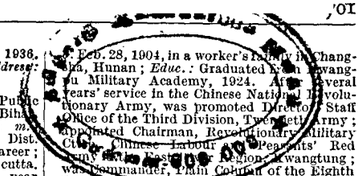
CHOUDHARY, Jaglal, ex-Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare, Govt. of Bihar. *b.* 1894 in a toddy tappers' family; *m.* *Educ.*: Pathshala in his home village, Dist. Saran; had a uniformly brilliant career; won scholarships; Medical College, Calcutta. Left Medical College in the sixth year class at the country's call, 1921; has been in political life since 1921; courted imprisonment several times for taking active part in political movements. *Address*: Minister for Public Health and Harijan Welfare, Govt. of Bihar, Patna.

CHOUDHRI, Shrimati Kamla, Member, Indian Parliament. *b.* Feb. 22, 1908, at Lucknow, *d.* of Man Mohan Dayal, a retired Dy. Collector; *m.* Dr. J. M. Choudhri, a leading Homœopath; two *s.* and one *d.* Entered politics during the civil disobedience movement, 1930; has been in the Congress since then; has courted imprisonment several times; elected member, U.P. Provincial Congress Mahila City and District Congress Cttee.; was one of the Senior Vice-Chairwomen, Reception Cttee. of the 54th Session, All-India Congress; member, Standing Cttees., Ministry of Health & Information and Broadcasting; is a good Hindi writer her works being translated into other Provincial languages. *Publications*: *Unmad*; *Picnic*; *Yatra*; *Jail-Patra*; *Chitron-me-loriyan*; *Poetry Compositions in Avadhi and Khari Bhasha*, *etc.* Translation of the Rubayyat of Umar Khayyam. *Address*: Vineet Kunj, Chipi Tank, Meerut.

CHUDASAMA, Mansinhji M., B.A., LL.B., (Bom. Univ.), Commissioner of Police, Bombay, since 1949. *b.* April 25, 1905, of a Rajput family; *m.* Manherkunverba, four *s.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Law College, Poona and Ahmedabad. Joined Imperial Police, Dec. 1929; served as D.S.P. in several districts of the Province and in Thar Parkar District in Sind where he had to deal with the Hur menace; appointed D.I.G.P., N.R., Ahmedabad, 1947; Dy. Inspector-General of Police, C.I.D., Bombay Province, 1948-49; awarded I.P.M. in the same year for long and meritorious service; officiated as I.G.P. for 6 months, 1949-50. *Recreations*: Tennis, Golf, Swimming, etc. *Clubs*: Ahmedabad Gymkhana Club, Poona Gymkhana Club, W.I.A.A. Club, Bombay, Willingdon Sports Club, Radio Club, Bombay. *Address*: Carmichael House, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

CHUNDER, Justice Kamal Chunder, I.C.S., M.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Oxon.) (Hons.), History, B.A. (Hons.) (Philosophy) (Cal.), Barrister-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court of the State of West Bengal, Calcutta, since Jan. 1949. *b.* Jan. 4, 1895, *s.* of the late Raj Chunder Chunder and Sirjukta Sushila Chunder; *m.* Gauri Mitter, *d.* of the late Rt. Hon. Sir B. C. Mitter, Kt., P.C.; two *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu School and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Pembroke Coll., Oxford; Institute Four jeunes Gens at Neuville, Switzerland; Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge; School for Oriental Studies, London. Asstt. Magistrate and Collector, 1919; Jt. Magistrate and Dy. Collector, 1921; Asstt. Publicity Officer, Govt. of Bengal, 1922; Additional Dt. Magistrate, Mymensing, 1924; Addl. Dt. Judge, Sylhet, 1925; Dt. and Sessions Judge at various districts in Bengal and Assam; Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, 1940; Acting Judge, High Court, 1946; Addl. Judge, High Court, 1948. *Publications*: *Ordeal*, a drama staged at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London. *Recreations*: Gardening; Photography. *Clubs*: Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Lake Club, Calcutta. *Address*: 82, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta 26.

CHUNG-HSIEN, H. E. General Yuan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of China to India.



b. Feb. 28, 1904, in a worker's family in Changsha, Hunan; *Educ.*: Graduated from Kwangtung Military Academy, 1924. After several years' service in the Chinese National Revolutionary Army, was promoted Director of Staff Office of the Third Division, Twenty-Eighth Army; appointed Chairman, Revolutionary Military Committee and Political Department of the Chinese Labour and Peasants' Red Army; was Director of Operation, Kwangtung; was Commander, Train Column of the Eighth Route Army of the 18th Army Group of the Chinese National Revolutionary Army and also Vice-Commander of the Tziatung Military District in Shantung during the Resistance War against Japan; Army Corps Political Commissar, Chinese Liberation Army, Chief of Staff, East China Mily. Area and Chief of Staff, 3rd Field Army of the Chinese Liberation Army, 1946-49; was Commander and Political Commissar, Nanking Garrison. *Address*: Embassy of the People's Republic of China to India, New Delhi.

CLUTTERBUCK, H.E. Sir (Peter) Alexander, G.C.M.G. (1952), M.C., F.R.G.S., F.Z.S., High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in India. *b.* 1897, *el. s.* of Sir Peter Clutterbuck, C.S.I., C.B.E., etc.; *m.* Dorita, *yr. d.* of Francis Seymour Weldon, 1921; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Malvern Coll. (Scholar); Pembroke Coll., Cambridge (Scholar). Served European War, Coldsteami Guards, 1916-19; entered Civil Service, 1919; Colonial Office, 1922; Secy., Donoughmore Commission on Ceylon Constitution, P.S. to Permanent Under-Secy. of State, Dominions Office, 1927-28; Member of U.K. Delegation to League of Nations Assembly, 1929; Secy., Newfoundland Royal Commission, 1933; Deputy High Commissioner in South Africa, 1939-40; High Commissioner in Canada, 1946-52. *Club*: Travellers', United Univ., Rideau (Ottawa). *Address*: C/o Commonwealth Relations Office, London; High Commissioner for U.K. in India, New Delhi.

COELHO, Vincent H., B.Sc. (Hons.), Consul-General of India, Goa. *b.* July 20, 1917; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. I.A.S.; Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Finance; Under-Secy., Cabinet Secretariat; Private Secy. to the Prime Minister; First Secy., Indian Legation, Berne; Indian Govt. Trade Commissioner, Egypt. *Address*: Altinho, Panjim, Goa.

COOMARASWAMY, His Excellency Chinnappah, C.B.E. (June 1949), High Commissioner for Ceylon in India, since Oct. 1949. *b.* Aug. 25, 1887, *s.* of the late A. Chinnappah of Jaffna, Ceylon; *m.* Mankayarkarasi, *d.* of the late M. Sabapathy Mudaliyar, Ceylon; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu Coll., Jaffna; Royal Coll., Colombo. Was appointed to the Ceylon Civil Service, April 1910; held various Judicial and Executive appointments as Magistrate, Dist. Judge, Registrar-General and Govt. agent; retired as Govt. Agent of the Northern Province, April 1947; appointed to the Senate of Ceylon, Oct. 1947; has acted occasionally as Pres. of the Senate. *Address*: No. 3, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

COOPER, Jal Manekji, F.R.G.S., Member, British Philatelic Association Ltd.; Hon. Secy., The Empire of India Philatelic Society. *b.* March 29, 1905; *m.* Tehmi, *d.* of Hormusji Cawasji; one *d.*, Member, Glasgow Philatelic Society, Philatelic Traders' Society, The Air Mail Society, etc.; Editor and Publisher of "India's Stamp Journal" (a monthly Philatelic Magazine); Auctioneer and Philatelic Valuer; Dealer in Rare Stamps and all kinds of Philatelic accessories. *Publications*: *Indian Rocket Mails*, *Early Indian Cancellations*, *Stamps of India*, *India used in Burma*, and *India used Abroad*. *Address*: Standard Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

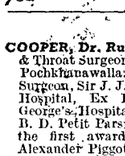


COOPER, Dr. Rustom A. F., M.S., Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon. *b.* Feb. 2, 1904; *m.* Mehra S. Pochkhanawalla. Hon. Ear, Nose & Throat Surgeon, Sir J. J. Batlivalla Hospital, Bombay Hospital, Ex Hon. E.N.T. Surgeon: St. George's Hospital, Indian Military Hospital, B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital; Receiver, the first award in E.N.T. Surgery from Alexander Piggot trust open to British Commonwealth by Medical Research Council of London; Consulting practice (private). *Address:* Naosari Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

COOPER, Dr. Rustom Nusserwanji, M.S. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Hon. Principal Medical Officer, Bai Jerbai Wadia Hospital for Children. *b.* April 3, 1893; *Educ.:* Bombay and London. Surgeon; Hon. Consulting Surgeon, K.E.M. Hospital, and Lecturer, Emeritus in Surgery. *Publications:* Articles in Indian surgical journals. *Recreations:* Golf; Amateur Cinematograph. *Clubs:* Willingdon Club and Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* Marshall Lodge, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

CORBETT, Leslie Stuart, B. Engg. (Mining) (Sheffield). Coal Commissioner to Govt. of India, since Jan. 1951 and Chairman, Coal Board, since March 1952. *b.* July 2, 1902, *s.* of Thos. Hedley Corbett of Sheffield & A. Towler of Wortley; *m.* Vera Frances Jones of Hewerth, York; one *s.*; *Educ.:* King Edward VII School, Sheffield & Univ. of Sheffield; obtained West Riding of York County Coal Mining Scholarship and Wm. Cooke's Wire Rope Works Scholarship; training in practically all branches of mining at Wharncliffe Silkstone Colliery and at the Collieries of Messrs. Newton Chambers & Co. Ltd. Joined service in Indian State Railways Coal Dept., 1930; Chief Mining Engineer, Rly. Board, Jan. 1949-Jan. 1951. *Recreation:* Golf. *Clubs:* United Services Club; Royal Calcutta Golf Club. *Address:* 3, Ronaldshay Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

COSSIMBAZAR, Maharajkumar Somendra Chandra Nandy, M.A., Head of a premier Zamindar family of Bengal. *b.* 1928; *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ., M.A., 1950. Pres., Governing



Body, Krishnath Coll. (Berhampore), Maharaja Manindra Chandra Coll. (Calcutta), Krishnath Coll. School (Berhampore), Maharani Kasiswari Girls' School (Berhampore), Manindra Chandra Vidyapith (Saidabad), Maharaja Srischandra Girls' School (Saidabad); Pres., Central Calcutta Rifle Club; Member, British Indian Assoc; Director: Bengal Potteries Ltd., Rajgaon Stone Co., Ltd., C. B. Syndicate Ltd.; Proprietor: Maharaja Cossimbazar China Clay Mines (Singhbhum), Maharaja Cossimbazar Stone Works (Nalhati); is an all-round sportsman, taking particular interest in Cricket and Football. *Address:* "Sreepur Palace," P.O. Cossimbazar Raj, Murshidabad; "Cossimbazar House," 302, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9.

COUSINS, James Henry. *b.* Belfast, Ireland, July 22, 1873; *Educ.:* Various schools in Ireland and partly in Trinity College, Dublin. Private Sec., Lord Mayor of Belfast; Literary Editor, "New India," Madras; Principal, Theosophical College, Madanapalle, 1916-21 and 1933-37; Principal, Brahmavidya Ashrama, Adyar, Madras, 1922-28; Professor of English Poetry, Keiogijuku University, Tokyo, 1919-20, and College of the City of New York, 1931-32; Organiser of Indian Art Galleries, Mysore, 1924, and Trivandrum, 1935; Head of the Department of Fine Arts, Travancore University, Art Adviser to the Government of Travancore, 1934-48; Lecturer on Indian Art and Culture in India, Japan, Europe and America; a co-founder of the Irish Literary and Dramatic Revival, 1900, etc. *Publications:* Twenty-two books of poetry and drama, collected in an Indian edition (Kalakshetra, Madras, 1940); twenty-two books of prose on art, education, philosophy, etc., summarised in *A Study in Synthesis* (Ganesh, Madras, 1934). *Address:* "Sevashrama," Adyar, Madras 20.

COWLEY, Balkrishna Laxman, B.A. (Madras), Proprietor, Kawle's Insurance Service. *b.* Aug. 19, 1906, *s.* of Laxman Damodar Kawle (*deceased*) and Smt. Chandrikabai L. Kawle; *m.* Smt. Vijaya Kawle; one *s.*, Dilip and three *d.*, Shalini, Kunda and Kishori; *Educ.:* Vivek Vardhini School; Chaderghat High School; Nizam Coll., Hyderabad Dn.; served in Osmania Univ. Project and Finance Secretariat, Hyderabad Dn.; was Salesman, Sanitary & Flooring Tiles Co., Bombay; later took up insurance career and worked mainly in the Film Industry; made Film Negative Insurance a speciality; visited U.K. and the Continent in connection with Film Insurance, 1952. *Recreations:* Swimming, Music, Motor-cycling, Gardening. *Address:* 184, Mangesh Sadan, Lady Jamshedji Road, Bombay 28; *Office:* Universal Building, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay 1.

COYAJEE, Justice Nariosang Hormazdyar, Judge, High Court, Bombay, since 1943. *b.* Nov. 24, 1897, *s. s.* of Hormazdyar Coyajee, M.A., LL.B., Advocate (O.S.); *Educ.:* John Cannon High School; Univ. of Bombay; B.A., 1919; B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), 1923; Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's Inn. Sometime Lecturer in Law and Officiating Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Govt. Law College, Bombay. Advocate (O.S.), High Court of Bombay. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports; Ripon, Bombay. *Address:* High Court, Bombay; Rylstone, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

CROCKER, Walter Russell, M.A. (Oxon.), High Commissioner for Australia in India, since 1952. *b.* March 25, 1902, *el. s.* of Robert Crocker, Sheep-farmer, Parnaroo, South Australia; *m.* Claire, *yr. d.* of J. F. Ward, Headmaster of Prince Alfred College, Adelaide, South Australia; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Univ. of Adelaide; Balliol Coll., Oxford; Stanford Univ., U.S.A. British Colonial Service (Africa), 1930-34; Farming in Australia, 1934-35; League of Nations, Geneva (Secretariat and I.L.O.), 1935-39; Army, 1939-45, Lt.-Col., Croix de Guerre and Belgian Order Royal du Leon; served under Mr. R. G. Casey, Governor of Bengal, Grain Collection Scheme, 1945-46; Farming in Australia, 1946-47; U.N.O. Secretariat (Chief of Africa Section), 1947-49; Professor of History, Australian National Univ., 1949-52. *Publications: The Japanese Population Problem; Nigeria; Critique of Colonial Administration; On Governing Colonies; Self-Government for the Colonies.* *Recreations:* Ski, Tennis, Gardening. *Clubs:* Reform Club, Pall Mall, London; Gymkhana, Delhi. *Address:* High Commissioner for Australia, Connaught Place, New Delhi 1.

CROMBIE, George Edmond, M.A., C.M.G. (1950), Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Madras, since June 1951. *b.* June 14, 1908, *s.* of Dr. J. M. P. Crombie, Aberdeen; *Educ.:* Fettes Coll., Edinburgh; Aberdeen Univ.; India Office, 1931-42; Lieutenant in Indian Army, 1942-45; Italy (despatches); returned to India Office, 1945; Asstt. Secy., Burma Office, March 1947; Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. in Burma, Sept. 1947; Counsellor, British Embassy, Rangoon, 1948-49; Asstt. Secy., Commonwealth Relations Office, March 1950. *Recreations:* Tennis, etc. *Clubs:* Caledonian and Queen's Clubs, London. *Address:* Cottingley, Anderson Road, Nungambakkam, Madras.

CUNDOICAR, Vamanrao S., Land-lord and social worker, Goa. Is a Goan Marathi Poet; is a linguist knowing Sanskrit, Marathi, Portuguese and English; widely travelled in India; presided over numerous educational and literary functions in India and Goa; generously contributed to poor institutions; conducts a school and library. *Address:* Cundoicarwadda, Cundaim (Mardol-Goa).



DABOO, Raj Priya Dinshaw Ratlanji, B.A., M.L.C., Bombay State, former Najib Dewan and member, Executive Council of Baroda State.



b. 25th Sept. 1885. Daboo family founded the Parsee General Hospital, Daboo Students' Hostels, and several other charitable and religious institutions. Himself, besides his other charities, gave a lakh of rupees to found a Girls' High School at Navsari to commemorate the name of his late mother Bai Dinbai; *m.* Mrs. Jerbai, *d.* of Dr. Muncherji Jamasji Mistri, Retd. Civil Surgeon, Nov. 1, 1923; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. Joined his father's business of Forest and Public Works contracts. Toured Europe in 1912. Was Director, The Associated Cement Cos., Ltd., Tata Hydro-Electric Co., Ltd., Andhra Power Co., Ltd., Devkaran Nanji Investment Co., Ltd., The Navsari Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; Ex-member, Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Director, The Powell Industries Ltd.; Member, Baroda Legislative Council, 1918-25, again from 1940 to 1948. Appointed Development Minister in accordance with new Baroda Constitution in 1944 by H. H. Gaekwar. Member, Navsari Municipality, 1914-1942, its first elected President, 1923-1925, again 1934-1936. Member, Navsari District Board, 1917-1942, its Vice-President, 1918-1925, its first elected President in 1939. Director, District Co-operative Bank, 1922-1942, its first elected President 1925-1942. Founded District Land Mortgage Co-operative Bank in 1936 and its President, 1936-1942. Was member, Baroda Banking Inquiry Committee, Baroda Education Board, Agricultural Improvement Committee, Baroda Economic Board, Central Communication Board, and almost all other committees appointed by the Baroda Government to advise the State in its administration. Was given a civic address by the public of Navsari for selfless services to people in 1925. Was awarded titles of Raj Bhushan in 1927, Raj Ratna in 1936 and Raj Priya in 1943. Was awarded Gold Medal on the occasion of H. H. the late Maharaja's Diamond Jubilee. *Address:* Loonsikui, Navsari (Western Rly.).

da COSTA, Albert F. W., Major, D.T.M., F.R.C.S., V.D. *b.* Jan. 13, 1889; *m.* Emilia, da Rocha Heredia; *Educ.:* Bombay, L. M. & S.; Calcutta, D. T. M.; Edinburgh, F.R.C.S. Entered M. P. Medical Service, 1913; Commissioned I.M.S., 1914; served as Medical Officer 2/9th Gurkha Rifles, World War I, Third Afghan War and Frontier Expeditions; Lecturer in Midwifery, Gynecology, Pediatrics, Hygiene, Surgery and Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat in Robertson Medical School, Nagpur, 1921; Civil Surgeon, M. P., 1927; retired 1938, with the rank of Major; General Secretary, Catholic Union of India; member, All-India Medical Services Association, Bombay Medical Union and former member of British Medical Association; recipient of Volunteer Officer's Decoration, 1929; was decorated by His Holiness The Pope Pius XII with the "Bene Merenti" Gold Medal, May 30, 1950. *Hobbies:* Photography and Sport. *Publications: Entire absence of the Uterus; Atresia of the Vagina and Cervi Uteri; Tonsils and Adenoids; Cholera; Strangulated Hernia.* *Address:* Chateau d'Emilia, Kamptee Road, Nagpur.

DADABHOY, Sir Maneckji Byramjee, C.I.E. (1911), Kt. (1921), K.C.I.E. (1925), K.C.S.I. (1936), LL.D. (Nagpur University), 1940, Ex-President, Council of State. *b.* July 30, 1856, at Bombay, 2nd son of Khan Bahadur Byramji Dadabhoy, J.P.; *m.* Bai Jerbanoo, O.B.E., 1884; 2 *d.* Joined Middle Temple, 1884; called to the Bar, 1887; Advocate of Bombay High Court, 1887; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1889-90; Government Advocate, Central Provinces, 1891; President, All-India Industrial Conference, Calcutta, 1911; member of Viceroy's Legislative Council, 1908-12 and 1914-17; Governor of the Imperial Bank of India (1920-32); elected to the Council of State, 1921; nominated to the Council of State, 1926, 1931 and 1937; member, Fiscal Commission, appointed by Government of India, Sept. 1921: member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance, 1925-26; member, Round Table Conference and Federal Structure Committee, 1931; member, Municipal Board, Nagpur, for 30 years; President, Council of State, 1933 to November 1940, when he retired. *Publications*, Commentary on the Land Laws of the Central Provinces, and Commentary on the Central Provinces Tenancy Act. *Clubs:* Royal Societies Club, London; Royal Automobile Club, London; Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Willingdon Club, Bombay; Asian Club, Bombay; Chelmsford Club, Delhi; Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, Delhi; Rotary Club of Delhi; Central Provinces Club, Nagpur. *Address:* Nagpur.



DADACHANJI, Nariman Merwanji, M.Sc. Tech. (Manchester), M.Sc. (Benares), Partner, American Colour & Chemical Co., Kumar Trading Co., United Corporation. *b.* Oct. 31, 1913, *s.* of Dr. Merwanji H. Dadachanji, Medical Practitioner; *m.* Arnavaz N. Dadachanji; *Educ.:* Benares Hindu Univ. and Coll. of Technology (Manchester). Conducts an up-to-date laboratory for commercial testing of dyes and chemicals; has travelled extensively on the Continent and U.S.A. on business; Vice-Pres., Bombay Colour & Chemical Merchants' Assoc. *Publications:* Thesis written on *The Fading of Naphthols* and *Bleaching of Textile Fibres by Pressurised Oxygen* at Manchester University. *Clubs:* W.I.A.A.; National Sports Club of India. *Address:* 69C, Ashiana, Breach Candy, Bombay.



DAHANUKAR, Dattatreya Mahadeo, Director: The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd.; The Belvandi Sugar Farm Ltd.; M. L. Dahanukar & Co. Ltd.; The Amrut Oil Mills Ltd.; Worli Chemical Works Ltd.; Dahanukar Sons Ltd.; Hind Razor & Blade Co. Ltd.; New Asiatic Insurance Co. Ltd.; Akhil Bharat Printers Ltd. *b.* Dec. 21, 1911, *s.* of M. L. Dahanukar; *m.* Malati Pradhan; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Bombay. Vice-Pres. (for second time elected), Deccan Sugar Factories Assoc.; Ex-Pres., Deccan Sugar Factories Assoc.; Member, The Indian Merchants Chamber and The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. *Recreations:* Swimming, Tennis, Bridge, etc. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club; Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address: Office:* Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay 1; *Residence:* Shree Sadan, 4-A, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.



DAHANUKAR, Mahadeo Laxman, Managing Director, M. L. Dahanukar & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, The Maharashtra Sugar Mills Ltd., and The Belvandi Sugar Farm Ltd. *m.*; three *s.* working with him in his business. Director, Dahanukar Sons Ltd., New United Construction & Eng. Co. Ltd., The Amrut Oil Mills Ltd., The United Commercial Bank Limited, The Hindusthan General Insurance Society Ltd., The Great Social Life and General Assurance Ltd., ex-Sheriff of Bombay; ex-President, The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; Employers' delegate to the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1939; Ex-member of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, Indian National Committee of the International Chamber of Commerce, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Provincial Housing Advisory Committee, Regional Disposal Advisory Committee, Bombay and other Govt. Bodies; member: Employers' Federation of India; Board of Trustees, Bombay Port Trust; Councillor, Bombay Municipal Corporation (1932 to 1939), and Bandra Municipality (1930-34); takes active part in all commercial, industrial and social activities. *Address:* Shree Sadan, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay; Industrial Assurance Building, opp. Churchgate Station, Bombay.



DAHANUKAR, Shantaram Mahadeo, B.E. (Civil), A.M.I.E., S.M. (U.S.A.), M.L.C. (Bombay). Industrialist; Director: The Amrut Oil Mills Ltd., The Belvandi Sugar Farm Ltd., Worli Chemical Works Ltd., Dahanukar Sons Ltd., New United Construction & Engineering Co. Ltd. (since resigned), Hind Razor & Blade Co. Ltd., which are under the management of Dahanukar Organization; Director: Spun Pipe & Construction Co. of India Ltd. (since resigned), Bharat Airways Ltd., Swadeshi Electric Clock Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (since resigned), Forum Ltd.; Joint Hon. Treasurer, All-India Manufacturers' Organization and Associate Member of the Institute of Indian Engineers. *b.* Sept. 30, 1913, *s.* of M. L. Dahanukar; *m.* Smt. Nalini, *d.* of N. K. Mastakar; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll. and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; B. E. (Civil), from Poona Engineering Coll.; Science Master in Civil Engineering from Massachusetts Institute of Technology, U.S.A.; took practical training in London with leading Engineering and Constructional firms. Joined business under the management of Dahanukar Organization, 1940; carried out extensive construction work for Military, and Provincial and Central Governments; manufactured and started Distillery Plant attached to the Sugar Factory; manufactured and started Sugar Confectionery, Sugar Candy and Sugar Cube plants; also designed and manufactured and put into operation the first entirely Indian made plant for hydrogenating oils to manufacture Vanaspati as per Govt. specifications; made a business trip to Europe and England, 1947 and 1950; Member: Indian Merchants' Chamber Cttee., since 1951; Assoc. of Indian Industries Cttee.; Founder Member, Photographic Society of India. *Recreations:* Physical culture and Indian games, Badminton, Swimming, etc. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club; Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Bombay Flying Club Ltd.; Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address: Office:* Industrial Assurance Building, Opposite Churchgate Station, Bombay 1, *Tele. No.* 30825; *Residence:* Shree Sadan, No. 4-A, Carmichael Road, Bombay, *Tele. No.* 74246.

DALAL, Maneckji Nadirshaw, M. Inst. C.E., F.I.A.A., F.I.A.S. (London). Industrialist & Chartered Civil Engineer. *b.* January 7, 1905; *m.* Perinbai, daughter of Hormusji Bhiwandiwalla; *Educ.:* Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, London; Fellow, Incorporated Assoc. of Architects & Surveyors (London); Honourably mentioned for the Charles Hawkseley Prize, 1931, by the Institute of Civil Engineers (London); Member of the Court, Univ. of Delhi; Chairman, Council of State; Vice-Pres., the Indian Branch of the Dominion Parliamentary Assoc. at Delhi; served on almost all Cttees. of Ministries of the Govt. of India, like the Industries and Civil Supplies Cttee., Supply and Munitions Production Cttee., Central Advisory Council of the Railway Board, Civil Defence Cttee., Food Cttee., Central Food Council, Roads Cttee., Commonwealth Relations Cttee., Central Consumers Council, etc.; Secy., the Engineering Industries Sub-Cttee. of the National Planning Commission, 1939; Chairman, M. V. Taxation Enquiry Cttee., appointed by the Govt. of India, April 1950; in Bombay served on the Board of Communications, Provincial Transport Authority, Traffic Advisory Board, Famine Relief Cttee., Food Council, Food Advisory Board, Western Railway Local Advisory Council, Executive Cttee. of the Indian Merchants Chamber, and other important Public & Industrial concerns; served on the Executive Cttee. of the Anti-Tuberculosis Assoc. at Delhi; Director, the International Road Federation; President, the I.R.T.D.A. *Publications: Whither Minorities, Value of Gold, A Plea for Industrial Development*, etc. *Address:* No. 3, Cuffe Parade, Bombay.



DALAL, Merwanjee Bomanjee. *b.* 12th October 1901. Entered London School of Economics and Political Science, 1919. Son of the late Bomanjee Merwanjee Dalal and nephew of Sir Dadiba Merwanjee Dalal, C.I.E., High Commissioner for India in 1923. After completing his education joined the firm of Messrs. Merwanjee & Sons and was one of its two active partners. He is now running a similar business in his own name. *Address:* 45-47, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.



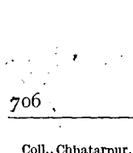
DALMIA, Jaidayal. *b.* 1905, younger brother of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia; *m.* Shrimati Krishna; 7 *s.* and 2 *d.*; *Educ.:* Privately. A leading industrialist and an able executive; has wide knowledge of machinery and plant; keenly interested in mass literacy, labour problems and maternity welfare; has travelled in India and Europe; has visited workshops of many important machinery manufacturers in Great Britain and the Continent and has good experience of different processes of cement manufacture; a keen student of mechanical and electrical



Coll., Chhatarpur, Vindhya Pradesh. Member of the Senate, Executive Council, and Faculty of Arts of the Agra University; Member of the Board of High School & Intermediate Education, Ajmer, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal. *Publications:* *Life and Novels of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee* (University of Calcutta); College and University text-books. *Recreations:* Reading; Newspaper cutting; Fine Arts. *Clubs:* Venkat Club, Rewa, V. P.; The Indian P.E.N. *Address:* Darbar College, Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh; Civil Lines, Rewa.

DATAR SING, Sardar Bahadur Sir, F.R.S.A., M.D.D., Kt., 1939, Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research & Addl. Secy., Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, and President, Indian Central Cotton, Coconut, Jute, Tobacco, Oil & Oilseeds Committees; *Educ.:* In India upto 1919; Dairy Diploma from Midland Agricultural and Dairy Coll. and certificate from the British Farmers' Assocn. Started an up-to-date Dairy Farm at home, 1921; is a pioneer in Dairying in India; member, Central Board of Interview of Emergency Commissions in India; Central Food Advisory Council; General Policy Cttee. and Export Advisory Council; Examiner, All-India Dairy Diploma since 1935; led Indian Industrial Delegation to Australia & New Zealand in 1945; delegate to the International Wheat Conference held in London in 1947; member, Food Delegation to Australia and F.A.O. Conferences, U.S.A., 1948 and Rome, 1951; Pres., I.S.O. Conference on Shellac, New Delhi, Jan. 1950; F.A.O. Cattle Breeding Conference, Lucknow, Feb. 1950; placed in charge of Grow More Food, Jute and Cotton since 1950. *Club:* Gymkhana, New Delhi. *Address:* 3, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

DATT, Vidyavachaspati, Founder, Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Kotah. *b.* Chaitra, Shukla Tritiya, 1982, at Kotah, Rajasthan. Founded at Kotah the 'Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan', a centre of examinations held by Hindi Vidyapith, Devgarh (Bihar), Rashtra Bhasha Sahitya Sammelan, Nagpur, Bombay Government and Bharatiya Sahitya Sammelan, 1949; is one of the prominent propagators of Hindi in India; established Hindi Vidyapith, Deogarh, Rajasthan—an examining body under the management of the Vidya Bhawan; was formerly an examiner, Hindi University, Allahabad and Rashtra Bhasha Sahitya Sammelan, Nagpur; awarded the diploma of 'Rashtra Bhasha Praveen' by the Rashtra Bhasha Sahitya Sammelan, Nagpur; is a prominent literary figure and a writer; possesses good knowledge of Hindi, Sanskrit, Gujarati, English and Urdu. *Address:* Shree Bharatiya Vidya Bhawan, Kotah (Rajasthan).



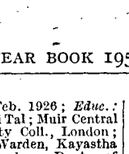
DATTA, N., B. A., G.D.A., Secretary, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. *b.* July 14, 1892, in the District of Barisal, East Bengal; *Educ.:* Graduated from the Dacca College in 1912. Joined Hindusthan as Chief Accountant in 1917; was appointed Branch Manager, Bombay, in 1923 and held the position till June 1933; was subsequently called upon to join the Head Office of the Society as Agency Manager; officiated for some time as General Manager in 1936; appointed Secretary and Chief Officer in 1937; ex-President, Indian Life Offices Association. *Address:* Hindusthan Buildings, 4, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta.



DAYAL, H. E. Bhagwat, Indian Ambassador in Indonesia, since Sept. 1951. *b.* March 23, 1900, *s.* of late Din Dayal of Naini Tal; *m.* Lakshmi, *d.* of late Buland Iqbal, Feb. 1926; *Educ.:* Philander Smith Coll., Naini Tal; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad; University Coll., London; Middle Temple, London. Warden, Kayastha Pathsala, Allahabad; Teacher, Dept. of English Studies, Allahabad Univ., 1925-45; appointed Indian Consul to Siam, Dec. 1946; later Chargé d'Affaires; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Siam, 1946-51. *Address:* Indian Embassy, Djakarta.

DAYAL, Someshwar, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.B., Business Manager, *The Times of India* and Allied Publications. *b.* Sept. 22, 1919, at Shri Madhopur, Jaipur State; *m.* Smt. Manorama, *d.* of Pandit Raj Narain Bhargava of Ajmer; one *s.* and two *d.: Educ.:* Agarwal Pathshala, Jaipur; Kutbair High School, Dibai (Dist. Bulandshahr); Lucknow Christian Coll. and Lucknow Univ. Edited Sipahee, Lucknow (1941-45); U.P. Herald, Lucknow (1944) and Bharatiya Samachar, Lahore and New Delhi (1945-48); appointed Asstt. Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India (1945); Director of Information and Publicity, Madhya Pradesh (1948); Managing Editor, the Benefit Publications, Lucknow (1941); Secy. and Convenor, C.P. & Berar Film Censor Board (1948-50); Secy. and Member, C.P. & Berar Newspaper Industry Enquiry Cttee. (1948-49); member: C.P. & Berar Cttee., for the spread of Social Education (1948-50); C.P. & Berar Press Advisory Cttee. (1948-50); Secy. and member, C.P. & Berar Cttee., for the prevention of scurrilous writings (1949); member: C.P. & Berar Anti-corruption Cttee. (1948-49); U.N. Appeal for Children Fund Cttee. for C.P. & Berar (1949-50); C.P. & Berar Red Cross Society (1948-50). *Publications:* *Wonder Book of Knowledge* (1943); *Indian Soldier in* 1942 (1943); *Sattrah Kahaniyan* (1944). *Recreations:* Hiking, Shooting, Tennis, Badminton and Bridge. *Address:* *Times of India* Building, Bombay.

DAYMA, Kachrulal Pusaram, Social Worker, Educationist & Journalist of Jalna (Hyderabad State). *Educ.:* Matriculated and had three years' military training in Bhonsala Military High School, Nasik; was in the N.C.C. for one year; passed Sahitya Visharad (B.A.) from Hindi Univ., Allahabad; is studying Arts in Allahabad Univ. privately. Founder, Ramdanddee Debating Society, Nasik (1948); was its Gen. Secy. for two years; Founder and Chairman, Keshev Sports Club and Keshev Library, Jalna; Pres., Hindi Students' Union; Asst. Secy., Rashtriya Hindi Vidyalaya, Jalna; Editor, "Nav Sandesh", local Hindi monthly; Correspondent of several Newspapers in Jalna. *Recreations:* Literature, Sports and Journalism. *Address:* Main Road, Jalna (Hyderabad-Deccan).



DEANE, Major Donald Victor, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.E. (Retd.), Master of India Govt. Mint, Bombay. *b.* Oct. 19, 1902; *Educ.:* Gresham's School, Holt, Norfolk, and R.M.A., Woolwich. Commissioned into the Royal Engineers on Aug. 31, 1922; posted to India in Jan. 1925; transferred to H.M. Mints as Dy. Mint Master in Dec. 1932; appointed as Mint Master, Calcutta in Feb. 1938; transferred to Bombay as Senior Mint Master in March 1947; Director, the Bombay Education Society and of the Pichey Phipson Sanatorium, Nasik. *Address:* The Mint House, Ballard Road, Bombay.

DEHEJIA, Venilal Tribhovandas, B.Sc., I.C.S., J.P., Secretary to Government, Home Department, Bombay. *b.* July 23, 1908, *s.* of Tribhovandas Jamnadas and Nandgouri of Surat; *m.* Tarunica Hiralal Kaji, B.A. (Hons.), *d.* of Dewan Bahadur Professor H. L. Kaji; three *s.*, Makarand, Harshavardhan and Jaykumar; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Bombay; Royal College of Science, London; Awarded Pragji Thackersey Mulji prize for standing first in the University in B.Sc.; Dakshina Fellow, Wilson Coll. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1931; was Collector of Ahmednagar, Jacobabad, Kaira, Dharwar and Poona; reorganised Excise administration in Sind; served in the Central Secretariat and in Sind and Bombay Secretariats; was Chief Secretary, Sind and Saurashtra; ex-special Commissioner, Baroda. *Clubs:* Willingdon; W.I.A.A. Club, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana. *Recreations:* Tennis and Chess. *Address:* Mount Pleasant Road, Bombay 6.

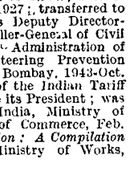
DEO, Justice P. P., M.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, Nagpur High Court, since Oct. 29, 1949. *b.* 1895. *Educ.:* Bhandara, Jabalpur and Allahabad; M.A. in Economics (All.); LL.B. (Nag.); practised at Nagpur, 1927-49. *Address:* Congress Nagar, Nagpur.

DEOGIRIKAR, T. R., B.A. (Hons.), Journalist; Member, Indian Parliament. *b.* Nov. 25, 1896; *Educ.:* Poona and Bombay. Editor, *Chitramayajagat*, 1921-49; Pres., Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee., Poona District and City Congress Cttee.; member, A.I.C.C. for three years; Secy., Gandhi Memorial Fund, Maharashtra. *Publications:* About 15 books on Constitution of India, Gandhi's life and Philosophy, History of Ireland, History of Philippines, etc. *Address:* Chitrasha Press, Poona 2.

DESAI, Chandulal Chunilal, I.C.S., B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1945), Secretary, Ministries of Works, Housing and Supply and of Production, Govt. of India, since Jan. 1951. *b.* April 27, 1900; *m.* Kamala Desai; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., 1919-23. Joined the I.C.S., 1923, was posted as Asstt. Commr., C. P. and Berar; for some time was Under-Secy. to Govt.; became Dy. Commr. of a District, 1927; transferred to the Government of India as Deputy Director-General of Supply; Controller-General of Civil Supplies in charge of the Administration of the Hoarding and Profiteering Prevention Ordinance, with office in Bombay, 1943-Oct. 1945; was member-Secy. of the Indian Tariff Board and later became its President; was Addl. Secy., Govt. of India, Ministry of States; Secy., Ministry of Commerce, Feb. 1948-Jan. 1951. *Publication:* *A Compilation on Nazul.* *Address:* Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply.

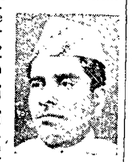
DESAI, Chhotalal Khooshaldas, B.A. (Cantab.), Chief Commissioner, Kutch, since May 1948. *b.* October 22, 1893, *s.* of K. R. Desai; *Educ.:* Baroda High School, Elphinstone College and St. Catherine's College, Cambridge (Science Tripos). Passed I.C.S., 1916; joined as Assistant Collector, Benares, December 1917; services ended, 1927; travelled in Europe and India; studied and practised Yoga at Kaivalyadham, Lonavla, under the guidance of Swami Kuvalayanand; rejoined Service as Regional Commissioner for Deccan States and Kolhapur (November 1947 to May 1948). *Address:* Chief Commissioner, Umed Bhuwan, Bhuj.

DESAI, Chimanlal Chhotalal, M.C.S. (New York Univ.), Merchant and Manufacturers' Representative; Proprietor, Chimanlal Desai & Co. *b.* June 14, 1897; *m.*; three *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay and New York (U.S.A.); graduated from the New York Univ., 1925. Started business in imports with Office at Alice Building, Hornby Road, Bombay; has now branches at Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi, Karachi, Lahore, Colombo and Rangoon; visited United States of America, United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Canada and Japan and other important countries in the world; has wide connections throughout the world; specialises in Automobile Spare Parts and Accessories, Radios and Radio Parts, Cycles and Cycle Parts, Medicines, Chemicals, Hardware, Cinema Carbons, Electrical accessories and appliances, metals, agricultural and wood working machinery; is now interested in exporting manufactured goods from this country. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; Radio Club; W.I.A.A.; N.S.P.A. *Address:* Gool Mansion, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay 1.



DESAI, Dinkerrao Narbheram, M.A., LL.B., Minister of Law and Education, Govt. of Bombay; Advocate. *b.* 1st July, 1889, at Godhra; *m.* Srimati Bhanumati; *Educ.:* High School Educ. at Broach; passed B.A. & M.A. Exams. from St. Xavier's College, Bombay in 1912; and LL.B. from Bombay Law College in 1913. Joined the Broach Bar in 1913; was a practising lawyer till 1946; began to take part in social and political activities, 1917; went to jail several times; became member of the Broach Municipality in 1917 and continued till 1935; was Chairman of the Broach Municipal School Board for 17 years and of the Dist. School Board for 3 years where he introduced compulsory Primary Education; was Pres. of the Municipality for 9 years; member of the Provincial Assembly, 1937; is the President of the Broach Education Society and Trustee of Sevashram, Broach; Minister of Law and Civil Supplies in the Kher Ministry 1946-52; lead the Indian Delegation to the U.N. Food and Agricultural Organisation at its fourth conference held at Washington in 1948. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay; Jowahar Bazar, Broach.

DESAI, Doulatrao Shripatrao, B.A., LL.B., Pleader; President, Dist. Local Board, Satara. *b.* March 17, 1910; hails from a respectable Maratha family of Marali near Patan, Dist. Satara; *m.* Kumari Vatsalabevi, niece of Shree Kshatra Jagatguru' of Karveer Peeth, 1938; five *s.*; *Educ.:* Rajaram High School, Rajaram College, Sykes Law College, Kolhapur. Commenced practice at Karad and Patan, 1939; was twice elected President, Rural Dev. Board, Tal. Patan, first in 1940; elected member and also President of Dist. Local Board, Satara, since 1941; member, Provincial Commodity Board since its foundation, being twice elected; member, Provincial Edu. Board, appointed by Congress Govt.; member, Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Board; Satara (N) District Home Guard Commandant since January, 1950; Chairman, State Transport, Poona Division, 1950-51; elected member, Legislative Assembly, 1952. *Address:* 51, Shanwar Peth, Satara City.



DESAI, Jayant Lallubhai, M.Sc., LL.B., Managing Director, Western India Engineering Corporation Ltd., since 1945. *b.* April 20, 1915, *s.* of Nyay Ratna Lallubhai Desai, Retd. Revenue Commissioner; *m.* Smt. Saral, *d.* of M. P. Shah; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll. & Law Coll., Bombay; Fellow, St. Xavier's Coll., 1936; Asstt. Revenue Commissioner, Sirohi State, 1938; Offg. Dist. & Sessions Judge; Offg. Revenue Commissioner, 1940; Census Supdt., Sirohi, 1940; entered business as Desai & Patel and Desai & Co., 1941; Director, Allied Const. Co., Ltd. *Publication:* Contribution to the Study of Ecological Foliar Anatomy. *Recreations:* Amateur Movie & Photography; Sports; Broadcasting on All India Radio. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; National Sports Club of India. *Address:* 460, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.



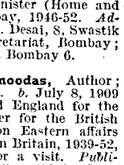
DESAI, Jitendra Motilal, Advocate; Partner in the firm of Chudgor & Company, Importers of Heavy Textile Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Oils and Waxes and Exporters of Mineral Ores. *b.* March 2, 1916, *s.* of Dr. Motilal Desai; *m.* Bharti Chudgor; one *s.*, Phanil; *Educ.:* Baroda and Bombay. Bazaar Representative of Havero Trading Co.), 1935-39; Partner in Chem-Col Co., 1939-42; Partner in W.T. Suren & Co., 1942-44; Partner in Chudgor & Company since 1944; Secretary, Bombay Colour and Chemical Merchants' Assoc.; Member, Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Kariana Merchants' Assoc.; visited all Continental countries and the United Kingdom on busines. *Recreations:* Study of most of the foreign business journals and P. G. Wodehouse. *Address:* 'Vilsoo Cottage,' Basant Street, Juhu, Bombay 25.



DESAI, H. E. Manilal Jagdish, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), C.I.E. (1946), I.C.S., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for India in Sweden, Finland and Denmark since October 1951. *b.* January 4, 1904, *s.* of Landowner of Abrama, District Surat, Bombay; *m.* Kanti, *d.* of Dr. B. N. Desai of Bombay and Surat; *Educ.:* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, Wilson College, Bombay, School of Economics, London. Asstt. Collector and Collector in Bombay State, 1928-25; Director of Land Records and Settlement Commissioner, 1936-38 and 1940-42; Deputy Secy., Revenue Dept., Govt. of Bombay, 1938-39; Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Revenue and Reconstruction Depts., 1942-46; *Establishment Officer* to the Govt. of India and Principal, Indian Administrative Service Training School, 1947-48; one of the Advisers to the Indian Delegation to the U.N. at the 1948 Session in Paris; Commercial Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in London, 1948-51. *Recreations:* Tennis and Riding. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Ltd. and Cricket Club of India Ltd. *Address:* The Indian Embassy, Stockholm.

DESAI, Justice Manulal Chunilal, B.A. (Tripos) (Cantab.), Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, since Dec. 12, 1948. *b.* Feb. 25, 1904; *m.*; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Nadiad; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Baroda Coll., Baroda; Cambridge Univ. Asstt. and Jt. Magistrate, 1926-33; Collector and Dt. Magistrate, 1933-42; Dt. and Sessions Judge, 1943-48. *Recreations:* Tennis, Squash, Bridge, Chess, Badminton. *Address:* 31, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

DESAI, Morarji Ranchhodji, B.A., Chief Minister, Govt. of Bombay since April 1952. *b.* 29th February, 1896; *m.* Gajraben, *d.* of Joagibhai Bhimbhai Desai; *Educ.:* Bai Avabai High School at Bulsar and Wilson College, Bombay; after graduation in 1917, was appointed Dakshina Fellow in the Wilson College and also received the Viceroy's Commission in the Indian Defence Force, in 1917-18; was appointed as a direct recruit in the Provincial Civil Service, Bombay; resigned in 1930 during the C. D. Movement; suffered imprisonment thrice between 1930-1934: (1) Three months, 1930; (2) Two years, 1932; (3) Two years, 1933-34; worked as Secretary, Provincial Congress Committee, Gujarat, 1931-37; a member of the All-India Congress Committee since 1931; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in 1937; Minister for Revenue and Forests, Government of Bombay, 1937-39; participated in the individual C. D. Movement in 1940; was detained in Jail from Aug. 1942 to 1945; was elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly early in 1946; Minister (Home and Revenue), Govt. of Bombay, 1946-52. *Address:* C/o Dr. Nanubhai R. Desai, 8, Swastik Society, Ahmedabad; Secretariat, Bombay; Ridge House, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.



DESANI, Govindas Vishnoodas, Author; Broadcaster for the B.B.C. *b.* July 8, 1909 at Nairobi, Kenya. Visited England for the second time, 1939; Speaker for the British Ministry of Information on Eastern affairs throughout the war; lived in Britain, 1939-52, when returned to India for a visit. *Publications:* *All About Mr. Hatterr* (1949 Aldor, London), re-issued (1951, Saturn Press, London), American Edition (revised, Farrar, Straus & Young N.Y.); *Hali* (Saturn Press, London, 1951). *Address:* C/o Grindlay's Bank, Parliament Street, London, S.W.1.

DESHMUKH, Sir Chintaman Dwarkanath, B.A. (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1937), Kt. (1944), Minister for Finance, Govt. of India since June 1950. *b.* Jan. 14, 1896, *m.* Rosina Silcox; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, and Jesus Coll., Cambridge, B.A., Cambridge in 1918. Entered the I.C.S., Nov. 1919; served in the C.P. & Berar as Asstt. Commsnr., Under-Secy. to Govt., Dy. Commsnr. and Settlement Officer, 1920-31; Revenue and Financial Secy., Feb. 1932-April 1939; Jt. Secy., Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, May-July 1939; Secy. to the Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Nov. 1939-20th Dec. 1941; Dy. Governor, Reserve Bank of India, Dec. 1941-Aug. 1943; India's delegate to the World Monetary Conference, 1944; Governor for India on International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1946-49; Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 11th Aug. 1943-June 1949; Financial Representative of Govt. of India in Europe and America, Sept. 1949-May 1950; member, Planning Comm., March 1950; Chairman, International Monetary Fund and International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Sept. 1950. *Address:* Ministry of Finance, Govt. of India, New Delhi; *Residence:* 1, Willingdon Crescent, New Delhi.



DESHMUKH, Pandharinath Dwarkanath, B.A. (Hons.) (Bombay), LL.B. (Allahabad), Legal Remembrancer to Govt., Madhya Pradesh. *b.* Dec. 24, 1897, *s.* of late Dwarkanath Ganesh Deshmukh, Pleader, Roha, Kolaba District, Bombay State; *m.* Miss Kusum Chowbal, *d.* of R. B. Chowbal, Retd. E.A.C., Amraoti, Berar; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Roha, Bombay, Nagpur. Practised as a Lawyer at Yeotmal, Berar, 1922-27; entered service in the Judicial Dept., Aug. 1927; served as a Judge at various places; appointed Legal Remembrancer and Secretary to Govt., Madhya Pradesh, in the Legal, Judicial, Legislative and Assembly Dept., Aug. 1947. *Recreations:* Tennis and Bridge. *Club:* Gondwana, Nagpur. *Address:* Assembly Buildings, Nagpur.

DESHMUKH, Purushottam Kashirao, M.A., LL.B., Minister for Education, Local Self-Govt. and Indian Languages, Madhya Pradesh, since Feb. 1952. *b.* Nov. 7, 1911, *s.* of Kashirao Bapu Deshmukh, Social worker of Berar; *Educ.:* The Theosophical School, Banaras; Banaras Hindu University, Banaras. Was President of the various Congress Committees; was member, P.C.C. and A.I.C.C.; was jailed in 1941, 1942 and 1944 in national movements; was elected to the Provincial Legislative Assembly, 1946; as Minister for Revenue was responsible for the

engineering; Chairman, Dalmia Cement Ltd. *Hobbies:* Industrial Chemistry, Numerology, Tennis, Photography. *Address:* 2, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

DALMIA, Seth Ramkrishna. *b.* April 7, 1893, *s.* of Seth Harjimal, one of the biggest industrialists and financiers; his ancestors, noted for their love of spiritual service, belonged to Dalma, a village in the Punjab States, from where they migrated to Rajputana; has three *s.* and ten *d.*; *Educ.:* Without the help of a tutor, by reading books in leisure time, practical experience and natural gift, acquired knowledge specially in finance, banking, commerce, economics and philosophy; also acquired good knowledge of Hindi, Bengali, Gujrathi and English, all of which he speaks well and with ease; well read in Hindu scriptures; started career at the age of 12 on Rs. 10 per mensem, as an apprentice with his maternal uncle; is the founder of the Dalmia-Jain Group of Industries consisting of many companies including banks, insurance and investment companies, chains of cement and sugar factories, chemicals, biscuit factories, woollen, textile and paper mills, aviation companies, railways, collieries, publishing house and newspapers, some of the important companies being Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (*The Times of India, Evening News, Illustrated Weekly of India, Filmfare* (English), *Navbharat* and *Dharmayug* (Hindi), *Satyayug* (Bengali), Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Indian National Airways Ltd., Dalmia Jain Airways Ltd., Patiala Biscuit Manufacturers Ltd., Dalmia-Dadri Cement Ltd., Allahabad Law Journal Co., Ltd., Allen Berry & Co., Ltd., Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd., Jaipur Udyog Ltd., Sawai Madhopur, Delhi Glass Works Ltd., etc., etc.; had numerous ups and downs in his career but his steadfastness and strong will power raised him to his present position; commencing his industrial career 15 years ago, he is today one of the biggest industrial magnates in the country; his industrial enterprises are of public benefit and utility, and his centres of activity have grown into self-sufficient towns, named after his ancestors and relations—Dalmianagar (Bihar), Dalmiapuram (South India), Dalmia-Dadri (P.E.P.S.U.), Ramkrishna Lok, Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan), and Shantinagar (Karachi, Pakistan); one of the biggest philanthropists of the present day, his charities include schools and other institutions such as hospitals, widows' homes, poor houses, and religious institutions being run by Dalmia Jain Charity Trust, Bhruguraj and Yogiraj Charity Trust and Dalmia (Jind State) Trust; eats the plainest food and wears cheap and unostentatious clothes confining his personal expenses to the barest necessities of life; his connections are widespread and he is on terms of close friendship with leading politicians, religious and social leaders; a staunch Hindu, orthodox in his living and having implicit faith in his own religion he has respectful regard for other religions; took up the cause of protection of cows and the realisation of his dream of "seeing one day the abolition of territorial systems all owing allegiance to one Flag, one God, speaking one language—having at least bread, clothing and shelter without discrimination, leading simple, happy, contented, and peaceful life—realising Supreme Bliss—'Godhead.'" *Hobbies:* Study of Hindu Philosophy and propagation of Adwait. *Address:* Dalmia House, New Delhi.



DAMLE, Sadashiv Chintaman, M.Sc., F.I.A. (Lond.), M.Sc. 1st Class (Allahabad), B.Sc. 1st class with Homersham Cox Gold Medal for Maths. and Merit Scholarship (Allahabad), Consulting Actuary. *b.* August 8, 1908, at Banaras; *m.* Indutai, *d.* of Gopal Ganesh Athavle, Cloth Merchant, Bombay, 1940; *Educ.:* Harish Chandra High School, Banaras; Queen's Inter College, Banaras; Muir Hostel, Allahabad Univ.; Univ. Research Scholarships and D.Sc. Research Scholarship, Department of Mathematics, Allahabad Univ., 1935-37. Member, Working C'ttee., Allahabad Univ. Mathematical Assoc., 1929-30; General Secy., Muir Hostel, Allahabad Univ., 1930-31; worked in Great Social Life and General Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, 1941-42; and was the General Manager from Aug. 21, 1941; Progress Officer, Directorate-General of Supply (Govt. of India), Jan. 1943–Dec. 1945; Hon. Secy. and Treasurer, Actuarial Society of India, 1951 and 1952. *Publications: The Z Method for the Expression of Multiple-Life Contingencies in terms of last Survivor Statuses:* published in the "Journal of the Institute of Actuaries Students' Society, London" (Vol. IX, July, 1950); other articles and mathematical notes published in India. *Address:* C/o G. G. Athavle, 40, Sir Bhalchandra Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

DAMRY, Purviz Nadirshah, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.), M.A. (Oxon.), I.A.S., Commissioner of Labour, Bombay State, since 1950. District Magistrate, Ahmedabad. *b.* March 13, 1914, *s.* of Dr. and Mrs. N. D. Damry; *m.* Zarine Kothavala; one *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London; Christ Church, Oxford. Joined Bombay Civil Service, 1937; Collector and D. M., East Khandesh, 1944; Collector and D. M., Sholapur, 1945; Collector and D.M., Ahmedabad, 1947-50. *Recreations:* Study of Greek Vase-Painting. *Clubs:* Dhulia Club, Sholapur Club, Jalgaon Club and Ahmedabad Club. *Address:* C/o Secretariat.

DANDEKAR, Gopal Ganesh, L.M.T. (Baroda), Mechanical Engineer, Bhiwandi (Thana Dist.). *b.* 1885; *Educ.:* Kala Bhuwan Technical Institute, Baroda. Founder and Managing Director, G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd., Bhiwandi; Sole Director, Dandekar Engineers Ltd., Bhiwandi; elected Pres., Mahratta Chamber of Commerce & Industries, Poona, 1950-51; travelled widely in the United Kingdom and Europe, 1948. *Address:* Bhiwandi (Thana District), *Via* Kalyan.



DANDEKAR, Shankar Vaman, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (Bombay). Retd. Principal, S. P. College, Poona. *b.* April 21, 1896. *Educ.:* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona and Fergusson College, Poona; won Prahlad Sitaram Patwardhan Scholarship at the B.A. examination. Prof. of Philosophy, S. P. College; Rector, S. P. College; Superintendent, N. M. V. Marathi Shala; Ag. Principal, Ramnarain Ruia College, Matunga (Bombay); member, Senate of the Univ. of Bombay; member, Court and the Executive Council, Univ. of Poona; for a number of years Secretary, Warkari Shikshana Sanstha, Alandi (Deo) (Dist. Poona); President, Ethics, Social Philosophy and Religion Section, 26th Session (Poona), Indian Philosophical Congress. *Publications:* (Marathi) *A Short History of Warkari Sect.; Life, Works and Philosophy of Jnandeo;* Editor, *Prasad*, a Marathi Monthly. *Address:* 974, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

DANDEKER, Narayan, I.C.S., B.Sc. (Econ.), (London) (Hons.), B.Com. (London) (Hons.), A.S.A.A. (Hons.), A.C.A. (Eng.); A.C.A. (India); services placed at the disposal of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay, since Nov. 1949. *b.* June 24, 1908, *s.* of M. K. Dandeker (deceased), Madras; *m.* Manorama (*née* Sushila Kibe), *d.* of Sardar Kibe, Indore; three *s.*; *Educ.:* St. Mary's European High School, Madras; Univ. Coll., Colombo, Ceylon; London School of Economics, London; School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined the I.C.S., 1931; Commissioner of Income-Tax (1941-44), at Calcutta and then in Punjab, Delhi and N.-W.F. Provinces (1944-46); on special duty with the Central Board of Revenue (1946-47); Commsnr. of Income-Tax, Bengal (1947-48); Member, Central Board of Revenue (1948); Joint Secy., States Ministry (1948); member, Expert C'ttee. to enquire into Finances of Indian States; appointed member, C'ttee. on State Trading, Oct. 1949. *Clubs:* Presidency Club, Madras; Calcutta Club and '300' Club, Calcutta; Roshanara and Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi; Lahore Gymkhana; Radio Club, Bombay. *Address:* 'Scindia House,' Ballard Estate, Bombay.

DANGE, Shripad Amrit, General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress. *b.* Oct. 10, 1899; has two *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay. Member, Central C'ttee. and Political Bureau of Communist Party of India; Vice-Pres., World Federation of Trade Unions; courted Jail for over 13 years under the British Govt. and the Congress Govt. for conducting strikes-struggles and political activities on behalf of the Communist Party. *Publications: India from Primitive Communism to Slavery*, 1949; *Hell Found*, 1923; *Gandhi vs. Lenin*, 1921. *Address:* 9, Kohinoor Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.

DAPHTARY, Chandra Kisan, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Solicitor-General, Govt. of India, since July 1951. *b.* April 1, 1893; *m.* Sushila, *d.* of the late A. C. Chatterjee, Officer, League of Nations Staff; *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, London; Magdalene Coll., Cambridge; called to the Bar, January 1917. Advocate, O.S., High Court; Advocate-General, Bombay till July 1951. *Address:* 68-E, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay; New Delhi.

DAS, Rai Bahadur Atul Chandra, O.B.E. (1946), Rai Sahib (1935), Rai Bahadur (1943). *b.* Jan. 16, 1889, at Dacca; *Educ.:* Dacca College; graduated, 1908. Entered Govt. Service, Nov. 1912; joined Central Secretariat, Oct. 1917; worked in Reforms Office; sent on deputation to London during the Indian Round Table Conference; Asstt. Secy., Eastern Group Conference, 1940; services lent to the Eastern Group Supply Council to organise the office, 1941; Asstt. Secy. to the Govt. of India, 1941; Under Secy., 1944; Dy. Secy., Dec. 1944-Jan. 1949; took active part in social and educational institutions in Delhi. *Address:* 17A/42, Western Extension, Karolbag, New Delhi.

DAS, Bantwal Damodhar, Printing Master, Vikram Mills. *b.* July 8, 1911, *s.* of B. Das; *m.* Smt. Lilavati Das; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Mangalore, South Kanara. Clerk, National Bank, Mangalore, entered cloth printing in textile industry, 1933; first Indian Printing Master; pioneer in introducing blotch printing process in Ahmedabad. *Recreations:* Hockey; Football. *Address:* New Cotton Mills No. 1 Compound, Raipur, Ahmedabad.



DAS, Debesh Chandra, I.C.S., B.A. (Honours), Secretary, Union Public Service Commission, since August 1951. *b.* Sept. 1, 1911. *Educ.:* Calcutta and London Universities; first class first in English Honours; Middle Temple, London. Entered the I.C.S., by open competition, 1934; Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Assam, Home and Political Deptts., 1938-40; Under-Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., 1940-43; Deputy Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept., 1944-47; Civil Passage Controller, Govt. of India, 1946; rejoined Assam Govt., 1948; Additional Chief Secretary and Development Commissioner, Govt. of Assam and Chief Secretary, Govt. of Assam; Pres., Bengali Literary Academy (Bangiya Sahitya Parishad), Shillong; General Secy., All India Bengali Literary Conference. *Publications: Prema Rag*, a book of love lyrics, and *Europa*, a book on Europe. *Recreations:* Music, Photography and Literature. *Club:* Shillong Club. *Address:* New Delhi.

DAS, Justice Gopendranath, M.A. First Class, B.L. First Class First, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. Is the *s.* of Chandra Sekhar Das and Bidhu Mukhi; *m.* Manimala Das; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., and Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta; Research Scholar, Mathematics and Law. Advocate, High Court, Calcutta; Lecturer, Law Coll., Calcutta. *Publications: Principles of Equity. Recreation:* Gardening. *Address:* 125, Vivekananda Road, Calcutta.

DAS, Jagannath, M.A. (Calcutta Univ.), Landed Proprietor; Member, Indian Parliament. *b.* 1893, *s.* of late Radhashyam Das; *m.* Shreemati Promila Devi, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Rajkisore Das of Cuttack; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Cuttack Ravenshaw College and Calcutta University. Was managing his own Estate, 1921-27; became Executive of Balasore District Board, 1927; Member, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1930-35; member, Orissa Legislative Assembly, 1936-45; courted jail in the struggle for Independence, 1940-Aug. 1945; member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1946-47. *Recreations:* Agriculture. *Address:* Village and Post Kantapari, *via* Rambag, Dist. Cuttack, Orissa, E. Rly.

DAS, Kameswar, M.Sc. (1st class), B.L., Univ. medal and prize holder, Advocate, Assam High Court; Chairman, Assam Public Service Commission. *b.* March 1, 1893, *s.* of Baneswar Das and Promila; *m.* Choudhury Gayatri; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Barpeta High School; Gauhati Cotton College; Dacca College; Univ. and Ripon College, Calcutta; Accounts Officer, Tata Industrial Bank, Calcutta (1919-20); business (1920-23); legal profession (1923-47); elected M.L.C., Assam (1927-29) twice; resigned, Jan. 1930 on Congress direction; Chairman, Barpeta Local Board (1930-32); M.L.A., Assam (1937-47); resigned, Oct. 1947; Imprisoned: Satyagraha (1940-41), Aug. 1942 Movement (1942-44); interned (1944-45); Founder Secy. and Principal, Barpeta M.C. College (1939-47); Founder Pres., Bajali High School (1926-49); ex-Pres., D.C., Barpeta; ex-Member, A.P.C.C.; A.I.C.C.; Promoter, ex-Director, Bhaskar Insurance Co. Ltd.; Promoter, Director, Assam Industrial Corporation Ltd.; ex-Member, Y.M.C.A., Calcutta; ex-Secy. and President, Edward Public Library, Barpeta. *Address:* Shillong, Assam.

DAS, Nabagopal, Ph.D. (Econ.) (Lond.), I.C.S., Director-General of Resettlement and Employment, Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour. *b.* 20th Feb. 1910; *m.* Uma Gupta, 1934; *Educ.:* Calcutta University and London School of Economics, University of London; Lord Irwin Gold Medalist, Bireswar Mitter Gold Medalist and Griffith Memorial Prizeman (Arts). In the I.C.S. since 1932; served in the districts in Bengal and also in the Bengal Secretariat as Special Officer, Finance Department, and Employment Adviser, Agriculture and Industries Department; Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1941-43; Secretary, Post-War Reconstruction C'ttee., Govt. of Bengal, 1944-45; Regional Director of Resettlement and Employment, Bengal and Assam; 1945-47. *Publications: Banking and Industrial Finance in India; Industrial Enterprise in India; Industrial Planning—Why and How; Agriculture in India—Past, Present and Future; Unemployment, Full Employment and India; Indian Industrial Labour*; a number of novels and short stories in Bengali. *Address:* 18, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi.

DAS, Pandit Nilakantha, M.A., Poet and Editor. *b.* August, 5, 1884; *m.* Srimati Radhamani Debi (1905). Founded residential open air private High School at Satyabadi on new lines; social work in flood and famine; appointed by Calcutta University Post-graduate Professorship in 1920; joined Non-co-operation; imprisoned four times, fined heavily; became Provincial Congress President, Utkal, and President, Utkal All-Party Conference; elected Chairman, Reception Committee, I. N. Congress, Puri Session; Member, Delhi University Court for 6 years; Chairman, Orissa University Committee; M.L.A. (Central), 1924-30, again from 1935-45; M.L.A. (Orissa), 1952. *Publications:* Books for children on new lines; Critical Treatises, Essays, etc.; a new thesis on the Gita with commentary; Evolution of Oriya Literature. *Address:* Editor, the *Nababharat*, Cuttack 2; Village and P.O. Sriramchandrapur, Dist. Puri, Orissa.

DAS, Omeo Kumar, B.A., Minister for Labour and Education, Govt. of Assam. *b.* 1896, at Tezpur; *m.* Sita Puspalata Das, M.A., 1942; *Educ.:* B.A. in 1917; joined Law College, but gave up studies in 1920 movement. Started his career as a journalist on a Calcutta daily; edited *Banhi*, a cultural monthly magazine of Gauhati; was editor of Weekly *Asamiya*, an Assamese weekly of Gauhati; one of the student leaders of Assam since 1916; joined Non-Co-operation movement in 1920-21; imprisoned in 1930 movement; again gaoled in 1932, 1941, 1942 and detained till 1945; member of the A.P.C.C.; member, Constituent Assembly till 1947 when he resigned after his inclusion in the Assam Ministry; elected to Assam Assembly, 1937; again elected in 1946; led the Indian Delegation to I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1949; Food and Agriculture Minister, Assam, till 1952. *Publications:* Gandhiji's *My Experiments with Truth* in Assamese. *Address:* Tezpur, Shillong (Assam).

DAS, Ramnath, B.L., Minister-in-Charge of Forests, Electricity, Legislative and Press, Government of Assam. *b.* 1910, at Nazira, Assam; *Educ.:* Cotton College, Gauhati; B.A., 1932; B.L., 1935. Elected member of Assam Legislative Assembly, since 1936; joined the Congress Coalition Ministry, 1938; resigned, 1939; P.W.D., Electricity and Transport Minister, Assam, till 1952. *Address:* Nongthymmai, Shillong, Assam.

DAS, Justice Sudhansu Kumar, B.A., Permanent Judge, Patna High Court, since 1948. *b.* Sept. 3, 1898; *m.* Rabeya Choudhuri of Pabna, Bengal; *Educ.:* Collegiate School, Krishnagar (West Bengal), Presidency College, Calcutta, and London School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined the Indian Civil Service by competitive examination held in London in 1921; served in Bihar and Orissa as Asst. Magistrate & Collector; later as District & Sessions Judge; Registrar, Patna High Court; Judicial Secretary & Legal Remembrancer; Labour Commissioner, Govt. of Bihar; appointed Officiating Judge, Patna High Court, 1944 and then Additional Judge since 1945. *Address:* Chhajjubag, Patna, Bihar.

DAS, Justice Sudhi Ranjan, Judge, Supreme Court of India. *b.* Oct. 1, 1894, *e. s.* of late Rakhal Chandra Das; *m.* Swapana, 2nd. *d.* of late Raj Bahadur S. B. Majumdar, 1919; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Tagore's School, Santiniketan; Bangabasi College, Calcutta; Univ. College, London; Graduated, Calcutta Univ., 1915; LL.B. (Lond.) 1st class 1st, 1918; called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, 1918. Joined Calcutta Bar, 1919; Lecturer, Univ. Law College; Additional Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1942-44; Puisne Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1944-49; Chief Justice, East Punjab High Court, 1949-50. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Club:* Calcutta. *Address:* Supreme Court, New Delhi.

DASAPPA, H. C., B.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister for Finance & Industries, Govt. of Mysore. *b.* Dec. 5, 1894 at Mercara, Coorg, *s.* of late Lokasevanaratha Rao Saheb H. Channiah; *m.* Srimathi Yeshodhara Dasappa, Agent, K.G.N.M. Trust, Mysore State Branch; two *s.*, Ramdas & Tulasidas; *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras, 1916, B.A.; LL.B., Bombay University, 1918. Started practice, 1919; settled in Mysore; took part in various social activities as a member of the Municipal Council, Adikarnataka Institute, *etc.*; member: Representative Assembly, 1927; Leg. Council, 1927-38; served on important C'ttees. like Retrenchment, Hindu Law Reform, *etc.*; as a result of the reunion of the 'Peoples Federation' and the State Congress, became a member of the State Congress and was elected President, 1939; stayed twice at Sevagram at the invitation of Mahatma Gandhi; served various sentences as a political prisoner; toured Europe and U.S.A. on industrial mission, 1948. *Address:* 72, Jain Temple Street, Visvesvarapuram, Bangalore City.

DASGUPTA, Dr. Bhupes Chandra, B.Sc. (Hon.), M.B., M.R.C.P., D.T. M. & H., D.P.H. Secretary, Medical & Public Health Deptt. & Director of Health Services, West Bengal. *b.* March 2, 1895; *m.* Tarulata Seu; *Educ.:* Calcutta University; London; Dublin; U.S.A. (John Hopkins' University). Capt., I.M.S. in First World War; Divisional Medical Officer of Health, Govt. of Ceylon; Dy. Director-General, Health Services, Govt. of India; Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. *Publications: Care of the Child in Ceylon; Teaching of Preventive Medicine & Training of Health Personnel in Ceylon; Study of Prenatal records with special reference to weight of baby at Birth; Beggars—A menace to Public Health; A few urgent needs for improving the health of our Country.* *Address:* C/o West Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta 1.

DASGUPTA, Binaybhusan, M.A., Finance Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal. *b.* March 1, 1904, *s.* of Mohendra Bhusan and Kadambini Dasgupta; *m.* Srimati Bela Dasgupta; three children; *Educ.:* Calcutta; Professor of Economics, Dalatpur Hindu Academy, 1927-28; joined Govt. Service, 1928 and Finance Dept., Govt. of Bengal, 1938; Secretary, Indian Central Jute Cttee., 1942-43 and again June 1944-March 1946; on deputation to the United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada and Australia, 1946-47. *Publications: Provincial Taxation under Autonomy* (Oxford University Press); *Financial Systems of the United Kingdom and the United States of America* (Govt. of West Bengal); *Round the World by Air* (in Bengali). *Address:* 19-A, Ballygunge, Circular Road, Calcutta 19.

DAS-GUPTA, Dr. Hirendra Nath, M.Sc. (First-class) (Silver medallist), D.Sc., Professor of Chemistry, Fuels & Metallurgy, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. *b.* November 1904, *s.* of Surendra Nath Das-Gupta, of Narasingha Das family of Fullasree; *m.* Sm. Parul Das-Gupta, B.A.; two *s.*; *Educ.:* The University of Calcutta, Bengal. Worked as a Chemist under Bengal Paint and Varnish Mfg. Co., Dum Dum upto the end of 1929; awarded a Post-Graduate Research scholarship by the Govt. of Bengal for carrying on original investigation on organo-arsenic drugs, 1930-33; Lecturer in Inorganic Technology and Silicates in the Department of Applied Chemistry, Calcutta University, 1933-48; Council Member, Indian Chem. Soc., 1948-50; Ex-Com. Member, C.U., 1942-47. *Publications:* Published 41 papers embodying the results of original investigations in branches like organo-arsenic compounds; glass and silicates; sulphur, phosphorus, analytical chemistry and metallurgy. *Address:* 8/3, Hari Nath De Road, Calcutta 9.

DAS GUPTA, Dr. Jayanta Kumar, First Class Honours in English, M.A. (Cal.), Ph. D. (London), Principal, Darbar College, Rewa, Vindhya Pradesh. *b.* March 19, 1901, *el. s.* of Rai Sahib Aswini Kumar Das Gupta; Retired Inspector of Schools, Bengal Educational Service; *m.* Induprabha Roy; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta and London Universities. Was for some time on the staff of the School of Oriental Studies, Univ. of London; Vice-Principal & Head of the Dept. of English, Darbar Coll., Rewa; Principal, Maharaja



Zamindari Abolition Bill of Madhya Pradesh and various tenancy laws conferring benefits on the tenants; Minister for Education and Revenue, M.P., 1946-52; again elected to the State Assembly in Jan. 1952. *Address:* "Shanti Niwas," Gandhi Chowk, Amravati.

DESHMUKH, DR. P. S., M.A. (Edin.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Minister with Cabinet rank for Food and Agriculture, Government of India. *b.* Dec., 1898; *Educ.:* Fergusson Coll., Poona; M.A. (Hons.), Edinburgh; Dunlop Research Scholar, 1923-26; called to Bar, 1925. Pres., Shivaji Education Society, since 1937; Chairman, Dist. Council, Amravati, 1928-30; 1947-48; member, P.C.C., 1947-48; re-elected 1950; member, M.P. Leg. Council, 1930-37; Minister (Education, P.W.D. and Agriculture), 1930-33; reduced School fees for agriculturists; introduced Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, Cattle Disease Prevention Bill, established Provincial Village Uplift Board, sponsored Debt Conciliation Act, 1931, etc.; Chairman, Co-operative Central Bank, Amravati, 1934-40; member, Ex. Cttee., Congress Parliamentary Party, 1950-51; founded Shri Shivaji Lok Vidyapith, 1950; member, Central Advisory Board of Education, 1950 and 1951; Member, Cttee. of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1942-46; Vice-Pres., Martial Races Union; General Secy., Central India and other States Group, 1941-44; represented India as delegate on F.A.O. Conference at Washington, Nov. 1948; elected Pres., All-India Federation of Backward Classes, 1950; Chairman, State Trading Co., and Cotton Marketing Committee; Delegate to F.A.O. Conference at Rome, Nov. 1951; re-elected to Parliament, 1952; Member, Planning Sub-Cttee. of the C.A.B. of Education, 1952. *Publications: Origin and Development of Religion in Vedic Literature. Address:* Amravati, Camp (Berar).

DESHMUKH, Ramrao Madhavrao, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Director of Reserve Bank of India. *b.* Nov. 25, 1892; *Educ.:* Graduated at Cambridge, 1916; called to the Bar, 1917; Pres., Belgaum Maratha Conference, 1920-30; M.L.C., Nagpur Council, except for 1926; M.L.A. 1926; first elected Chairman, Amraoti District Council, 1925; member, A.-I. C. C., 1920-25; President, Maharastra Conference, Satara, 1925, Minister, M.P., 1927-28; also member, A.-I.C.C.; formed Second Nationalist Ministry in M.P., 1929; resigned Ministry, 1930; Pres., Democratic Swaraj Party Meeting, Bombay, 1933; member, Hindu Sabha Deputation to England and Deputation for separation of Berar, 1933; Adviser to Raja of Sawant, 1935-36; M.L.A. (M.P.) 1937, and Minister, Dr. Khare's Ministry; resigned with Dr. Khare, 1938; Political Minister, Dewas (Jr.) State and Secretary C.I. and other States group, 1939-41; elected to Chamber of Princes Ministers' Cttee., 1941; Finance Minister, Gwalior Govt., 1941-44; member, National Defence Council, 1940-44; High Commissioner for India in South Africa, 1945-47; Prime Minister and Adviser to Raj Pramukh of Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa, 1947-48; Resigned in July 1948. *Address:* Morsi Road, Amraoti (Vidarbha).

DESHPANDE, D. D., B.A., Managing Director, New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd. *b.* 23rd October 1898 at Rahuri; *Educ.:* Took his B.A. degree from Fergusson College, Poona in 1919, and worked for some time as teacher. Passed the Accountancy Examination of the Corporation of Accountants Ltd., Glasgow and was later elected a Fellow of that body in 1929; promoted the Commonwealth Assurance Co. Ltd., Poona; was for 8 years its Managing Agent; retired voluntarily in 1936; sponsored the New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Bombay, in 1937, of which he is the Managing Director; is a

student of economic and financial problems of India; has read papers before different conferences; interested in literary pursuits; periodically contributes articles to a few English and Vernacular Journals. *Address:* The New Citizen Bank of India Ltd., Apollo Street, Bombay.

DESHPANDE, D. L., B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Engr.) (Manchester), M. I. Mech. E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (India), M. Am. Soc. M.E., M.I. Prod.E., Principal, Bihar Inst. of Technology, Sindri. *b.* Sept. 2, 1909, *s.* of A. S. Deshpande; B.A., LL.B. & Mrs. Savitri Deshpande; *m.* Shanta; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* C. H. School, Shapur; Karnatak College & Baroda College; Univ. of Manchester & Univ. of Cambridge. British Scientific & Industrial Research Scholar; Asstt. Engineer, Railways; Workshop Supdt. & Acting Loco & Carriage Supdt., G.B.S. Railway; Chief Engineer, S.I. Works; Professor & Principal, Engineering College, Trivandrum; Dean of Faculty of Technology; Univ. member, Educational Re-organization Cttee., member, P. & T. Workshops Management Board; was a Member of All-India Council of Technical Education; Principal, Central Institute, Bilaspur; Govt. of India Delegate to I.L.O. Conference of experts. *Publications:* Number of publications on Engineering including problems in Hydraulics. Practical & Solid Geometry Series, Orient Longmans, Ltd. *Recreations:* Photography. *Address:* Principal, Bihar Institute of Technology, Sindri, Bihar.

DESHPANDE, Mrs. Vimala Bai, M.A. (Philosophy), Parliamentary Secretary, Madhya Pradesh Govt., since 1946. *b.* July 13, 1903, *d.* of D. K. Kolhatkar, Retd. Dist. and Sessions Judge, Madhya Pradesh; *m.* P. V. Deshpande, Editor, Bhavitavya Weekly and Managing Director, Nava Samaj Ltd., Nagpur; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* High School for Indian Girls, Poona and Fergusson Coll., Poona. Was Secy., Berar Youth League and Standing Cttee.; member, Berar Branch of the All-India Women's Conference, 1931-33; was member, Berar Provincial Congress Cttees.; elected member, Nagpur Univ. Court, 1933-36; founded Balakmandir (Montessori School) under the auspices of Bhaginimandal, Nagpur, 1936; nominated member, High School Education Board, M.P., 1937-40; Proprietor, Manager and Joint Editor, Bhavitavya (Marathi Weekly), 1942-48; member, Nagpur Nagar Congress Cttee., 1945; was elected to Madhya Pradesh Assembly from Nagpur, 1946; elected Secy., Congress Assembly Party, since 1946. *Publications: Articles in the Bhavitavya*—a collection of poems. *Recreations:* Evening walks. *Address:* Dhantoli, Nagpur.

DEV, Parikshat, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Ward Rationing Officer, Simla. *b.* Aug. 1922, at Srigobindpur, *s.* of Lakhmi Dass, P.C.S.; *m.* Smt. Vimla, *d.* of Dewan Karam Chand Opal, Landlord of Gurdaspur; two *s., el.* Kapil Dev, *b.* Aug. 1949; *Educ.:* Doon School, Dehra Dun and Forman Coll., Lahore; Prefect, Secy., School Council; Vice-Capt., Athletics; Hockey, Boxing, Athletics & School Colours Holder at the Doon School; Pres., College Union; Capt., Coll. Boxing Club & Coll. Blue for Boxing; Editor (English Section) of 'Folio,' the Coll. Magazine; Pres., Silver Jubilee Session of the Lucas Economics Society and the Hindi Society at the Forman Coll., Lahore. Officiated as Rationing Controller and sometimes Officer on Special Duty, Punjab Govt. *Hobbies:* Bridge; Tennis. *Address:* Simla 2.



DEV, Shankar, M.A. Vidyalankar, Social Service Minister, Hyderabad Deccan, since 1952. *b.* 1922, *s.* of Balaji Rao, of Bidar Dist., Hyderabad State; *m.* Srimati Padma Devi; *Educ.:* Gurkul Coll., Haridwar, Agra Univ. Kanpur. Organised a Conference of All Hyderabad Karnatak Dalit Jatiya Sangh and was elected its Pres., 1951; elected M.L.A. from Humnabad constituency on Congress ticket in general elections. *Address:* Dist. Bidar, Hyderabad State; Social Service Minister, Hyderabad Dn.

DEVA, Acharya Narendra, M.A., LL.B., Member, Council of States; Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu Univ. *b.* Oct. 31, 1889, *s.* of Babu Baldev Prasad; *Educ.:* Allahabad and Banaras. Gave up legal practice and joined non-co-operation movement, 1920; Prof. of Indian History, Kashi Vidyapith, 1921-26; Principal, 1926; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow Univ., 1947-51; joined Indian National Congress, 1916; Pres., U.P. State Congress, 1936; Member: Working Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1936-38; U.P. Legislature, 1937-39 & 1946-47; Founder Member, Socialist Party; presided over its first conference and again at 4th session; now its Chairman; imprisoned four times the last being during the 1942 Quit India Movement; has made a special study of Buddhism in all its aspects; Chairman: Universities Commission, U.P., 1937; Primary & Secondary Reorganisation Cttee., 1938; has translated into English and Hindi the French version of Vasubandhu's Abhidharma Kosha; was a member of the Indian Cultural Delegation to China, April-May 1952. *Publications:* His writings and speeches on the National Struggle and the Socialist Movement, in English and some Indian languages. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

DEY, Biman Bihari, D.Sc. (London), F.R.I.C., D.I.C., F.N.I., ex-Director of Public Instruction, Madras. *b.* November 1, 1889; *m.* Amiya Ghosh, only *d.* of J. C. Ghosh of Nagpur, M.P.; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* City Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology; Royal Coll. of Science, South Kensington, London. Professor of Chemistry in Indian Educational Service at Presidency College, Calcutta and Madras; Chemical Adviser to the Munitions Board, Simla (1916-20); Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, Bombay, 1926; Chemical Adviser to the Government of Madras and the South Indian Native States for Gas Warfare (1943-45); Principal, Presidency College, Madras; Dir. of Public Instruction, Madras, 1944-45; Dir., Biochemical Laboratory, Univ. of Madras, 1948-49; Chairman, Heavy Chemicals and Chemical Industries Cttee. of C. S. I. R., 1948-50. *Publications: Laboratory Manual of Organic Chemistry*, Parts I & II; Memoirs of researches in Chemistry published in the Scientific Journals of India, Europe & America numbering more than a hundred. *Address:* 77, High Road, San Thome, Madras.

DEY, Hirendra Lal, M.A. (Cal.), D.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Adviser to the Managing Dir., International Monetary Fund, since July 1952; Ex-Pres., Indian Tariff Board. *b.* Nov. 1896; *m.* Champak Lata, May 1918; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency College and Univ. College, Calcutta, and School of Economics, London. Lecturer in Economics, Lucknow Univ., 1921-33; Reader in Economics, Dacca University, 1933-36; Professor and Head of the Dept. of Economics, Dacca Univ., 1936-45; Member of the following

Govt. Committees—Consultative Committee of Economists; Post-war Reconstruction, Govt. of India, 1941; Post-war Reconstruction Committee, Govt. of Bengal, 1943-44; Indian Central Jute Cttee., 1941-45; Bengal Industrial Survey Cttee., 1942-44; Bengal Board of Economic Enquiry, 1939-43; Bengal Price Control Advisory Cttee., 1941-42; was one of the 9 economists, who in August and September 1948, advised the Govt. of India on anti-inflationary measures; Member, Air Transport Inquiry Cttee., 1950; retired as Pres., Indian Tariff Board, March 1952. *Publications: The Indian Tariff Problem*—George Allen & Unwin, 1933; *Economic Problems of Modern India*, Vols. I and II, Macmillan, 1939-41 and about 60 original papers on planned economy, currency and banking, tariffs and agricultural economics. *Address:* Flat No. 4, 28, Altamont Road, Bombay 26.

DHADDA, Siddha Raj, M.A. (Pb.), LL.B., Secretary, Rajasthan Sevak Sangh; President, Rajasthan Khadi Sangh; President, Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh. Ex-Minister, Rajasthan. *b.* Feb. 1909. *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Jaipur; Canning College, Lucknow Univ. and the Allahabad Univ. Secy., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta and various other Assocs. (1934-42); sometime Advocate, Mysore High Court, Bangalore; has been connected with various political, social and cultural organisations; resigned Secretaryship of the Indian Chamber, Calcutta, Aug. 1942; and joined the movement; was arrested at Banaras and detained (1943-45); started Daily *Lokvani* from Jaipur, 1946; was its Chief Editor upto April, 1949; General Secretary, Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee.; Joint Secretary, Reception Cttee., 55th Session of the Indian National Congress held at Jaipur (Gandhinagar), Dec. 1948; Minister for Industries and Commerce, Govt. of Rajasthan, April 1949 to Jan. 1951; resigned from Congress, Aug. 1951. *Publications:* Contributes to various English and Hindi periodicals. *Address:* Sarvodaya Kendra, P.O. Khurli (Rajasthan).

DHAGAT, Premshanker Lakshmishanker, M.A., LL.B., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Tribal Welfare and Complaints Dept., Madhya Pradesh Govt. *b.* 1898, *s.* of Pt. L. S. Dhagat; *m.* Sm. Ratnawali Devi; five *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Robertson Coll., Jabalpur; Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad; Univ. School of Law, Allahabad. Practised at Damoh (M.P.) as a Lawyer since 1922; elected Pres., M. C. Damoh, 1931; elected Chairman, D. C., Damoh, 1941; jailed, 1930, 1941 and 1942 for Congress activities; elected Member, Prov. Legislature, 1936; again, 1946; again, 1952; member, Managing Cttee., Prov. Co-operative Bank for several years, founder and Pres., Prov. Co-operative Marketing and Supply Society Ltd., Nagpur, since inception; has served on various bodies such as Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Central Tobacco Cttee., State Tribes Advisory Council, State Food Advisory Council and State Cottage Industries Board; takes particular interest in Co-operative and Economic matters. *Publications:* Miscellaneous Papers. *Address:* Mount Road, Nagpur.

DHAMDHERE, Krishnaji Hari, B.A. (Hons.), social worker, politician, business man (Essential Oils & Aromatic Chemicals), Bombay, Cochin, Calcutta. *b.* June 9, 1898, *s.* of Dhamdhere, Hari Ramchandra, Second class Sardar of the Deccan; *m.* Miss Kamala Laxman Vartak, Bassein (Dist. Thana); four *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya High School and Fergusson Coll., Poona; started independent business at Bombay, 1928; Ex-President of the Perfumery Raw Materials Trade Association, Bombay; member, Cttee. of the Maratha Chamber of Commerce, Poona; Member, Indian Merchants Chamber, Maharashtra Chamber, Bombay; Chairman, Foundlings Home Cttee., Hindu Deen Daya Sangh and member, Bombay Civil Liberties Union; Treasurer, Maharashtra Utkarsh Mandal; Vice-President, Chitpavan Sangh, Bombay; Ex-Secretary, Hindu Deen Daya Sangh; a social worker; member, Cttee. of the Shraddhanand Anath Mahilashram Rescue Home, Matunga. *Club:* Dadar Club (also called Tambe Club). *Address:* 169-C, Anant Nivas, Hindu Colony, Vincent Road, Dadar, Bombay.

DHARAKOTE: Raja Sri Sri Sri Padmanabh Singh Deo, Raja of. A prominent zamindar owning one of the premier estates in the Ganjam District. *b.* 8th Oct. 1925; *m.* Srimati P. K. Devi, eldest sister of the Maharaja of Chhota Nagpur on 28th Feb. 1947; two *d.*, Raj Kumari K. K. Devi and Chota Raj Kumari R. K. Devi; *Educ.:* Stewart Higher European College and Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Assumed charge of the estate on 8th Oct. 1946 from the Court of Wards, Orissa. *Hobbies:* Newspapers, Magazines and Politics. *Address:* P. O. Dharakota, Ganjam District, Orissa.



DHAVLE, Sankara Balaji, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. *b.* Oct. 3, 1882; *m.* Kashibai, *d.* of the late G. K. Gokhale, Founder, Servants of India Society; *Educ.:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur; Elphinstone College, Bombay; St. John's College, Cambridge; Trinity College, Dublin. Served in the I.C.S. retiring at 60 after 11½ years as Judge of the Patna High Court; then joined Sangli as Honorary Adviser to H. H. the Rajasaheb of Sangli and President of the Sangli Executive Council; worked as a member of the Commission of Enquiry into the Bombay Dock Explosions, 1944; President of the Second Special Tribunal, Calcutta, 1945-49. *Address:* 910, Shivajinagar, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

DHAYAGUDE, Dr. Ramchandra Govind, M.D. (Bombay), with Pathology and Bacteriology as special subjects with Distinction, Dean, Seth G. S. Medical College & K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay. *b.* March 7, 1903, *s.* of G. V. Dhayagude, Ex-Diwan, Bhor State, Bhor; *m.* Kamala, *d.* of G. S. Dandavate, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Poona City; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Poona, Bombay and Europe. *Publications: The Variation of the Virulence of M. Tuberculosis* (Ind. Jour. of Med. Res., Apr. 1948); *Treatment of Typhoid Fever with Bacteriophage* (Ind. Jour. of Med. Res., July 1949); *Studies of Anaerobic Wound Infection* (Ind. Jour. of Med. Res., July 1949), etc. *Clubs:* Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Rotary Club and Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address:* Dean's House, King Edward Road, Parel, Bombay 12.

DHEBAR, Uchhrangrai Navalshanker, Chief Minister, Saurashtra, since 1948. High Court Pleader; *b.* Sept. 21, 1905; *m.*; one *s.*, Prafulchandra; *Educ.:* Rajkot and Bombay. Practised as a lawyer in the Court of Western India States Agency, Rajkot, 1929; abandoned practice for active Congress work, 1936; Secy., Kathiawar Political Conference, 1937-48; Secy., Gujarat Provincial Congress Cttee., since 1947; imprisoned thrice for taking part in Rajkot Satyagraha, for nearly 5 months, 1938-39; for Individual Satyagraha for 6 months, 1941; in the Quit India movement, 1942-45. *Address:* Sanatorium, Rajkot.



DHODY, Sardar Manohar Singh, Business man and Landlord; Partner, Singh Transport Co.; Managing Dir., New Eastern Traders (India) Ltd. *b.* April 23, 1924, only *s.* of late Sardar Balwant Singh, Municipal Corporator (Bombay) and Founder and Senior Partner, Singh Transport Co.; *m.* Miss Jasbir Kapur, *d.* of S. S. Kapur, Business man, Bombay; two *d.*, Miss Anup and Pam. *Educ.:* St. Joseph's High School and Khalsa Coll., Bombay; Director of two Companies; Managing Dir., M. S. Dhody & Co. Ltd; is specially interested in the Fleet Transport line and in Civil & Military Contracts; *Recreations:* Takes keen interest in sports especially Cricket. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; W.I.A.A. Ltd.; Poona Club Ltd. *Address:* Singh Transport Co., Mazagaon, Bombay.



DHOLAKIA, Gulabshankar Amritlal, M.P., Journalist, since 1935. *b.* Jan. 7, 1894, *s.* of late Amritlal, Asstt. Police Commissioner, Kutch State; *m.*; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Alfred High School; Joined Home Rule Movement, 1919; actively participated in non-co-operation movement, 1920-25; member, B.P.C.C.; has been connected with several social, educational and medical organisations in Kutch in several capacities; Secretary, Reception Cttee. during Mahatma Gandhi's visit to Kutch, 1926; was outcasted for doing Harijan work; was Secretary, Kutch Quetta Earthquake Relief Cttee., and Bombay Dock Explosion (Kutch) Relief Cttee.; was a Vice-Pres. of the Kutch Central Famine Relief Cttee., 1949; edited weekly papers in Gujarati language devoted to political, economic and social problems especially in Kutch, 1935-45; elected Pres., Kutch Prajikaya Parishad and held that office, 1945-47; elected President, Kutch Congress Committee, 1947, continues in that office; member, A.I.C.C.; elected Vice-President, Advisory Council of the Chief Commissioner for Kutch, 1948; Kutch Congress Cttee., 1947; has been fully devoted to Congress work, since 1945. *Recreation:* Reading. *Address:* 16, Queensway, New Delhi; Nagar Chakla, Bhuj (Kutch).



DHRANGADHRA, HALVAD: Major His Highness Jhaladhip Maharajadhiraj Maharana Shri Raj Mayurdhwaj Sinhji Jhala-Makhwana, K.C.S.I., the Maharaja Rajsaheb of. *b.* March 3, 1923, *m.* Maharaj Kumari Shri Brijraj Kumari, of Jodhpur, March 3, 1943; three *s.*, the Heir-apparent Namdar Yuvraj Maharaj Kumar Saheb Shri Shatrujit Deo, born on March 22, 1944, Maharaj Kumar Shri Jawahir Deo and Maharaj Kumar Shri Gautam Deo; *Educ.:* Dhrangadhra; Heath Mount School and

Haileybury College, England; St. Joseph Academy, Dehra Dun, where he passed the School Certificate Examination in the first grade with distinction; succeeded to the *gadi*, Feb. 4, 1942; assumed the reins of Govt., Oct. 8, 1943; integrated his State into the United State of Saurashtra, March 26, 1948; is the Uprajpramukh of Saurashtra; has officiated as Rajpramukh four times. *Address*: Dhrangadhra.

DIAS Antonio Rosario, Merchant, Landlord, Sartorial Artist, Inventor of Seamless suit. *b.* Feb. 20, 1881, Goa; settled in Bombay, 1896; *m.* Miss Petorlina Alves, 1905; five *s.*, and one *d.* Established firm of A. R. Dias & Bros., Men's Tailors and Outfitters in Bombay, 1908; was given special contracts by Royal Indian Navy in World War I; established agencies in London, Paris and New York for import of Men's Wear from fashion centres; was awarded Gold Medal at the Bombay Exhibition for inventing the seamless suit, 1932; was highly complimented on by H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, then Governor of Bombay; toured Europe, 1934; granted audience by H. H. Pope Pius XI and visited the Holy Land the same year; after returning from Europe, introduced latest methods in shop-fitting and merchandising; modernised the establishment on Esplanade Road, inaugurated by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, then Mayor of Bombay on Dec. 8, 1938; is interested in village uplift; was Pres., Tailors' Assoc. for ten years and rendered valuable service; has been supporting several charitable and educational institutions; on 3rd Dec. 1928, honoured by the Lazarus Opera Co., by staging a special drama and presenting a public address in a casket. *Hobbies:* Agriculture and Gardening. *Address: Residence:* Petorlina Villa, A. R. Dias Estate, Grant Road Cross Lane, Bombay 7; Lourdes Villa, Hot Springs, Vajreshwari, Thana; *Office:* 105, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Fort, Bombay 1.



DIAS, Milagres Francis, Merchant and Men's Wear Designer. *b.* June 20, 1908, Goa; *m.* Miss Mary Fernandes; three *s.* and two *d.* Joined father's business of A. R. Dias & Bros., 1926; helped in modernising and introducing new ideas; is a social worker; interested in Civics. *Hobbies:* Aircraft flying, Photography, Violin, Horticulture, Wildgame hunting, Riding. *Clubs:* Life Member, The Bombay Flying Club, Photographic Society of India, Catholic Gymkhana. *Address: Residence:* Petorlina Villa, A. R. Dias Estate, Grant Road Cross Lane, Bombay 7; Lourdes Villa, Vajreshwari; *Office:* 105, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1.



DIKSHIT, Sudhakar, M.A., Managing Director, Chetana Ltd., Culture Centre, Bombay. *b.* 1909 at Pratapgarh (Rajasthan); *m.* Rajrani; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: M.A. English literature, 1932. Joined editorial staff, "*The Leader*," Allahabad, 1934; News Editor, "*The Indian Nation*" till 1938; Publicity Officer, Dalmia Group of Industries till 1939; literateur and art critic, contributing to learned periodicals in English and Hindi; Managing Director, Chetana Culture Centre. *Recreations:* Art Collection, Study of Poetry, Philosophy, Dramaturgy and Belles-lettres. *Address:* 34, Rampart Row, Bombay.

DIKSHITAR, V. R. Ramachandra, M.A., Professor of Indian History and Archæology, Univ. of Madras. *b.* April 16, 1896. *Educ.*: St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; Research scholar, Madras Univ., 1923-27; Lecturer in Indian History, Madras Univ., 1928-46; Reader in Indian History and Archæology, 1946-47; Member, Senate, Madras and sometime Travancore Universities; Member, Academic Council, Madras Univ.; Chairman, Boards of Studies in History and Politics; Member, Board of Studies in Tamil and Oriental Languages; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, Indian History Congress and the All-India Oriental Conference. *Publications: Hindu Administrative Institutions; Studies in Tamil Literature and History; The Mauryan Polity; Some Aspects of the Vayu Purana; The Matsya Purana*—a study: *Bharadvajasiksa; Silappadikaram; The Lalitha Cult; Kulottunga Chola III* (in Tamil); *War in Ancient India; Origin and Spread of the Tamils; Southern India and China; Tirukkural; Purana Index, Vol. I; Pre-historic South India. Address:* 7, Lalithapuram Street, Royapettah Madras.

DIVATIA, Sir Harsidhbhai Vajubhai, M.A., LL.B., Kt. (Jan. 1945), Vice-Chancellor, Gujarat University; *m.* Jolly Behn; *Educ.*: Gujarat College, Ahmedabad. Professor of Philosophy, Bareilly College, 1910-12; practised on the Appellate Side of the High Court, 1912-33; Professor, Government Law College, 1928-31; Hon. Secretary, Bar Council, Bombay, 1932-33; Chairman, Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee, 1938-40; Retired Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay and Retired President, Industrial Court, Bombay; Retired Chief Justice, Saurashtra. *Publication: Psychology* (in Gujarati language) and *The Art of Life in the Bhagvad Gita. Address:* 26-A, Ridge Road, Bombay 6; Navrangpura, Ahmedabad.

DIWAKAR, Ranganath Ramachandra, M.A., Governor of Bihar, since May 1952. *b.* Sept. 30, 1894 in Dharwar; *Educ.*: Belgaum, Hubli and Poona. Was Teacher and Professor of English, Victoria High School, Dharwar, Rajaram College, Kolhapur, and K.E. Society's Arts College, Dharwar, 1916-20; joined Non-co-operation Movement in 1921 and started 'Karamveer', a Kannada weekly at Dharwar; suffered imprisonment for sedition, 1921-23; was General Secy., Karnatak Provincial Congress Cttee. and Editor, 'Karamveer' upto 1930; Pres., Karnatak Provincial Congress Cttee., 1930-34; jailed for 6 months for breaking salt Law in 1930; started and conducted No-Tax Campaign in Ankola, Sirsi and Siddapur Talukas in North Kanara Dist.; took active part in 1942 struggle; after being underground for 2 years, surrendered to the authorities, Aug. 1944 and was interned for about a year; started National Literature Publication Trust at Hubli, 1935 and took over 'Samyukta Karnatak', a Kannada daily from Belgaum; member, P.E.N.; Author of a dozen Kannada and Hindi books; was M.P.; member, A.I.C.C.; Ex-Minister of State, Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India. *Publications:* (Eng.) *Satyagraha, History and Technique, Glimpses of Gandhiji; Satyagraha in Action; Upanishads in Story and Dialogue; Satyagraha Pathway to Peace. Address:* Hubli (Dist. Dharwar). *Official Address:* Governors' Camp, Bihar.



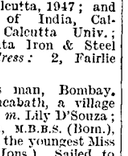
DIXIT, Justice Purushottama Vinayak, B.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, High Court Judge, Madhya Bharat. *b.* March 19, 1907 at Nagpur; *s.* of Vinayak Rajaram Dixit, Nagpur. *m.* Vishakha, 4th *d.* of late Sir Manubhai Mehta: four *d.*; *Educ.*: Patwardhan High School, Nagpur; B.Sc., Nagpur Univ. in first division; Christ College, Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1931. Practised at Nagpur bar for 10 years; Codification Officer, Gwalior State, 1940-41; Judge, Gwalior High Court, 1941-42; Law Secy. and Foreign and Political Secy., Gwalior, 1942-45; Gwalior High Court Judge, 1945-46; Adviser to the Foreign and Political Ministers, 1946-47; Chief Justice, Gwalior High Court, 1946-48; Pres., Ratlam Incidents Enquiry Commission, 1949: presided over Gwalior Firing Enquiry, 1950. *Recreations:* Motoring; Astronomy and Astrology. *Clubs:* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; Gondwana Club, Nagpur. *Address:* 13, Gandhi Road, Gwalior, Madhya Bharat.

DIXIT, Justice Yadnyeshwar Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* March 20, 1898, *s.* of Vasudeo Ballal Dixit and Smt. Annapurna; *m.* Smt. Ghanekar now Yashodabai Dixit; two *s.* Charuchandra and Satishchandra and one *d.*, Rajani; *Educ.*: Wilson Coll., Bombay; Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Joined the Appellate Side, Bar, 1926; Reporter, Indian Law Reports (Bom. Series), 1933-45; Professor, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay, 1935-38. *Recreations:* Cricket; Music. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club and Orient Club, Bombay. *Address:* Vellard View, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

DOCTOR, Bhicaji Edulji, F.R.I.B.A. (Lond.), F.I.I.A., M.R. San. I. (Lond.), Chartered Architect. *b.* December 1901, *s.* of the late Dr. Eduljl Pestonji Damanwalla; *m.* Miss Juliette Degaillez of Lausanne, Switzerland, 1933; one *d.*, Patricia; *Educ.*: Bombay, architectural course completed; Bombay Art Society's Medallist; England and Continent for advanced studies, 1929-34; specialized in intricate schemes. Was formerly practising as Doctor and Vazifdar at Bombay and Ahmedabad; now practising as B. E. Doctor at Bombay; visited England, France, Italy and Switzerland on professional tour in the middle of 1947; a Freemason, Lodge "Beaman," "Royal Arch Chapter Rising Star of W.I."; *Clubs:* Radio Club, Willingdon Sports Club, Ripon Club. *Address: Office:* "Dhannur," Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay 1; *Residence:* "Ben Nevis", Warden Road, Bombay 26.



DOGRA, Pandit Girdhari Lal, B.A., LL.B., Finance Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Govt., since 1947. *b.* July 1915, *s.* of Pandit Bhima Mal, General Merchant, Amritsar; *m.* Shrim. Shakuntla Devi, *d* of Pt. Agya Ram, retired Supdt., Reception Deptt. of the State; *Educ.*: Hindu Sabha Coll., Amritsar; Law Coll., Lahore. Joined Jammu Bar, 1942; Advocate, Jammu and Kashmir High Court; active political worker from student days; has been a member of the National Conference of Jammu and Kashmir's Working Committee for a number of years; took prominent part in the movements started by the National Conference from time to time for democratisation of the State; was Emergency Officer, Kathua Dist., during the Tribal raid from Pakistan into Kashmir in 1947. *Address:* Finance Minister, Jammu and Kashmir Government, Jammu.



DONGERKERY, Sunderrao Ramarao, B.A., LL.B., Registrar, Bombay University, since 1931. *b.* Feb. 25, 1898, *s.* of Ramarao S. Dongerkery and Ramabai M. Balndur; *m.* Kamala Ganeshrao Kulkarni; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's High School; Elphinstone College & Govt. Law College, Bombay. Solicitor, Bombay High Court (1923-1930); elected Vice-Pres. and Chairman, Constitution Cttee., International Universities Conference, at Nice, Dec. 4, 1950, and member, Administrative Board of International Universities Assoc.; appointed by the Govt. of Bombay as member, the S.S.C. Exam. Inquiry Cttee., 1949 and of the National College of Physical Education Cttee., 1952. *Publications:* Commentaries on *The Indian Sale of Goods Act* (1930) and *The Indian Partnership Act* (2nd Ed., 1936); *The Ivory Tower* (book of lyrics in English); *Universities and Their Problems* (1948); *Bombay's University and Colleges* (1948); *Universities and National Life. Address:* 3, Sital Mahal, 64, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

DONGRE, Ramchandra Vinayak, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Bombay Univ.), Partner, K. T. Dongre & Co., Bombay. Is the son of Dr. V. K. Dongre, M.B.B.S., J.P.; *m.* Miss I. D. Oka, *d.* of Dr. D. K. Oka, Amraoti; *Educ.*: Wilson High School and Wilson College, Bombay; Member, Managing Cttee., Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society. *Recreations:* Reading, Chemical Research, Tennis. *Clubs:* W.I.A.A.; Club of Maharashtra. *Address:* 384, Lamington Road, Bombay 4.



DRIVER, Darab Cursetji, Adviser, Public Relations, Macneill & Barry Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* January 19, 1888; *m.* Piroja, *d.* of Meherjibhai Ardeshir Kooka; one *s.* Jamshed, and one *d.* Shirin; *Educ.*: B.A., Elphinstone College, Bombay; M.A., Emmanual Coll., Cambridge; Bar-at-Law, Grey's Inn, London. President, Coal Consumers' Association of India, Calcutta, 1946-50; Past President, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1947; and Engineering Association of India, Calcutta, 1943-46; Fellow, Calcutta Univ.; retired as Dy. Agent, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Calcutta. *Address:* 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1.

D'SOUZA, D. X., Business man, Bombay. *b.* March 22, 1886, at Oncabath, a village of Mapuca in Bardez-Goa; *m.* Lily D'Souza; one *s.*, Dr. Manoel D'Souza, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), D.C.H. (Lond.) and three *d.*, the youngest Miss Marie Alda D'Souza, B.A. (Hons.). Sailed to Mombasa, British East Africa, 1904; served in a provision shop on a very low pay for one year; appointed on a temporary basis in Govt. Secretariat, Nairobi; sent to the Secretariat of the Uganda Govt. as an acting clerk; transferred to Agricultural Dept. as Chief Clerk; after two years of Govt. service, resigned and joined an English Import-Export firm as an Accountant; resigned and returned to India as a Representative of a Manchester firm of Import and Export; later joined Holdens (India) Ltd., Bombay as an Asstt. Director; opened a Publishers & Booksellers establishment at Bombay, under the name of Manoel and Co., 1922; naturalized as a British subject and visited England, 1947; stayed there eight months to secure more agencies. *Address:* Jer Mahal, 550, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.



D'SOUZA, Dr. Frank Gerard, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.). *b.* 1899 in Mangalore; *m.* Miss Una Alvares, *d.* of a Tile Merchant, Mangalore; *Educ.*: St. Mary's European High School, Bombay; St. Xavier's College and Grant Medical College, Bombay; M.B.B.S., 1922; Bai Aimai Prize and C. F. Khory Scholarship after a Competitive Examination at the Grant Medical College, 1922; first in Anatomy, Inter M.B.B.S., 1920; secured two Proficiency Scholarships during his College Course. Joined Bombay Medical Service, Oct. 1922 at Bulsar, Surat Dist., 1922; officiated as Civil Surgeon, West Khandesh, 1927; proceeded to England, 1930 and took F.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1931; promoted to Bombay Medical Service Class I, Oct. 1932; has held charges of various Civil Surgeoncies in Bombay State and Sind; Civil Surgeon and Supdt., Medical School, Hyderabad (Sind), 1937; Civil Surgeon and Supdt., Mental Hospital, Ahmedabad, upto Aug. 1950. Surgeon-General, Bombay, 1950-51. *Address:* Civil Surgeon, Thana & B.S.D.

D'SOUZA, Rev. Jerome, S. J., B.A. (Hons.) in English Literature, Director, Indian Institute of Social Order, since Jan. 1951. *b.* Aug. 6, 1897, of a respectable Mangalore Catholic family; *Educ.*: St. Aloysius College, Mangalore; St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; Presidency College, Madras. Joined the Society of Jesus, May 28, 1921 at Shembagnur; completed his theological course at Enghien (Belgium); was Principal and Rector, St. Joseph's College and Loyola College; Member, Constituent Assembly, 1946-50; was a member of the Indian Delegation to the U.N.O., Sept. 1949 and Nov. 1951; visiting Professor of Fordham University, New York, Jan. to May 1950. *Address:* St. Vincent Street, Poona 1.

DUBE, Kunji Lal, B.A., LL.B., Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ. *b.* March 1897, *s.* of Pandit Dharam Das Dube; *m.* Shrimati Lalta Bai; four *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Jabalpur and Allahabad. Practised at the Jabalpur Bar; Secy., Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress; Professor of Law, at Jabalpur, 1935-40; courted jail in individual satyagraha; detenu in 1942 struggle; M.L.A. of Madhya Pradesh, 1946; Chief Parliamentary Secy., 1946; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ., 1947-50; re-elected Vice-Chancellor, Jan. 1950. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur.

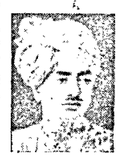
DUDHORIA, Nabakumar Sing, *g. s.* OF RAI BUDH SING DUDHORIA BAHADUR OF AZIMGANJ. Zemindar and Banker. *b.* 1904; *m.* sister of Fateh Chand, present Jagat Seth of Murshidabad; *Educ.*: Privately. Hon. Magistrate; Director, Sri Durga Cotton Mill Ltd., Calcutta; Young Bengal Cotton Mills Ltd., Luxmi Narayan Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd.; member, Legislative Assembly—Central—1930-34; member, British Indian Assocn.; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Bengal Landholders' Assocn.; Indian Chamber of Commerce; Academy of Fine Arts; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Kaligbat Sports Assn.; Patron, Bengal Music Association. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club; Bengal Flying Club; Life member, Automobile Association of Bengal and Mohan Bagan Club, Calcutta; Vice-President and Life Member, Calcutta North Club. *Address:* Azimganj, Murshidabad, West Bengal.



DUGGAN, Sir Jamshedji Nusserwanji, Kt., K.B.E. (1945), C.I.E., O.B.E., D.O. (Oxon.), F.C.P.S., Colonel, I.A.M.C., L.M. & S., ex-Sheriff of Bombay; ex-Ophthalmic Surgeon in-Charge, Sir C. J. Ophthalmic Hospital and Professor of Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *b.* April 8, 1884; *m.* Miss Parekh; *Educ.*: Bombay, Oxford, Vienna and London. Was Tutor in Ophthalmology, Grant Medical College; Consulting Ophthalmic Surgeon to War Hospitals and Ophthalmic Surgeon, Parsi General Hospital, Bombay; Private Ophthalmic Practitioner; Hon. member, Ophthalmological Society of Egypt; ex-Superintendent, Tata Memorial Hospital, Bombay; Fellow of the Bombay University and Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; ex. O.C., Indian Military Hospital, Bombay; Pres., Jt. War Cttee.; Chairman, Bombay Branch, Indian Red Cross Society, St. John Ambulance Association and St. John Ambulance Brigade; was awarded Silver Jubilee & Coronation Medals. *Publications:* A number of papers embodying research and contributions to various periodicals. *Address:* The Lawnside, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

DULEEPSINHJI, H.E. Maharaj Shri, B.A. (Cantab.), High Commissioner for India in Australia & New Zealand, Canberra. *b.* June 13, 1905, *s.* of Maharaj Juwansinhji of Jamnagar; *m.* Smt. Jayraj Kumari, *d.* of Maharaj Kiratsinhji; *Educ.*: Cheltenham Coll. and Clare Cambridge. Racquet Blue Cambridge; Captained Sussex Team, 1931-32; played test matches against Australia, South Africa and New Zealand; has travelled extensively in Europe, U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand; served in various administrative capacities in Nawanagar State (India). *Clubs:* Garrick Club, London; Union Club, Brighton; M.C.C., London; Hony. Life Member, Sussex County Cricket Club. *Address:* "The Grove", Jamnagar (Saurashtra).

DUNGARPUR: His Highness Rai-I-Rayan Mahimahendra, Maharajadhiraj Maharawal Shri Sir Lakshman Singhji Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1947), K.C.S.I. (1935), the Maharawal of. *b.* March 7, 1908, of the Gehlot Ahara clan of the Sisodia Rajputs and the eldest branch of the House of Udaipur; *m.*; three *s.*, the Heir-Apparent Maharaj Kumar Shri Mahipal Singhji Bahadur, *b.* on August 14, 1931; *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer. Succeeded to the *gadi*, November 15, 1918; was invested with full ruling powers, Feb. 16, 1928; has introduced many reforms resulting in prosperity of the State and its people; is entitled to a salute of 15 guns; member, Standing Cttee. of the Chamber of Princes continuously from 1931-47 when it was wound up; was one of the select Princes chosen by his order to meet the Cabinet Mission, 1946; represented the Indian States on the Negotiating Cttee.; appointed by the Chamber of Princes to negotiate the States entry into the Constituent Assembly; has been Vice-President of Mayo College General Council more than once; Patron & President, Rajputana Cricket Assoc.; has captained Rajputana XI against the M.C.C. and Australian XI on four occasions; Patron, Cricket Club of India; member, M.C.C., is a keen naturalist and is interested in agriculture and study of wild life; after acceding to the Indian Dominion in August 1947, the State, with an area of 1,460 sq. miles, a population of 274,282 and a revenue of Rs. 28½ lakhs, was integrated in the United State of Rajasthan which was formed on April 1, 1949. *Address:* Dungarpur.



DURKAL, Jayendraray Bhagwanlal, M.A., D.O.C., Vidyavaridhi, Sahitya Ratnakar, Swadharma Bhaskar, Author, Educationist and Publicist. *b.* Sept. 1, 1881, *s.* of Bhagwanlal, Chief Judge, Gondal State and Mrs. Jasba, Gujarati poetess; *m.* Sanyakta, *d.* of Dr. P. Divatia; *Educ.*: Baroda and Ahmedabad. Began career as Head-master, Anglo-Gujarat School, Calcutta; edited *The Review*, a religious monthly at Calcutta (1912); Prof. of English and Gujarati, M.T.B. Coll., Surat (1920); Principal, V.T. Hindu Gurukul, 1936; retired, 1939; Pres., Sanatan Vedic Dharma Sabha, Gujarat; Vaishnav Sadhu Sammelan, Ahmedabad (1928); All-India Sanatanist Press Con., Delhi (1944); All-India Anti-Hindu Code Convention, Jaipur (1948); Chairman, Organising Cttee., All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, Bombay, 1933. *Publications: Conservative India* and several Gujarati standard works of prose, poetry and drama. Life-member, Indian Philosophical Society; awarded Doctorate of Oriental Culture by Benares (1946). *Address:* Akasheth Street, Ahmedabad.

DUTT, Birendra Chandra, B.A. (Hons.) (Economics), M.A. in Economics, Accountant-General, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 21, 1895, *s.* of late M. C. Dutt; *m.* Kamala (*nee* Bose), *d.* of late P. K. Bose, Bar-at-Law; three *d.*; *Educ.*: Calcutta University. Entered Indian Audit & Accounts Service, 1920; Currency Officer, Lahore & Calcutta; Dy. Controller of Currency, Calcutta; Examiner, Outside Audit Department, Calcutta; Chief Auditor, Railway Clearing Accounts, Delhi; Chief Auditor, Eastern Bengal & Assam Bengal Railways, Calcutta; Comptroller, Orissa; Accountant-General, Bihar; Chief Auditor, Central & Western Railways, Bombay. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Willingdon Sports Club. *Address:* "Neela House," Pedder Road, Bombay.

GADKARY, Sadashiv Atmaram, B.E., M.I.E.E. (London), C.P.E. (Tech.), M.I.E. (India), Chairman (Power), Central Water & Power Commission, Govt. of India, and Member, Central Electricity Authority. *b.* Dec. 7, 1893 ; *m.* ; one *s.* and one *d.* ; *Educ.* : College of Engineering, Poona ; Indian Inst. of Science, Bangalore ; Schenectady, N.Y., U.S.A. Worked in P.W.D.—Electricity Branch as Executive Engr., Superintending Engr., Dy. Chief Engineer and lastly Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Govt. of Punjab before partition and later as Chief Engineer and Secretary to Govt., East Punjab. *Publications* : *Hydro-Electric Development :—The Mahanadi, The run of the River Projects ; Conditions necessary for the development of road in major Hydro-Electric Projects, etc. ; The Mahanadi Valley Development Specification H.D.P. 201 and H.D.P. 206 ; The Chambal Hydro-Electric Project, Vol. I & Vol. II* ; and storage batteries. *Address* : Chairman (Power), Central Water & Power Commission, Govt. of India, Ministry of N.R. & S.R., Bikaner House, New Delhi.

GAJENDRAGADKAR, Justice Pralhad Balacharya, M.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* March 16, 1901 ; *m.* Shalini Shaligram ; *Educ.* : Satara High School (1911 to 1918) ; Karnatak Coll. (1918 to 1920) ; Deccan Coll. (1920 to 1924) ; Dakshina Fellow (1922-24) ; Jhala Vedant Prizeman ; Bhagwandas Purshotamdas Scholar (1922-24) ; Law Coll., Poona (1924-26). Joined the Appellate Side Bar, 1926 ; edited the Hindu Law Quarterly ; Sir Lallubhai Shah lecturer, Bombay Univ. on Hindu Law of Adoption, 1950 ; delivered University Extension lectures on the Hindu Code Bill, Karnatak Univ., 1951 ; published the Sanskrit Text of Nanda Pandit's Dattaka Mimamsa and its English translation. *Address* : C-11, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 26.

GANAMUKHI, Anna Rao, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Government, Hyderabad Deccan. *b.* 1910, *s.* of Basappa, and Smt. Gangamma ; *m.* Smt. Umabai. *d.* of Sharanappa ; one *s.* and one *d.* ; *Educ.* : High School, Gulbarga ; Osmania Univ., Hyderabad Dn. Joined the Bar at Gulbarga and became a prominent member ; was Pres., Shankar Sanskrit Coll., Yadgir ; twice Municipal Councillor ; Pres., Karnatak Parishad held at Sholapur ; Secy., Dist. Congress Cttee., Gulbarga ; member, Working Cttee., Hyderabad State Congress ; M.P. ; General Secy., Hyderabad Karnatak Provincial Congress Cttee. ; member, Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Cttee. *Recreation* : Reading. *Address* : Minister for Local Government, Hyderabad-Deccan.

GANDHI, Devadas, Managing Editor, *The Hindustan Times*, New Delhi. *b.* May 22, 1900, Durban (South Africa), *y. s.* of Mahatma Gandhi ; *m.* Lakshmi, *d.* of C. Rajagopalachari ; three *s.*, Rajmohan Gandhi, Ramchandra Gandhi, Gopalkrishna Gandhi and one *d.*, Tara Gandhi ; *Educ.* : South Africa, Gurukul and Santiniketan, India. Began his career as a journalist ; generally collaborated with his father in his public activities in the political and social fields in India ; went to prison eight times in the course of the Indian independence movement ; assisted on *Young India*, a weekly edited by his father, and the *Independent*, a daily of Allahabad ; was twice Pres., Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society and the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference ; Director on Reuters' Board, Press Trust of India. *Publications* : *India Unreconciled* ; *Memories of Bapu*. *Address* : The Hindustan Times, New Delhi.

GANDHI, Manmohan Purushottam, M.A., F.R. Econ. S., F.S.S., J.P., Editor, Indian Cotton Textile and Sugar Industry Annuals ; Editor, Major Industries Annual ; Hon. Professor, Sydenham College, of Commerce (1943-49) ; Member : Governing Body, Indian Council of Agricultural Research ; Co-ordinating Cttee., All-India Council of Technical Education, Cottage Industries Board ; Western Rly. Advisory Cttee. *b.* Nov. 5, 1901 ; *m.* Rambhagauri ; *Educ.*: Bombay and Banaras. Secy., Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1926-36 ; Secy., Indian Sugar Mills' Assoc., Indian National Committee & Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1929-30 ; Head, Credit Dept., National City Bank of New York, Calcutta, 1936-37 ; Chief Commercial Manager, Dalmia Cement Ltd., and Rohtas Industries, Ltd. ; Director, Indian Sugar Syndicate, 1937-40 ; member, U. P. & Bihar Sugar Control Board, 1940 ; Controller of Supplies, Calcutta and Bombay, 1941-42 ; Technical Adviser, Indian Tariff Board, 1947. *Publications* : An Annual each year on Cotton and Sugar Industries, Handlooms and on Major Industries in the Republic of India. *Address* : Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Bombay.

GANDHI, Nagardas Purushottam, M.A., B.Sc., A.R.S.M., D.I.C., F.I.M., M.Inst. M.M., M.Inst.M., M.I.S.I., M.A.S.M., Consulting Mining Engineer and Metallurgist. *b.* Dec. 22, 1886, *s.* of late Purushottam Kahanji Gandhi of Limbdi (Saurashtra) ; *m.* Shivkunvar, 1906 ; *Educ.* : Bahauddin Coll., Junagadh ; Wilson Coll., Bombay ; Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology, London. General Manager, Tata Sons Ltd., In Tavoy (Burma), 1916-19 ; University Professor and Head of the Dept. of Mining and Metallurgy, Benares Hindu University, 1919-42 ; President, Geology Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1933 ; President, Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, 1935-36 ; President, Bombay Metallurgical Society, 1944-48 ; Chairman, Non-ferrous Metals Cttee., Indian Standards Institution, 1948-51 ; Director, Industrial Research Laboratory, Deviali. *Address* : Kennaway House, Proctor Road, Girgaum, Bombay 4 ; 183, Lam Road, Deviali.

GANDHI, Phoolchand Ramchand, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Minister, Health and Education, Hyderabad-Dn. *b.* Sept. 25, 1901 ; *m.* Smt. Navalbai, *d.* of Jivraj Gulabchand Mehta, Baramati, 1919 ; two *s.*, Vipinchandra and Nalinchandra and two *d.*, Indumati and Vanamala ; *Educ.* : Poona. Lawyer, for ten years ; Pres. : Bar Assoc., Osmanabad ; Urban Co-operative Bank, Osmanabad ; Dist. Congress Cttee., Osmanabad ; Vice-Pres., Dist. Co-operative Bank, Osmanabad ; Member, Working Cttee., Hyderabad State Congress and Maharashtra Provincial Congress ; Pres., All Hyderabad Jain Assoc. *Recreations* : Cricket, Tennis and Literature. *Address* : Minister, Health and Education, Begumpet, Hyderabad-Dn.

GANGWAL, Mishrilal, Chief Minister, Madhya Bharat, since March 1952. *b.* Samvat, 1959, Indore ; *Educ.* : Indore. Took to the profession of his forefathers ; is keenly interested in social work ; was elected Pres. of several social and commercial institutions ; was highly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi's writings and began to take active part in politics ; was elected Pres., Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Congress and Indore Rajya Praja Mandal ; was member, Central India States Peoples Conference and of the A.-I.C.C. for several years ; courted imprisonment thrice ; was member, Indore Legislature ; was Food Minister, Indore ; was Civil Supplies Minister, Madhya Bharat ; Commerce and Industries Minister, 1949-50 ; Finance Minister, 1950-52 ; elected Dy. Leader, Congress Legislature Party, Madhya Bharat Leg. Assembly, 1952. *Address* : Indore.



GARIN, H. E. Dr. Vasco Vieira, M.V.O., Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal to India. *b.* June 23, 1907, *s.* of Marcus Garin and Ernestina Amelia da Silva Vieira Garin ; *m.* Phyllis Harrison Garin ; *Educ.* : Lyceum ; obtained degree in Economics and Financial Sciences from the Univ. of Lisbon, Portugal. Second Secy. to the Portuguese Embassy in London (April 1935-Jan. 1939) ; Counsellor to the Portuguese Embassy in Washington (Jan. 1941-April 1946) ; Chief of the Political Dept. in the Portuguese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Lisbon (April 1946-Sept. 1948). *Recreations* : Reading, Music, Golf, Shooting, Tennis. *Clubs* : Delhi Gymkhana Club ; Delhi Golf Club. *Address* : 22, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

GARNER, Joseph John Saville, C.M.G., B.A. (Hons.) (Cambridge), U. K. Civil Service, Deputy High Commissioner for U. K. in India, since June 1951. *b.* 1908, *s.* of Joseph and Helena Maria Garner ; *m.* Margaret Beckman ; two *s.* and one *d.* ; *Educ.* : Highgate School ; Jesus Coll., Cambridge ; Dominions Office, 1930 ; Deputy High Commissioner for the U.K. in Canada, 1946-48 ; Assistant Under-Secretary of State, C.R.O., 1948 ; Deputy Under-Secretary, 1950. *Address* : Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. in India, New Delhi.

GARWARE, B. D., Governing Director : Garware Motors Limited, Agents for British cars like Lagonda, Jaguar, etc. ; Garware Finance Corporation Limited, and Propicitor, Dominion Plastic Industries of Bombay. *b.* Dec. 21, 1903, at Tasgaon, Dist. Satara ; *m.* Mrs. Vimalabai Garware ; four *s.* all educated at Dulwich Coll., England ; *Educ.* : Sangli. Started business in Bombay, 1921 ; has travelled widely on the Continent and in the United States on several occasions ; a keen sportsman. *Recreations* : Cricket, Badminton and Swimming. *Clubs* : All leading clubs in India. *Address* : Chowpatty Chambers, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7.



GHANDY, Sir Jehangir Jivaji, Kt., Cr., 1945, C.I.E., 1941, Director, Tata Industries Ltd., Jamshedpur, since 1946. *b.* November 18, 1896, *s.* of late J. D. and Aimai Ghandy ; *m.* Roshan Devitre, *d.* of Mr. and Mrs. Devitre, 1948 ; one *d.*, Amy ; *Educ.* : B.A. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Hons.), Bombay University, B.S., School of Business, Columbia University, U.S.A. ; B. Met. (Eng.), Carnegie Technological Institute, U.S.A. Member of the Inst. of Engineers (India), Fellow of the Inst. of Fuel (Great Britain), Member of the Iron & Steel Inst. (Great Britain) ; joined the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, as Metallurgical Engineer, 1921 ; Supdt., Bar Mill, 1923 ; Asst. General Supdt., 1925 ; Gen. Supdt., 1930 ; Dy. General Manager, 1937 ; General Manager, 1938 ; Agent, Tata Sons, Ltd., 1944 ; Director, Macneill & Barry Ltd., 1951 ; Director, Sindri Fertilizers & Chemicals Ltd., 1951 ; Member, Board of Governors, Indian Institute of Technology ; Member, Board and Governing Body, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research ; Chairman, Metals Cttee., C.S.I.R. ; Past-President, Indian Institute of Metals ; Chairman, St. John Ambulance Assoc., Jamshedpur Centre ; Asst. Commr. of St. John Ambulance Brigade (Overseas), Singhbhum Sub-District ; Associate Knight of the Venerable Order of St. John of Jerusalem. *Address* : The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur ; 23B, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

GHOLAP, Laxman Trimbak, B.A. (Hons.) (Lond.), I.C.S., C.I.E. (1946). Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, since Aug. 1949. *b.* Oct. 4, 1903 ; *m.* Manik Patwardhan, B.A., B.T. ; *Educ.* : Elphinstone and Deccan Colleges ; London School of Economics and Political Science ; Inner Temple. Joined I.C.S., 1927 ; Asst. Collector, Surat, Ahmedabad and Thana ; Collector, Thana, East Khandesh and Hyderabad (Sind) ; Registrar of Co-operative Societies in Sind ; Secy., Sind Govt., Home, General and Legal Depts. ; Finance Secy., Sind Govt. ; Dy. and Joint Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept. ; Controller of Indian Shipping and Joint Secy., Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India ; Secy., Home Dept., Govt. of Bombay ; Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Health and Local Govt. Dept. and Education and Industries Dept. *Address* : North End, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

GHOSE, Debes Chandra, Merchant. *b.* Jan. 3, 1903, 2nd *s.* of late Joges Chandra Ghose (of Jalpaiguri) and late Subhasini Ghose ; *m.* Gita Ghose (*née* Mitter) ; two *s.* and two *d.* ; *Educ.* : Hare School, Scottish Churches College and Calcutta Medical College. Member, Planning Commission Advisory Panel on Commerce ; Central Tea Board, 1949-52 : Ex-Pres., Tea Chests and Plywood Trades Assoc., Calcutta ; served as Adviser to Govt. of India Delegation to Ottawa Conference, 1932 ; Indian Cotton Delegation to Egypt, 1948 ; Bengal National Chamber of Commerce Executive Cttee., 1943-52 ; Commissioner, Calcutta Port Trust, 1945 and 1946 ; member, Indian Tea Licensing Cttee., 1934-52 ; Indian Tea Market Expansion Board, 1936-49 ; formerly member, Export Advisory Council, Central Advisory Council of Industries ; International Tea Cttee., London ; Vice-Pres., Indian Tea Planters' Assoc., Jalpaiguri, 1944-46 ; member, Executive Cttee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1938-44 and 1951-52 ; served as a Director, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta Area, 1945-48 ; Councillor, Corporation of Calcutta, 1946-48 ; Managing Director, D. C. Ghose & Co. (Agents) Ltd., R. J. Alcock & Co. ; Managing Agent and Director, Malhati Tea Syndicate Ltd., Bijoynagar Tea Co. Ltd., etc. ; *Recreations* : Tennis, Games, etc. *Clubs* : Calcutta Club Ltd., East Bengal Club ; National Sports Club of India ; South Club, Calcutta ; Darjeeling Gymkhana Club ; Delhi Gymkhana Club ; Royal Automobile Club (London). *Address* : 7, Burdwan Road, Alipore (Calcutta).



GHOSE, Hemendra Prasad, Author and Journalist, Lecturer, Calcutta Univ., Department of Journalism. *b.* 24th Sept. 1876, *s.* of Girindra Prasad Ghose ; *m.* Monorama ; *Educ.* : Calcutta Presidency College ; B.A., 1899. Member, Institute of Journalists, London ; was a member of the Press Deputation to Mesopotamia, 1917 ; former Editor, the *Bandemataram*, the *Basumati* and the *Advance* ; representative of the Indian Press of Bengal in the Press Delegation to the Western Front, 1918 ; Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference held at Calcutta. *Publications* : *Press and Press Laws in India*, *The Famine of* 1770, *Aurobindo the Prophet of Patriotism*, etc. *Address* : 12-10, Goa Bagan Street, Calcutta ; 'Niladrinilaya' Basulisahi, Puri (Orissa).

GHOSH, Ajoy, B.Sc. (Allahabad), General Secretary, Communist Party of India. *b.* Feb. 20, 1909 ; *m.* Smt. Litto Rai ; *Educ.* : Kanpur and Allahabad. Accused in Lahore Conspiracy Case, 1929 : worked in Mazdoor Sabha, Kanpur ; member, Central Cttee. of the C.P.I., since 1933. *Publication* : *Bhagat Singh and His Comrades*. *Address* : Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

GHOSH, Ajoy Kumar, B.Sc. (London), I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Andaman and Nicobars, since July 1949. *b.* April 14, 1908, 2nd *s.* of Mahim Chandra Ghosh, late Judge, Calcutta High Court ; *m.* Mallika Sen ; two *s.* ; *Educ.* : St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ; King's Coll., London. Entered the I.C.S., 1932 ; served in undivided Bengal as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate and Dist. Magistrate, 1932-42 ; and as Dy. Secy. and Joint Secy., 1942-47 ; Joint Secy., West Bengal, 1947-49. *Recreations* : Swimming ; Fishing ; Reading. *Clubs* : Calcutta Club ; Lake Club. *Address* : Port Blair.

GHOSH, Haricharan, B.A. (Hons.) (Econ.), M.A. (Mathematical Econ.), B.L., Premchand Roychand Scholar (1930), Mouat Medallist (1932), Chief Director, Multipurpose National Sample Survey, Dept. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. *b.* Jan. 1903, *s.* of Hrishikesh Ghosh, Retd. D.S.P., 24 Pargs., Alipur, and Smt. Swarnamoyee Devi ; *m.* Asha Ghosh (*née* Asha Basu of Baloram Basu's family, Calcutta) ; two *s.*, Brajadulal and Nimai, and two *d.*, Geeta Deb and Savitri Ghosh ; *Educ.* : South Suburban School, Bhawanipur, Calcutta, Presidency Coll., Calcutta and Calcutta Univ. Law Coll. Professor of Economics, Ramjas Coll., Delhi, 1926-29 ; Lecturer in the Dept. of Economics & Commerce, Calcutta Univ., 1930-48 ; Vice-Principal, Commerce Dept. and Senior Professor of Economics & Civics, Bangabasi Coll., Calcutta, 1930-48 ; Director of Industrial Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India, 1949-51. *Publications* : A large number of papers on General Theory and Indian Economics, Indian Finance (1921-31). *Recreations* : Tennis ; Cards. *Address* : New Delhi.

GHOSH, Rai Bahadur Nibaran Chandra, B.A., M.Inst.T. (London), O.B.E. (1942), Director-General of Transportation and Secy., Home (Transport) Dept., Govt. of West Bengal, since February 1949. *b.* Dec. 20, 1890 ; *m.* Prativa Dutt ; *Educ.* : Scottish Church Coll. and Calcutta Univ. ; London School of Economics. Probationary Officer in the Traffic Dept., E. I. Rly., 1913 ; Divisional Supdt., Indian State Railways, March 1934 ; Transport Advisory Officer, Railway Board, Calcutta, 1939 ; Chief Operating Supdt., E.I. Rly. (1940) ; Gen. Mgr., E.I. Rly., April 1944-Oct. 1946 ; Member, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India, Ministry of Communications, Nov. 1946-Sept. 1947 ; Director-General of Civil Aviation in India, Sept. 1947-Feb. 1949 ; Leader of Indian Delegation and Chairman, Administration Commission of International Civil Aviation Organisation Conference at Geneva, June 1948 ; Chairman, International Civil Aviation Organisation, South East Asia Regional Navigation meeting at Delhi, Nov. 1948 ; Founder President, Aeronautical Society of India, 1948-50 ; re-elected, 1950-51 and 1951-52. *Address* : "Niranjana," Dhakuria P.O., Calcutta 31.

GHOSH, Shusil Chandra, Managing Proprietor, Universal Trading Co., Calcutta ; Managing Director, South Jambad Coal Co., Ltd., New Gobindapur Coal Co., Ltd., Ghosh's Estate Ltd., Owners of Coal & China Clay Mines. *b.* in Calcutta on February 15, 1888. Twice elected as Chairman of the Indian Mining Federation (1930 & 1940) ; nominated by the Government of India as Employers' Delegate Adviser, 15th International Labour Conference, Geneva (1931) ; elected President, Geological Mining & Metallurgical Society of India, 1946-47 ; served as a Joint Honorary Secretary of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta ; elected on the Calcutta Port Trust (1931-32) ; Calcutta Improvement Trust (1927) ; Indian Coal Grading Board (1926-29 and 1932-33) ; Indian Soft Coke Cess Committee (1930-34) ; Coal Wagon Supply Committee (Railway Board) ; Railway Rates Advisory Committee (1930-33) ; E. I. Railway Calcutta Advisory Committee (1928, '29, '30, '31) ; Board of Income-Tax Referees, Bengal ; Board of Industrial Conciliation Panel (Bengal) ; Asansol Mines Board of Health ; nominated by the Govt. of India as Delegate to the International Coal Mining Committee held in London in December 1945. *Address* : 33, Canning Street, Calcutta.



GHOSH, Surendra Nath, M.A., LL.B., Journalist ; Editor, *The Pioneer*, Lucknow, since 1946. *b.* May 20, 1904, *s.* of Harish Chandra Ghosh ; *m.* Biva Chowdhury ; three *s.* ; *Educ.* : Allahabad University. Started as a reporter ; later became News Editor and subsequently Chief Assistant Editor of *The Pioneer* ; Pres., U.P. Press Consultative Cttee. ; Member, U.P. Planning Commission ; U.P. Representative of the Kemsley Group of Newspapers, London and the United Press of America. *Recreation* : Gardening. *Address* : The Pioneer House, Lucknow.

GHOSH, Tushar Kanti, B.A., Editor, *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta and Allahabad. *b.* Oct. 4, 1899 ; *m.* Bibharani Dutt ; *Educ.* : Calcutta Univ., Bangabasi & Vidyasagar Coll. Started as sub-editor, 1920 ; founded *Jugantar* (Calcutta), Bengali daily ; founded *Allahabad Patrika*, English daily ; founded *Amrit Patrika* (Allahabad), Hindi daily ; President : All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1946-47) ; Indian & Eastern Newspaper Society (1948-49) ; represented India at the Empire Press Union Conference in London, June 1946, and travelled extensively ; President : Indian Journalists' Assoc., Calcutta ; Andhra Journalists' Conference at Guntur, 1937 ; All-India Printers' Conference at Poona, 1939 ; All Jammu and Kashmir Conference ; Bengal Film Journalists' Assoc. and All-India Film Journalists' Conference, Lahore, 1941 ; Director : Press Trust of India ; United Press of India ; The Jugantar Ltd. ; Director-in-Charge, *Amrita Bazar Patrika Ltd.* Leader, Indian Press Delegation of Egypt, 1950-51 ; member, Central Board of Film Censors. *Address* : 'Patrika House', 14, Ananda Chatterjee Lane, Calcutta ; 10, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.



GIBBS, Air Marshal Gerald Ernest, C.I.E. (1946), C.B.E. (1945), M.C., Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force, since 1952. *b.* Sept. 3, 1896, *s.* of Ernest William Cecil and Fanny Wilmina Gibbs ; *m.* Margaret Jean Bradshaw, 1938 ; one *s.* and one *d.* Served European War, 1914-18 ; transferred from Army to R.F.C., 1916 and R.A.F., 1918 (M.C. and 2 Bars, Legion d'honneur, Croix de Guerre) ; served various overseas periods with R.A.F. in Iraq, Palestine, Sudan and Kenya between the two Wars ; Senior Air Staff Officer of No. 11 Group, Fighter Command, 1940-41 ; Director of Overseas Operations, Air Ministry, 1942-43 ; Senior Air Staff Officer, H.Q. 3rd Tactical Air Force, South-East Asia, 1943-44 ; Senior Air Staff Officer, H.Q., R.A.F. Burma, 1945 ; Chief Air Staff Officer, Supreme H.Q., S.E.A.C., 1945-46 ; Senior Air Staff Officer, H.Q., R.A.F. Transport Command, 1946-48 ; Service Adviser to U.K. Delegation, U.N. and Chairman, U.K. Delegation to Military Staff Committee, U.N., 1949-51. *Recreations* : Golf, skiing, sailing. *Clubs* : Royal Air Force ; Royal Wimbledon Golf ; Walton Heath Golf. *Address* : Chief of the Air Staff and Commander-in-Chief, Indian Air Force, Air Headquarters, New Delhi.

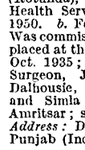
GIDWANI, Dr. Choithram P., M.P., President, All-India Refugee Association. *b.* Dec. 25, 1889 in Hyderabad-Sind ; *Educ.* : Medical School, Hyderabad-Sind. Started public career at the time of Swadeshi Movement in connection with the Partition of Bengal, 1907 ; since then, has taken active part in all National Movements, including social as well as educational, particularly political and has been in prison for various terms, between 1919 and 1947 ; Pres., Sind Provincial Congress Cttee.

DUTT, His Excellency Subimal, B.Sc. (with First Class Honours in Chemistry). Indian Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), at Bonn, since 1952. *b.* March 13, 1905, *s.* of late R. C. Dutt; *m.* Romola Dutt; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta; University Coll., London; joined Indian Civil Service, 1928; served as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate and Collector, Addl. Dt. and Sessions Judge, and Magistrate-Collector in Bengal till 1938; Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1938-41; Agent to Govt. of India in Malaya, 1941; Dy. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Bengal and Secy. to Govt. of Bengal in the Agricultural Dept. till 1947; confirmed as Dt. Magte. and Collr., Bengal Govt.; Secretary to Govt. of India, Commonwealth Relations Ministry from Aug. 1947; Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, Govt. of India, 1950-52. *Recreations:* Gardening and Golf. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* Indian Embassy, Federal Republic of Germany, Bonn.

DUTTA, Lt.-Colonel Prafulla Chandra, M.B. (Cal.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (E), F.R.C.S. (Edin.), D.G.O. (Dublin), L.M. (Rotunda), F.R.S.M. (London), Director of Health Services, Punjab (India), since Feb. 1950. *b.* Feb. 20, 1899, at Jessore (Bengal). Was commissioned in the I.M.S., 1927; services placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt. in Oct. 1935; held the appointment of Civil Surgeon, Jhelum, Jullundur, Sargodha, Dalhousie, Gujrat, Montgomery, Ferozepur and Simla and Principal, Medical College, Amritsar; served in the 2nd World War. *Address:* Director, Health Services, Simla, Punjab (India).

DUTTA Gupta, Jatindra Chandra, B.Sc. (Engg.), Master, India Security Press, Nasik Road, since March 1951. *b.* Sept. 1, 1902, *el. s.* of late Jogendra Chandra Dutta Gupta, Dist. Tippera (East Pakistan); *m.* Smt. Charusila Dutta Gupta, *el. d.* of Lalit Chandra Das, ex-M.L.C. (undivided Bengal); three *s.*; *Educ.:* Cotton Collegiate School, Gauhati; Sarail Annada High School, Tippera; Murari Chand Coll., Sylhet; Engineering Coll., Benares Hindu Univ. Worked in various capacities in the General Engineering Workshop of W. Leslie & Co., Calcutta (now defunct), 1926-32; worked as Asstt. Master and later Deputy Master, India Security Press, Nasik Road, 1932-51; was the first Indian to be appointed to the post of Master; was deputed by Govt. to U.K. and the Continent for six months, 1950. *Address:* India Security Press, Nasik Road.

DWARKA: His Holiness the Jagadguru Shankaracharya Swami Shri Abhinava Sachchidanand Teerthji Maharaj of Sharada Peeth, of. Is an outstanding Hindu spiritual leader in Western India. *b.* Sept. 25, 1919, at Mulbagalu, Mysore State; *Educ.:* Studied Sanskrit and sacred lore. Took holy orders from His Holiness Jagadguru Swami Shri Krishnanand Teerthaji, the Acharya of the Dwarka Jagadguru Samsthanam, Mulbagalu, 1934; installed at Dwarka on the holy seat of Shri Shankaracharya of Western India, June 20, 1945; is a linguist; knows seven languages and usually keeps moving about the whole of India delivering sermons on Hindu Religion and Philosophy; takes keen interest in the cultural and spiritual uplift of India; Pres.: All-India Dharma Sangh Conference, Dhebua (Behar), 1946; Patna, 1949; Kanpur, 1951; is still Pres.; recognised by the Govt. as the Shankaracharya of Dwarka and a Primate of Hinduism; looked on as a sort of spiritual guide by several Indian Leaders and Princes. *Publications:* Several books in Gujarati and Hindi; "Nav-Bharati" a Gujarati Weekly is being published under his patronage from Rajkot; pamphlet on a scheme of University with religious foundation. *Address:* Dwarka (W.R.).



DWIVEDY, Chandrashankar Girjashankar, Managing Director, Vishwa-bharati Insurance Co., Ltd. Is the son of ex-Personal Secy. to H.H. Maharaja of Kutch; *m.* Mrs. Kamalaben; five *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Ahmedabad. Agency Manager, Asian Assu. Co. Ltd. (Life); Branch Manager; Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd. (General), Ahmedabad. *Clubs:* W.I.A.A. Merchants' Club, Chowpatty; Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce; National Cricket Club of India; Gujarati Vyapar Mandal; Gujarat Club, Ahmedabad. *Address:* Phiroz Palace, Lakhamsi Napu Road, Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay.



EBRAHIM, Haji Hasanally P., M.L.A., 1946-52. *b.* June 10, 1896; *Educ.:* New High School. Joined as an unpaid apprentice boy in the Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 1913; established business with brothers, 1916; resigned from Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 1918; Asstt. Manager, Haji Shaikh Mohd. Shustary & Co., 1918-19; Asstt. Manager, Persian Gulf Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., 1919-22; Manager, 1922-26; member, Haj Cttee., 1927-40; again since 1943; was appointed by Govt. of India on Haj Inquiry Cttee., 1929; Vice-Pres., Haj Cttee., 1931-34; First non-official Vice-Chairman, Port Haj Cttee., 1934-36; elected first non-official Chairman, 1936-37, 1946-48, 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52; Vice-Chairman, Port Haj Cttee., 1937-39 and 1944-45; Member, All-India Hajis' Welfare League; Life Member, All-India Hajis' Welfare League from 1943, Patron from 1944 and Vice-Pres. from 1943; Ex-Officio Member, Wakf Cttee. 1948-51; member, Managing Cttee., Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat, since 1926; Hon. Jt. Secy., Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat in 1927, 1928, 1930 & 1935; Hon. Treasurer, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat in 1933; Trustee, Khoja Isna Ashari Jamat, since 1946; Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jame Masjid and Imambara, since 1935; Hon. Secy., Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat Deputation, which visited several places in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Kutch, Aug. to Sept. 1936; elected Pres., Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Jamat, 1947-48; member, Khoja Shia Isna Ashari Independent Party, since 1942; Executive Cttee., since 1943; Spokesman from 1946; Pres. from 1946; Hon. Secy., Homœopathic Dispensary since 1944; Hon. Jt. Secy., Anjuman-I-Faiz-I-Panjatan, 1930-34; Hon. Treasurer, 1934-41; Vice-Pres. since 1941; Hon. Jt. Secy., Unemployed Muslim Registration Office, 1934-39; Pres., since 1939; Senior Partner: Hasanally Brothers; All India Bottle Supplying Co.; Globe Radio & Sound Corpn.; Sole Proprietor: Presidency Radio Co.; Chairman: Board of Directors, Kerawala Ltd.; The All India Glass Works Ltd.; The United Enterprises Ltd., Proprietors of the All India Traders and The All India Bakelite Works; Founder Member and Managing Cttee. Member: All-India Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry, 1941-47; Bombay Prov. Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industries, 1943-47; Radio Importers' Assoc., since 1944; Founder Member and Managing Cttee. Member: All India Radio Merchants' Assoc., 1938-48; Vice-Pres., 1940-43 and 1944-46; Member: Radio-Panel, Office of the Controller General of Civil Supplies, Govt. of India, 1944; Founder Member and Managing Cttee. Member: Southern India Glass Manufacturers' Assoc., since 1945; Vice-Pres., 1945-49; Founder Member, Managing Cttee. Member, Hon. Treasurer and Vice-Pres., All India Plastic Manufacturers' Assoc., 1945; Member, Muslim League, B Ward, since 1939; Finance Cttee., B.P.M.L. Conference, 1941; Managing Cttee., B.P.M.L. Relief Cttee. (Riots), 1941; A.I.M.L. Council, 1941-47; B.P.M.L. Working Cttee., 1942-43, 1943-44, 1947-48; B.P.M.L. Relief Cttee. (Explosions & Fires), 1944; Sheriff of Bombay Emergency Citizens' Cttee. (Explosions & Fires), 1944; Mayor's Citizens' Peace Cttee. (Riots), 1945 and 1947; Mayor's Central Peace Cttee. (Riots), 1946 (Congress & Muslim League); Prov. Food Council, 1944; Home Guard Selection Cttee., 1946; Bombay Prov. Muslim League Central Relief Cttee. (Riots), 1947; Hon. Secy., Fund Sub-Cttee. of the B.P.M.L. Conference, 1941; Convener, Electoral Roll Sub-Cttee., B.P.M.L., 1941; Economic Sub-Cttee., B.P.M.L., 1941; Chairman: Bombay City Muslim League Civil Defence, 1942-43; Bombay City Muslim League Food Cttee., 1942-43; B.P.M.L. Relief (Explosions & Fires) Finance & Executive Cttee., 1944; B.P.M.L. Relief Cttee. (Riots), 1945 and since 1946; Vice-Chairman, Gandhi Jayanti Cttee., 1947; Election Agent and Polling Agent of Q.A. 'Jinnah' for Central Legislative Assembly, 1945; elected M.L.A. on Muslim League Ticket, 1946; Pres.: Bombay Prov. Muslim League, since 1947; Pres., Bombay Prov. Muslim League Parliamentary Board, 1947; Pres., Bombay Prov. Muslim League Central Relief Cttee., 1947; Pres., Bombay Prov. Muslim League Working Cttee., since 1947; Pres., Bombay Prov. Muslim League Legislature Liaison Cttee., 1947; elected Hon. Treasurer, Indian Union Muslim League, 1948; elected Member, Constitution Sub-Cttee., Indian Union Muslim League, 1948; Working Cttee., Indian Union Muslim League, 1948; member & Hon. Treasurer, Fourth Party since, 1948; Chairman, Fourth Party *ad hoc* Cttee., Bombay since 1948; Chairman, Fourth Party Parliamentary Board, Bombay, 1952; J.P., Sept. 1931 to 1948; awarded Khan Bahadur, 1937; renounced in obedience to the resolution of the All India Muslim League Council, 1946; awarded Coronation Medal, May 1937; Hon. Pres. Magistrate, 1942-48; Patron, All-India Hajis' Welfare League, 1944; Anjuman-I-Faiz-I-Panjatan, 1936; Khoja Welfare & Educational Society; Life Member: All-India Hajis' Welfare League from 1943; Muslim Ambulance Society, 1932; Y.M.M.A., 1944; Khoja Mulji Jivraj Library, 1930; Trustee & Chairman, since 1941; Aminabai Meherali Fazalbhoy Vishram Charities; Member, Advisory Cttee., Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Orphanage, since 1944; elected Trustee, 1947; Founder Trustee, Cutch Mundra Orphanage, since 1935; Founder Member and Managing Cttee. Member, Hon. Treasurer and Patron, Khoja Welfare & Educational Society; Founder Member and Cttee. Member: Anjuman-I-Himayatul Islam, since 1935; Hon. Secy., 1935-36, 1937-38 and 1951; Vice-Pres., 1936-37; Pres., 1942-43. *Clubs:* Islam Club; Y.M.M.A.; Life Member, N.S.C.I. *Address:* Taher Mansion, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 26.

ELWIN, Verrier, M.A., D.Sc. (Oxon.). *b.* Aug. 29, 1902, *s.* of Bishop Elwin of Sierra Leone. *Educ.:* Merton College, Oxford; Vice-Principal, Wycliffe Hall, 1926 and Lecturer at Merton, 1927; came to India in 1927 in Christa Seva Sangh, but after four years retired into lay life and with Mr. Shamrao Hivale, founded the Bhumijan Seva Mandal, for the service of the aboriginals on a scientific and humanitarian basis; the Mandal is now called the Tribal Welfare and Research Unit; appointed Hon. Ethnographer, Bastar State, 1940; Anthropologist, Govt. of Orissa, 1945; Deputy-Director, Anthropological Survey of India, 1946-49; F.R.A.I., F.N.I., F. A. S. Editor, *Man in India*, 1942-48; awarded the Wellcome Medal, 1942, the Roy Medal, 1945, B.B.R.A.S. Silver Medal, 1947, Rivers Medal, 1948, Annandale Medal, 1951. *Publications: The Dawn of Indian Freedom* (1930), *Mahatma Gandhi* (1931), *The Truth about India* (1932), *The Baiga* (1939), *The Agaria* (1942), *Maria Murder & Suicide* (1943), *Folk-Tales of Mahakoshal* (1944), *Folk-Songs of the Maikal Hills* (1944), *Folk-Songs of Chhattisgarh* (1946), *The Muria and their Ghotul* (1947), *Myths of Middle India* (1949), *Bondo Highlander* (1950), *The Tribal Art of Middle India* (1951). *Address:* Patangarh P.O., Dindori Tahsil, Mandla Dist., M.P.



ENGINEER, Sir Noshirwan Fhirozsha, Kt. (1945), B.A., LL.B., Ex-Advocate-General of India. *b.* Jan. 22, 1884; *m.* Jeobai Jamshedji Kanga; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College. Additional Judge, Bombay High Court from 1936 to 1938; Advocate-General, Bombay, Sept. 1942 to March 1945; Advocate-General of India, April 1945 to Jan. 25, 1950. *Address:* 16, Nepean Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

ENGINEER, Major (Dr.) Sorab Kaikhoshru, F.R.C.P.E., L. M. & S., F.C.P.S., L.R.C.S.E., L.R.F.P. & S.G., M.R.C.P., O.B.E. (Military), Consulting Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, since 1936; Divisional Surgeon, Parsee Ambulance Brigade since 1919. *b.* April 5, 1878; *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School; the Universities of Bombay and Edinburgh, Trinity College, Dublin: The Royal College and Infirmary, Edinburgh; Associate Commander, 1950; Associate Officer, 1940; Associate Serving Brother, 1930 and Long Service Medal of the Order of St. John (1929), with Bar, 1934. The first Indian Dr. to have an Hon. Commission in the I.M.S. and the first medical graduate of an Indian University to be elected to the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh; first Tutor and then Professor of Pharmacology in the Grant Medical College, 1910-36; Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, for over 23 years; Hon. Major, I.M.S. since 1919; Physician, the War Hospital for Indian troops, Bombay, 1914-21; President, Bombay Medical Union, the Grant Medical College Society, 1939-40 and the British Medical Association, Bombay Branch, 1934-40; is associated with many Charitable Public Institutions. *Publications:* Some factors necessary for the Prophylaxis of Tuberculosis in Bombay; Treatment of Tetanus in Civil and Military Practice; Treatment of Diarrhœas, Dysenteries and Pneumonias, etc. *Address:* 25, Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.

FALSHAW, Justice Donald, B.A., I.C.S., Additional Judge, East Punjab High Court. *b.* January 22, 1905, *s.* of James Falshaw and Mrs. Falshaw of Morecambe, Lancs., England; *m.* Miss Joan Taylor (Dec. 17, 1938); *Educ.:* Lancaster Royal Grammar School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1927; came to India, 1928; District and Sessions Judge in various places from 1933; Lahore, 1939-43; Delhi, 1943-46; appointed Acting Judge, Lahore High Court, Feb. 1946; Additional Judge, Dec. 1946; Addl. Judge, East Punjab High Court, Aug. 1947-June 1949; Puisne Judge. *Recreations:* Golf, racing. *Address:* Carton House, Simla, Punjab (India).

FAZALBHOY, Mahomed-Akbar A., Managing Director, Photophone Equipments Ltd. (Affiliated with Radio Corporation of America, New York). *b.* Dec. 3, 1902. *m.* Habibbanu Ramzanally Ebrahim Chatriwalla; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's, Bombay. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Rotary Club, Bombay; Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay; Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Bombay; Cricket Club of India, Bombay; National Sports Club, Bombay. *Address:*—*Office:* 9, Marine Lines, Bombay; *Residence:* Glamis Villa, Westfield Estate, Warden Road, Bombay 26.



FAZALBHOY, Yousufali Abdulla, J.P., Managing Director, General Radio & Appliances Ltd., Bombay. *b.* November 19, 1906; *m.* Shirinbai, 1936; one *s.* Moorad, and one *d.* Nasreen; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined his father's firm Abdulla Fazalbhoy & Sons (later Fazalbhoy Ltd., and now General Radio & Appliances Ltd.), 1927; *undertook* first world tour for special study of film production and floated General Films Limited, 1936; promoted National Studios Ltd., 1939; later visited the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and Europe several times for business purposes; Director: Mercantile Finance Co. Ltd.; Fazalbhoy Investment Co. Ltd.; Photophone Equipments Ltd.; Bombay Radio Co. Ltd.; New India Refrigeration Co. Ltd.; Associated Bombay Cinemas Ltd., etc.; Pres., Electrical Contractors' Assoc., Bombay; member, Cttees. of: Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; All India Manufacturers Organisation; Motion Picture Society of India; Bombay City Social Education Cttee. (constituted by Govt. of Bombay); and Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Trades Assoc. Ltd.; member, Society of Motion Picture & Television Engineers; British Kinematography Society. *Publications: The Indian Film, A Plea for Indian Newsreels,* and 15 *Years Ahead. Recreation:* Golf. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club; Rotary Club of Bombay; Cricket Club of India; Western India Turf Club; National Sports Club of India; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Western India Automobile Association; Radio & Electronics Society of India. *Address:* 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay; Grosvenor House, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

FEUGA, Right Rev. Dr. R., B.A., D.D., Bishop of Mysore. *b.* 24th Sept. 1886; *Educ.* in Paris. Rector, St. Mary's Seminary, Bangalore; Vicar, St. Philomena's Church, Mysore; Nominated Bishop of Mysore, 3rd April 1941. *Publications:* Ed., *St. Philomena's Messenger,* 1932-41. *Address:* Bishop's House, Mysore.

FIRODIA, Kundanmal Sobhachand, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly. *b.* Nov. 12, 1885 at Ahmednagar; *Educ.:* Graduated from the Fergusson Coll. in 1907; was a Fellow of the same Coll. for one year; passed LL.B., 1910. Began practice as a lawyer, 1910; from college days, has been a Tilakite; Secy., Nagar District Conference, 1916; Secy., the Bombay Provincial Conference held in Nagar in 1919 and one of the five who bore the brunt of the loss incurred by the conference; one of the promoters of the National School at Nagar, 1920; took a leading part in the collection of Tilak Swarajya Fund and toured in Nagar District with Mahatmaji, 1927; supported both the Movements, by organising financial aid, 1930 and 1932; took prominent part in the famine relief of 1918 and 1920 and worked as the Secy. of the Cttee.; member, Nagar Municipality and the D.L.B. of which he was elected Pres. in 1935 and 1940 respectively; worked for twenty years as Secy. of the Pinjarapole; Pres., City Municipality, Ahmednagar, 1940. *Address:* Ahmednagar.

FOWLER, Gilbert John, D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.San.I., F.N.I. (Hon.), F.I.S.E. *b.* 1868; *m.* Amy Hindmarsh, *d.* of George S. and Eleanor Scott; *Educ.:* Sidcot School, Somerset; Owens College, Victoria University, Manchester; Heidelberg University. For 20 years in service of Rivers Committee of Manchester Corporation; responsible for treatment of the sewage and trade effluents of Manchester; pioneer of *Activated Sludge* process of sewage purification; consulted by cities of New York, Cairo, Shanghai and Hankow; first visited India in 1906 on special duty for Government of Bengal; from 1918 to 1924 Professor of Applied Chemistry and later of Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Principal, Harcourt Butler Technological Institute, Kanpur, 1927-29; has been President of the Indian Chemical Society; and Honorary Corresponding Secretary for India of the Royal Institute of Chemistry; has published many scientific papers, and discourses. *Address:* Central Hotel, Bangalore 1.

FYZEE, Asaf Ali Asghar, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), First class honours, Oriental Languages, Tripos, 1924 (PT.I), and 1925 (PT.II), of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, Member, Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, since 1952. *b.* April 10, 1899; *m.* Sultana, *d.* of Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, St. John's Coll., Cambridge, England. Hon. Secy., Islamic Research Assoc.; Pres., Anjuman Taraqui-e-Urdu; Pres., Bombay, Cricket Assoc.; Principal, Govt. Law College, Bombay, 1938-47; Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay, 1947-49; Past President, Rotary Club, Bombay, 1947-48; Indian Ambassador to Egypt, June 1949. *Publications: Introduction to Muhammadan Law* (Oxford, 1931), *Ismaili Law of Wills* (Oxford, 1939), *Islamic Culture* (1944); *Outlines of Muhammadan Law* (Oxford, 1949), and about 35 papers of a technical character on Law and Islamic subjects. *Address:* Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.

GADGIL, N. V., M.P., Ex-Minister for Works Production and Supply, Govt. of India. *b.* 1896, in Rajasthan; *m.* Miss Chaphekar, 1920; *Educ.:* Neemuch, Baroda and Poona; graduated in 1918 with Honours in Economics and Politics; LL.B. from the Govt. Law College, Bombay. Joined Poona Bar; was Secy., District Congress Cttee., Poona and of Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee.; Pres., Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee.; member, A.I.C.C.; Vice-Pres., Poona Municipality; imprisoned several times in connection with Satyagraha; intimately associated with Youth Movement in Bombay State; was elected to the Central Assembly, 1934; acted as Whip and Secy., Congress Party till he became Minister in the Central Cabinet; Minister for Works, Mines and Power, Aug. 1947-Jan. 1951. *Publications:* Has written books both in Marathi and English on Economics, Finance and Politics. *Address:* 26, Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi; 419, Shanvar Peth, Poona 2.

GADKARY, Rao Bahadur Dwarkanath Atmaram, B.E. (Civil), A.M. Inst. C.E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (Ind.), Rao Sahib (1939), Rao Bahadur (1946), Joint Director of Agriculture (Engineering), Bombay State, Poona. *b.* March 27, 1902, *s.* of Atmaram Anant Gadkary; *m.* Miss Hira B. Deshmukh; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Poona City; Bombay University. Worked in various capacities as Assistant Engineer, Executive Engineer, Deputy Secretary to Government of Bombay, P.W.D., Superintending Engineer. *Recreation:* Bridge. *Address:* Flat A, Arsenal Road, Poona 1.

GOVINDARAJULU, Prof. L. K., B.A., B.L., Dip. in Phy. Edu., Professor and Director of Physical Education, Annamalai Univ. *b.* Feb. 17, 1899, at Vanur, South Arcot; *Educ.:* Chidambaram; Pachaiyappa's and Law Colleges, Madras; Law Coll., Trivandrum. Joined Sri Meenakshi Coll. as Lecturer in English, 1923; keen on social service; has been a Scouter, Asstt. and then Dist. Scout Commissioner; member, Provincial Executive, Hindusthan Scouts; awarded the Thanks Badge, 1941-42; has served on many District and Provincial Committees on Education or Social work; presided over the Physical Education Section, All-India Educational Conference, Bombay, 1938 and three Provincial Conferences of Physical Education in Madras; presented by invitation a paper on National Fitness at the Fourth Indian Conference of Social Work, Jamshedpur, Dec. 1950; Vice-Pres., Guild of Service, Chidambaram; Editor: "Journal of Health and Physical Education"; "Yyayam', Madras, 1949-52. *Publications:* Souvenir, Twelfth Madras Physical Education Conference, 1947; Buck Commemoration Volume, 1949, including a Memoir on H.C. Buck; Pamphlets on Suryanamaskars and Yogic Asanas. *Recreations:* Tennis; Cricket; Photography. *Address:* Professor and Director of Physical Education, Annamalai Univ., Annamalainagar.



GOVINDDAS, Seth, Sahitya Vachaspati (Dec. 1949), Member, Indian Parliament. *b.* Vijay Dashmi Day, 1896, *s.* of R. B. Jiwan Das and *g.s.* of Raja Gokuldas; *m.* in Sikar State (Rajasthan); two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* received high standard education at home in Hindi, English and Sanskrit. Entered Politics, 1919; organised non-co-operation movement in M.P., 1921; elected to the Central Assembly, 1923; courted imprisonment 5 times and remained 8 years in prison; member, A.I.C.C., since 1921; Pres.; A.I. Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1949; Mahakoshal Prov. Congress Cttee; Prov. I.N.T.U.C.; A.I. Gosevak Samaj. *Publications:* Has written 84 plays in Hindi. *Recreation:* Study of literature on politics and social science. *Address:* 3, Canning Lane, New Delhi.

GRACIAS, The Most Rev. Dr. Valerian, D.D., M. Agg., Archbishop of Bombay since Dec. 1, 1950. *b.* October 23, 1900; *Educ.:* St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; St. Joseph's Seminary, Mangalore; The Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon and The Gregorian Univ., Rome. Secy. to the Archbishop (1929-1936); Chancellor of the Archdiocese since 1929; Editor of *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart* (1935); Co-Editor of *The Examiner* (1938); Rector of the Pro-Cathedral since Dec. 1941; Titular Bishop of Tannis & Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Bombay, 16th May 1946-Dec. 1950. *Publications: Features of Christian Life; Heaven and Home; The Vatican and International Policy. Address:* Archbishop's House, Bombay 1.



GUHA, Arun Chandra, B.A. (Calcutta), M.P., Journalist, Publisher, Author and Printer. *b.* April 1892, *s.* of late Kailas Chandra Guha and late Mrs. Rajlaksmi Guha; *Educ.:* B. M. School and Coll., Barisal (East Bengal). Joined the 'Yugantar Party'—the revolutionary party: after graduating, went underground during the First World War in connection with the Indo-German conspiracy; was in jail for over 23 years under Regulation III of 1818 as a State prisoner at several places; Gen. Secy., Bengal P.C.C., 1940-41; member, A.I.C.C. since 1938. *Publications:* has written short stories, novels and books on History, Politics and Cultural and Juvenile topics. Editor, *Mandira*, Bengali literary monthly and Dir., *Forward*, political and cultural English weekly. *Address:* 32, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta; 25, Queensway, New Delhi.

GUHA, Dr. Bires Chandra, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), Member, Damodar Valley Corporation, since July 1948. *b.* 7th June 1904; *Educ.:* Calcutta, London and Cambridge; noted for his researches in Biochemistry with special reference to food and nutrition; Ghose Professor of Applied Chemistry at Calcutta Univ. since 1936; on loan to the Govt. of India in the Food Department as Chief Technical Adviser, July 1944-June 1947; Ex-Counsellor, UNESCO; President of the chemistry section of the Indian Science Congress (1945); Pres., Assoc. of Scientific Workers of India; member: International Cttee. for Biochemistry. *Publications:* Numerous scientific publications on biochemical and nutritional subjects. *Address:* 5, Janak Road, Calcutta.

GUHA, Girija Sankar, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Advocate, High Court, Assam. *b.* Dec. 23, 1893, at Shillong. *Educ.:* Shillong, Gauhati, Calcutta and London; Advanced and Research Student in Law, University College, London, for two years. Joined Govt. Service; Minister in Tripura State (1945-48); elected member, C'ttee. of Ministers, Chamber of Princes (1946); elected to the Constituent Assembly of India as a Congress candidate (1947); M.P., 1950-52; Director, Mercans International Ltd., Calcutta. *Publications:* Has written articles on Economic and Political affairs. *Recreations:* Shikar, Fishing, Travelling in hills and jungles. *Address:* Bina Lodge, Shillong, Assam.

GULABCHAND, Hirachand. *b.* 1896, at Sholapur; *Educ.:* Sholapur, Poona and Bombay. Chairman: The Premier Construction Co. Ltd.; Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.; The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd.; Walchand & Co. Ltd.; Deccan Sugar Factories Assoc., 1942-43, 1947-48 and 1951-52; Deccan Sugar Technologists' Assoc., 1951-52; member: Bombay State Sugarcane Cttee.; Indian Sugar Mills Assoc.; visited U.K., the Continent and U.S.A., 1939 and 1951; sentenced to 18 months' R.I. and fined Rs. 20,000 for violation of restrictions placed on him during 1932 political movement. *Address:* Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.



GULAMJILANI, Bijlikhan, Sardar, Nawab of Wai, First Class Sardar of the Deccan and a Treaty Chief. *b.* July 28, 1888; *m.* sister of H. H. the Nawab Saheb Bahadur of Jaora, who died in 1930; *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Served in the Imperial Cadet Corps for two years, 1906-08; was additional member, Bombay Legislative Council; and member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-1923. *Address:* The Palace, Wai, District Satara.

GULHATI, Niranjan Das, I.S.E., M.I.E., C.E. (Roorkee), Chief of Natural Resources Division, Planning Commission; Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India Ministry of Natural Resources & Scientific Research, since Oct. 1948 and Secretary-General, International Commission on Irrigation & Drainage. *b.* Nov. 15, 1904, *s.* of L. Rallia Ram Gulhati; *m.* Mrs. Shakuntala Gulhati; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore; Thomason Civil Engineering Coll., Roorkee. Apprentice-Engineer, 1926-27; Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, 1945-48; Superintending Engineer from 1947. *Publications:* Papers to the Punjab Engineering Congress: *Sillanwali Drain* (1935); *Diagrams for the design of an A.P.M.* (1939); *Rainfall Runoff* (1941); *Irrigation Outlets* (1944); *Hydrologic Data: Its Importance and Collection* (1947); *Rainfall Runoff* (C.B.I. Annual Report (Tech.) 1943); *The Role of the Engineer in Post-War World* (Journal of the Institution of Engineers—India), March 1946; Central Board of Irrigation—*Hydraulic Diagrams* 1949); *Data for High Dams in India* (1950); Popular Series. *Address:* 1, Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

GUNAJI, Nagesh Vasudev, B.A., LL.B. (Bombay), Pleader; Physical Culturist and Naturopath, Belgaum. *b.* July 9, 1876, *m.* Smt. Manabai, *d.* of Ganapatrao Manage, Shahapur; five *s.*, *Educ.:* Sirdar's High School, Belgaum; Wilson Coll. and Govt. Law School, Bombay; Practised as Pleader, 1903-18; Chief Officer, Belgaum Municipality, 1918-31; has specialised in Yoga Asanas; Pranayam and massage-treatment; started "Health Culture" at Thalakwadi, Belgaum, 1932. *Publications: Teachings of Ramkrishna Paramahansa* (Marathi); Booker T. Washington's *Up from Slavery* and *My Larger Education* (Marathi) & *Gita and Pancharatna* (Marathi), Swami Satyadeo's *Poor Students in America* (Marathi); *Raman-Prasthan-Trayee* (Marathi), *Shri Sai Satcharitra* (English); *Life and Teachings of Shri Sai Baba of Shirdi*; *Naman Vyayam* (Marathi); *Scientific and Efficient Breathing* (English). *Recreations:* Yoga Asanas and Breathing Exercises. *Address:* 277, Thalakwadi, Belgaum.

GUPTA, Babulal, B.A., Sahitya Visharad, Insurance, Branch Manager, Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd., and the New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co., Indore. *b.* June 4, 1920, of the business and landlord family of Dhamnod; *m.* Smt. Champabai, *d.* of Chandra Bhan Sanghi, Advocate, Indore, and niece of Rai Bahadur Hajarilalji Sanghi, Ex-Chief Justice of Dhar State; *Educ.:* Indore Christian Coll., Indore. Started business career at an early age; worked independently in Insurance line. *Clubs:* Rotary Club; Masonic Lodge; Central India Club, Indore. *Address: Residence:* 9, Usha Ganj, Indore; *Office:* Anand Bhawan, 12, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Indore City.



GUPTA, Chandra Bhanu, M.A., LL.B., Minister for Food, Health and Civil Supplies, U.P. Govt., since 1947. *b.* July 2, 1903, *s.* of Hira Lal; *Educ.:* Lucknow University. Started practising Law, 1925; member, A.I.C.C. since 1926; elected to the Court and the Council of Lucknow Univ., 1926; was elected its Hon. Treasurer, 1947; elected to the Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1928; elected Pres., Dt. Congress Cttee., Lucknow, 1929-44; Member, U.P.P.C.C., since 1933; elected to U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937; served on the Board of High School and Intermediate Education, U.P., 1938; elected again to the U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1946; Parliamentary Secretary to the Chief Minister, U.P., 1946-47; Food & Civil Supplies Minister, U.P., Govt., 1947; took over Health Portfolio also 1948; courted jail for Congress activities in 1930, '31, '32, '33, '40 and '42. *Address:* Rajendra Mansion, Pandariba, Lucknow.

GUPTA, C. P., Managing Director, Raj Traders Ltd., Jaipur. *b.* Oct. 7, 1913. Started career as a Sugar Technologist after qualifying in Sugar Technology from Glasgow, 1935; since then, held various positions as Sugar Technologist; appointed Technical Adviser, Delhi Cloth & General Mills and Barhni Sugar Mills; later became General Manager to D. C. M. Chemical Works, Delhi; in 1948 started his own concern at Jaipur, known as Raj Traders Ltd., having a bone crushing and Fertiliser Factory; has plans for starting a Glue and Gelatine Factory from bones at Rajasthan; member: All-India Manufacturers' Organisation; Chamber of Commerce, etc.; also represents A.I.M.O. in Indian Institute of Standards in Chemical branch; member, Advisory Cttee. of Employment Exchange from Rajasthan, etc. *Club:* Rotary Club. *Address:* Raj Traders Ltd., Jaipur.



GUPTA, D. D., Minister for Food, Madhya Pradesh. *b.* Nov. 1909, at Nagpur; *Educ.:* Tilak Vidayalaya and Science Coll., Nagpur; City Coll., Nagpur; Banaras Hindu Univ. Started participating in National Movement from early childhood; joined National Movement and jailed for a year, 1930; organised students under the National Students' Assoc. which was later merged with the All India Students Federation at Lucknow, 1935; imprisoned in 1941 and 1942; actively participated in the promotion of Physical Culture Movement at Nagpur; Organiser, Nagpur Akhada Sangh; Pres., Maharashtra Physical Education Conference; was running a School for Harijan boys, 1933; Secy., Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, 1937-39, Secretary, Nagpur Provincial Congress Cttee., 1939-40; Vice-Pres., Nagpur Nagar Congress Cttee., 1940; Pres., 1940-47; led the National Movement of Nagpur, 1941-42; founded Marathi weekly 'Prakash', 1936; edited 'Congress Samachar' a Provincial Congress Weekly, 1939-40 and 'Vikas', 1946-47; elected M.L.A. from Nagpur constituency in the First General Elections, 1951-52. *Publications:* Booklets on Constructive activities and two dramas *Gokul Ka Chor* and *Dhyeya Ke Marga Par. Address:* Ministry of Food, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh.

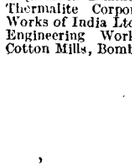
GUPTA, Ghanshyamsingh, B.Sc., LL.B., Ex-Speaker, the Madhya Pradesh Leg. Assembly, 1937-52; Pres. of Committee set up for rendering Draft Constitution of India into Hindi; President of the All India Refugee Relief Finance Committee and Refugee *ad hoc* Committee of Madhya Pradesh. *b.* Dec., 1885; *m.* Mrs. Jai Devi Gupta in 1911; *Educ.:* Raipur, Jabalpur, Allahabad; President, Municipal Council, Durg, 1925-28; Chairman: Dt. Council, Durg, 1931-34; Co-operative Bank, Durg, for some years; member, Madhya Pradesh Legislative Council (1923-29); Leader of the Congress Party and of Opposition in Madhya Pradesh Legislative Council (1926-29); member, A.I.C.C. (1921-36); M.L.A. (Central), 1934-37; was member, Indian Constituent Assembly; Pres., Satyartha Prakash Defence Cttee. *Publications: Bharat Shiksha Adarsh (Ideal of Rational Education); A Dictionary of English Indian Terms of Administration.* Commentary on Arya Marriage Act XIX of 1937 which he piloted through the Legislative Assembly. *Address:* Durg, M.P.

GUPTA, Hansraj, M.A., LL.B., Managing Proprietor, H. G. Gupta & Sons, Managing Agents of Delhi Iron Syndicate Ltd., Hansraj Gupta & Co. Ltd., Raj Enamel Works Ltd., Raj Engineering Works Ltd., Rajgupt Building Construction Ltd., Evening Pictures Ltd., Delhi. *b.* 1905, *s.* of late Gulraj Gupta, Executive Engineer (Western Rly.); *m.* 1924; four *s.* and two *d.* Managing Director and Chairman: Raghu Engineering Works Ltd., Delhi; the Central Distillery & Chemical Works Ltd., Meerut; Tilak Insurance Co. Ltd., New Delhi; Director: The Scientific Apparatus and Chemical Works Ltd., Agra; Shraddhanand Publications Ltd., Delhi; Pratap Bank Ltd., Delhi; Raj Electrical Works Ltd., Delhi; The Rohtak and Hissar District Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Hissar; President: All India Manufacturers' Organisation, Delhi; The Delhi Iron and Hardware Merchants' Assoc., Delhi; Director-in-Charge: Delhi Iron & Steel Stockists (Civil Supplies) Assoc. Ltd., Delhi; The Delhi Pipe Dealers (C.S.) Assoc. Ltd., Delhi. *Address:* 20, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.



GUPTA, Maithilisharan, Hon. D.Litt., Sahitya Vachaspati, Writer. *b.* Aug. 3, 1886, at Chirgaon, *s.* of late Seth Ramcharan; *m.* Smt. Soryu Devi, Jan. 1916; one *s.* Former Pres., Nagri Pracharini Sabha, Banaras; Hindustani Academy, Allahabad; Sahityakar Sansad, Allahabad; specially interested in the promotion of Hindi; nominated by the Indian President to the Council of States. *Recreations:* Indoor Games; Spinning; Poetry. *Publications: Gurukul, Vashodhara, Siddhraj, Hindu, Bharat-Bharti, Jayadrath-Vadh, Angh, Kisan, Shakuntala, Vishva-Vedna, Kaba Aur Karbala, Kunal Git, Arjan Aur Visarjan, Prithivi Putra, Panchvati, Anjali Aur Arghya, Chandrahas, Mangalghat, Jaya Bharat,* etc. (Translated Books) *Meghnad Vadh, Palasi Ka Yuddh, Virahni Vrajangna, Rubaiyat Umar Khayyam. Address:* Chirgaon (Jhansi), U.P.

GUPTA, Ram Gopal, *s.* of late Lala Ramcharan Agrawal, of the House of Beharilal Ramcharan of Kanpur. Director: Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills Ltd.; B. R. Sons Ltd., Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Ltd., Aurangabad Mills Ltd., Gannon Dunkerley & Co., Ltd., India Sugar Refineries Ltd., and other commercial and industrial institutions; undertook a world-wide tour in 1939-40 and continental tour in 1948-49. *Recreations:* Music, sport and travelling. *Address:* Behari Niwas, Kanpur; Empire House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



GUPTA, Ranjit, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Home Secy., West Bengal Govt. *b.* Feb. 1, 1906, *s.* of S. C. Gupta, C.I.E.; *m.* late Mrs. Uma Gupta (*née* Das); two *s.*; *Educ.:* Simla, and Cambridge University. Joined the I.C.S., 1928; Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, 1937-45. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Calcutta South Club. *Address:* 4, Lee Road, Calcutta.

GUPTA, Seth Ramratan, *b.* Sept. 21, 1906, *el. s.* of the late Lala Beharilal, founder of the firm of Beharilal Ramcharan, Bankers, Millowners and Industrialists. Entered business at the age of 17, with control of all the concerns of Beharilal Ramcharan, especially their import, export and banking departments; works hard for a comprehensive industrialisation of India on modern lines; staunch nationalist; started public life at the age of 20; joined Congress, 1925; was Pres. and Vice-Pres., Local Congress Cttee. for several years; courted imprisonment during 1929 and 1931 Civil Disobedience Movements; on return from jail, went on a world tour, including England, where he represented the case of Indian commerce and industry before the Select Cttee. for Indian Constitutional Reforms; member, Prov. Parliamentary Board, 1936-37; elected unopposed to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1943; President, All-India Marwari Youth Conference, 1943; visited Australia as a member of the non-official Indian Trade Delegation, 1945; Chairman, Beharilal Ramcharan Trust; has contributed generously to various public institutions and charities; founder, Radha Devi Free Charitable Dispensary; founder of several industrial concerns, *viz.* Lakshminathan Cotton Mill Co. Ltd.; India Supplies, Raghunath Enamels Ltd., Kanpur; Gwalior Thermalite Corporation Ltd.: Engineering Works of India Ltd., Calcutta; Lakshmiratan Engineering Works, Beharilal Ramcharan Cotton Mills, Bombay; acquired Aurangabad Cotton Mills, Gujarat Cotton Mills, Ahmedabad, etc.; Promoter and for two years Pres., Merchants' Chamber, U.P.; U.P. Stock Exchange Association Ltd.; one of the founders of Employers' Assoc. of Northern India, Kanpur; also connected with a number of other industrial and public concerns. *Publications: World Before the Second Great War* in Hindi (two Volumes); *Time for Decision* in English. *Recreations:* Travelling and Riding. *Address:* Behari Niwas, Kanpur.



GUZDER, Nusserwanji Sorabji, Parsee Zoroastrian. *b.* 6th May 1871. Partner, Nusserwanji S. Guzder & Co., Landing and Shipping Contractors. Has widely travelled several times in China, Japan, America and Europe; Freemason of 44 years standing, a Past Master, appointed Hon. Dep. Grand Master, A.S.P.I. in 1942; a Rotarian of 18 years standing; was the only person from India to fly by Graf Zappelin from Germany to Buenos Aires *via* Rio-de-Janeiro in South America and back, a distance of 16,000 miles in 13 days, first 5,000 miles non-stop in 66 hours. *Office Address:* Canada Building, also Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.



GWALIOR: Lt.-Gen. His Highness Sir Jiwajirao Scindia, Maharaja, Mukhtar-ul-Mulk, Azim-ul-Iqtidar, Rafiush-shan, Wala Shikoh, Mohat-Ashani-Dauran, Umdat-ul-Umra, Maharajadhiraj, Hisam-us-Saltanat, Alijah Bahadur, G.C.S.I. (1946), G.C.I.E. (1941), Malik-i-Muazzam-i-Rafi-ud-Darja-i-Inglistan, Maharaja of; H. H. the Raj Pramukh of United State of Gwalior-Indore-Malwa (Madhya Bharat). *b.* June 26, 1916, *s.* of His late Highness Maharaja Sir Madhav Rao Scindia and Her late Highness the Maharani Gajraraja Scindia; *m.* Kumari Lekha Divyeshwari Devi; one *s.*, Prince Madhav Rao Scindia and two *d.*, Princesses Padmaraje and Usharaje Scindia; *Educ.:* Privately under distinguished tutors; passed Matriculation Examination in Second Division of Ajmer Board; attended Victoria College, Gwalior; received Settlement and Revenue Training at Lyallpur (Punjab); administrative training at Bangalore and Military training at Poona and Bombay. *Recreations:* Motoring, Big game shooting, Riding, Tennis and Reading. *Clubs:* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; The Roshanara Club, Delhi; The Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay; The Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; The Rotary Club, Gwalior. *Address:* Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior (Madhya Bharat).



GWALIOR: H. H. Maharani Vijaya Raje Scindia of Gwalior, the former Kumari Lekha Divyeshwari Devi, and the *d.* of Shriman Thakur Mahendra Singhji, Retd. U.P.C.S. and Princess Chuda Divyeshwari Devi, *d.* of Prince Khadge Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana, late C.-in-C. of Nepal; lost her mother when only nine days old; grew up under the fostering care of her grandmother Rani Dhunkunwar Devi (wife of Prince Khadge Shumsher) at Sagar in Madhya Pradesh; *m.* H.H. the Maharaja of Gwalior, February 1941; one *s.*, the Heir-Apparent, Prince Madhav Rao Scindia, *b.* Feb. 1942, and two *d.* Princess Padma Raje Scindia and Princess Usha Raje Scindia. Fond of Indian Music and Painting. Keenly interested in child and female education and uplift and

for over 25 years; member, Sind Leg. Assembly, 1945; was Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the historic Karachi session of Indian National Congress; member: A.I.C.C.; Working Cttee. of A.I.C.C.; opposed the partition of the country in the meeting of A.I.C.C., July 1947; started refugee work, all over India, Nov. 1947; has been Pres., All-India Refugee Assoc. for the last three years. *Address:* All-India Refugee Association, 7/26, Darya Ganj, Delhi.

GILDER, Dr. Manchersha Dhanjibhai Dhorabji, B.A., L.M. & S. (Bombay), M.D. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), Ex-Minister, Public Health and Medicine, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* Nov. 1882; *m.* Miss Hirabai Ardeshir Contractor, L.M. & S.; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, Grant Medical College, Bombay, University College, London. Formerly Hon. Physician, Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and Physician in-charge, Parsi Fever Hospital; Hony. Physician, King Edward VII Memorial Hospital, Bombay, and Lecturer in Medicine, Seth G. S. Medical College. *Publications:* *The Human Electrocardiogram* (with Sir Thomas Lewis); *The Pulse in Aortic Disease.* *Address:* 67F, Warden Road, Bombay.

GILL, Piara Singh, M.S. (SO. Calif.), Ph.D. (Chicago), F.N.I., Fellow, American Physical Soc., Professor of Physics and Dean, Faculty of Science, Muslim Univ., Aligarh. Director, Gulmarg Research Observatory. *b.* October 28, 1911, *s.* of S. Basant Singh; *m.* Chambeli Hukamchand; two *d.* Nishtha and Surishtha. *Publications:* Extensive work on Cosmic Rays. *Address:* Aligarh University, Aligarh.

GINWALA, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt. (1927), B.A. (Hist. Tripos, Cambridge), Barrister-at-Law, Adviser to Steel Corporation of Bengal, the Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd. and Burn & Co., Ltd.; Director, Steel Corporation of Bengal; Indian Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.; Indian Standard Wagon Co., Ltd.; India Steamship Co., Ltd.; British Burma Petroleum Co., Ltd. (London); Member, London Board, Indian Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. *b.* Nov. 1875; *m.* Freny Bezonji; *Educ.:* Govt. High School and Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad; Trinity Hall, Cambridge; called to the Bar, 1899. Advocate, Chief Court of Lower Burma, 1905; Member, Legislative Assembly, 1921-23; Member, Indian Tariff Board, 1923; President, 1926-1930; resigned, July 1930; Delegate, Imperial Conference, 1930; Member, Round Table Conference, 1931; Ottawa Conference, 1932; World Economic Conference, 1933; President, Indian Air Force Pilots Selection Board, 1940 and 1941; Chairman, Iron and Steel (Major) Panel, 1945; Chairman, Calcutta Terminal Facilities Committee, 1947; Pres., Indian Institute of Metals. *Address:* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.

GIRI, Sri Krishna Deo, Disciple of Sri Mahanth of Bodh Gaya. *b.* on Krishana Astami of Bhadon 1921, (Samat 1978), at Sambhal, China. Was brought up on the banks of the river Sarjoo in India; has been recognized by some as an incarnation of the Nishkalanka Bhagwan; founded the first Nishkalanka Samat in the month of Sawan, 1943; is a staunch advocate of One World Government; became the disciple of His Holiness Sri 1008 Maharaj Sri Hari Har Giri Ji Mahanth of Bodh Gaya Math, Nov. 1948 in the same ancient style in which Prince Sakya Sinha (Buddha) was initiated. *Address:* Bodh-Gaya Math, P. O. Bodh-Gaya, Dist. Gaya (Bihar).



GIRI, V. V., Barrister-at-Law, Minister for Labour, Govt. of India, since May 1952. *b.* Aug. 10, 1894, in Berhampore; *m.* V. Saraswathibai; *Educ.:* National Univ., Ireland; Trade Union leader for many years; General Secy. and Pres. of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation; twice Pres. of the All-India Trade Union Congress; Indian Workers' delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1927; Workers' Representative in the Second Round Table Conference, London, 1931; Member, Central Legislative Assembly for several years; Minister for Labour, Industries and Co-operation in the Madras Ministry during 1937-39; Minister in the Madras Govt. in 1946; High Commissioner for India in Ceylon. *Address:* Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi.



GITARAM, Garg, B.A., C.E., Rai Bahadur (Jan. 1943), Director, Irrigation, Govt. of India, since May 1950. *b.* Sept. 30, 1894, *s.* of L. Harprasad, Banker, Karnal (Punjab) and Shrimati Sukh Devi; *m.* Shri. Bhagwati Devi; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Karnal; Govt. College, Lahore; Civil Engineering Coll., Roorkee; Scholarship holder since 8th class, Joined Irrigation Branch, Punjab, in Sept. 1918 as Engineer; as Sub-Divisional Officer was associated with the Thal Surveys and Projects and prepared Patti or lesser Thal Project; Executive Engineer, 1926-40; Superintending Engineer, March 1940-44; was appointed in January 1944 as officer on Special Duty to assist the Chief Engineer in the administration of Western Canals and was responsible for the administration of all the circles of Sutlej Valley Project; Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, East Punjab, Dec. 1946 to Sept. 1949. *Recreations:* Reading religious books. *Address:* Director, Irrigation, C.W. & P.C., Bikaner House, New Delhi.

GODBOLE, Keshav Vinayak, B.A., LL.B., ex-Dewan and President of the Council of Ministers, former Phaltan State. *b.* Sept. 21, 1889; *m.* Miss Thakatal, *d.* of the late Rao Bahadur G. V. Joglekar. March 18, 1910; *Educ.:* New English School and Fergusson College, Poona; Govt. Law School, Bombay. Entered Phaltan State service as First Class Sub-Judge, Oct. 1921; attended the 2nd and 3rd R. T. Cs. in 1931 and 1932; represented the States of Aundh, Akalkot, Bhor, Jamkhandi, Jath, Kurundwad Senior, Miraj Senior and Junior, Phaltan and Ramdurg before a Cttee. specially appointed by the Cabinet and also gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Cttee., 1933; always took a leading part in political questions affecting the Deccan States; was a prominent worker in the cause of the Union of the Deccan States; started, in the middle of the year 1948, a movement for the abolition of castes based on birth, for which a new Assoc. called Jati-Nirmulan-Sanstha was founded in Poona on Jan. 16, 1949. *Publications:* *Maharashtra Shakuntala* and a Marathi booklet entitled *The Unity between Brahmins and non-Brahmins and the Means to Achieve it.* *Address:* 895, Shivajinagar, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4.

GODBOLE, Yeshwant Anant, B.A. (Bombay), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), C.S.I. (1944), C.I.E. (1941), Ex-Chairman, Public Services Commission, Bombay. *b.* Jan. 4, 1889 at Bombay; *m.* Kamala, *d.* of G. P. Joshi of Nimboli, Dt. Amraoti; *Educ.:* Nutan Marathi Vidyalaya & Fergusson Coll., Poona and Cambridge; I.C.S. (1913). Offg. Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1920-21; Magistrate and Collector, 1928 and Divisional Commissioner, 1941; General Manager, Banaili Raj, 1925-31; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1934-37; Commisnr. of Patna, 1938-39; Chief Secy. to Govt., 1939-43; Adviser to the Governor of Bihar, 1944 to March 1946; member, Board of Revenue, Bihar, April to July 1946; Secy. to Governor-General (Public), August 1946 to April 1947. *Address:* Sudarshan Bungalow, Poona 4.

GODE, Parashuram Krishna, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., Curator, Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, since 1919. *b.* July 11, 1891, *s.* of Krishnaji Govind Gode of Bhadkamba; *m.* Miss Rangubai Tophkhane of Kolhapur; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* The New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona. Professor of English and Sanskrit, Indian Women's Univ., 1918-19; Associate Member, "Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient" (Hanoi); Hony. Pres., Cultural Cttee. of Argentine; Hon. Editor, "Annual Bibliography of Indian Archæology," (Leyden); Hon. Collaborator, "Bibliography of Indian Philosophy," etc.; Distinguished Services Silver Jubilee Medal of B.O.R. Institute (1943); Recognised Professor of Ancient Indian Culture of Poona Univ., publicly honoured on May 18, 1949 by presenting the press copy of more than 100 papers from all parts of the world received for Gode Commemoration Volume. *Publications:* Author of more than 425 research papers on Indology published in 50 different journals and volumes (1916-52); Editor of *New Indian Antiquary, Review of Philosophy and Religion; Oriental Literary Digest;* Editor of Seven Commemoration Volumes; Author of several volumes of descriptive catalogue manuscripts. *Address:* Deccan Gymkhana Colony, Poona 4.

GOENKA, Rai Bahadur Sir Badridas, Kt., C.I.E., B.A., Merchant, Banker, Mill-owner and Zemindar, Hindu Marwari. *b.* 1883, *s.* of late Ramchander Goenka; *m.* Manorama, 2nd *d.* of late Rai Bahadur Durga Prasad Rais of Farrukhabad, U.P., 1899; *Educ.:* Graduated from the Presidency Coll., Calcutta, 1905. Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass; one of the Proprietors of Khaira Raj Estate; Chairman: Board of Directors: Hukumchand Jute Mills Ltd.; Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd.; New India Investment Corpn. Ltd.; Kamla Mills Ltd.; Standard General Assurance Co., Ltd.; Director: Reserve Bank of India (Central Board), 1935-41; Imperial Bank of India; Hindusthan Motors Ltd., Rallis India Ltd.; Pres.: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industries, 1945-46; Marwari Assoc., 1928-30; Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1941; Trustee: Calcutta Improvement Trust, 1928-40; Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta; member: Bengal Legislative Council, 1923-35; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1932-33; made Rai Bahadur, 1925, C.I.E., 1928 and Knight Bachelor, 1934. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* "Goenka Niwas," 19, Belvedere Road, Alipore, Calcutta.



GOENKA, Keshav Prosad, Partner, Ramdutt Ramkissendass. *b.* 1912, *s.* of Sir Badridas Goenka. Member: Cttee. of the All-India Organisation of the Industrial Employers; International Chamber of Commerce; Import Advisory Council, Govt. of India; Director, Reserve Bank of India (1948-49); Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce (1948-49); member, Cttee. of the Indian Chamber of Commerce; President, Indian Insurance Association, Calcutta (1948-50); member: Indian Central Jute Cttee. (1939-42); Bengal Economic Enquiry Cttee. (1938-41);



Chairman, The Hind Bank Ltd.; Vice-Chairman, Duncan Brothers Ltd.; Director: Anglo-India Jute Mills Co. Ltd.; Auckland Jute Co., Ltd.; Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd.; Bhatkawa Tea Co., Ltd.; Calcutta Landing & Shipping Co., Ltd.; Calcutta Investment Co., Ltd.; Carew & Co., Ltd.; Dalhousie Jute Co., Ltd.; Hantapara Tea Co., Ltd.; Hatikhira Tea Co., Ltd.; Karanpura Collieries Ltd.; National Tobacco Co. of India Ltd.; New India Investment Co., Ltd.; Octavius Steel Co., Ltd.; Patrakola Tea Co., Ltd.; Panch Valley Coal Co., Ltd.; Standard General Assce. Co., Ltd.; Tezpur Tea Co., Ltd.; Titaghur Paper Mills Ltd.; Triton Insurance Co., Ltd.; United Provinces Sugar Co., Ltd., etc.; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1950-51. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* Ramdutt Ramkissendass, Bombay Mutual Bldg., 9, Brabourne Road, Calcutta. *Residence:* "Goenka Niwas," 19, Belvedere Road, Alipore, Calcutta.

GOENKA, Ramanath, Managing Editor, *Indian Express*, Madras. *b.* May 11, 1902, *s.* of Basantlal Goenka; *m.* Smt. Moongibai; one *s.* and two *d.* *Address: Indian Express*, Mount Road, Madras 2.

GOKAK, Vinayak Krishna, M.A. (Bom. & Oxon.), First Class in English, B.A. (Oxon.), First Class in English Language & Literature Principal & Professor of English, Karnatak College, Dharwar. *b.* Aug. 9, 1909, *s.* of Gokak Krishna Rao and Sundrabai; *m.* Sharada Betadur; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Majid High School, Savanur; Karnatak College, Dharwar; Jesus College, Oxford. Prof. of English, Fergusson Coll., 1931-36; Prof. of English and Principal, Willingdon Coll., Sangli, 1938-44; Prof. of English, Osmania Univ., 1944-46; Wilson Philological Lecturer in English, Bombay Univ., 1943-44; Pres., Kannada Poets' Conference, 1934; Karnatak Educational Conference, 1943; Principal, M. N. College, Visnagar (1946-49); Principal and Prof. of English, Rajaram College, Kolhapur. *Publications: The Song of Life*, a collection of lyrics in English; *The Poetic Approach to Language* (O. U. P. in press); novel, three plays and several collections of lyrics, letters and essays in Kannada. *Address:* Karnatak College, Dharwar.

GOKHALE, H.E. Bhalchandra Krishna, M.A. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., C.S.I. (1st Jan. 1946), C.I.E. (1st Jan. 1942), Ambassador to Nepal. *b.* July 23, 1892; *m.* Chhabu Oka in June 1919; *Educ.:* Fergusson Coll., Poona, Wilson Coll., Bombay, Fitz-William Hall, Cambridge, Asst. Magistrate & Joint Magistrate, Cuttack; S.D.O., Khurda; Settlement Officer, Chota-Nagpur; District Officer, Manbhum, Gaya and Monghyr (Bihar); Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Education & Development Depts. and subsequently Finance Dept.; Commissioner of Bhagalpur & Patna Divisions; Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Orissa. Administrator, Damodar Project, Hazaribagh; Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of Works, Production and Supply. *Publications:* Final report of the Survey & Settlement operations in Manbhum District, 1927; Final report of Revision Survey & Settlement operations in Kodarma, Government Estate. *Address:* Indian Embassy, Khatmandu.

GOKHALE, Tryambak Sadashiv, B.Sc., LL.B., Hon. Chief Organiser, Malwa Bhil Sewak Sangha, Indore. *b.* Aug. 24, 1903, *s.* of Pt. Sadashivarao Gokhale of Ujjain & Shrim. Durgabai, *d.* of Pt. Vasudeo Rao Datey of Ujjain; *m. d.* of Dr. L. K. Chitale of Shujalpur, Madhya Bharat; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Madhava Coll., Ujjain; Victoria Coll., Lashkar-Gwalior; Law Coll., Bombay. Demonstrator (Physics), Madhava Coll., Ujjain, 1925-30; Secy., All-India Spinners' Assoc., Central India Branch, 1930-35; Practising Pleader & Political worker, since 1938; twice Pres., Gwalior State Congress; first popular Labour Minister, Gwalior State, Aug. 1947-Jan. 1948; Chief Administrator, Dhar Group of 9 States, Madhya Bharat, June to Nov. 1948; Popular Revenue & Labour Minister, Madhya Bharat, June 1949-Jan. 1950. *Address:* Sardarpur, Dist. Dhar, Madhya Bharat State.

GONDAL, H. H. Shri Vikramsinhji, Maharaja Thakore Saheb of. *b.* October 13, 1914; *m.* Nayankunverba Sahiba, sister of the Raja Dhiraj of Achrol, 1937; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Bangalore. Has been associated with the Maharaja Saheb Shri Bhojrajji Bahadur in the administration of former State; interested in the welfare and prosperity of the people of the State, especially agriculturists; was elected as a member of the Constituent Assembly, United State of Saurashtra, by a huge majority of votes from the Gondal constituency. *Address:* Gondal.

GOPALAKRISHNAN, P. A., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), O.B.E., Joint Secy., Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Govt. of India. *b.* Dec. 20, 1909, *s.* of Mr. & Mrs. P. A. Anantha Narayan Iyer; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; Univ. College, London. Joined the I.C.S. after passing the competitive exam. in London, 1932; served in many Districts of U.P.; Finance Secy. to U.P. Govt., April 1947 to Dec. 1949; Financial Commissioner and Commissioner for Food and Civil Supplies, U.P. Govt., till May 1951. *Clubs:* Nainital B.H. Club Ltd. and Mohamed Bagh Club, Lucknow. *Address:* 37, Western Court, New Delhi.

GOPALAN, A. K., M.P. *b.* Feb. 20, 1909, *s.* of Reyru Nambiar and Smt. Madhavi Amma. *Educ.:* Tellicherry, Malabar and Madras. Political worker. *Address:* 1, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

GOPALASWAMI, K., Ex-Editor, *The Times of India*, *Sunday News of India* and *Evening News of India*. *b.* January 23, 1902, *s.* of K. Kesavachariar; *m.* Rajalakshmi, one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. Joined *The Times of India* editorial staff, 1923; retd. from *The Times of India*, Dec. 1948: Editor, *Bharat*, December 1948-January 1950; Editor, *The Times of India*, Feb. to June 1950. *Recreations:* Tennis; Bridge. *Clubs:* Constitution Club, Delhi; I.D.G., Delhi; C.C.I., Bombay; Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address:* 3, Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Bombay 6

GOPALASWAMY, Kurma Venu, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law. Registrar, Andhra University, since 1942. *b.* Dec. 19, 1903, *e. s.* of Dr. Sir Kurma Venkata Reddy Naidu, Kt., K.C.I.E., M.L.C. and Lady Laxmikanthamma Kurma; *m.* Seshu Bai, *d.* of Rao Sahib Polisetti Ranganayakulu Naidu; one *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.:* C. M. S. High School, Ellore; Christian College, Madras; Balliol College, Oxford; Inner Temple, London. Pres., Oxford Majlis H. T., 1927; Prof. of History, Anglo-American Universities College, Madras, 1928-29; Private Secy. to the Agent of Govt. of India in S. Africa, 1930-31; Advocate, High Court of Madras, 1933-42; Independent candidate for election to the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937; elected Registrar, Andhra Univ., 1942; First Univ. Prof. of Law, Andhra Univ., 1945; Pres., Rotary Club, Guntur, 1944. *Publications: Limitations of Diarchy as a First Step Towards Representative Government;* Stories and Plays in Telugu in collaboration with Mrs. Seshu Bai Gopalaswamy. *Recreation:* Bridge. *Clubs:* The "Presidency," Madras; Waltair Club, Waltair; Century Club, Vizagapatam, etc. *Address:* University Camps, Waltair.

GORDE, Dr. D. P., Specialist Surgeon in eye, ear, nose and throat. *b.* 1907; *Educ.:* Ahmadnagar and Christian Medical School, Miraj; *m.* Miss Vimala (Ruth) Dutt in 1938. Served the Medical Centre at Miraj as a Surgeon and Specialist (Ear, Eye, Nose, Throat) for eight years; was a Professor of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology in the Medical School for 8 years; has to his credit the Corneal Transplantation Research; takes keen interest in social and public activities; was President of Miraj Municipality in 1939; is founder and was President of the Maharashtra Mandal at Miraj (Medical Centre); was editor of the Medical School magazine for several years; now conducts Gorde's Clinic at Miraj as a Specialist Surgeon; was member of the Miraj Senior State Legislative Assembly for three years; was a member of the Bakhale Constitutional Reforms Committee for Miraj Senior State in 1944; Pres., Rotary Club of Sangli, 1951-52; Moderator of the Church Council of the United Church in Northern India; Chairman, Board of Administration, Miraj Medical Centre. *Address:* Dr. Gorde's Clinic, Miraj (S.M.C.).



GOURGEY, Percy Sassoon, Social Worker. *b.* June 2, 1923, *s.* of late Saul Sassoon Gourgey of Bagdad. Merchant and Hannah S. Gourgey (*nee* Nissim), B.A., First Lady Fellow, Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, niece of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon; *Educ.:* Cathedral and John Connon High School, Bombay; Davar's Coll. of Commerce, Bombay. Hon. Secy., Central Jewish Board, Bombay; Hon. General Secy., All-India Zionist Federation; member, Indian Conference of Social Work; member, Managing Cttee., Sir Ely Kadoorie School, Bombay; Foreign Correspondent of "Davar", an Israel Daily in Hebrew; Lieutenant (S), Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve, 1943-46; visited Israel thrice dealing with Indian Jewish immigrants' affairs, interviewing Israel's President, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister; participated in 1950 World Maccabi Games; Indian delegate, 23rd World Zionist Congress, Jerusalem, 1951. Ex-Editor, "The Jewish Advocate", Bombay; attended as Correspondent the First Asian Relation Conference, Delhi, 1947. *Publications: The Jew and His Mission* (1943); *Ideals, India, Israel in Asia* (1950). *Recreations:* Swimming, chess, reading, stamp-collecting. *Clubs:* Maccabi Sports Club. *Address:* 20, Abubaker Mansion, Fort, Bombay 1.



GOVINDARAJAN, N., B.A., B.E., Member, Union Public Service Commission, since May 1950. *b.* Dec. 10, 1890; *m.*; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Kumbakonam Coll. for the Arts Course and Engineering College, Madras. Started as an apprentice Engineer; was successively Asstt. Engineer, Executive Engineer, Suptg. Engineer, Chief Engineer, Irrigation and Chief Engineer, Special in Charge of execution of Thungabadhra project and investigation of Ramapadasagar project; was on deputation in U.K. and U.S.A., Oct. 1945—March 1946, in connection with the purchase of machinery for the Thungabadhra project and forming a Board of Consulting Engineers for the Ramapadasagar project; inspected many dams in U.S.A. and U. K.; has also seen the Assuan dam in Egypt, some dams in Switzerland and the Genessiat dam in France. *Recreations:* Tennis and Billiards. *Address:* 66, Lloyd Road, Royapettah, Madras; Parliament House, New Delhi.

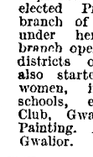
progress of women; started a Montessori school for little children, which was visited and inspected twice by late Madame Montessori herself who very much appreciated the work done there; was supervising and controlling two Girls' High Schools at Gwalior, the Padma Vidyalaya and the Gajra Raja High School, and one College, the Kamla Raja College which resulted in bringing about improved efficiency in these Institutions; elected President and Patron, Gwalior branch of All-India Women's Conference; under her presidentship the Gwalior branch opened 11 sub-branches in different districts of former Gwalior State and also started adult literacy classes for women, industrial homes and nursery schools, etc.; founded Vijaya Ladies Club, Gwalior. *Recreations :* Music and Painting. *Address :* Jai Vilas Palace, Gwalior.

GWILT, E. Leslie C., J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Managing Director, Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., and H. J. Foster & Co. Ltd., Bombay and Branches. *b.* October 11, 1899; *m.* Anna Thom, 1942; two *d.* Served 1914-18 War; enlisted London Scottish, commissioned Forth R.G.A., Nov. 1915; transferred Royal Flying Corps, June 1916 (15th Squadron); represented Bombay Chamber of Commerce on the Bombay Municipality, 1938-39; the Bombay European Constituency in Central Legislative Assembly, New Delhi, 1939-47; Whip, European Group, 1941-47; *Clubs:* Bombay: Yacht and Willingdon Sports; London: R.A.F. and Oriental. *Address :* White House, Gamadia Road, Bombay 26.

GYLSETH, Sverre, Knight O. St. O. 1st Class, Consul for Norway; Representative in India for the Federation of Norwegian Industries; Managing Director, Norinco Limited. *b.* July 3, 1910; *m.* Liv. Gylseth (*née* Jacobsen); four *d.*; *Educ.:* Oslo Handelsgymnasium, Oslo University. *Address :* 18, Mandeville Gardens, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

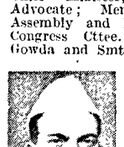
HAJELA, Kripa Shankar, M.A., M.Sc., LL.M. (Bom.), Rai Bahadur (1942), Principal, Law College, Jaipur, and Dean, Faculty of Law, Univ. of Rajputana, since July 1947. *b.* Feb. 17, 1894, *s.* of Shiva Shanker Lall and Srim. Mahabidya Devi; *m.* Srim. Premvati Devi (1st wife); Srim. Shanti Devi; three *s.*, Satish Chandra Hajela; Jagdish Chandra Hajela; Dinesh Chandra Hajela; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Ajmer; Muir Central College, Allahabad; M.A.O. College, Aligarh. Champion Athlete and Captain of Sports, Muir Central Coll., 1914. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Rajaram Coll. Kolhapur, 1919-22; Reader in Law, Lucknow Univ., 1922-47; Dt. Govt. Advocate, Barabanki, 1930-47. *Publications :* A commentary on the Oudh Rent Act, 1927. *Recreation:* Athletics. *Address:* Shiva Sadan, Barudkhana, Lucknow.

HAJI, Abbas Ali, B.A., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), N. K. D., a leading Industrialist in M.P.; Chairman, Board of Directors and Managing Agents of Amraoti Electric Supply Co. Ltd., Amraoti. *b.* 1895, of an ancient and well-connected family in Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh; *m.* Fizza Begum of Burhanpur; five *s.* and four *d. Educ.:* Robertson College, Jabalpur; graduate of Allahabad Univ. Founded the Amraoti Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; was a member and Vice-President of the Municipal Cttee. of Amraoti Camp for several years; has served as an Honorary Magistrate, Amraoti District, for a number of years; a Juror for several years; served on the Managing Cttee. of many educational institutions in the State; member, Managing Cttee. of Lady Dufferin Hospital, Amraoti; life member, Nagpur University Historical Society; during 2nd World War served as a member of District War Cttee. and Refugee Relief Cttee.; is a Freemason, a Rotarian and a Clubman. *Hobbies:* Gardening and Shikar. *Address:* Haji Mansion, Camp, Amraoti.



HAMIED, Dr. K. A., B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D. (Berlin), F.C.S., F.S.C.I., F.R.I.C. (Lond.), Member, American Chemical Society, F.I.A.Sc. (Ind.), J.P. *b.* October 31, 1898; *Educ.:* Graduated in Science from Allahabad University in 1920. Joined the non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 and worked in the Congress Volunteer Corps, 1921; when Mahatma Gandhi laid the foundation of the National Muslim Univ., Aligarh, joined the staff of the National Muslim University, Aligarh, as Reader in Chemistry; was inmate of the Sabarmati Ashram during 1922 and all along took an active part in the fight for freedom; in 1924 when Mahatma Gandhi stopped the non-co-operation movement, he left for Europe for higher studies and joined the Berlin Univ., where he worked under Professors, Rosenheim, Nernst, Haber, Spranger and Freundlich; obtained Doctorate from Berlin Univ., 1927 and stayed several years in Europe for study of chemical and pharmaceutical industry; settled down in Bombay in January 1931; soon established a business in chemical and pharmaceutical products; in 1935 started a public limited company, under the name Chemical, Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories, Ltd., briefly known as "Cipla" which has progressed very rapidly and is the Chairman and Technical Expert of this Company; under 1935 Constitution, was elected to the Bombay Legislative Council in 1937, as an independent candidate against Mr. Jinnah's Muslim League candidate; has been member of the Council for last 14 years and always stood by the Congress; Director of several firms in Bombay; President, Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Association, 1945-48 and 1949-50; Leader of the Indian Chemical Delegation to U.K. and U.S.A., 1945-46; Member, Advisory Committee of the Institute of Science, Bombay; Governing Body of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research: Drugs Technical Advisory Board, Govt. of India; Cttee. of Board of Scientific & Industrial Research; Standing Advisory Cttee. for Industries, Bombay; Cttee. of Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Assoc.; Panel on Industry of Advisory Board of Planning Commission, Govt. of India; Pharmaceutical & Drugs Cttee., Govt. of India; Bombay State Industrial Research Cttee. and Standing Cttee. of Pilot Plants, Bombay. *Address:* 289, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

HANUMANTHAIYA, K., B.A., LL.B., Chief Minister, Mysore, since 1952, Advocate; Member, Mysore Legislative Assembly and President, Mysore Pradesh Congress Cttee. *b.* 1908, *s.* of Venkate Gowda and Smt. Nanjamma; *m.*; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Mysore and Law College, Poona. Pres., Bangalore City Municipality, 1942; Secy., Congress Party in the Mysore Representative Assembly, 1940-44; Leader of the Mysore Representative Assembly Congress Party, 1944-49; member, Executive Cttee. of the Congress Party in Parliament, 1949, 1950 and 1952; represented India in the 37th and 38th Sessions of the Inter-Parliamentary Union held at Stockholm in 1949 and at Dublin in 1950; member, Indian Constituent Assembly; was Deputy Leader, Congress Party, Mysore Constituent Assembly, 1948-49; Member of Parliament for 4 years; Pres., Bangalore Dist. Congress Cttee. for 10 years; member, Mysore State Congress Working Cttee. for the last 12 years; member, National Cadet Corps Cttee.; travelled twice in Europe and Middle East. *Address :* 14, Avenue Road, Bangalore City.



HAQ, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul, M.A. (Madras) (1st Class 1st), Afzal-ul-ulama (1st Class), D. Phil. (Oxon.), Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Muslim Univ., Aligarh; since April, 1952. *b.* July 1, 1901, *s.* of late "Shamsul-Ulama" Moulana Muhammad Umar; *m.* Salimah Begum; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Arabic and Persian at Madrasa Islamiah, Kurnool, under his father; Govt. Muslim Coll. and Presidency Coll. and finally at Oxford (St. Caths.) for doctorate. Professor of Arabic, Persian and Urdu at Govt. Muslim Coll., Madras, 1924-39; Principal of the same College, 1939-47; Dy. Director of Public Instruction, 1947-48; Principal, Presidency College, Madras, 1948-52. *Publications: Madras Kay Urdu Akbar. Address*: Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Muslim Univ., Aligarh.

HARBANS SINGH BRAR, Major Sirdar, Bar-at-Law, Executive Officer and Labour Adviser to U.P. Sugar Mills' Assoc. and the Industrial and Power Alcohol Distillers' Assoc.; landowner in Ferozepore and Hissar Districts (Punjab). *b.* Sept. 1905; *Educ.:* F. C. Coll., Lahore, Edinburgh Univ. and Middle Temple, London; called to the Bar in 1927; M.R.A.S. (1925), F.R.G.S. (1926) and Governor, Royal Agricultural Society of England (1927); took training in Railway Traffic on L.M.S. (England); *m.* Jaswant Kaur, M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., *d.* of Rai Bahadur S. Bishan Singh, I.S.E. of New Delhi; two *s.* and five *d.* Has travelled extensively in almost all parts of India and has visited Europe twice; Pres., Khalsa Jatha (Assoc.), British Isles (1926-27); Joint Secy., Indian Majlis, London (1925-26); Vice-Pres., Bhupindra High School, Moga; member: Central Gurdwara Board, Punjab (1930-36); Sirhind Canal Advisory Committee (1932-37), Dist. Board, Ferozepore since 1930 and as Senior Vice-Chairman held charge of the Departments of P.W.D., Public Health, Medical, Fairs and Ferries; was Chairman of the following Committees of Board: Rural Reconstruction, Development, Mass Female Education (1934-37); elected member of the Indian Leg. Assembly, 1930-34; member, Standing Finance Cttee., Govt. of India (1931-34); Standing Finance Cttee. for Railways (1932-34); Central Advisory Council for Railways and Assembly House Cttee. (1932-34); in 1934 was elected by the Indian Legislative Assembly, a member of the Court of Delhi Univ.; practised as an Advocate in Ferozepore (1927-32); appointed Judge, High Court, Patiala State, in April 1932; Chief Justice and Judicial Minister, Malerkotla State, 1936-42; In-charge of the Departments of Law and Justice, Jail, Municipalities and P.W.D.; was invested with powers of Ijlas-i-khas (1938-42); held charge of Education and Medical (1936-40); was also Pres., Claims and Advances Committees, and State Scout Commissioner, 1938-42; resigned office in Malerkotla State for joining the Army for the duration of the war and served as Dy. Asstt. Welfare General and Dy. Asstt. Adjutant-General in the Indian Army from 1945-47; Chief Labour Officer, Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd., Kanpur (a combine of all sugar factories in U.P. and Bihar), 1947-50. *Recreations:* Riding, Gardening and Tennis. *Address :* 21, Outrain Road, Lucknow.



HARKISONDASS, Lukhmidass, J.P., Proprietor, Harkisondass Lukhmidass; Director, The Native Share & Stock Brokers' Assocn., The Shree Nivas Cotton Mills Ltd., The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd. *b.* October 31, 1904; *Educ.:* Bharda New High School in Bombay. Joined his father's firm of Freight Brokers, Aspinwall Lukhmidass & Co., in Bombay, at the early age of 18; soon after was taken as a partner; associated with his father's business for ten years; came in contact with many business men as well as shipping and export houses; became a member of the Stock Exchange in 1932; set up the firm of Harkisondass Lukhmidass in 1932; has developed a statistical department which publishes from time to time wall-charts as well as special surveys of the Industries; has given financial assistance privately to many institutions and individuals. *Address:* 5, Carmichael Road, Bombay.

HART, Cecil Augustus, T.D. (1946), D.Sc. (Engg.) (London), Ph.D., M.I.C.E., F.R.I.C.S., Fellow of Univ. Coll., London; Vice-Chancellor, University of Roorkee, U.P. *b.* Nov. 4, 1902, *s.* of late Edwin A. Hart, of Dover, England; *m.* Elsie Hilda, Boddington Hart; *Educ.:* Univ. Coll., London (Faculty of Engineering). Asstt. Engr. and Engr. on various P. W. Schemes; Senior Lecturer in Municipal Engg. and Surveying, Univ. Coll., London; Consultant, Dev. Schemes & Surveys; War Service—R.E. (Survey), 1939-46; Lt.-Col. R.E.; responsible for application of radar to air survey and Geodesy; Professor of Civil Engg. (Survey and Photogrammetry), Univ. Coll., London, 1946-50; member, All India Engg. Res. Bd.; member, All India Council for Tech. Educ. Council, Inst. Surveyors (India). *Publications: Principles of Road Engr.* (Jointly with H. J. Collins, 1936); *Air Photography Applied to Surveying* (1939). *Address:* Vice-Chancellor, University of Roorkee, U.P.

HASAN, Justice Ghulam, Judge, Supreme Court of India since Sept. 1952; Knighthood of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem for humanitarian services; Chairman of the Provincial Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Association; Pres., Board of Governors, La Martinere College for Boys and La Martinere School for Girls; *m.* Aisha, *d.* of M. A. Ghani, Retired District & Sessions Judge, U.P.; one *s.* and one *d.*: was Chief Judge of the Oudh Chief Court till 25th July 1948, when it was amalgamated with the Allahabad High Court; on deputation to the Govt. of India as Chairman of the Dargah Khwaja Saheb, Ajmer, Enquiry Committee, 1949; Senior Judge, Allahabad High Court. *Address:* 4, Cheena Bazar Road, Lucknow; Supreme Court, New Delhi.

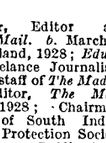
HASAN, Dr. Hadi, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Ph.D. (London), Professor of Persian, Muslim Univ., Aligarh. *b.* Sept. 3, 1894, at Hyderabad-Deccan, *s.* of the late Syed Amir Hassan, of Hyderabad-Deccan and Etawah; *m.* Kishver Begum of Hyderabad-Deccan; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Emmanuel Coll., Cambridge; School of Oriental Studies, London. Visited Iran as the guest of the Iranian Govt., 1932, visited Afghanistan as the guest of the Afghan Govt., 1933; has delivered over 100 Extension Lectures in the Senate Halls of various Indian Universities; Honorary Visiting Professor at Santiniketan; Honorary Member of the Iranian Academy, Teheran. *Publications: Studies in Persian Literature,* 1923; *A History of Persian Navigation,* London, 1928; *Falaki Shirwani,* London, 1928; *Diwan-i-Falaki,* London, 1929; *Unique Diwan of Falaki in Madras,* Islamic Culture, 1950; *Mughal Poetry,* Hyderabad Govt. Press, 1952; in press, *Diwan of the Emperor Humayun. Recreations:* Public speaking and collecting funds for the proposed Medical College and Hospital at Aligarh. *Address:* 'Lalazaar,' Fort Road, Aligarh.

HATTIANGDI, Gopal Shankar, B.Sc., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C. (London), senior member, American Chemical Society (1947); Phi Lambda Upsilon (1948); Sigma XI (1948); Research Associate, University of Southern California, Los Angeles (U.S.A.). *b.* Dec. 15, 1921; *m.* Malati Kowshik; *Educ.:* University of Bombay and University of Southern California; Research Scholar of the University of Bombay (1943-45), Technical Secretary, Heavy Chemicals & Chemical Industries Committee, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research (1945-47); Research Assistant, U.S. Office of Naval Research, Los Angeles (1947-48); U.S. National Bureau of Standards (1948-49); Lever Brothers (India) Limited, 1949. *Publications:* Numerous scientific papers on the Behaviour of Soap-Oil systems; X-Ray Diffraction and Electron Microscopy of lubricating greases, soaps and soapless detergents; articles on the Chemical Industry in India; short stories and essays. *Address:* 2, Laburnum Road, Bombay 7.

HAYATH, Mahomed, B.E. (Mech.), Mysore, B.S.E.E. (U.S.A.), M.I.E. (India), Chief Electrical Engineer to the Govt. of Mysore; Chairman, Radio and Elecl. Mfg. Co. Ltd., Bangalore; Controller, Mysore Lamp Works, Ltd., Bangalore; Member, Central Board of Irrigation, Govt. of India. *b.* June 7, 1899, *s.* of Mahomed Imam, Gachi Makhan, Shimoga; *m.* Halima Begum, *d.* of Mir T. N. Nizamuddin Alikhan; four *d.* and three *s.*; *Educ.:* Mysore Univ. Engineering College, Bangalore; Union Univ., Schenectady, New York, U.S.A. Joined Mysore P.W.D. as a Sub-Engineer, 1924; Hydraulic Operator, 1925; went on deputation to U.S.A. to take up the course and degree of Union Univ., N.Y., 1929; Electrical Asstt., Sivasamudram, 1941; Chief Electrical Engineer, 1941; worked as Power Consultant for Economic Commission for Asia and Far East from Aug. 22, 1951 to Jan. 31, 1952. *Recreations:* Billiards and Golf. *Clubs:* Century Club, Bangalore; Bangalore Golf Club. *Address:* No. 2-C, Andree Road, Langford Town, Bangalore.

HAYLES, Alfred Arthur, Editor and Managing Director, *The Mail. b.* March 7, 1887; *m.* Sybil Anne Copeland, 1928; *Educ.:* London and Paris. Freelance Journalism, London, till 1912; joined staff of *The Madras Times,* 1912; Asst. Editor, *The Mail,* 1921; became Editor, 1928; Chairman, Automobile Association of South India; Chairman, Madras Bathers Protection Society and P. D. G. W., Madras. *Publications:* 10,000 *Miles in Africa. Address:* Sunnyside, White's Road, Royapettah, Madras.

HAZARIKA, Jogendranath, M.A., LL.B. (Calcutta), M.P., Paliamentary Secy. to the Prime Minister of India, since Aug. 1952. *b.* Feb. 1924, *s.* of Golap Chandra Hazarika and Shrim. Ratna Hazarika; *Educ.:* M.V. & M.E. Schools, Tengakhat; Govt. H.E. School, Dibrugarh; I.A. at Cotton Coll., Gauhati; B.A. at Ripon Coll., Calcutta, Calcutta Univ. Was Editor of 'Nayak'—a monthly Assamese Magazine, for several years; was Secy., Assam Tribal League Standing Cttee.; organized 'Village Defence Voluntary Forces,' during Japanese War; formed 'Tribal League Home Guards' for internal security and safety, 1947; joined Congress, 1946; was member, Parliamentary Standing Cttee. of Education, and Transport (both for Roads and other than Roads); Ex-Officio Member, Assam Road Transport Communication Board; member, Parliamentary Delimitation Cttee. for Assam; Convener, Assam State Group Cttees. and Tribal Affairs Standing Cttee. of the Congress Party in Parliament. *Publications:* Brochure: *Twenty-five Million Souls of Tribal India and the Constituent Assembly,* 1946. *Club:* Foreign Relations Society, New Delhi. *Address:* Dibrugarh, Assam (P.O. Tengakhat); New Delhi.



HIDAYATULLAH, Justice M., B.A. (Nagpur), B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, O.B.E. (1946), Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur. *b.* Dec. 17, 1905, *y. s.* of late Khan Bahadur H. M. Wilayatullah, I.S.O.; *m.* Pushpa, *d.* of A. N. Shah, I.C.S., 1948; one *s.*, Arshad Alias Dinkoo; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Raipur (1922); Phillip's Scholar, Morris College, Nagpur (1926); B.A. 2nd order of merit Malak Gold Medallist, Trinity College, Cambridge (1927-30), English and Law Tripos, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (1930). President, Indian Majlis, Cambridge (1929); Advocate, Nagpur High Court (1930-46); Lecturer, University College of Law (1935-43); Government Pleader (1942-43); Advocate-General, Madhya Pradesh (1943-46); Puisne Judge (1946); member, Nagpur Municipal Committee (1932-33); member, Nagpur Improvement Trust; member, Nagpur University Executive and Academic Councils Court, etc. (1934-47); Dean of the Faculty of Law since 1949; member, Nagpur Bar Council, 1943-46; Chief Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh Bharat Scouts and Guides since formation. *Publications:* Miscellaneous papers. *Address:* Seminary Hill, Nagpur.

HIMATSINHJI, Major-General Maharaj Shri, C.I.E., Lt. Governor, Himachal Pradesh, since 1952. *b.* August 12, 1897, *brother* of H. H. the Maharaj Jam Saheb of Nawanagar; *m.* Chandra Kumari, *d.* of Colonel Thakur Prithi Singhji of Kotah; two *d.* Rajkumari Ratna Kunver and Rajkumari Mahendra Kunver; *Educ.:* Rajkumar's College, Rajkot; Malvern College, England. No. 4, Officer Cadet Bn., Oxford. Commissioned in the Indian Army from No. 4 Officer Cadet Bn., Oxford, Oct. 1917; Asstt. Mily. Attache to the British Embassy at Tokyo, 1926-29; Mily. Secy. and Home Minister, Nawanagar, and Member, Advisory Mily. Cttee. to the Chamber of Princes, 1931-39; represented the States Forces at the Jubilee, 1935 and Coronation, 1937 in London; Asstt. Mily. Secy. and subsequently First Secy. to the British Embassy at Tokyo, 1940-42; General Staff Officer, Grade I, Public Relations Directorate, G.H.Q., 1942-44; promoted Col.; Dy. Dir., Public Relations and Inter-Services Publicity Liaison Officer, Washington, 1944-45; on special mission to various fighting fronts in Imphal, Arakan, Iran, Iraq, Italy, etc., 1942-45; Public Relations Directorate, G.H.Q., India, 1945; Dy. Dir. of Welfare, G.H.Q., 1945; M.L.A. representing Indian Armed Forces, 1946-47; member, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947; member, Defence Consultative Cttee.; Advisory Cttee. for the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs and Posts and Telegraphs Dept.; member, Union Constitution Cttee.; Scouts Commanr., Nawanagar State, 1932-47; Chief Political Liaison Officer with Kathiawar Defence Force in the Junagadh operations, Kathiawar, Oct.-Nov. 1947; Military Adviser-in-Chief, Indian States Forces, Dec. 1947-Aug. 1950; retired from the Army, Jan. 1950; was elected as member of the Parliament from Saurashtra, after the inauguration of the Republic of India and was appointed Whip of the Congress Party in Parliament; Deputy Minister, Defence, Govt. of India and Member, Council

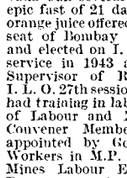
JADHAV, Daulatrao Gulaji, B.A., LL.B., Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Rajasthan Zone, Ajmer. *b.* Sept. 4, 1908, *s.* of Gulaji Tukaram Jadhav, Agriculturist of Kandesh East; *m.* Sarojini, *d.* of A. V. Chitre, an ex-M.L.A. of Bombay; two *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.*: Poona; free boarder of Govt. Hostel for Backward Class Boys and Govt. Scholar throughout college career. Started Night Schools for adults at Poona and Boarding Houses at Chalisgaon and Jalgaon while a student; is the same Harijan boy who met Gandhiji in Yeravada Jail several times; Gandhiji broke his epic fast of 21 days at Parnakuti by sipping orange juice offered by him; contested reserved seat of Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1937 and elected on I. L. P. ticket; joined Govt. service in 1943 as Conciliation Officer and Supervisor of Railway Labour; attended I. L. O. 27th session at Paris as Govt. Adviser; had training in labour problems with Ministry of Labour and National Service in U.K.; Convener Member, Fact Finding Cttees. appointed by Govt. of India for Colliery Workers in M.P. & Assam; Chairman, Coal Mines Labour Enquiry Cttee., Hyderabad Deccan; appointed adjudicator in several industrial disputes by Central Govt. *Address:* Shiva Niwas, Kurla Road, Andheri, Bombay.



JAGTIANI, Tuljaram Metharam, B.Sc. (Edin.), M.I.E. (India), F.P.W.I. (London), Operative Director, Industrial Trust Fund, Hyderabad Govt. *b.* Feb. 21, 1900, *s.* of M. D. Jagtiani and Mrs. Jagtiani of Hyderabad Sind, *m.* Ruki, *d.* of Tolasing K. Advani of Karachi; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; D. J. Sindh College, Karachi; graduated as Civil Engineer from Edinburgh Univ., 1922. Started career as an Asstt. Engineer in the military land scheme, Bombay Development Dept., Feb. 1923; joined the Western Railway, Oct. 1923; gradually rose to the rank of Executive Engineer, Deputy Chief Engineer and Deputy General Manager; represented Hyderabad Govt. on Boards of Directors of: Air India Ltd.; Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co., Ltd.; Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd.; Hyderabad Allwyn Metal Works Ltd.; Hyderabad Laminahad Products Ltd., Oct. 1948 to April 1950; appointed General Manager, Nizam State Rly., Oct. 1948. *Recreation:* Photography. *Address:* Meher Manzil, Red Hills, Hyderabad Dn.

JAHAGIRDAR, Rangacharya Appacharya, M.A., LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Bombay. *b.* April 1, 1889, *s.* of Appacharya Ramacharya and Yankubai; *m.* Indirabai, *d.* of Gururao Morab, Pleader, Gadag; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Poona and Bombay. Advocate, High Court, Bombay; Govt. Pleader, Jan. 1939 to Aug. 1942; Addl. High Court Judge, Bombay, Sept. 1947 to Feb. 1949; Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Dharwar for two years, 1949-51. *Address:* Fulchand Nivas, Chaupaty, Bombay.

JAIN, Ajit Prasad, M.A., LL.B., M.P., Minister for Rehabilitation, Govt. of India. Advocate; *b.* 1902, *s.* of Babu Mukand Lal; *m.* Shrimati Lakshmi Devi; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Lucknow University. Took part in all Civil Disobedience movements from 1930 onwards; M.L.A. (U.P.), 1937-48; Parliamentary Secretary, 1937-39; Member: Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-50; A.I.C.C. for a long time; Member, Zamindar Abolition Cttee., U.P., Special Recruitment Board for I.A.S., I.P.S., etc. *Publications:* U.P. Tenancy Act (Commentary on) and miscellaneous contributions to several publications on agrarian questions and land problems. *Address:* Ambala Road, Saharanpur; New Delhi.



JAIN, Jaichand, M.A., General Manager, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., from June 1, 1944 and General Manager, Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd., since March 1950. *b.* Oct. 20, 1911, *s.* of late L. Prabhu Dayal, M.A.; *m.* Sh. Brij Mala Jain; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu Coll., Delhi; Govt. Coll., Lahore. Represented Western India Life Ins. Co., Ltd. of Satara as Chief Agent & Branch Manager for Punjab, 1935-42; Secretary to Seth J. Dalmia, Oct. 1942-May 1944. *Publications:* Research thesis—post Ranjit Singh period. *Recreations:* Indoor games; Travel. *Clubs:* Chelmsford Club & Roshanara Club, Delhi; National Sports Club, C.C.I., Radio Club, Orient Club, Rotary Club and Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address:* 75, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.

JAIN, Lakshmi Chandra, B.Sc. (Allahabad), Chief Labour Commissioner (Central). *b.* 1910; *m.*; two *s.*, Vijaya Kumar and Ajaya Kumar; *Educ.*: Allahabad Univ. and London Univ. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1934; served as a Joint Magistrate and Dist. Magistrate in several districts in U.P.; was Director of Industries, U.P., for two years; Chief Secy., Govt. of Hyderabad for nearly three years. *Hobby:* Flying. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana; Secunderabad Club; National Sports Club of India; Delhi Flying Club. *Address:* Chief Labour Commissioner, Gurdwara Road, New Delhi.

JAIN, Sahu Shriyans Prasad, Controlling Authority of the Sahu-Jain Group of Industries and commercial institutions in Bombay State. *b.* 1908 in the Sahu family of Najibabad—(Ganesh Sadan), renowned for its traditional liberality and public service; has rendered invaluable service to the people of his town and district; has given large sums in charity and takes keen interest in all matters of social reform and public enlightenment; has done pioneering work in the field of girls' education, Seva Samitis and public libraries for the welfare of his district in particular and the State in general; President, Education Committee of the District Board, Bijnor; and Vice-Chairman, Municipal Board, Najibabad, for many years; has outstanding executive ability and a knack for big business; Chairman: Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd., Bharat Fire and General Insurance Ltd., Delhi; Director: Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd., Allahabad, The Bombay Chlorine Products Ltd., The New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd., The Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd.; a leading figure in the Jain Community; patronizes a number of important institutions and reform schemes; specially interested in giving the community and the country its first full-length Documentary films of ancient Jain Art and Architecture; President, All-India Digamber Jain Parishad, Delhi. *Address:* "Shikharkunj", 29-A, Carmichael Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

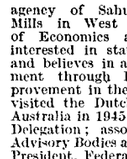


JAIN, Shanti Prasad, B.Sc., Industrialist. *b.* 1912; *m.* Shrimati Rama, *d.* of Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia; three *s.*, and one *d.*, Alka; *Educ.*: Benares Hindu Univ. and Agra Univ. Has two decades of close association with and knowledge of working and management of important industries like Cement, Sugar, Paper, Coal, Chemicals, Vanaspati, Asbestos Cement Sheets and controls a chain of such industries situated in Bihar, under the managing agency of Sahu Jain Ltd., and Jute Mills in West Bengal; a keen student of Economics and Finance and deeply interested in statistical studies; strives for and believes in all-round industrial development through Indian enterprise for improvement in the people's standard of living; visited the Dutch East Indies in 1936 and Australia in 1945 as member of Indian Trade Delegation; associated with various Govt. Advisory Bodies and Industrial Organisations; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi; Bihar Industries Assoc., Patna; All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, New Delhi; Employers' Assoc., Calcutta; Ex-Pres.: Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Indian Sugar Mills Assoc., Calcutta; Indian Paper Mills Assoc., Calcutta; Chairman and Director: Rohtas Industries Ltd.; S.K.G. Sugar Ltd.; Bharat Collieries Ltd.; Dalmia-Jain Collieries Ltd.; New Central Jute Mills Co. Ltd.; Director: Allahabad Law Journal Co. Ltd.; Lothian Jute Mills Co. Ltd., etc.; Founder, Bhartiya Gyan Pith (Academy), Benares; Life Member, Indian Council of World Affairs and Indian Institute of International Affairs. *Hobbies:* Riding and Tennis. *Address:* 9, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta.

JAINI, Jagan Nath, Chairman and Managing Director, National Advertising Service Ltd. (Established 1931); Chairman, Advertising Films of India Ltd., Bombay. *b.* August 31, 1893. *Educ.*: Lahore. Was elected member of the Incorporated Sales Managers' Assoc., London, 1939; member, Export Advertising Assoc., Inc., New York; Founder Member and member of the Executive Cttee., Audit Bureau of Circulations Ltd., Bombay and Advertising Agencies Assoc. of India; has travelled extensively in India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Burma and visited America and England in 1946-47. *Address:* "Paliputra", 502, 16th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.



JAIPUR: Lt.-General His Highness Sarамad-i-Rajahai Hindustan Raj Rajendra Shri Maharajadhiraj Sir Sawai Man Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., LL.D. and thirty-ninth Ruler of the former State of Jaipur and head of the Kachhawa clan of Rajputa. *b.* August 21, 1911, *adopted s.* of Lt.-General Maharaja Sir Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.B.E., LL.D., whom he succeeded on Sept. 7, 1922 and assumed full Ruling Powers, March 14, 1931; Celebrated the Silver Jubilee in Oct., 1947; *m.* first the *sister* of Air Vice-Marshal His late Highness Sir Umed Singh Bahadur, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., Maharaja of Jodhpur, Jan. 30, 1924; secondly *d.* of His late Highness Sir Sumer Singh, Maharaja of Jodhpur, April 24, 1932 and thirdly the *y. sister* of Lt.-Col. H. H. Sir Jagaddipendra Narayan Bhup Bahadur, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Cooch-Behar, May 9, 1940; 4 *s.* and 1 *d.*, *m.* to the present Ruler of Devgad Baria State, May 1948. *Educ.*: Mayo College, Ajmer; Royal Military Academy, Woolwich. Holds the rank of Hony. Lt.-General in the Indian Army; Colonel of the Sawai Man Infantry, Jaipur; commissioned in His Majesty the King's Life Guards (1939); attended Staff College course at Quetta, 1943; entitled to a permanent salute of 17 guns and to a local salute of 19; hereditary member, Court of the Benares Hindu Univ.; Pres., General Council, Mayo College, Ajmer and the Indian Polo Assoc.; Trustee, Victoria Memorial, Calcutta; Patron, Indian Gymkhana Club, London; National Horse Breeding and Show Society, Delhi; C. C. I. Ltd.; Rajputana Cricket Club, Ajmer; Aero Club of India and Burma; Jaipur Flying Club; Jaipur Medical Assoc.; Northern India Amateur Boxing Assoc.; Vice-Patron, R.I.N. Benevolent Assoc., New Delhi; Life Member and Vice-Pres., Indian Rifle Club, England; Founder-Member, International Club of India; member, General Council of the King Edward Hospital and Medical School, Indore; became Rajpramukh of Rajasthan in 1949, on the integration of Rajputana States; is an international Polo player and in 1933 took his Polo team to England where it achieved exceptional success setting up a record by winning all open tournaments. *Recreations:* Polo, Tennis, Shooting and Flying. *Clubs:* Marlborough, Life Guards, Cavalry, Hurlingham, Roehampton (London), Jaipur, Willingdon Sports Club, Ootacamund (Nilgiris), Jodhpur Flying, W.I.A.A., Bombay. *Address:* The Palace, Jaipur, Rajasthan (India).



JAIPURIA, Seth Mungtu Ram, Millowner, Merchant, Financier and Zamindar. *b.* 1900, of the famous Jaipuria family of Nawalgarh (Jaipur State), *s.* of late Seth Anandramji Jaipuria; *m.*; two *s.* and one *d.* Chairman, The Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur; Director and/or Managing Director of many Joint Stock Companies which own Vegetable Ghee factory, Collieries, Oil, Dal and Rice Mills, Rolling Mills, Mica and China Clay Mines, Real Properties, Silk and Art Silk Mills, Plastic Factory, Cotton Mills, Sugar Mills, etc., etc. Managing Director, Jaipuria Brothers Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Hindustan Mercantile Bank Ltd., Hercules Insurance Co., Ltd., etc., etc.; member, Cttee. of various Chambers of Commerce including Indian Chamber of Commerce, and Indian Sugar Mills Assoc., Calcutta; member, Central Advisory Council for industries set up by the Govt. of India; Founder, Seth Anandram Jaipuria High School, Anandnagar (District Gorakhpur, U.P.), Seth Anandram Jaipuria Coll., Calcutta and Seth Anandram Jaipuria Eye Hospital, Nawalgarh (Jaipur State), in memory of his father; founder of and donor to, a large number of Educational and Charitable Institutions; greatly interested in social reforms. *Address:* Swadeshi House, Civil Lines, Kanpur, U.P.



JAIPURIA, Sitaram, Millowner, Merchant and Financier. *b.* in the Jaipuria family of Calcutta, *s.* of Seth Mungturamji Jaipuria. Director, Jaipuria Brothers Ltd.; Chairman, Advisory Cttee. of the Govt. Central Textile Institute, Kanpur; member: International Federation of Master Cotton & Spinners, Manchester (England); Central Railway Advisory Cttee., Kanpur; Cttee. of the Employers' Assoc. of N. India, Kanpur; Cttee. of the Merchants' Chamber of U.P., Kanpur; Cotton Cttee. Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur; Advisory Cttee. of the Harcourt Butler Technological Institute and several other institutions; takes keen interest in industrial and economic development of the country; had an extensive tour of Egypt, U.K., Germany, France, Switzerland, etc. to have a comprehensive study of various industries; his family is famous for their educational and other charities; takes keen interest in the various colleges, schools and hospitals run by his family. *Address:* Swadeshi House, Civil Lines, Kanpur.



JAIRAMDAS Doulatram, Governor of Assam, since May 1950; Journalist and Political worker. *b.* 1892, at Hyderabad (Sind); *Educ.*: Graduated in Law, 1915. Practised as a lawyer in Karachi, 1915-19; joined the Home Rule Movement, 1916; took part in Satyagraha Movement, 1919; member, All-India Congress Committee, 1917-41; participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement, 1920-21; Editor, *The Hindu*, Karachi, 1921, sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment; Editor, *The Hindustan Times*, Delhi, 1925-26; member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1926-29; resigned to assume charge of Secretaryship of All-India Foreign Cloth Boycott Committee; joined Satyagraha Movement, 1930-34; wounded during police firing at Karachi on April 16, 1930 while pacifying mob; General Secy., Indian National Congress, 1931-34; member, Congress Working Committee, 1928-41; jailed again 4 times during the political movement, 1930-34; released June, 1934 and again arrested in Aug., 1942; released in April, 1945; Governor of Bihar, 1947; Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India, 1947-50. *Address:* Shillong, Assam.



JAJOO, Sitaram Surajmal, B.Com., LL.B., Minister for Law and Justice, Industries & Commerce and Information, Govt. of Madhya Bharat. *b.* May 29, 1915, at Neemuch; *s.* of Rai Sahib Seth Surajmal C. Jajoo and Shrim. Bhanwari Devi; *m.* Sumitra Jajoo; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Cantonment School, Neemuch; Allahabad Univ.; Holkar Coll., Indore; S.D.P. Coll., Beawar. Joined Congress at the age of 20; Pres., Holkar Coll. Law Debating Society, 1937-38; detained and imprisoned (1942); Pres., Gwalior State Congress (1948); General Secy., Madhya Bharat Provincial Congress (1948-49); member; A.I.C.C.; Constituent Assembly of India; Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund and Kasturba Fund, Madhya Bharat, etc.; elected Whip of the Congress Party in Parliament (1951). *Publications:* Many articles on political topics in Hindi. *Recreations:* Tennis; Bridge; Swimming. *Clubs:* Yeshwant Club, Indore; Officers' Club, Neemuch; Neemuch Sarvajanik Club. *Address:* Jajoo Mansion, Neemuch Cantonment; Gandhi Road, Gwalior.

JALAN, Iswar Das, M.A., B.L., Attorney-at-Law, Minister for Local Self-Govt., West Bengal. *b.* 1895; *Educ.*: Muzaffarpur and Calcutta. Solicitor; member, Calcutta Corporation, 1927-30; member: Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1938-47; West Bengal Legislative Assembly; Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly. *Address:* 47, Zakaria Street, Calcutta 7.

JALAN, Keshaw Dew, Partner, Soorajmull Nagarmull, Calcutta. *b.* 1917, at Calcutta, *s.* of late Seth Bansidhar Jalan; *m.* Smt. Shanti Devi, *d.* of Sir Badridas Goenka, Kt.; Pres.: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1949; Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1946; Indian National Cttee. of International Chamber of Commerce, 1949; Chairman: Indian Jute Mills Assoc., 1951; Central Jute Board, 1951-52; member: All India Council of Technical Education, 1947-49; Export Promotion Cttee., 1949; Cttee. member: Indian Jute Mills Assoc.; Indian Central Jute Cttee., since 1946; Jute Export Advisory Cttee.; High Powered Jute Movements Cttee., Govt. of India; All India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, 1947-51; member: Central Advisory Council for Labour; West Bengal Provincial Labour Advisory Board; Rajasthan Industrial Advisory Council; West Bengal State Council for Engineering and Technical Education; Board of Engineering Research, Govt. of India; Director: Naskarpara Jute Mills Co., Ltd.; Oriental Gas Co., Ltd.; Bombay Gas Co., Ltd.; Howrah Trading Co., Ltd.; W. H. Harton & Co., Ltd.; James Alexander & Co., Ltd.; Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd.; Hindusthan Airways Ltd.; India Exchange Ltd.; Asian Ltd. (London) and various other companies; has been responsible for the founding and maintenance of a large number of educational and other public institutions in Calcutta; is an authority on trade and industry; has rendered valuable service for the industrial progress and economic prosperity of India. *Address:* 8, Dalhousie Square (East), Calcutta.



JALORI, Takhatmal, Ex-Chief Minister, Madhya Bharat. *b.* 1895, at Baroda. Practised at the State Bar, 1913-43; first non-official Pres., Bhilsa Municipality; Secy., Gwalior State Pleaders' Conference for several years and once President; member, Working Cttee., Gwalior State Congress, 1939; Pres., Bhind District Political Conference, 1939; Working Cttee., Bharat Jain Maha Mandal; Chairman, Reception Cttee., All-India Digamber Jain Parishad, Bhilsa; Convener, first meeting of Public Workers of Gwalior State, which resulted in the formation of state Congress; the first non-official Minister for Rural Welfare and Local Self-Govt., Gwalior State; resigned, 1942; again appointed Minister as Congress nominee, 1947; inaugurated the Indore State Local Self-Govt. Conference, 1942; was member, Gwalior State Harijan Board; was member, Majlis-i-am Quanoon, Gwalior Govt.; one of the founders of Jain High School, Bhilsa; started various Institutions at Bhilsa such as Vyayamshala, Sarvajanik Library, etc.; was Finance Minister in the Responsible Govt. in Gwalior State, 1948 and later in Madhya Bharat till Jan. 1949; was Vice-Pres., Provincial Congress Cttee., Madhya Bharat; Chairman, Transport Nationalisation Cttee., Madhya Bharat, 1949. *Address:* Gwalior.

JAMMU & KASHMIR: Lt.-Gen. H. H. the Maharajadhiraj, Shri Harisinghji, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Maharaja of, Salute 21 guns. *b.* 1895; *Educ.*: Mayo Coll., Ajmer and Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun; Hon. LL.D., Punjab and Benares Hindu Univs.; Hon. Lt.-Gen. in the British Army; a Representative of India to War Cabinet, 1944; Chancellor, Ben. Hindu Univ. (Aug. 1943); K.C.I.E. (1918), K.C.V.O. (1922), G.C.I.E. (1929), G.C.S.I. (1933), G.C.V.O. (1946). *Address:* Winter: Jammu-Tawi; Summer: Srinagar, Kashmir.

JAMMU & KASHMIR, Yuvaraj Karan Singh Ji, B.A., Regent of. *b.* March 9, 1931, *s.* of Maharajadhiraj H.H. Hari Singh Ji and Maharani Tara Devi; *m.* Yuvarani Yasho Rajya Lakshmi; *Educ.*: Upto Senior Cambridge at Doon School, Dehra Dun; Intermediate as a Private Student from Allahabad Univ.; B.A. as a Private Student from Jammu and Kashmir Univ.; is now studying for M.A. Political Science. Chancellor, Jammu & Kashmir Univ.; took over as Regent, *i.e.*, Constitutional Head of the State, June 20, 1949. *Recreations:* Indian Classical Music; Prolific reading, particularly Political Science and Philosophy; Chess. *Address:* The Palace, Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir State).



JAMSHEDJI, Jal Managing Director, Noble Paint & Varnish Co. Ltd. *b.* March 24, 1911, *s.* of late Jamshedji Hormasji Commissariat and late Meherbai Maneckjee Polishwalla; *m.* Miss Katl Manchcrshaw Polishwalla, 1942; one *s.*, Diniar and three *d.*, Villi, Roshan and Meher; *Educ.*: Elphinstone Coll.; obtained Technical training at Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, 1933. Founded Noble Paint & Varnish Co., one of the leading paint factories in India; has been responsible for the quick growth of his paint concern; started manufacturing Wrinkle Finish Enamel from 1950; is a keen sportsman and a member of Lodge Blackwell. *Address:* Noble Paint & Varnish Co. Ltd., Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, Bombay 13.



JARIWALA, Lallubhai Chakuram, D.Sc., J.P., Industrialist and Business man. *b.* December 31, 1900; *m.* Savitadevi, *d.* of Vithaldas Zaverchand of Patan and Kanpur; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's, Sydenham and National Colleges, Gujarat Vidyapith, Bombay, Universities of Vienna (Austria) and Frankfort-on-Main (Germany); took Doctorate in Science (Chemistry) at the University of Frankfort. Chairman, Solar Batteries and Flashlights Ltd.; National Ceramics Ltd.; Director, National Electrical Industries Ltd.; Jayabharat Publications Ltd., Partner: L. C. Jariwala & Co. (Industrial Plant and Machinery), Bombay; Vithaldas Zaverchand (Cloth Merchants & Textile Import-Export), Bombay and Ahmedabad; Ceramics Agencies (Ceramic Wares), Bombay and Kadi; Member: Executive Cttee., Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi; Standing Cttee. for Labour and Labour Conference, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India; First Indian to establish successfully on a large scale Dry Cell and Battery Industry in India; visited Europe several times and U.S.A. for Battery, Carbon and Allied Industries and on business. *Address:* 3, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.



JASANI, Chaturbhuj Vithaldas, M.P. *b.* Feb. 4, 1900, *s.* of Vithaldas Jasani; *m.* Smt. Urmila *alias* Chandulabai; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Upto matric. Enrolled as a volunteer at the Indian National Congress session at Calcutta, 1917; volunteer at the Nagpur Flag Satyagraha, 1923; Partner, Mooljl Sicka & Co., 1918-32; retired as working partner, 1932; since then has been devoting full time to national work; Pres.: Gondia Tahsil Congress Cttee., 1926-30; Bhandara Dist. Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1934-38; Chorkha Mela Hostel, Nagpur, 1937-38-39; Tilak Vidyalaya, Tumsar, 1936-51; Municipal Cttee., 1939-40; Member, Provincial Congress Cttee. and A.I.C.C., 1932-46; Working Cttee., Kutch Praja Parishad, 1945-46; M.L.A., Madhya Pradesh, 1936-39 and 1946-52; established residential school named Saraswati Sadan in Kutch State and was its Founder Treasurer, 1934-46; organised 40 multipurpose consumers' societies in Bhandara Dist. dealing in primary needs of villagers; collected funds for the displaced persons numbering about 10,000 who came to Gondia from Sind in 1948; assisted local authorities in their rehabilitation; Vice-Pres.: Gondia Local Board, 1928; Nagpur Provincial Congress Cttees., 1936-46; Secy., Tilak Vidyalaya, Gondia, 1923-26; as Secy., Gondia Tahsil Gondia Smarak Nidhi, collected about one lakh of rupees; Chairman, Dist. Council, 1939-40; Pres.: Sarda Vanchalaya, Gondia; Bhandara Dist. Sahayak Samiti running a Khadi Bhandar, Gramodyoga Bhandar, Khadi Karyalaya and Gramodyoga Karyalaya; Chairman, Educational Sub-Cttee., Janapad Sabha; Trustee and Manager, Udaya Vanchalaya, Gondia; Director, M. P. Marketing and Supply Society; Vice-Pres., Shri Krishna Gaoshala; is organising Grain Banks in the rural areas of Bhandara Dist.; arrested as the first Dictator of Bhandara Dist. Satyagraha Cttee., 1930; released at the time of Gandhi-Irwin Pact after serving imprisonment for seven months; jailed for six months for delivering speeches, 1932; detained for two months for organising the boycott of Sir Montague Butler, then Governor of M.P. at the time of his visit to Bhandara town for the opening ceremony of Vanganga river bridge; sentenced for six months for offering individual satyagraha, 1940; again for six months for delivering anti-war speeches, 1941; detained as security prisoner, Aug. 11, 1942—July 21, 1945; elected to the House of the People from Bhandara Constituency, 1952. *Publications:* Gujarati edition of *Bharatne Angreji Rajya* written by Pandit Sundar Lalji; *Sahakarita Dwara Sarvangi Vikas.* *Address:* Gondia, Dist. Bhandara, Madhya Pradesh.

JASDANWALLA, Y. A. *Educ.*: Bharda New High School, Bombay. Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co.; Chairman, Alco Insurance Co., Ltd.; Director, Steelyard Ltd.; Petroleum & Minerals Ltd.; Montana Ltd.; Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd.; New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India Ltd., Islam Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address:* Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JASDENVALA, A. A., J.P. and Hony. Magistrate. *b.* June 24, 1899; *Educ.*: Bharda New High School and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Partner, Adamji Lookmanji & Co.; Managing Director, Alco Insurance Co. Ltd.; Director of several other joint stock concerns; President, Islam Gymkhana, Bombay; Vice-Pres., Bombay Cricket Assocn.; Chairman, Safety First Association of India, New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd.; Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1946. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Radio, Cricket Club of India, Orient Club. *Address:* Rahimtoola House, Homji Street, Fort, Bombay.

JATHAR, Ganesh Bhaskar, Natural Science Tripos (Cambridge), History Tripos (Cambridge), M.A. (Econ.) (Edin.), Principal, K. E. Board's Arts and Science College, Dharwar. *b.* July 10, 1887, *s.* of Rao Bahadur B. Y. Jathar and Annapurnabai Jathar; *m.* Manutai Bhate; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Deccan College, Poona; Cambridge (England); Edinburgh (Scotland). Revenue Department, Baroda State, 1911-14; Department of Education, Bombay State, 1917-42; Indian Educational Service, 1920-42; Principal, Elphinstone College, 1937-42; Khalsa Coll., Bombay, June 1942-Nov. 1945; Head of Commerce Dept., Andhra Univ., Waltair, 1947-48; member, Maharashtra Univ. Cttee.; Chairman, Music Education Cttee., Bombay. *Publications:* *Indian Economics* (2 vols., in collaboration with the late Professor S. G. Beri, etc.), etc. *Recreations:* Music; Books. *Club:* Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* "Chandrasadan", Station Road, Dharwar.

JAWHAR: Ft.-Lt. His Highness Maharaj Shrimant Yeswantrao Patangshah Vikramshah. *b.* December 11, 1917; *m.* Shrimant Priyamwada Raje, *sister* of the Rajasaheb of Jath, May 1938; Heir-Apparent, Shrimant Yuvaraj Maharaj Digvijayasinhrao; *Educ.*: Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Blundell's Old Public School, England; received some administrative training in England; had further practical administrative training in India under the Collector of Nasik. Ascended the *gadi* and was invested with full ruling powers, January 16, 1938; is entitled to a salute of 9 guns. *Recreations:* Shooting, Riding, Tennis and Motoring. *Address:* Jaiwilas Palace, Jawhar.



JAYAKAR, The Rt. Hon'ble Dr. Mukund Ramrao, M.A., LL.D., D.C.L., P.C., Honorary Vice-Chancellor, Poona University since April 1948. *Educ.*: Bombay University. Practised as a Barrister in Bombay High Court; took to public life, 1916; elected to Bombay Legis. Council in 1923 and was Leader of the Swaraj Party in Bombay Council and Leader of the Opposition until his resignation after the meeting of the Congress, 1925; entered Legislative Assembly as a representative of Bombay City in 1926, continued a member thereof till 1930; Dy. Leader of the Nationalist Party there from 1927 to 1930 March; leader of the Opposition in 1930 Simla Session; was a delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference in London and member of Federal Structure Cttee; member, Indian Delegation Co-operating with the Joint Parliamentary Cttee. on the White Paper; appointed Judge of the Federal Court, India, from October 1937; appointed member of the Judicial Cttee. of the Privy Council, January 1939; resigned in March 1942; Member, Constituent Assembly; resigned from the Constituent Assembly early in 1947. *Publications:* Edited a book on Vedanta Philosophy in 1924. *Address:* Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JEDHE, Keshavrao Marutirao, Publicist. *b.* 1896, *s.* of Maruti rao Babaji and Rahibai Jedhe; *m.* Smt. Venutai Shitole, 1920; five *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Poona. Worked with Satya Shodhak Samaj; Secy., Non-Brahmin Party, 1930; joined Civil Disobdience Movement, 1930; jailed, 1930-32; elected to Central Legislative Assembly, 1935-41; Pres., Maharashtra Provincial Congress, 1938 and 1946-48; member, Constituent Assembly, 1948-51; also of provisional Parliament; Founder, Peasants and Workers' Party, 1948. *Publications:* Some stray poems. *Address:* Jedhe Mansions, 907, Shukarwar Peth, Poona 2.

JEHANGIR, Sir Cowasji (Bart.), M.A. (Cantab.), G.B.E. (1944), K.C.I.E. (1927), C.I.E. (1920), O.B.E. (1918), M.L.A. *b.* Feb. 16, 1879; *m.* Hirabai, Kaisar-i-Hind (Gold Medal), with Bar M.B.E.; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay, and St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Member, Bombay Corporation, 1904-21; Chairman, Standing Cttee., 1914-15; Pres., Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1919-20; Hon. Secy., War Loan Cttees., 1917-18; member of the Legislative Council; member, Executive Council, Govt. of Bombay, 1921-22 and 1923-28; elected member, Legislative Assembly for the City of Bombay, 1930-47; delegate to the R. T. Cs, 1930, 1931, 1932; delegate, London Monetary and Economic Conference, 1933; delegate, Empire Parliamentary Conference, London, 1935, representing the Central Legislature; Pres., National Liberal Federation of India, 1936; one of India's representatives at the Coronation, London, 1937; Chairman, Bank of India, Ltd., and a Director of the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Tata Chemicals Ltd., Tata Locomotive & Engineering Co., Ltd., The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Ltd., and several other companies; succeeded to the Baronetcy on July 26, 1934. *Clubs:* Marlborough and St. James', London; Asian, Ripon, Orient, Willingdon, Bombay. *Address:* Readymoney House, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

JENKINS, William, Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. *b.* July, 25, 1904; *m.* May, *d.* of Wm. Watson Otago, New Zealand, 1942; *Educ.* Whitehouse School, N. Ireland. Joined the Insurance Deptt. of W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Feb. 3, 1930; appointed a Director of the Company, 1940; Director of the several Companies in the Brady Group; formerly J. P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Vice-Pres., Rotary Club of Bombay, 1951; its Pres., 1952; Vice-Pres., The Deccan Sugar Factories Assoc., 1948; its Pres., 1949; member, Cttee. of Bombay Chamber of Commerce. *Recreations:* Golf, Tennis. *Clubs:* Royal Bombay Yacht, Willingdon, East India and Sports, London. *Address:* The Bombay Club, Bombay.



JERATH, Harbans Lal, B.A., M.S.P., F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.), Dip.F. (Lond.), Senior Deputy Director-General, Post and Telegraphs, since Sept. 1947. *b.* July 29, 1899, *s.* of Rup Chand Jerath, B.A., Advocate, Hoshiarpur; *m.*, *d.* of Rai Bahadur J. Sabharwal; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore. Joined the Indian Postal Service as Probationer, Dec. 1919; Asstt. Postmaster-General, Bombay and U.P. Circles; Asstt. Deputy Director-General, 1937-41; Dy. Postmaster-General, Bihar, 1942; Director, Posts and Telegraphs-in-Charge of Sind, Baluchistan and Persian Gulf Circle, 1943-47; posted as Dy. Director-General, Postal Services, March 1947; was placed on the P. & T. Partition Cttee.; was officiating Director-General in April 1951; Deputed as a delegate from India to attend the Universal Postal Union and International Air Transport Assoc. Contact Cttee. meeting held in U.K., Sept. 1951; represented India on the Executive & Liaison Commission meetings at Berne, Switzerland, Jan., 1952. *Club:* Imperial Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* 15, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

JHA, Aditya Nath, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.B., Secretary to Govt., Agriculture and Development Dept., U.P., since May 1947 and also Food Production Commr., since Aug. 1949. *b.* Aug. 18, 1911, *s.* of Sir Ganganatha Jha; *m.* Adya Ray; three *s.*; *Educ.*: Queen's College, Benares; The University of Allahabad; Jesus College, Oxford. Joined service, 1936; Joint Magistrate and Asstt. Commissioner, Fyzabad, 1936-March 1939; City Magistrate, Benares, March to Nov. 1939; Political Service, Nov. '39 to Jan. '42; Addl. Collector, Kanpur, Jan. '42 to Feb. '43; Regional Food Controller, Feb. '43 to June '45; Dy. Secy. to Govt., Finance Dept., U.P. Govt., June '45 to May '47. *Recreations:* Tennis, Cricket, Riding, Books. *Clubs:* National Liberal Club, London; Calcutta South Club, Calcutta; Mohammadbagh Club, Lucknow; Nainital Boathouse Club. *Address:* Council House, Lucknow, U.P.

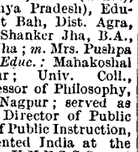
JHA, Prof. Amaranath, M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), LL.D. (Hon.), F.R.S.L., Hony. Lt.-Col., Chairman, Public Service Commission, U.P., since April 1947. *b.* Feb. 25, 1897; *m.* Satyabhama Devi (*d.* 1936); *Educ.*: Govt. High School and Muir College, Allahabad. Prof. of English, Muir Coll., 1917; Univ. Prof. of English, 1930; Senior Vice-Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, 1922; President, All-India Educational Conference, 1941; addressed Convocations at Patna, Allahabad, Agra, Mysore, Santiniketan, Punjab and Bombay; President, First All-India Conference of English Teachers, 1940; Member of League of Nations Cttee. on the Training of Youth, 1934; President, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan and the All-India Adult Education Association; Member, Indian Delegation to U.N.E.S.C.O., 1945; Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad Univ. and Benares Hindu Univ. *Publications: Selections from Lord Morley* (Macmillans, 1920); *Selected Essays of Frederic Harrison; Hamlet* (1926); *Merchant of Venice* (1930); *Literary Studies* (1930); *Shakespearean Comedy* (1931); *Realms of Gold; Occasional Essays and Addresses* (1940); *Vichar-dhara* (1948). *Address:* George Town, Allahabad.

JHA, Bhola Nath, M.A., C.I.E. (1946), Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh, 1951. *b.* Feb. 1902, *s.* of R. N. Jha; *m.* Mrs. Kamala Jha; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Muir Central Coll. and the Univ. of Allahabad. Passed I.C.S., 1924; I.C.S. probationer at Exeter Coll., Oxford, 1924-26; Assistant, Joint, and District Magistrate in U.P. Districts, 1926-36; Secy., U.P. Board of Revenue, 1937-38; served as Deputy Secy., Agriculture, Industries and Revenue Secy. and Development Commissioner, U.P. Govt., 1939-March 1947; Chief Secy., March 1947-June 1949; Senior Adviser, Rajasthan, 1949-51. *Recreations:* Tennis; Hockey; Football; Riding. *Address:* Chief Secretary, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

JHA, Lakshmi Kant, B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., M.B.E. (1946), Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India. *b.* November 23, 1913, *s.* of S. K. Jha and Mrs. S. K. Jha; *m.* Mekhala Acharya, *d.* of Dr. F. K. Acharya, I.E.S.; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu Univ., Benares and Trinity College, Cambridge. Under Secy., Govt. of Bihar, Local Self Govt. Dept.; Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, Supply Dept.; Deputy Secy., Govt. of India, Commerce Dept.; Adviser to Indian Delegations to United Nations Transport and Communications Commission and Economic and Social Council; Delegate, United Nations Maritime Conference; Leader, Indian Trade Delegation to Germany, Czechoslovakia and France. Delegate, Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, Sixth Session, Bangkok, and Seventh Session, Lahore; Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. *Publication: India's Foreign Trade*, Part I & II. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana and Calcutta Club. *Address:* 36, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

JHA, Dr. Veni Shanker, B.A., Ph.D. (Lond.), Secretary to Govt. (Madhya Pradesh), Education Department. *b.* at Bah, Dist. Agra, U.P., *s.* of Pandit Lajja Shanker Jha, B.A., I.E.S. (Retired) and Mrs. Jha; *m.* Mrs. Pushpa Jha; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Mahakoshal Mahavidyalaya, Jabalpur; Univ. Coll., London. Started as Professor of Philosophy, Nagpur Mahavidyalaya, Nagpur; served as Inspector of Schools; Dy. Director of Public Instruction and Director of Public Instruction, Madhya Pradesh; represented India at the Regional Conference of U.N.E.S.C.O. at Nanking, 1947. *Publications:* Several reports on Educational Subjects. *Recreations:* Cricket, Tennis and Walking. *Club:* Gondvan Club, Nagpur. *Address:* 58/1, Lawrence Road, Nagpur.

JHAVERI, Krishnalal Mohanlal, Diwan Bahadur (1929), M.A., LL.B., J.P. *b.* December 1868; *m.* 1886; *Educ.*: Surat, Broach, Bhavnagar, Bombay; B.A. (First Class Honours, English and Persian), 1888; Gavri Shankar Gold Medalist; Perry Prizeman of Jurisprudence; Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, Bombay. Lectured on Persian; Advocate, Appellate Side, Bombay High Court (1893-1905); Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay (1905); Syndic and Member of Academic Council; Dean, Faculty of Law; Chairman, Board of Studies in Gujarati, Hindi and Persian and Library Cttee., University of Bombay; Chancellor, S.N.D.T. Indian Women's Univ., 1948-51; Vice-Chancellor (1951); knows Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi, Bengali, Urdu, English and Persian languages; has travelled extensively; connected with about fifty-seven Public, Social and Educational Institutions and Charitable Trusts in Bombay and outside; was for sometime Officiating Judge, Bombay High Court; retired as Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, 1928; Judicial Adviser and Chief Justice, Palanpur State, 1929-48. *Address:* Pitale Mansion, Kandewadi, Girgaon Post, Bombay 4.



JOAG, Vishwanath Keshav, M.A., Principal, Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology and Secretary, Modern Education Society, Poona, since 1950. *b.* March 9, 1888; *m.* Miss N. Devdhar; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Poona, Bombay University. Professor of Philosophy, Fergusson College, Poona, 1915-32; and Nowrosjee Wadia College, Poona, 1932-50. Fellow of the Bombay Univ., since 1929; member, Board of Studies in Philosophy and the Faculty of Arts, since 1921; Dean of the Arts Faculty, 1933-36; member, Academic Council, since 1933 and Syndicate, since 1946; member of the Court and for sometime of Board of Studies in Philosophy, Academic Council and Executive Council and Dean of the Faculty of Mental, Moral and Social Sciences in the Univ. of Poona; Principal, Nowrosjee Wadia Coll., Poona, 1938-50; President and Trustee, Poona Prarthna Samaj; Trustee and member, Council of the Deccan Sabha, Poona; member, National Liberal Federation. *Address:* Sir Cusrow Wadia Institute of Electrical Technology, 19, Bund Garden Road, Poona.

JOHNSON, Noel Allan, Author, Broadcaster, Advertising Executive; Executive of the firm, L. A. Stronach & Co. (India), Ltd. *b.* July 16, 1927, Dunedin, New Zealand; *Educ.*: King's Coll., New Zealand; City of London Coll. (Lond.), J. Inglis Wright Advertising Agency, New Zealand, 1945-48; Contract B.B.C. London and Publicity-Executive, Philips Electrical Limited, London, 1948-50; Lintas Pty. Ltd., Advertising Australia, 1950-51. Had his first book published at the age of 18, and when only 20 years of age leased one of the biggest theatres in New Zealand to stage one of his plays. *Publications:* Numerous poems and articles published in the Australian Press. *Address:* 15, Graham Road, Bombay.



JOSHI, Sir M. V., B.A., LL.B., K.C.I.E. (1926), Kt. (1923). *b.* 1861; *m.* Smt. Abhyankar, Satara; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Deccan Coll., Poona; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Advocate, Judicial Commr.'s Court, Berar, and High Court, Nagpur, 1884-1920; member, Madhya Pradesh Assembly; Home member, M.P. Govt., 1920-25; Chairman, All-India Liberal Federation, Calcutta, 1925; Chairman, Age of Consent Cttee., 1928-29; retired from legal profession, 1933; Administrator, Sangli State, 1930; Leader, National War Front, Madhya Pradesh in Second World War; Hon. LL.D. of Nagpur Univ., 1942. *Recreation:* Walking. *Address:* Amraoti, Berar.

JOSHI, Narayan Malhar, B.A. *b.* June 1879; *Educ.*: Poona New English School and Deccan Coll. Taught in private schools and Govt. High Schools for 8 years. Joined Servants of India Society, 1909 and retired on pension in 1940; Secy., Bombay Social Service League since 1911, and Secy., Bombay Pres. Social Reform Assoc., 1917-29 and Pres., since 1947; Secy., W. India Nat. Liberal Assoc., 1919-29; Gen. Secy., All India Trade Union Congress, 1925-29 and again from 1940-48; Dy. Member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. from 1922-24 and member from 1934-44 and from 1946-48; Kaiser-I-Hind

of Ministers, Indian Republic, 1950-52. *Recreations:* Cricket, Golf, Rackets, etc. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Sumer Club, Jamnagar. *Address:* C/o Central Bank of India Ltd., Jamnagar (Saurashtra); Lt. Governor's Camp, Himachal Pradesh.

HIMMAT Singhji Sahib, Lt.-Col. Maharaj Dhiraj Shri, Member, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, second *s.* of His late Highness Maharaja Sri Sir Umaid Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Jodhpur, Air-Marshal, Lieut.-General, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., LL.D. *b.* 21st June, 1925; *m.* Princess of Patiala; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer. Received police training at Police Training School, Phillaur (Punjab); held portfolio of Home Department. *Recreations:* Flying, Motoring, Shooting rifle shot gun and Pistol. *Address:* Jodhpur (Rajasthan).



HIRA, Hiranand Pessumal, B.A., J.P., General Manager, Central Railway, since Nov. 1952. *b.* Jan. 18, 1900; *m.*; one *s.*: *Educ.:* Sind Coll. and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay: took training on the Great Western Railway, England; Appointed Probationary Asstt. Traffic Manager, Central Railway, Jan. 1925; held charge of various Commercial Divisions on the Central Railway; appointed Goods Supdt., Wadi Bunder, April 1943; promoted Dy. Traffic Manager; during the war years worked as Dy. General Manager (Food Supplies); Chief Traffic Manager, 1947-50; General Manager, former G.I.P. Railway, Jan. 1950-Nov. 1952. *Address:* "Glenogle," Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



HIRACHAND, Seth Ratanchand, M.A., J.P., Director-in-Charge, Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Bombay. *b.* at Sholapur; *Educ.:* Sholapur; graduated in Arts from the Deccan College, Poona, 1927; studied privately and passed M.A., 1930. Joined business; has been Director-in-Charge, Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd. for nearly twenty years; Director, Premier Construction Co. Ltd., and Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd.; has served on the Engineering Industries and Horticultural Sub-Committee of the National Planning Committee; has been successively Chairman of the Engineering Association of India, Bombay Presidency Branch, since 1946; organiser, the first International Industries Fair, Bombay, Jan.-Feb., 1952. *Address:* The Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd., Ballard Estate, Bombay.



HIRAY, Bhaurao *alias* **Bhausaheb Shakaram,** B.A., LL.B. (First Class), Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, Bombay, since May 1952; President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Cttee. 1948-1952: member, Congress Working Cttee. *b.* March 1, 1905, of an agriculturist family. *m.* Rewatibai Hiray; two *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.:* Nasik upto Matric; Baroda upto B.A.; Poona Law College for LL.B. Began practising at Malegaon, Dist. Nasik; took to Social and Co-operative activities immediately; was elected to District Local Board, 1934 and Bombay Provincial Assembly on Congress ticket, 1937; was Parliamentary Secy. to Home and Revenue Depts.; resigned with Congress Ministries; was convicted for Satyagraha, 1940 and was detained for 15 months, 1942; was elected to Central Assembly in 1945; was Chairman, Reception Cttee., 56th Session of The Indian National Congress held at Nasik, Sept. 1950; is a social worker and Congress worker. *Address:* Agra Road, Nasik; Secretariat, Bombay.

HORA, Dr. Sunder Lal, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. (1928), F.A.S. (1930), F.N.I. (1935), Hon. Member, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (1946), Hon. Prof., Scientific Institutes, Netherlands Indies (1948), medals awarded from the School, Univ., Govt. and National Geographical Society of India, Director, Zoological Survey of India since 1947. *b.* May 2, 1896, *s.* of Lala Gobind Sahai Hora of Ram Nagar and Shrimati Lakshmi Devi of Hafizabad; *m.* Kumari Vidya Vati Batra, 1920; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* S. D. A. S. High School, Jullundur; Govt. Coll., Lahore, 1913-19; Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, 1919-21; Edinburgh Univ., 1927-28. Asstt. Supdt., Zoological Survey of India, 1921-42; was Offg. Supdt.; Dir. of Fisheries, Bengal, 1942-46; Hon. Dir., Central Inland Fisheries Research, 1947. *Publications:* Over 300 papers, mostly on fish and fisheries of India, Zoogeography, Animal Ecology, etc. *Recreations:* Official and technical correspondence; study of the knowledge of ancient Hindus concerning fish and fisheries. *Address:* Museum House, 1, Sudder Street, Calcutta 13.

HUSAIN, Syed Ashfaque, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, Joint Educational Adviser and ex-Officio Joint Secy., Ministry of Education, Govt. of India. *b.* March 21, 1905, *s.* of Syed Ishaque Husain; *m.* Mariam; one *s.*, Hasan Masood and two *d.*, Naz and Kusum; *Educ.:* Magdalen College, School, Oxford and Oriel College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar for 3½ years; Lecturer in History and Political Science and Reader in Economics, Aligarh Muslim Univ.; Senior Lecturer at Mayo College, Ajmer; Information Officer, Govt. of India; Deputy Educational Adviser and Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education; First Secy., Education Dept., Indian Embassy, Washington. *Publications:* Various articles in different journals and newspapers from time to time. *Recreation:* Listening to music. *Address:* Ministry of Education, New Delhi; Sitapur, U.P.

HUSAIN, Tajamul, Barrister-at-Law, Member, Indian Parliament. *b.* Dec. 19, 1893, *s.* of Khan Bahadur Nawab Sarfraz Husain; *m. d.* of Khaja M. Raza, Inspector of Registrations, Bengal; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Public School, London; Inner Temple, London; Cambridge Univ. Member, Bihar Provincial Legislative Assembly, 1936—Feb. 1950; member, Constituent Assembly of India; President of many institutions and public bodies in Bihar; represented Indian Parliament as a Delegate to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Stockholm, Sweden, 1949; Member, Inter-Parliamentary Council, Geneva, Switzerland. *Address:* Patna City, Bihar; 12, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

HYDERABAD: Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Nizam-ud-Daula, Nizam-ul-Mulk, Asaf Jah, the Rajpramukh of. *b.* April 6, 1886; *m.* Dulhan Pasha, *d.* of Nawab Jehangir Jung, a nobleman representing a collateral branch of the Nizam's family, 1906; Heir-Apparent, Nawab Mir Himayat Ali Khan, Azam Jah Bahadur, Prince of Berar; *Educ.:* Privately. Ascended the *gadi*, August 29, 1911; is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. *Address:* Hyderabad (Dn.).



IDAR: His Highness Maharajadhiraj Maharaja Shree Himatsinghji Saheb Bahadur, the Maharaja of. *b.* September 2, 1899; *m.* Shree Jawahar Kunwar Saliba, *e. d.* of the Raja of Khandela in the Jaipur State, 1908; two *s.*, Maharajkumar Shree Daljit Singhji, the *Heir-Apparent*, and Amar Singhji; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer where he had a brilliant academic career; at the college won every single class prize from the fifth form to the diploma, five for English and eleven for various other subjects. Was equally distinguished in the playing field; represented the Mayo College against the Aitchison College in tent-pegging and tennis; captained one or the other of the junior football or cricket teams; was one of the best polo-players at the college all through; won the first prize for riding in 1915. On leaving college plunged into the administration of the State, working under the close supervision of his father His late Highness; went on a tour of India in 1929-30 and acquired further practical experience of politics and administration; ascended the *gadi*, July 11, 1931; scored important successes on the Turf; won the Eclipse Stakes of India, 1937, the then Blue Ribband of the 'Indian Turf'; has also won three of the five Indian Classics, the Indian Derby, the Indian Two Thousand Guineas and the Indian One Thousand Guineas, 1948. *Recreations:* Hunting, pigsticking, horse-racing, music, painting and photography. *Address:* Pratap Palace, Himatnagar (Dist. Sabarkantha).



INDORE: Her Highness Lt. Srimant Saubhagyawati Maharani Indirabai Holkar, grand-daughter of late Rao Bahadur Anandrao Ramkrishna, J.P., and late Rao Bahadur Mukundrao Ramachandra. *m.* H. H. Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar in 1913; *Educ.:* Privately; has been thrice to Europe. Takes keen interest in charitable institutions and is connected with Ahilya Seva Sadan of Indore, Rajawade Historical Research Institute, Ramdas Research Institute of Dhulia, Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad, Vedic Research Society of Poona, Dharmakosha Karyalaya of Wai, All-India History of Indian Philosophy, Village Uplift and the Red Cross Society. Managed the Educational, Medical, Charitable and Household Depts. of the State during 1923-24. *Address:* Lalbagh Palace, Indore.



INDORE: Major-General H. H. Maharajadhiraj Raj Rajeshwar Sawai Shree Yeshwant Rao Holkar Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1935), LL.D., Maharaja of. *b.* Sept. 6, 1908; *m.* first, Sanyogitabai (d. 1937), *d.* of the Chief of Kagal Junior (Kolhapur), 1924; *Heir: d.* (by Gazette Extraordinary, 1950), Usha Raje Holkar, *b.* 1933; second Fay Crane, 1943; one *s.*; *Educ.:* England, 1920-23; Christ Church, Oxford, 1926-29. Succeeded to the *gadi*, 1926; assumed full ruling powers, 1930; has a salute of 21 guns within his territories and 19 outside; invited delegate to the Round Table Conference, 1931; assumed charge of the Office of the Senior Up-Rajpramukh of the Madhya Bharat State, May 28, 1948. *Recreations:* Tennis and Shikar. *Address:* Indore.

INDRA, Vidyavachaspati, Sahityavachaspati, M.R.A.S., Member, Council of States of India & Journalist; Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula Univ. *b.* Nov. 9, 1889, *s.* of Mahatma Munshi Ram; *m.* Shrim. Chandrawati; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Gurukula Univ., Kangri, Professor, Editor and Public worker. *Publications:* Books on Indian History Politics and Fiction in Hindi. *Recreations:* Gardening, Music. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor, Gurukula University, Kangri, Hardwar.

ISMAIL, H. H., Hon. Presy. Magistrate & J.P., Hon. Consul-General for Dominican Republic at Bombay, since 1952. *b.* Aug. 20, 1906, at Amreli; *m.*; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Panchgani M. H. School & D. Coll. of Commerce. Joined father's firm and established import-export lines, 1928; travelled extensively having completed six round the world trips, 1929-52; active social worker connected with several social and educational institutions of Bombay, 1951-52: Pres.: Memon Chamber of Commerce; B. P. Radio Club; International Social Club; Far East Evacuee Merchants' Assocn.; Kathiawar Relief Cttee.; Hon. Gen. Secy., Indian National Society; Hon. Consul for Dominican Republic at Bombay, 1949-52; is the only Indian honoured by a Foreign Govt. to such high honorary rank of Consul-General. *Address: Residence:* Ismail Manzil, 28, Club Road, Bombay 8.



ISMAIL, Amin-ul-Mulk Sir Mirza M., K.C.I.E. (1936), Kt. (1930), C.I.E. (1924), O.B.E. (1923), Ex-Resident Representative of U.N. in Indonesia. *b.* 1883; *m.* Zebinda Begum; *Educ.:* Wesleyen Mission High School Bangalore, with His Highness the late Maharaja of Mysore, at Mysore and Central College, Bangalore. Superintendent of Police, 1905; Asstt. Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1908; Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1914; Private Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja, 1922; Dewan of Mysore, 1926-41; Prime Minister of Jaipur, June 1942 to July 1946; Prime Minister of Hyderabad, August 1946 to May 1947; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the Inter-Governmental Conference of Far Eastern Countries on Rural Hygiene, held at Bandoeng (Java), 1937; delivered Convocation Addresses of Annamalai, Madras and Calcutta Universities in 1935, 1938 and 1940 respectively and Patna and Dacca Universities in 1942, Nagpur University in 1943, Agra University in 1944, Benares Hindu University in 1945 and Aligarh Univ. in 1951. *Address:* Bangalore.

ISVARAN, V., B.A., Chief Secretary to the Government of PEPSU, since March 1950. *b.* July 31, 1908; *Educ.:* Zamorin's College, Calicut and Madras Christian College. Assistant Collector and Collector, Bombay Province from 1932; Director of Agriculture, Sind and Bombay; Chief Secy., Govt. of Saurashtra till March 1950. *Club:* Poona Gymkhana. *Address:* Chief Secretary to Government, Patiala.

IVANIOS, His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Mar, O.I.C., M.A. (1907), D.D., LL.D., Archbishop of Trivandrum. *b.* Sept 8, 1882; *Educ.:* Syrian Seminary; The Madras Christian Coll. Principal, Mar Dionysius Seminary High School, Kottayam (1908-14); Prof. of Economics and Syriac, Serampore College, Bengal (1914-19); founded Bethany, the Monastery and Convent of Nuns (1919-25); was consecrated Bishop of Bethany (1925); was installed Metropolitan of Bethany with Suffragan Bishop (1928); reunited with the Catholic Church along with the Suffragan, Monks, Nuns, and others (1930); visited H. H. the Pope and received Sacred Pallium from the hands of Pope Pius XI (1932); lectured at the Catholic International Universities' Conference, Switzerland; appointed head of the Malankara Rite by Pope and Metropolitan Archbishop of Trivandrum (1932); received in audience by Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary, 1932; visited America in 1947; was received in audience by President Truman; received the Honorary Degree of 'Doctor of Laws' from the Univ. of San Francisco (1948); founded a First Grade' College at Trivandrum. *Address:* Archbishop's House, Trivandrum.

IYENGAR, Annaswami Srirangarajan, B.A. (Madras), LL.B. (Bombay), Ex-Commissioner of Labour, Bombay, 1948. *b.* June 3, 1899, *s.* of Annaswami Iyengar and Srim. Lakshmi Ammal, Pudukkottai; *m.* Srim. Padmassani Ammal; three *s.* and one *d.*: *Educ.:* Raja's Coll., Pudukkottai; St. Joseph's Coll., Thiruchirapally; Law Coll., Bombay. Joined Durbar Office, Pudukkottai, 1918; Asstt. Commissioner of Labour, Ahmedabad, 1939; Asstt. Commsnr. of Labour, Bombay, 1942; Dir. of Labour Welfare and Govt. Labour Officer, Bombay, 1946; Dy. Commr. (Welfare), 1947; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Textile Cttee. of the I.L.O. at Brussels, Nov. 1946; Leader, Indian Govt Delegation to the Construction Cttee., I.L.O., Brussels, Dec. 1946; elected Vice-Pres., Govt. Group of Delegates from 36 countries to the Construction Cttee. of the I.L.O., Brussels, 1946. *Publications:* Collaborated with Mr. Findlay Shirras in preparing *The Science of Public Finance*, 1924; drafted the report on the results of the Dry Area Scheme at Ahmedabad as Secy., Gujarat Prohibition Research Advisory Board, 1938-41; *The fundamentals of the four schools of Vedic Philosophy*, 1942; *Synopsis of Sri Sankalpa Suryodaya* 1949. *Address:* 421, Bhavdaji Road, Bombay 19.

IYENGAR, K. R. Srinivasa, M.A., D.Litt., University Professor of English, Andhra Univ., Waltair, since June 1947. *b.* April 17, 1908. *s.* of B. Ramaswami Iyengar and Srimati Lakshmi Ammal; *m.* Srimati Padmasani; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Hindu College, Tinnevelly; St. Xavier's College, Palamcottah. Taught in Ceylon (1928-31); Professor of English, Lingaraj College, Belgaum (1933-44); Vice-Principal, Basaveshvar College, Bagalkot (1944-47). *Publications: Lytton Strachey: A Critical Study*, 1938; *Indian Administration* (with Prof. S. S. Basavanal), 1939; *S. Srinivasa Iyengar: The Story of a Decade of Indian Politics*, 1939; *Indo-Anglian Literature*, 1943; *Literature and Authorship in India*, 1943; *Sri Aurobindo*, 1945; *The Indian Contribution to English Literature*, 1946, *A New Deal for Our Universities* and other books; contributes articles and reviews to leading Periodicals and Newspapers. *Recreation:* Walking. *Address: Residence:* Siripuram House, Uplands, Waltair; *Vacation Add.:* "Aravind", Kodaikanallur, P.O., Tinnevelly District.

IYER, Muthu Ganapathy, B.A., Chief Traffic Manager, Central Railway. *b.* April 30, 1906, *s.* of the late Muthu Iyer of Travancore; *m.* Smt. Rajam Ramnath, *d.* of Ramnath Iyer of Travancore; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Trivandrum Coll., Travancore. Various positions on the Central Railway, such as Divisional Traffic Manager, Divisional Transportation Superintendent, Dy. General Manager, etc. *Recreations:* Swimming; Hiking. *Clubs:* Gondwana Club, Nagpur; Cricket Club of India, Bombay; National Sports Club of India. *Address:* Central Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay.



IYER, Justice P. V. Balakrishna, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), M.A., Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since 1949. *b.* Sept. 26, 1900, *s.* of P. V. Venku Ayyar; *m.* Srim. Rugmani Ammal, *d.* of S. Krishna Ayyar, Advocate and Planter; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's High School, Pavaratty; St. Joseph's Coll., Trichy; Law Coll., Madras. Topped the list in the I.C.S. competition in India, 1923; Asstt. Collector, Madura; Sub-Collector, Sivakasi, Chandragiri and Rajahmundry; Dist. & Sessions Judge, Anantpur, Salem, Trichy, Tinnevelly, S. Arcot and Madura; was Secretary to the Govt. of Madras in the Legal Department and as such drafted a number of Acts including the Zemindari Abolition Act. *Recreations:* Tennis; Gardening. *Address:* 'Cranleigh', Greenways Road, Adyar, Madras.

IYER, R. S. Venkateswara, A.C.A., F.C.W.A. (Lond.), F.I.C.W.A., A.M.I.I.A. (Lond.), Chartered Accountant, and Principal, The Laxmi College of Commerce, Bombay. *b.* Dec. 16, 1908; *Educ.:* Passed G.D.A., 1932; elected Member, Institute of Chartered Accountants of India; Rly. Auditor, 1932-44; Elected Associate (1946) and Fellow (1952), Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, London and The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, Calcutta; elected member, National Assoc. of Cost Accountants, New York (1947); elected Associate (1947) and Associate Member (1948), Institute of Industrial Administration, London; actively associated with the promotion of Industrial and Commercial Education in Bombay for several years; first in India to institute oral courses of training for professional examinations in Cost Accountancy and Industrial Administration; has introduced suitable Cost Accounting and Scientific Management Systems in various industrial undertakings; acting as Financial Adviser to various Business Houses besides practising as Chartered Accountant; Life Member, Shri Thyagaraja Sabha, Matunga: is connected with various other social institutions. *Publications:* Several articles on "Cost Accountancy" and "Industrial Management" in professional and trade journals. *Address:* 8-A, Vissanji Park, Naigaum Cross Road, Dadar, Bombay 14.



IYER, Tiruvarur Pichu Subrahmanyam, M.A. (Madras), Registrar, University of Delhi, since 1947. *b.* March 6, 1900, *s.* of V. Pichu Iyer; *m.* Shrim. Sethu; five *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Tiruvarur; Presidency Coll., Madras. Was temporarily employed in Govt. Offices and Indian Bank Ltd., Madras, till 1924; joined Delhi Univ. as Personal Asstt. to the first Vice-Chancellor, late Sir Hari Singh Gour; Asstt. Registrar till 1947. *Publications:* Some articles in Journals and Magazines. *Recreations:* Tennis; Badminton. *Club:* University Club, New Delhi. *Address:* University Buildings, Delhi 8.

IYER, T. S. Subramania, B.A. (Hons.) (Hist. & Econ.), M.A. (Madras), Accountant-General, Madras, since Sept. 28, 1950. *b.* June 11, 1897. *s.* of N. S. Subramania Iyer; *m.*, Vimala, *d.* of K. Ramachandrar, B.A., Pleader, Negapatam (Tanjore Dist.); three *s.*, Ramakrishna, Ram Chandar, Viswanathan and one *d.*, Mrs. Annapurna Ravindran; *Educ.:* High School. Tripunittura (Cochin); Maharaja's College, Ernakulam; Maharaja's College, Trivandrum; Started as a School Master in the Cochin Educational Service, 1918; passed the Competitive Examination for entry into the I.A. & A.S. held in Dec. 1921; joined the Indian Audit Dept., Feb. 1922; served in various Audit and Accounts Offices: Civil, Commercial and Railways; was Accountant-General, M. P., till September 1950; was on special duty for 6 months from July 1949 to lay down standards for the various Civil and Postal Accounts Offices. *Recreations:* Gardening, Hiking and Physical Culture. *Address:* 1-A, Rani Chinnamba Road, Teynampet, Madras 18.

Silver Medal (1919); Member, Bombay Municipal Corpn., 1919-23; Member, Legislative Assembly nominated to represent labour interests, 1921-47; Member, Royal Commission on Indian Labour as Labour representative; attended Round Table Conference, 1930-31 and 1932. Attended the meetings of the Jt. Parliamentary Committee as Indian delegate; Member, National Planning Committee and Chairman of its Labour Sub-Committee; President, Bombay Civil Liberties Union, since 1938; member, Central Pay Commission, 1947. *Address:* Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.



JOSHI, Pt. Narottam Lal, Speaker, Rajasthan Legislative Assembly, since March 1952. *b.* Dec. 16, 1914, *s.* of Pandit Kanhiyalal Joshi; *m.*; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Graduated from Maharajah's Coll., Jaipur; took M.A. & LL.B. degrees from the Benares Hindu Univ., 1936-37. A leading practitioner and Pres., Jhunjhunu Bar, Rajasthan; one of the promotors of the Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal under the leadership of Seth Jamnalal Bazaz; sponsored Customs agitation and the agrarian agitation in the Jagirdari area of former Jaipur State; took prominent part in the Civil liberties movement in Jaipur State, 1938-39; arrested by Jaipur Govt. in the Chanana Case, 1945; was member, Jaipur Prajamandal Working Cttee. for many years; was Pres. and Secy., Dist. Prajamandal and Congress Cttee. for a long time; member, Rajasthan P. C. C., since its inception; Law and Election Minister, Rajasthan, 1951; unanimously elected Speaker, Rajasthan Leg. Assembly, 1952. *Address:* Joshi Sadan, Jhunjhunu (Rajasthan).

JOSHI, Pandurang Narayan, B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc. Tech. (Manchester), F.R.I.C., Principal and Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 10, 1902, *s.* of Narayan Keshav and Mrs. Laxmibai Joshi of Kolthara; *m.* Indumati; three *s.*; *Educ.*: Wilson College, Bombay; College of Technology, Manchester; received practical training at Scottish Dyestuffs, Ltd., Grangemouth, British Dyestuffs Corporation, Blackley and I. G. Farbenindustrie, Frankfurt-on-Main. Head of dyeing, yarn bleaching and mercerising Depts., Madhowjee Dharamsi Mills, 1930-33; Head of Technical and Applied Chemistry Dept., V.J.T. Institute, Matunga, Bombay since 1933; Principal since 1940; member, Univ. Senate since 1943; Dean, Faculty of Technology, 1948; member, All-India Council of Technical Education, since 1946; Vice-Pres., Assoc. of Principals of Technical Institutions since 1947; appointed by Government of Bombay, Chairman of Industrial and Technical Secondary Education Cttee., 1947. *Publications:* Papers on Technical Education; has taken two patents. *Recreations:* Tennis, Golf. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club; The Bombay Presidency Golf Club. *Address:* V.J.T. Institute Bungalow, Matunga, Bombay.

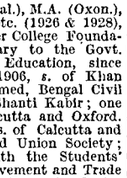
JOSHI, Shridhar Sarvottam, M.Sc. (Banaras), D.Sc. (London), F.R.I.C., F.N.I., F.A.Sc., University Professor of Chemistry, Head of Chem. Dept. and Principal, College of Science, Benares Hindu University. *b.* Oct. 16, 1898; *m.* Sontara Chiplonkar; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Banaras and London. President, Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1943; has contributed original work in Colloids, Electro-Chemistry, Active Nitrogen and discovered a new effect of light, known as Joshi's Effect. *Publications:* Over 150 papers. *Recreation:* Cricket. *Address:* Banaras Hindu University.

JOSHI, Umashankar Jethalal, M.A., Author, Editor, *Sanskriti* (Culture), Gujarati monthly. *b.* July 21, 1911, *s.* of late Jethalal Kamalji and Smt. Navalbai; *m.* Smt. Jyotsna (G.A. of the Women's Univ.); two *d.*, Nandini and Svati; *Educ.*: Bamna; Idar High School; Gujarat Coll.; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, M.A. First Class. Teacher, G.P.P. High School, Vile Parle, 2 years; Part-time Lecturer in Gujarati, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay, one year; Post-graduate Teacher, Research Institute, Gujarat Vidya Sabha, Ahmedabad (1939-46); Honorary Prof. at Gujarat Vidyasabha, since 1947; member: Primary Text-books Regional Cttee.; Senate, the M.S. Univ. of Baroda; Board of Studies, the M.S. Univ. of Baroda and the Gujarat Univ. *Publications:* Six books of Poetry: *Vishra Shanti*; *Gangotri*; *Nisheeth*; *Gul-e-Poland*; *Prachina*; *Aithya*; One Act Plays: *Sapna Bhara*; *Shaheed*; Short Stories: *Shravani Melo*; *Tran Ardhun Be*; *Antaraya*; Novel: *Parkan Janyan*; Personal Essays: *Goshthi*; Criticism: *Sama Samredan*; *Akho a Study*; Research: *Gujarat in the Puranas*; Translation: *Uttar Rama Charita of Bhavabhuti*. *Address:* Sanskriti, Ahmedabad 6.

JUNNARKAR, Shripatrao Balvantrao, B.A. (1st Class Hons.) (Bom.), B.Sc. (1st Class Hons.) (Eng.) (London), M.B.E. (1944), Dean, Faculty of Technology, including Engineering, Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Baroda. *b.* Oct. 29, 1895, *s.* of Balvantrao Ramchandra Junnarkar; *m.* Gulabbai Vinayak Dhurkar; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay; King's College, London. Apprentice Engineer, Backbay Reclamation Scheme, Bombay; Assistant Engineer, Karachi Port Trust; Principal, N. E. D. Engineering College, Karachi; Principal, Birla Vishvakarma Mahavidyala, Anand. *Publications:* *Stresses in Domes, Earth-pressure, etc.* *Address:* Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, Baroda.

KABIR, Humayun, M.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Oxon.), Univ. Gold Medals, Prizes, etc. (1926 & 1928), State Scholar (1927), Exeter College Foundation Prize (1931), Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education, since Jan. 1952. *b.* Feb. 22, 1906, *s.* of Khan Bahadur Kabir-ud-Din Ahmed, Bengal Civil Service (Retd.); *m.* Mrs. Shanti Kabir; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Calcutta and Oxford. Has taught at the Univs. of Calcutta and Andhra; was Secy., Oxford Union Society; prominently associated with the Students' Movement, the Peasant Movement and Trade Union activities; Leader, Peasants Party, Bengal Leg. Council; First Pres., All-India Students Congress; Assessor to the Adjudicator in All-India Railway Dispute (1946); member, Indian Railway Enquiry Cttee. (1947); Dy. Leader, Indian Delegation at the 3rd General Conference of UNESCO, 1948. *Publications:* *Swapna-Sadh* (in Bengali); *Poems* (Basil Blackwell), *Kant's on Philosophy in General*; *Immanuel Kant* (in Bengali); *Dharabahik* (in Bengali); *Poetry, Monads and Society*; *Sarat Chandra Chatterjee*; *Muslim Politics*, 1906-42; *Mahatma and other Poems*; *Banglar Kavya* (in Bengali); *Men, and Rivers*; *Our Heritage*; *Three Stories*; *Of Cabbages & Kings*; *Marvad*, 1948; *Nadi-O-Naree*, 1950, etc. (Several works translated into European languages). *Address:* Ministry of Education, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

KACHHWAHA, Anand Singh, *b.* Bhadrapada Krishna 30, Samvat 1971V, 3rd *s.* of late Jamnadas Pokerji; Contractor and Arya Samajist Leader, Jodhpur; *m.* Janki Devi. *d.* of Raja Ram Ji, Contractor, Marwar Mathania, May 28, 1934; two *s.*, Yaswant Singh and Mahendra Singh and one *d.*, Kumari Vijay Laxmi; Active Partner, Gotan Lime-Syndicate, Gotan, Rajasthan; Managing Director, Anand Theatres Ltd., Jodhpur; Director, Shree Sumer High School, Jodhpur; member: National Geographic Society of U.S.A.; Discussion Group of the Motion Picture Society of India, Bombay; Rotary Club; Sarpanch Mandore Village Panchayat; believer in Arya Samaj and Vedic Religion; keenly interested in uprooting corruption and disunity in the Congress so that it may gain confidence of all; works for village uplift and compulsory education. *Address:* 20/3, Fort Road, Jodhpur; *Office:* Anand Theatres Limited, Jodhpur.



KACHHWAHA, Narsinha, Member (Independent), Rajasthan State Assembly; Ex-Labour Minister of Rajasthan. *b.* Ashwin Shukla 2, Samvat 1968V, at Jodhpur, 2nd *s.* of late Jamnadas Pokerji, Arya Samaj Leader, Contractor and business magnate of Marwar; *m.* Smt. Devi, *d.* of Bherulal Gehlot, July 1, 1938; six *s.*, Jiyoti Swaroop, Nand Kishor, Arisudan, Vikram, Shyam and Zabar, and three *d.*, Nirmala, Vimla and Baby; *Educ.*: D. A. V. High School, Ajmer (1928-31); Govt. Coll., Ajmer (1931-34); Jaswant Coll., Jodhpur (1934-37). Pres., Sainik Kshatriya Girls' School, Mandore (1938-40); General Secy., Marwar Kishan Sabha, for four years; Pres. for the last two years; member, Jodhpur Assembly, 1945-46; Liaison Officer, Jodhpur Govt. for procuring Food Grains, 1946; member, Marwar Jawai Project Scheme Cttee.; Chairman, Anand Theatres Ltd.; seriously injured and fractured bone in Dabra case in which a violent criminal attack was made by the jagirdars on Kisan leaders, 1947; Organiser of Kisans; convened and presided over a representative Kisan Conference in Marwar, March 15, 1948; a staunch Supporter of Congress principles, interested in the uplift of Kisan, Labour and of the Scheduled Classes. *Address:* Behind Niros Hotel, Jaipur and Bagar, Jodhpur.



KACHHWAHA, Santosh Singh, M.L.A. (Rajasthan), Proprietor, J. Santosh & Sons, Mechanical, Civil, Marine, Electrical, Radio, Cine and Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors. *b.* 1908, *s.* of late Jamnadassji, Contractor and a pioneer industrialist of Marwar; *m.*; two *s.* and six *d.*; *Educ.*: Durbar High School and Hewett Engineering Coll., Lucknow. Sometime Pres., All India Sainik Kshatriya Mahasabha, Jodhpur; responsible for the construction of Gulabsagar canal, Balsamand, Jaswantsagar and Chowpasni bunds and various other elaborate structures; is a social worker and a staunch Arya Samajist; takes keen interest in children's education, modern agricultural farming, village uplift and welfare of backward classes; is a strong supporter of female education; was returned to the Rajasthan State Assembly from Bilara constituency in the general elections as an independent; is an active member of the Sanyukta Dal of the Rajasthan State Assembly. *Publications:* *The Sainik Rajputs* (a short historical survey). *Address:* Sojate Gate, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).

KADAM (Katarnikar), Dr. Baburao Shankarrao, B.Sc. (Iowa), M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cornell), Director, Tobacco Research. *b.* October 25, 1903, at Damanagar, Saura-shtra. *s.* of S. V. Kadam Katarnikar; *m.* Maltibai (*née* Moray); three *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.*: Lashkar, Gwalior; Iowa State College and Cornell University, U.S.A. Crop Botanist to the Govt. of Bombay (1930-42); Deputy Director of Agriculture (Crop Research) (1942-44); Asstt. Agricultural Commissioner with the Govt. of India (1944-45); on deputation to America, Canada and England (1946); Member of the Society of Sigma Xi, Cornell Chapter, 1940; Life Member, Indian Society of Genetics & Plant Breeding (1941); Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences (1943); Fellow, National Institute of Sciences (1946); Fellow, Botanical Society of India (1946); one of the leading geneticians in the country; was largely responsible for the development of plant breeding work on modern lines in Bombay State. *Publications:* About 60 papers on genetical and agronomic aspects of various cereals and other crops. *Address:* Danavaipet, Rajahmundry, East Godavary.



KAIKINI, P. R., M.A., B.T., Poet, journalist and critic. *b.* February 15, 1912, *e. s.* of Ramrao and Shantabai Kaikini; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Commenced writing verse while still at school; critics east and west of Suez are inclined to accord him an important place among contemporary Indian poets; member, English Association, London; the *motif* of his work is love of India; is fond of outdoor life, sports, drama, films, walking; entered Bombay Civil Service under Congress Government. *Publications:* Nine volumes of poetry. *Recreations:* Music, walking, volley-ball. *Address:* "Krishna Kunj," 10th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

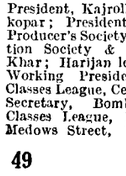


KAJI, Ashok Hiralal, M.Sc., Managing Director, Vasant Insurance Company, Ltd., Bombay, since Oct. 1941; Director-in-Charge and Vice-Pres., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Marketing Society Ltd., Bombay, since Oct. 1949; Vice-Pres., Vasant Purrima Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay; Hon. Secy., New India Co-operative Housing Society Ltd., Bombay; Member: Local Advisory Cttee., Western Rly., Bombay; Executive Cttee., Indian Co-operative Union; Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. *b.* Sept. 23, 1918; *m.* Jayavati R. Popawala, B.A. (Hons.); *Educ.*: Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; graduated with First Class Honours with Distinction; Scholar and Dakshina Fellow (1938-41). Interested in Co-operative Movements and cultural movements. *Clubs:* W.I.A.A.; National Sports Club. *Address:* Vasant Mahal, Netaji Subhas Road, Bombay 1.



KAJROLKER, Narayan Sadoba, M.P., Bombay; Proprietor of the Star of India Dairy Co.; Vice-President, Butter Manufacturers' Association. *b.* 9th July 1896, *s.* of late Subedar S. S. Kajrolker of 108th Mahratta Light Infantry; *Educ.*: S. P. G. Mission Society, Dapoli, Ratnagiri Dist. Is keenly interested in the uplift of the Depressed Classes; General Secretary and Trustee, the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India; member, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Central Board, Delhi; and Provincial Board of Bombay; Member, Govt. of Bombay Backward Class Board; Trustee, Rohidas (Chambhars) Samaj and Vithal Rukmai Temple; President, Kajrolker Housing Society, Ghatkopar; President, Charmakar Co-operative Producer's Society; President, Rohidas Education Society & Rohidas Housing Society, Khar; Harijan leader and public worker; Working President, Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, Central Board, Delhi; General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Depressed Classes League, Bombay. *Address:* 112, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

KALE, Gopal Narhar, B.A. (Hons.), Ex-Minister for Food, Madhya Pradesh. *b.* Feb. 28, 1896, at Vijapur in a Maharashtrian Brahmin family; *m.* late Shrimati Shantabai Kale; one *s.* (adopted aboriginal boy); *Educ.*: Baroda Coll.; did not appear for Final LL.B. Exam. on account of the Non-Co-operation Movement. Joined Sabarmati Ashram, 1921; subsequently came to Wardha Ashram wherefrom edited Marathi Weekly *Maharashtra Dharma*; did village work till 1935; took active part in Congress work; became member, Provincial Congress Cttee., Nagpur and A.-I.C.C.; was Vice-Pres., P.C.C., Nagpur, for many years; also acted as President many a time; courted jail five times offering individual Satyagraha, 1930, '32, '40 and '41-'42; after release from jail edited *Harijan* in Marathi for three years; M.L.A., Nagpur, 1945. *Publications:* Articles in Marathi *Harijan* and elsewhere. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur 1.



KALELKAR, Acharya Kakasaheb, B.A. (Bombay), M. P. (Council of States), Director, Gandhi Memorial Museum. *b.* Dec. 1, 1885, *s.* of Balkrishna J. Kalelkar and Mrs. Radhabai Kalelkar; *m.* Smt. Lakshmibai, *d.* of Vamanrao Shirodkar; two *s.*, Prof. Satish D. Kalelkar and Dr. Bal D. Kalelkar; *Educ.*: Fergusson Coll., Poona. Journalist; Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Gujarat Vidyapith; Editor, Mahatma Gandhi's Weeklies and Magazines; worked for the spread of Hindi throughout India; Pres., Hindustani Talimi Sangh (Basic Education), Hindustani Prachar Sabha. *Publications:* Author of about 30 books in Gujarati, Marathi and Hindi—some books being translated into English and many Indian languages. At present editing *Mangal Prabhat*—a Hindi Monthly. *Address:* Kakawadi, Wardha (M.P.).

KALYANI, Hiralal Indal. *b.* March 7, 1920, at Jalgaon, E.K., *s.* of Indal Maniram Kalyani; *m.* Smt. Rampiyari, *d.* of Champalal, Sardarpur District (Gwalior State); *Educ.*: Passed the "Sahitya Visharad" examination of the "All-India Sahitya Sammelan, Prayag", 1942 and Intermediate Arts Exam., 1948. Served as a Naka Karkun for some time; was clerk, Khandesh and Gendalal Mills Ltd., Jalgaon; served as Village Postman; started the Kalyan Boot Mart, Jalgaon, 1943; member, Jalgaon Arya Samaj and Hindu Mahasabha, 1940; worked for the removal of untouchability; Examiner for the examinations held by "Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti", Wardha, 1942-46; founded the Shoemakers' Co-op. Credit Society Ltd., Jalgaon, 1940 and other Charmakar Societies in the District; founded Shri Yadav Gavali Co-op. Society, The Jalgaon Building and Road Construction Co-op. Society, Jalgaon; elected Councillor, Borough Municipality, Jalgaon, 1943-46; Adviser to the Mehtar Kamgar Union and Secy., Shri Chokha Mela Backward Class Hostel, Jalgaon, 1945; elected M.L.A., Bombay on Congress ticket, 1946-52; elected member, Managing Cttee., Dist. Industrial Co-op. Assoc. Ltd., Jalgaon, 1946-48; its Pres. from 1949; member, Board of Management, Provincial Industrial Co-op. Assoc., Bombay; elected member, State Backward Class Board, on behalf of the Leg. Assembly, Bombay, from 1948; nominated member, Dist. Anti-Corruption Cttee., East Khandesh from its inception. *Address:* Balirampeth, Jalgaon (E.K.).



KAMALADEVI, Shrimati, Politician and Social Worker. *b.* 1903, of a Saraswat family of Mangalore; *m.* Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, M.P.; *Educ.*: Passed Senior Cambridge, 1919; Bedford Coll., London and the London School of Economics. Joined Congress and busied herself with constructive work; elected to A.-I.C.C., 1927; was Gen. Secy., All-India Women's Educational Conference; later became Organising Secy., All-India Women's Conference; has been mainly responsible for building up the Women's Organisation and giving it a shape; imprisoned in connection with the freedom struggle, 1930, 1942, etc.; has travelled extensively in India, visited Europe thrice and once gone round the World; has on different occasions represented her country at International Women's Conferences at Geneva, Berlin, Elsinore and Copenhagen; was Pres., All-India Women's Conference; founded the Indian Co-operative Society and set out to rehabilitate the uprooted refugees on a co-operative basis; is a member of the Praja Socialist Party. *Publications:* *In War-torn China*; *Japan: Its Weakness and Strength* and several others. *Address:* C/o National Office, Socialist Party, 6, Tulloch Road, Bombay 1.

KAMARAJ, K., M.P.; has been President, Tamil Nad Congress Cttee. *b.* 1903, *s.* of Kumaraswamy Nadar; *Educ.*: Virudhunagar, Ramnad District, Madras. Entered public life, 1921 during Salt Satyagraha; convicted for two years; elected member, Working Cttee., Tamil Nad Congress, and member, A.-I.C.C., 1931; convicted for one year R.I. in 1932 movement; one of the accused in Virudhunagar bomb case, 1934; later acquitted; elected Secy., Tamil Nad Congress Cttee., 1935; elected to Madras Legislative Assembly, 1936 and again in 1946; detained during the Individual Satyagraha Movement, 1941; while in detention was elected Chairman, Virudhunagar Municipality, 1941; again detained in 1942 and released, 1945; elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; chosen as a member, All-India Congress Working Cttee., 1949; became Pres., T.N.C.C., 1939. *Address:* Tamil Nad Congress Cttee., 8, Narasingapuram Street, Mount Road, Madras 2.

KAMAT, Venkatrao Vithal, B.A. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Edin.), Head of the Department of Psychology, Institute of Education, Bombay. *b.* August 27, 1888, *s.* of a landlord in North Kanara District, Bombay State; *m.* Ramabai Muzumdar of Ankola, North Kanara; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu High School, Karwar; Wilson College, Bombay; Moray House, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh. Served for 33 years in the Education Department of the Govt. of Bombay as Assistant Master in High Schools of the Southern Division, as Lecturer in Secondary Training Colleges, Bombay and Belgaum, and as Educational Inspector, Southern Division; Principal, Tilak College of Education, Poona, for four years. *Publications:* *Measuring Intelligence of Indian Children*. *Recreations:* Outdoor games—principally Tennis, Badminton, Hockey and Cricket. *Clubs:* Mitra Samaj, Dharwar and Deccan Gymkhana, Poona. *Address:* Head of the Department of Psychology, Institute of Education, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 1.

KAMATH, Fred Marion De Mello, B.A. (Bombay), B.Sc. (Econ.) (London), specialised in International Law & Relations, Consul-General of India, Saigon. *b.* June 1, 1907, at Puttur, South Kanara, *s.* of the late Peter De Mello and the late Stephanie Pinto; *m.* Lena Saldanha; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Aloysius' Coll., Mangalore; Karnatak Coll., Dharwar; London School of Economics. Asstt. Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay (1932-33); Lecturer, Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay (1933-34); Editor, *The Indian Listener*, All India Radio (1938-39); Editor, *Indian Farming*, 1939-44; Asstt. Press Adviser to the Govt. of India (1944-45); Information Officer with the High Commissioner for India in Australia (1946-48); Director of Information Services and First Secretary, Embassy of India, Washington, D.C., 1948-49. *Publications:* *Problems of Rural Reconstruction in India* and articles in various journals. *Club:* Sportif Saigonnais. *Address:* 21, Rue Jaureguiberry, Saigon.

KAMATH, Hari Vishnu, B.Sc. (Hons.). *b.* July 15, 1907, *s.* of H. Rama Kamath and Anandibai Kamath; *Educ.:* Mangalore upto the intermediate; graduated from Presidency Coll., Madras, 1928; passed into the I.C.S. in London, 1929. Served in the I.C.S., Dec. 1930 to April 1938; resigned for political reasons; joined Congress, then the National Planning Cttee. as Secy. and subsequently the Forward Bloc as its General Secy.; was in prison, April 1940 to Sept. 1945, with a short break in 1941; elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1946; member, Nagpur Provincial Congress Cttee.; represented Madhya Pradesh constituency in the Indian Parliament. *Recreations:* Hiking; Motoring. *Special Interests:* Philosophy; Literature; Yoga. *Club:* Constitution Club, New Delhi. *Address:* Dhantoli, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh.

KAMESWARAMMA, Kuppuswamy, Smt. B.A., General Secretary, All-India Women's Conference. *b.* 1907, at Rajamundry; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras. Worked in Secunderabad and was in charge of all the Girls' Elementary Schools; resigned and joined the Satyagraha movement, 1930; arrested at Madras and sentenced for six months; was Pres., East Godavari Dist. Congress Cttee.; started a Women's Assoc. and Nursery School in Mysore; member of the Senate, Andhra Univ.; member, Mysore Municipal Council; served as co-opted member, Fundamental Rights Cttee., Mysore Constituent Assembly; Pres., Harijan Sevak Sangh, Mysore City, connected with the A.-I.W.C. from 1929; is connected with several organisations; Hon. Secy., Red Cross, Madras State Branch; Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Madras; an ardent social and political worker. *Address:* All-India Women's Conference, Bangalore.

KAMTE, Narayanrao Marutirao, I.P., B.A. (Hons.), M.B.E., 1946, Inspector-General of Police, State of Bombay. *b.* Sept. 11, 1900, at Poona; *m.* Miss Naik, *d.* of Gopalrao Naik, Advocate (O.S.); three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona. Indian Police. *Recreation:* Golf. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India; Willingdon Sports Club; Poona Club. *Address:* "Kamte House", Ganeshkhind, Poona 7.

KANDATHIL, Most Rev. Mar Augustine, D.D., Archbishop, Metropolitan of Ernakulam; was Titular Bishop of Arad and Co-adjutor with right of succession to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam, since 1911. *b.* Champ, Vaikam, Travancore, 25th Aug. 1874; *Educ.:* Papal Seminary, Kandy, Ceylon. Priest, 1901; Parish Priest for sometime; Rector of Prep. Sem., Ernakulam, and Private Sec. to the first Vicar-Apostolic of Ernakulam to end of 1911; consecrated Bishop, December 3, 1911; succeeded Rt. Rev. Dr. A. Pareparambil as Second Vicar-Apostolic, 9th Dec. 1919; installed on 18th Dec. 1919; was made Archbishop, Metropolitan, 21st Dec. 1923; (Suffragan sees being Changanacherry, Trichur, Palai and Kottayam); Installation, 16th Nov. 1924; Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, 3rd Dec. 1936 (Jubilee of the Episcopal Consecration). *Address:* Archbishop's House, Ernakulam, Cochin State.

KANETKAR, Shankar Keshav, M.A., Professor, Willingdon College, Sangli; Marathi poet and critic of 40 years standing, popularly known as 'GIREESH'. *b.* at Fatyapur, Satara District on Oct. 28, 1893; *m.* Krishna Shrikhande of Budhgaon in 1910; has 3 *s.* and 1 *d.*, eldest Madhusudan, a songster, is in A.I.R., Bombay, Vasant (the second), is a Professor in H.P.T. Arts College, Nasik, Youngest Sharad, B.E., Engineer at Vaitarna Dam (Thana); *Educ.:* B.E. Society's High Schools at Satara and Poona and Fergusson Coll., Poona. Joined N.E.S. Staff at Poona in 1914; Head Master, Mudhoji High School (services lent), Phaltan, 1930-34; Asstt. Supdt., N.E.S. and Lecturer, Fergusson Coll., 1934-39; 1st Supdt., Ahilyadevi H.S. for Girls, Poona, 1939-40; has been serving (since 1940) as Prof. of Marathi and Head of Marathi Dept. in the Willingdon College; one of the founders of Ravikiran Mandal of Poona; closely associated with most poets and writers in 'Maharashtra.' *Publications:* 3 volumes of narrative poems, 4 volumes of collections of Lyrics, a treatise styled Marathi *Natya chhata* and *Kavyakata*, a collection of critical articles, etc. Just out: *Chandralekha*—a collection of new poems; In Press: *Aniket*—Translation of *Enoch Arden*. The narrative poems *Abhagi Kamal* and *Ambarai* were highly praised. *Address:* 'Kanchan', Vishrambag, Sangli, S.M.C.



KANETKAR, Vishnoo Gopal, I.P., B.Sc., I Class, Inspector-General of Police, Rajkot, *b.* Sept. 15, 1911, *s.* of late Gopal Govind Kanetkar; *m.* Miss Kusum Bhide, *d.* of V. S. Bhide, C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Fergusson College, Poona, Bombay University. Joined the Indian Police Service in 1934. *Recreations:* Tennis & Reading. *Clubs:* New Club, Poona; Ahmedabad Gymkhana. *Address:* Inspector-General of Police, Rajkot.

KANTHI, Shivalingappa Rudrappa, B.A., LL.B., Dy. Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly. *b.* Dec. 21, 1908; *m.*; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Karnatak Coll., Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Sykes Law Coll., Kolhapur. Enrolled at the Bagalkot Bar, 1935; has been taking active part in the organisations of Harijans, ryots and weavers; elected member, K.P.C.C. and A.-I.C.C., 1939; elected Pres., Bijapur Dist. Congress Cttee., 1940-46; organised the "Individual Satyagraha" in the Bijapur Dist., 1940-41; arrested and sentenced to 10 months S.I., 1941; arrested and detained in the 1942 Aug. Movement; after release, was entrusted with the work of distribution of corn, clothes, etc., among famine-stricken people; after the famine, was an active member of the Peoples' Provincial Food Cttee.; was elected working Pres., Dist. Ryots' Conference, Feb., 1946. Parl. Secy. Govt. of Bombay. *Address:* Council Hall, Bombay.

KANUNGO, Nityanand, B.A., B.L., M.P. *b.* May 4, 1900, *s.* of late B. M. Kanungo and Hemant Kumari; *m.* Sailabala Kanungo (*nee* Mahanty); five *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Cuttack and Calcutta; Minister, Govt. of Orissa, 1936-52, with break in 1940 Congress Movement, incharge of Development, Law, Industries, Revenue and Home (at different times); Agent, All-India Spinners Association and All-India Village Industries Association. *Recreation:* Swimming. *Address:* Bakrabad, Cuttack 2, Orissa.

KAPUR, Justice Jeevan Lal, B.A. (Pb.), M.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, East Punjab High Court, Simla, since June 1949. *b.* Dec. 13, 1897, *s.* of Malik Bhagwan Das Kapur and Mrs. Bhagwanti Kapur; *m.* Gian Wati (*nee* Mehta) of Newnham College, Cambridge; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Cathedral School for Boys, Lahore; Govt. College, Lahore (Pb. Univ.); Magdalene College (Cambridge Univ.); Inner Temple. Called to the Bar, 1922; practised in High Court, Lahore (1922-47); at Simla after partition, 1947; member, Federal Public Service Commission, Delhi, Dec. 1947 to April 1949; took part in Trade Unions Movement, 1924-37. *Publication: Law of Adoption in India and Burma. Recreations:* Riding and Swimming. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* Armodell, Simla.

KARANJIA, Burjor K., B.A. (Hons.), Editor, *Cinevoice* and *Movie Times. b.* Dec. 21, 1919; *m.* Miss Abad Edulji Allbless, May 1943; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Bombay. Journalist, writer, critic and a social worker; edited and published "Cinevoice" a popular cine magazine, June 1947 and "Movie Times" a cine weekly, Nov. 1949; organised "A Nite With Stars" a variety entertainment programme at the Regal Theatre, Bombay in which most popular cine stars took part and for the first time stepped from the screen to the stage in an effort to collect funds; Troop comforts and Kashmir Relief Fund, Jan. 1949; in March 1951 got together leading film stars for "Film Stars Cricket Festival" at the Brabourne Stadium under the patronage of H.E. the Governor of Bombay for Mayor's, Governor's Cri-control and film Funds. *Recreations:* Riding; Reading. *Address:* Ouetts Terrace, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.

KARANJIA, Russy K., B.A. (Hons.), Publisher and Journalist. Editor-in-Chief of *Blitz*, a leading Indian weekly; Correspondent of several leading foreign newspapers, including the *Daily Mail* (London). *b.* Sept. 15, 1912; *m.* Aileen (*nee* Vacha); *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Coll., Bombay. Took training in journalism in U.K. and Europe. Commenced journalistic career as reporter, sub-editor and special correspondent with the *Times of India* publications; joined *Sunday Standard* as Deputy-Editor and later became Editor-in-Chief of the *Sunday Standard* and *Morning Standard* (today *National Standard*); started *Blitz* in Feb. 1941; Editor and Director of *Blitz* Publications; Has since made three separate tours of the Continent and contributed signed articles to several of the world's leading newspapers; was Dy. Leader of the first Indian Goodwill Mission to Peoples' China; one of the Founders and an ex-President of the Progressive Group, Bombay; Chairman, Freedom of the Press Cttee. *Recreations:* Riding; Tennis. *Address:* Edri's Court, Marine Drive, Bombay.

KARANTH, Kota Ramakrishna, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Mangalore. Ex-Minister, Madras; *b.* 1st May, 1894, South Kanara; *m.*; 5 *s.* and 5 *d.*; *Educ.:* B.A. (Madras Univ.), and LL.B. (Bom. Univ.). One of the leading civil lawyers in the District Bar of South Kanara from 1919; member, Madras Leg. Council; Madras Provincial Leg. Assembly, 1937; Municipal Council, Mangalore, 1925-37; a Congressman and Congress Legislator of long standing; Parliamentary Secy. to the Minister for Public Works, Madras Govt., 1937-38; Minister for Revenue, Government of Madras, April 1946 to March 1947; resigned from the Congress Party and joined the K.M.P. Party, 1951. *Recreations:* Reading; Tennis. *Address:* Mangalore.

KARDAR, A. R., Cine-Director and Film-Producer, Bombay. *b.* 1904. Started film career in his early age by producing and directing silent pictures at Lahore; with the talkie age, shifted to Calcutta and produced pictures, prominently "Baghi Sipahi," "Sultana" and "Milap"; directed "Baghban", "Thokar", "Nai Duniya", etc. for several producers in Bombay, since 1937; founded Kardar Productions, 1942, and produced nearly 17 pictures on his own, outstanding among them being "Shahjehan", "Sharda", "Dard", "Dil-lagi" and "Dastan"; is now producing a picture "Dil-e-Nadan", writes his own scenarios and edits the picture himself; founded Kardar Pictures, a film distribution office for Western Pakistan at 3, Abbot Road, Lahore, 1947; founded Silvertown Film Laboratory, 1948; Founder and Chairman, Kardar Films Ltd., Lamington Road, Bombay, 1949; Managing Director, Kardar Productions, Ltd., 1951; recently started a new concern, Kapur Kardar Ltd. *Address:* Kardar Productions, 30, Government Gate Road, Parel, Bombay 12.



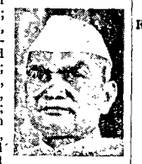
KARMARKAR, Dattatraya Parashuram, M.A., LL.B., Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India. *b.* July 20, 1902, at Mantur, Dharwar Dist., *s.* of Parashuram Sadashiv Karmarkar; *m.* Smt. Shantabai, Nov. 1936; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Karnatak Coll., Dharwar; Deccan Coll. and Law Coll., Poona. Lawyer; member: Karnatak Education Board, Dharwar; Historical Research Society; Kannada Research Board; Indian Historical Records Commission; District Anti-Corruption Cttee.; Founder-Member, Law Coll., Belgaum; Pres., Karnatak P.C.C.; M.L.A. (Central); Delegate to the International Conference on Trade at Geneva, 1947 and Havana, 1947, Economic and Employment Commission, New York, 1948, fourth General Assembly of U.N., 1949; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the ECAFE Conference at Lahore, 1951, at Rangoon, 1952; Vice-Chairman, ECAFE, 1952-53; led no-tax Campaign in Ankola Taluka, 1930-32. *Hobbies:* Walking, Swimming, Rowing and Gardening. *Recreation:* Reading. *Publications:* Books in Kannada *History of Congress*; *A Primer to Constitutional History*; Editor, Vijaynagar Commemoration Volume. *Address:* Dharwar (Karnatak); 14, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

ARTHA, K. P. Raman, B.A., Deputy Livestock Adviser to the Govt. of India, since March 1, 1948. *b.* June 3, 1901, *s.* of C. M. J. Namboodiri and Shrim. K. P. Kunjikutty Elayanna; *m.* Shrim. B. V. Ambujakshi Amma, *d.* of Tharamel Parameswara Panicker, Ezhikkara, Travancore-Cochin State and Shrim. B. V. Parukutty Amma; one *s.*, Unni Kartha and one *d.* Indira Kartha; *Educ.:* Sircar High School, Trichur; Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; Presidency Coll., Madras. Officer-in-Charge, Animal Husbandry Bureau, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1932-45; Registrar of Central Herd Books, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, 1945-48. *Publications:* Several contributions on livestock published in publications of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. *Address:* Deputy Livestock Adviser to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi; 50, Kotla Road, New Delhi.

IRVE, Dattatreya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay), Evaluation Officer, Planning Commission. *b.* 24th Dec. 1898; *Educ.:* New English School & Fergusson College, Poona; Godben Medalist, 1921; Wedderburn Scholar, 1923. Professor of History and Economics, Fergusson College, Poona, 1923-35 and 1940-43; Principal, Willingdon College, Sangli, 1935-40; Principal, B.M. College of Commerce, Poona, 1943-49; Lieut. and for some time Acting Adjutant, Bombay Univ. Training Corps, 1924-28; Asstt. Commandant, Poona Civic Guards, 1940-45; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay; President, Indian Economic Assn., 1945; Chairman, Bombay Administrative Enquiry Committee, 1948; Chairman, Madhya Bharat Co-operative Planning Cttee., 1952; Executive Editor, Bombay District Gazetteers (Revision). *Publications:* Two Marathi books on Principles of Economics and Indian Economic Problems, 1927-29; *Federations, a study in Comparative Politics*, 1933; *Poverty and Population in India*, 1937; Edited, Historical and Economic Studies, 1941; *Ranade, The Prophet of Liberated India*, 1942; *Indian Population*, 1948; *Public Administration in a Democracy*, 1950. *Address:* Summer Queen, Arthur Bunder Road, Bombay 5.

ISLIWAL, Dr. Rajmal, M.B.B.S., I.D., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), Professor of Medicine, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur and Physician, S.M.S. Hospital, since Feb. 1951. *b.* Nov. 20, 1906; *Educ.:* Agra Coll., Agra; K. G. Medical Coll., Lucknow; School of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, London. Hony. Physician, K. G. Medical Coll. Demonstrator and Lecturer in Pathology; Part-time Reader in Forensic Medicine, K. G. Medical Coll., 1934; Indian Medical Service, 1935-46; Professor of Medicine, Medical Coll., Agra, 1946-48; Chief Pathologist & Physician, S.M.S. Hospital, Jaipur; Director of Medical Services, Jaipur State, 1948-49; Pres., Jaipur Medical Assoc., 1948-49; Principal, S.M.S. Medical Coll., Jaipur and I. G., Hospitals and D.P.H. Rajasthan, 1949-51; Pres., Rajputana Medical Assoc., 1950-52; member, Central Executive Cttee., Indian Conference of Social Work, 1950-52; Vice-President, Rajasthan Academy of Sciences, Pilani, 1951-52. *Publications:* Several articles in various Indian medical journals. *Address:* Kasliwal Villa, Lothian Road, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

KATJU, Dr. Kailas Nath, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., Home Minister, Govt. of India. *b.* June 17, 1887; *m.* Rup Kishori, *d.* of Pandit Niranjan Nath Kaul of Jodhpur, who died in 1944; *Educ.:* Barr



High School, Jaora (C.I.); Forman Christian College, Lahore; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Practised at Kanpur (1908-14); joined High Court Bar, Allahabad, 1914; LL.D., Allahabad Univ. (1919); Advocate, Allahabad High Court (1921); member, Council of U.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. till 1946; elected Chairman, Allahabad Municipal Board (1935-37); Chancellor, Prayag Mahila Vidyapith; Pres., Allahabad Dist. Agri. Assoc.; Editor, Allahabad Law Journal (1918-46); member, Executive Council, Banaras Hindu Univ., and Constituent Assembly of India (1946-47); Minister of Justice, Industries and Development, U.P. Govt., 1937-39 and April 1946 to Aug. 1947. Imprisoned for 18 months in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement, Nov. 1940; detained under D.I.R., Aug. 1942 to April 1943; Governor of Orissa, August 1947 to June 1948; Governor of West Bengal, 1948-51. *Publications:* A thesis on the Law relating to Criminal and Actionable Conspiracies, and a commentary (with Mr. S. C. Das) on the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure. *Address:* Home Ministry, New Delhi.

KATOCH, Rai Bahadur B. C., B.A., LL.B., Inspector-General of Prisons, Punjab, since August 15, 1947. *b.* April 4, 1905, *s.* of late Lieut. Dhani Ram Bahadur, O.B.I. and Ex-Honorary A.D.C. to H.E. the Governor, Punjab. *Address:* Molag, Dist. Kangra, Punjab (India).

KATRE, Dr. Sumitra Mangesh, M.A., Ph.D. (London), Director, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona, since 1942. *b.* April 11, 1906, *s.* of Mangesh Krishna Katre and Radha (*nee* Kalbag); *m.* Radha (*nee* Savur, *d.* of Rao Saheb S. Ramachandra Rao); two *d.*; *Educ.:* Ganapathi High School and Govt. College, Mangalore; Presidency College, Madras; School of Oriental Studies, London Univ., Orientalisches Seminar, Univ. of Bonn. Professor of Sanskritic Languages, N. Wadia College, Poona (1933-34); S. P. College, Poona (1937-39); Professor of Indo-European Philology, Deccan College Post-graduate and Research Institute, Poona (1939-42). *Publications:* Founder-Editor, *New Indian Antiquary* and *Oriental Literary Digest*, and of several commemoration volumes; *Formation of Konkani*; *Introduction to Indian Textual Criticism*; *Prakrit Languages and their Contribution to Indian Culture.* General Editor, *Dictionary of Sanskrit on Historical Principles. Address:* Deccan College, Poona 6.

KAUL, Bhagirath Nath, M.A., Ph.D. (Econ.) (Lond.), F.S.S., Principal Private Secretary to the Prime Minister. *b.* November 26, 1899, *s.* of Pandit Kameshwar Nath Kaul; *m.* Sharkeshwari, *d.* of Pandit Suraj Nath Agha; *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore; Allahabad University; London School of Economics, and Political Science. Lecturer on Economics, Univ. College, Rangoon, 1924-27 and Univ. of Allahabad, 1931-32; Chairman, Dept. of Economics, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, 1932-36; Head of the Dept. of Economics, Punjab Univ., Lahore, 1937; 'Specialist' attached to the Financial, Economic and Transit Dept. of the League of Nations, Geneva, 1937-41; since 1941 employed in various capacities in the Govt. of India; Deputy Secy., Industries and Civil Supplies Dept., 1944-45; Director of Industrial Statistics, Ministry of Industry and Supply, 1945-48; Dy. Secy. to the Cabinet, 1948-50; Joint Secy. to the Cabinet, 1950. *Publications:* Various papers on economic and statistical subjects in the *Indian Journal of Economics*; *Unemployment among the Educated Classes in India*, 1935. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club and East Punjab Club, Simla. *Address:* Prime Minister's Secretariat, South Block, New Delhi.

KAUL, Mahendra Kishan, B.A. (Punjab), M.I.S.I. (Lond.), Officer on Special Duty and Senior Dy. General Manager-designate, Northern Rly., since April 1952. *b.* May 1905, *s.* of late Raja Hari Kishan Kaul, C.S.I., C.I.E.; *m.* Brij Kumari, *d.* of T. N. Tankha, Mussoorie; *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore; took training in the Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Jamshedpur, and Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Bombay. Joined the Western Railway in the Stores Dept. as Asstt. Supdt. of Stores, 1927; elected Chairman, reconstituted elected Municipal Committee, Ajmer, 1939; Vice-President, Western Rly., Metre-Gauge Athletic Assoc., 1940; re-elected Chairman, Ajmer Municipal Cttee., 1941; organised the Ajmer Railway Grainshops; was Special Officer, Dec. 1942 to Feb. 1943; Supdt. of Stores and Special Officer, March to May 1943; Controller of Railway Grainshops, Northern Zone, June to October 1943; Supdt. of Stores, Ajmer, November 1943 to March 1944; Officiating Dy. Controller of Stores, Western Rly., March 1944-46; Offg. Controller of Stores, Western Railway, on three occasions, 1946-48; Dy. General Manager (Grainshops), Sept. 1948-49; Dy. General Manager (Staff), April-Aug. 1949; Controller of Stores, B.N. Rly., 1949-52. *Address:* Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Baroda House, New Delhi.

KAUSHAL, Lachhman Dass, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Advocate, Patiala. Ex-Minister, PEPSU; *b.* June 28, 1914; *m.* Shrim. Jamuna Bai; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Mohindera Coll., Patiala; University Law Coll., Lahore. Practised at the Patiala High Court Bar, from 1937; returned unopposed to Patiala Municipal Cttee., 1946; Chairman, Finance Sub-Cttee.; took part in social and political movements; General Secy., Lok Sewak Sabha; Minister for Law, Legislative and Local Self-Govt., Jan. 1949—May 1951. *Publications:* Technical Law Dictionary in Hindi and Punjabi. *Recreation:* Reading. *Address:* Advocate, Near Arya Samaj, Patiala.

KAY, Sir Joseph Aspden, Kt. (1927), K.B.E. (1948), J.P., F.I.C.S., Managing Director, W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd. *b.* 20th January 1884; *m.* Mildred, second *d.* of late J. S. and R. A. Burnett of Rowsley, Derbyshire, 1928; (*d.* born 17th October, 1934); *Educ.:* at Bolton, Lancashire. Came to India to present firm, 1908; Managing Director and Chairman of Board of several Companies under their control; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1921, 1922, 1935, and Employers' Delegate to International Labour Conference, 1923; Officer in Bombay Light Horse; Vice-President, Chamber of Commerce, 1925; President, 1926; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1925, 1926, 1931, 1932; Chairman, Back Bay Enquiry Committee, 1926; Chairman, Prohibition (Finance) Committee (Bombay),



1923; Member, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. *Residences:* Benarth Hall, Conway, North Wales, and Wilderness Cottage, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay. *Office:* Churchgate Street, Bombay.

KELAPPAN, KOYAPPALLI, B.A. (Madras). M.P. *b.* 1890, *s.* of Thenpoyil Kanaran Nayarand Koyappalli Kunhamma Amma; *m.* Thondiyil Punathil Ammalu Amma (deceased); one *s.*, T. P. Kunhiraman Kidav; *Educ.:* Privately; Mission L.S. School, Quilandy; B.E.M.P. High School, Tellicherry; Zamorin's Coll., Calicut; Christian Coll., Madras; Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Began life as a teacher at Changanachery; then at Ponani; helped found the Nayar Service Society at Changanachery; was its founder-pres.; the first headmaster of the school started under the auspices of this new Society; has been a keen Congress worker in Kerala; incarcerated twice during the Mopla Riots; led the Vaikom Satyagraha in Travancore to establish right of way for Harijans, 1924; the first band of Salt Satyagraha volunteers in Kerala, 1930 and the Guruvayur Satyagraha to establish the right of worship for Harijans; was the first person in Kerala to offer individual satyagraha, 1940; imprisoned in Aug. 1942 and released, 1946; was Pres., Malabar District Board for a term; has several times been elected Pres. or Secy. of the Provincial Congress Cttee.; sponsored the 'Mathrubhumi' (Malayalam) daily to propagate nationalist views; founded the Harijan school and boarding home at Mudadi, 1925; Resigned from Congress to form an opposition party along with Acharya Kripalani, 1950; elected member, House of the People, Jan. 1952. *Address:* C/o "Mathrubhumi," Kozhikode.

KELAVKAR, Colonel Madhav Krishna, I.M.S. (Retd.), M.B.B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.P. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (England), M.B.E. (Military) (1922), O.B.E. (Civil) (1944). Director of Medical & Health Services, Rajasthan since April 1951. *b.* April 30, 1893. *m.* Malatibai. *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, Bombay; Edinburgh Univ.; School of Tropical Medicine, London, Commissioned in the I.M.S. as Lieutenant, August 1919; promoted Captain, 1922; Major, 1931; Lieut.-Colonel (Substantive), 1939; Colonel, Feb. 1951; Dy. D.G.I.M.S. and the first Drugs Controller to the Govt. of India, 1946-1950; Member, Advisory & Planning Cttee. of the Medical History of the World War II; Retired Nov. 30, 1950; Appointed Director of Red Cross Hospital Services after retirement and continued in this post till April 17, 1951, when his services were requisitioned by the States Ministry, Govt. of India for Rajasthan State. *Address:* Director, Medical & Health Services, Jaipur.

KELLOCK, James, M.A., B.D., D.D., Principal, Wilson College, Bombay, since 1944. *b.* June 9, 1889, *s.* of James Kellock, C. A. and Anna Taylor Robb; *m.* Audrey H. Keet, 1920; one *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.:* Glasgow Academy; Glasgow University; U. F. Church Theological College, Glasgow; Marburg University. On war service with 67th Field Ambulance. R.A.M.C., in France and Balkans, 1915-18; ordained Minister, Church of Scotland, 1919; Professor of Economics and Philosophy, Wilson College, 1920; edited English *Dnyano-daya*, 1936-37; Moderator of United Church of Northern India, 1950-53; some time Fellow, Bombay Univ; Chairman, Bombay Representative Christian Council; Pres., Bombay Auxiliary Bible Society of India & Ceylon; Bombay Tract & Book Society; member, Bombay State Prohibition Bd.; Bombay S.S.C. Exam. Bd.; Bombay Prov. Bd. for Anglo-Indian Education. *Publications: Life of M. G. Ranade* (1926); *The Social & Economic Environment of the Indian Christian Population in Bombay City* (1939); a Marathi translation of part of Pakenham-Walsh's *Lights & Shades of Christendom* (with N. L. Harshe, 1940); *The Training of Pastors & Christian Workers* (with P. D. Devanandan & R. B. Desai, 1943). *Recreations:* Swimming, Tennis and Golf. *Address:* Wilson College, Bombay 7.

KESAVAN, C., B.A., B.L. (Madras), Ex-Chief Minister, Travancore-Cochin. *b.* June 1891; *m.* Smt. K. Vasanthi, *d.* of C. V. Kunjuraman, Journalist and Politician of Kerala; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Quilon, Ernakulam and Trivandrum. Was teacher in his native village; started legal practice at Quilon; was interested in Co-operative Movement; became General Secy., S.N.D.P. Yogam; took to politics; courted jail many times; was Minister in the first Travancore Ministry; was Pres., Travancore State Congress; unanimously elected leader of majority party, March 1951. *Recreations:* Music and other fine Arts. *Address:* Cliff House, Trivandrum.

KESKAR, Dr. Balkrishna Vishwanath, D. Litt. (Paris), 1935, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Govt. of India, since May 1952. *b.* 1903, *s.* of Vishwanathrao Keskar; *Educ.:* Poona, Hyderabad, Banaras (Kashividyapith) and Paris. Active Congress worker in the U.P. since 1922; took part in all the movements started by the Congress; member, Council of the U.P. Provincial Congress Cttee.; General Secy., Indian National Congress, 1946; elected to the Constituent Assembly from U.P., Jan. 1948; India's official delegate to Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Rome, Sept. 1948. Member, Indian delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, 1950; widely travelled in America, Europe and the Far East. elected to the House of the People from Sultanpur Dist. (U.P.), Feb., 1952; Dy. Minister for External Affairs, 1948-52. *Publications:* Has contributed regularly articles to the Press on national and international topics; *Recreations:* Photography, Hiking and Music. *Address:* 5, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

KETKAR, G. V., B.A., LL.B., Ex-Editor, *Kesari* and *Mahratta*. *b.* Aug. 8, 1898, *s.* of late V. G. Ketkar, Advocate, Nasik; *m.* late Mrs. Saraswatibai Ketkar; Mrs. Alva Redmond (Converted Hindu Amalabai), 1950; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Nasik, Poona, Bombay. Pres., Maharashtra Prov. Congress Cttee., 1932; member, Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Cttee., 1930; imprisoned for Salt Satyagraha, 1930: Editor, *Mahratta*, 1937; Editor, *Kesari*, 1947; General Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha. 1940; resigned Editorship and trusteeship, Kesari and Mahratta, 1950; confined to Yeravada Jail under Preventive Detention Act, 1950; released on Habeas Corpus Petition to High Court, 1950. *Address:* 568, Narayan Peth, Poona City.

KHAITAN, Matadin, Merchant. *b.* May 1913, *s.* of Seth Bhagwandas Khaitan, Stock & Share Broker, Sugar Merchant; *m.*; four *d.* Is connected with various public bodies; member, Calcutta Stock Exchange Assoc. Ltd., Marwari Association, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Bharat Chamber of Commerce, National Sports Club of India and All India Marwari Federation; Secretary, Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta (1943), (1950), (1951); President, Bengal Sugar Merchants' Assen. (1946-49 & 1952); Director, Sugar Distributing Syndicate Ltd., Rajendra Sugar Ltd., West Bengal Marketing Co. Ltd.; Managing Director, Matadin Khaitan & Co. Ltd., Hind Sugar Co. Ltd.; Member, Local Advisory Cttee., E. I. Rly. (1946); Assessor to Sugar and Confectionery Trade Panels of the Railway Rates Tribunal. *Address:* 9, Ramkumar Rakshit Lane, Calcutta.



KHAITAN, Motilal, Chairman, Board of Directors, Bata Shoe Co. Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* July 19, 1906; *Educ.:* B.A. (Cal. Univ.), Attorney-at-Law. Director: Associated Hotels of India Ltd.; Chowringhee Properties Ltd.; Shree Digvijaya Woollen Mills Ltd.; South India Insurance Co. Ltd., etc.; travelled extensively in Europe, United Kingdom, United States of America, Far East, Australia, New Zealand, recently Japan, etc. *Address:* 226/1, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta 20.

KHAMBATTA, Dr. Framroze Byramji, M.B.B.S. (Bom.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.T.M. & H. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.), Chief Medical Officer, Western Railway, Bombay, since April 1947. *b.* June 8, 1906, *el. s.* of Dr. B. M. Khambatta, Retd. Medical Officer, Western Rly.; *m.* Miss Nargis Shavakshaw Contractor; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* M.B.B.S. Degree of Bombay Univ., 1929. Joined Western Rly., May 1933; worked as District Medical Officer in almost all districts on this Rly.; District Medical Officer, Dohad, in charge of one of the important Hospitals on this Railway, 1943-47. *Address:* Flat No. 2/B, Pallonji Mansion, New Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay.

KHAN, Justice Abdul Hakim, M.A., LL.M. (London), Bar-at-Law, Judge, Madhya Bharat High Court, Gwalior. *b.* March 23, 1905, *s.* of Abdul Karim Khan, Law Member, former Gwalior State; *m.* Bilqis Begum; three *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Peter's Coll., Agra; Muslim Univ., Aligarh; Univ. Coll., London; Lincoln's Inn. Practised at the Bar; entered Gwalior service as Puisne Judge, 1931; acted as Chief Justice; officiated as Law Member; became Senior Member, Judicial Cttee., Huzzor Darbar, Gwalior, C.I. *Recreations:* Walking; Tennis; Shooting. *Club:* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior, C.I. *Address:* Morar, Gwalior.

KHAN, Janab K. Shamsuddin, B.A., Retd. Director of Sericulture, Mysore; Chairman: Mysore Silk Filatures Ltd., T. Narasipur; Mysore Spun Silk Mills Ltd., Channapatna. *b.* Dec. 15, 1894, *s.* of Janab K. Abdul Wahab Khan; *m.* Begum Zainub Shamsuddin; six *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Central Coll., Bangalore. Research Scholar in Sericulture, Japan, May 1928 to Aug. 1930; visited Europe in connection with Spun Silk Mills, 1937; deputed again to Japan by Central Govt., 1950. *Clubs:* Century Club, Bangalore. *Address:* Kaiasipalyam Extension, Bangalore City.



KHAN, Mohammad Ismail, B.A. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Zamindar & Politician. *b.* 1886, *s.* of Nawab Mohommad Ishak Khan of Jehangirabad; *m.* Ashraf Zamani Begum; three *s.* and six *d.*; *Educ.:* Tonbridge School (Kent) and St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Inner Temple, London. Member, Central & Provincial Legislative Assemblies; twice Vice-Chancellor, Muslim Univ., Aligarh; Pres.: Central Khilafat; U.P. Muslim League; Member, Central Muslim League Working Cttee.; delegate on behalf of Muslim League at the conference of the Cabinet Mission in Simla. *Recreations:* Tennis; Billiards. *Address:* Mustafa Castle, Meerut, U.P.

KHAN, Munshi Habib, Managing Director, Munshi & Co. Ltd., one of the leading Die-makers of Bombay. *b.* at Agra, *s.* of Mehboob-khan, Retd. Chargeman, Central Railway Workshop at Jhansi; *m.*; has two *s.*; *Educ.:* Agra. After leaving school, joined as an apprentice in Central Railway Workshop at Jhansi; after gaining experience in Die making and engraving, came down to Bombay with his brother Jehangir Khan Munshi, 1914, and joined "Engravers & Dienakers", at Bapu Khote Street, Bombay; subsequently became its partner. *Recreations:* Shooting; Physical culture. *Clubs:* Rifle Club. *Address:* 187, Bapu Khote Street, Bombay 3.



KHANNA, Ratan Chand, B.A. (1st class), M.A. (1st class first in Economics), Deputy Auditor-General of India (Additional). *b.* March 21, 1899, *s.* of late L. Salig Ram Khanna, Rais, Amritsar; *m.* Shrimati Shanta Devi Khanna, *d.* of the late L. Madho Dass Mehra, Retired Executive Engineer, N.W. Railway; two *s.* Kumeed C. Khanna and Romesh C. Khanna; *Educ.:* P. B. N. High School, Amritsar; Govt. College, Lahore; awarded scholarship in the Matric and Intermediate; won medals and cups in sports, and also academic distinction. Joined the I.A. & A.S. after passing competitive examinations both for this Service and Indian Police; served in the Audit Dept. till 1929; Accountant-General and Financial Secy., Alwar State, 1929-31; was again in Audit Dept. in various positions, 1932-39; Joint Financial Adviser (Cotton Textiles) and Civil Supplies, Bombay, 1940-46; Accountant-General, Punjab (India), 1947-51. *Recreations:* Badminton, Tennis and Bridge. *Clubs:* National Sports Club of India; A.D.C., Simla. *Address:* 2, The Mall, Delhi.

KHANOLKAR, Dr. Prakash Dhondji, M.D. (Bom.), B.M.S. (I), Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, since Aug. 21, 1950; Vice-Pres., Red Cross Society, Belgaum; Pres., Belgaum Rotary Club; member: Infant Welfare Society; Children's After Care & Probation Remand Home; Medical Officer & visitor to Hindlga Jail. *b.* March 28, 1913; *m.* Shri Prema Walawalkar (deceased), May 30, 1935; five *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College and S. G. S. Medical College, Bombay. House Physician, G. T. Hospital under Dr. N. K. Sahiar, M.D., M.R.C.P., 1937; House Surgeon under Dr. V. R. Sanzgiri, Sr. Surgeon, 1938-39; Tutor in Pathology and Bacteriology, S. G. S. Medical College, 1939-43; Pathologist to Kolhapur State, 1943-47; Chief Medical Officer and Director of Public Health, 1947; Civil Surgeon, Kolhapur, 1949-50; takes great interest in activities conducive to the improvement of public health and general welfare of the poor and needy; was responsible for the early prevention of the spread of a curious type of plague in Kolhapur, 1947; as Pres. of Rotary Club, organised Blood Bank in Belgaum. *Recreations:* Bridge and Outdoor games. *Address:* Civil Surgeon, Belgaum.



KHARE, Dr. Narayan Bhaskar, B.A., M.D., ex-Prime Minister, Madhya Pradesh; M.P. *b.* 1884. M.P. Medical Service, 1907-16; resigned from Govt. service, 1916; Member, Leg. Council, M.P., 1923-29; imprisoned in 1930 C.D. Movement; M.L.A. (Central), 1935-37, where he placed on the Statute the "Ariya Marriage Validation Bill"; First Prime Minister of M.P., 1937-38; resigned on account of differences with Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress Working Cttee. on the issue of democracy in the Congress; member, Viceroy's Executive Council, Dept. of Commonwealth Relations, May 1943 to June 1946; represented Alwar State in the Constituent Assembly of India but was made to resign when his services as Prime Minister of Alwar were dispensed with on suspicion in February 1948 after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi; elected Pres., All-India Hindu Mahasabha at its Calcutta Session, Dec. 1949 and Poona Session, Dec. 1950 and Jaipur Special Session, April, 1951; Elected to House of People. *Address:* Indira Mahal, Dhantoli, Nagpur, M.P.

KHEDKER, V. R., M.Sc. (Banaras), Director, Indian Bureau of Mines (Ministry of N.R. & S.R.). *b.* Oct. 22, 1912, *s.* of late Dr. R. V. Khedker, I.M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S., D.P.H., L.M., etc.; *m.* Smt. Tatini Mazumdar; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Banaras Hindu Univ. Joined Geological Survey of India, 1936; worked in almost all the provinces in India mainly on economic and strategic minerals and their utilisation in industry. *Publications:* Monograph entitled *Mineral Resources of the Damodar Valley and adjacent region and their utilisation for industrial development*; several other papers. *Recreations:* Rowing, Tennis, etc. *Clubs:* Lake Club, Calcutta. *Address:* Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Natural Resources & Scientific Research, New Delhi.

KHER, Atmaram Govind, B.A., LL.B., Speaker, U.P. Leg. Assembly. *b.* September 25, 1894; *m.* S. Shanta Bai; *Educ.:* Jhansi, Hindu Central College, Banaras, and Law College, Allahabad. Chairman, Municipal Board, Jhansi for 3 terms; member, District Board, Jhansi, for ten years; twice member, Legislative Assembly; member, District, Provincial and All-India Congress Committees, several times; imprisoned for political activities five times; twice Parliamentary Secretary to Minister of Health and Local Self-Govt.; Minister for Local Self-Govt. *Address:* 13, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

KHER, H. E. Bal Gangadhar, B.A., LL.B., High Commissioner for India in U.K. Ex-Chief Minister (Political & Services and Education), Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 1888; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Vurjeewandas Madhavdas Sanskrit Scholar, Bhawoo Daji Prizeman, Dakshina Fellow. Enrolled as Vakil, 1912; Solicitor, 1918; Partner, Manilal Kher Ambalal & Co., Solicitors; ex-Director, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd.; has taken active part in politics since 1922; was Secretary of Swaraj Party; was Secretary of the Bardoli Satyagraha Inquiry Committee; member, All-India Congress Committee; sentenced to eight months' rigorous imprisonment and fine, 1930; again arrested, 1932; sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fine; ex-President, Harijan Sevak Sangh, Maharashtra; Founder, Bombay Legal Aid Society; Chairman, Shradhanand Anath Mahilashram; Prime Minister, 1937-39; arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Act, 1940, and again in August 1942; released July 14, 1944; Founder-member, "Adivasi Seva Mandal", a society for rendering service to the aboriginal tribes; member, Bombay Suburban Social Service League; Pres., Balkanji-Bari—All-India Children's Assen.; elected M.L.A., Bombay, from the University Constituency and Leader, Bombay Legislature Congress Party, March 1946; member, Constituent Assembly, 1946-50. *Address:* "Alaka," 14th Road, Khar, Bombay.

KHETRI: Raja Bahadur Sardar Singh of, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, M.P. *b.* March 16, 1920, *s.* of Raja Bahadur Amar Singhji; *m.* Rajkumari Bhuban Rajya Lakshmi, 3rd *d.* of H.E. Commanding Genl. Singha Sumshere Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal, Nov. 25, 1948; *Educ.:* Chillon Coll., Montreaux, Mayo Coll., Ajmer and Corpus Christi Coll., Cambridge where he was President of the Majlis. Called to the Bar, 1941; elected member, Jaipur Legislative Council, 1945; member, Indian Constituent Assembly and Parliament representing Jaipur State and Rajasthan, 1947-52; Secy. to H. H. the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan, 1949; elected member, Council of States, 1952. *Clubs:* National Sports Club of India, Delhi Gymkhana Club; Willingdon Club, Bombay; Rajputana Club, Abu; Jaipur Club; Royal Automobile Club, London. *Address:* Khetri, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

KHIMJI, Bhawanji Arjan, M.P., J.P., Cotton Merchant. *b.* 1902, at Khamgaon (M.P.), *s.* of Arjan Khimji; *Educ.:* privately. Partner, Arjan-Khimji & Co., since 1922; Director: Arjan Khimji Ginning and Pressing Co. Ltd.; The Sindu Resettlement Corp. Ltd.; for several years Vice-Pres., East India Cotton Assoc. Ltd.; Pres., Bombay Cotton Merchants' & Muccadams Assoc. Ltd., 1935-50; member, Managing Cttee., Indian Merchants' Chamber since 1932; Pres. for 1949 and now Trustee; Member, Kandla Port Advisory Cttee. and Indian Central Cotton Cttee.; M.L.A., Bombay, 1937-52; represented the Assembly on the Advisory Cttee. of the G.I.P. Rly., 1937-42; member, Constituent Assembly of India, representing Kutch; member, Kutch Advisory Council; Trustee of several Charitable and Educational Trusts in Bombay State; Member and Hon. Treasurer, B.P.C.C., since 1935; member, A.I.C.C.; Pres., Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Bombay for 1951-52; imprisoned for part in freedom struggle, 1932, 1940-41 and 1942-44; member, Indian Parliament, since 1952. *Clubs:* Matunga Gujarati Club; Cricket Club of India; Bombay Presidency Radio Club. *Address: Residence:* "Saroj Sadan", 297, Sir Balachandra Road, Matunga, Bombay; *Office:* 17, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.



KHONA, Manekji Velji, J.P., 1947, Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Inamdar of Nalimbi; Business man and Landlord; Proprietor, Manekji & Co., Exporters and Importers. *b.* June 17, 1907, *s.* of Velji Narpal, Business man, Bombay; *m.* Smt. Jayvanti; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Bharda New High School, Bombay. Joined a private firm; became a partner of Anandji Virjee & Co.; opened his own Company under the name of Manekji & Co., 1939; member: Indian Merchants' Chamber; All-India Exporters' Assoc.; All-India Importers' Assoc.; All-India Mfgrs'. Assoc.; Trustee, Anandnath Jain Temple, Bombay and Chandraprabhu Jain Temple, Nalia (Kutch); Pres., Managing Cttee., Kutchi Dassa Osawald Jain High School, Bombay; visited Australia, Philippines, Indonesia, Singapore, Malaya, Burma, Ceylon, Iraq, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, Holland, Belgium, England, Ireland and France, four times for business purposes. *Recreations:* Cards, Cricket, Badminton, Swimming. *Clubs:* C.C.I. Ltd., Radio Club, W.I.A.A. Ltd., National Sports Club. *Address:* Bombay Mutual Annexe, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.



Emperors till the British currency came into vogue; awarded many 'Khas Ruqqas' from the Rulers of Marwar; takes keen interest in social activities and uplift of backward classes, in ameliorating their lot; awarded numerous prizes in club tournaments. *Recreations:* Polo, Hunting, Riding, Hockey, Tennis and Swimming. *Address:* Kuchaman Bungalow, Ratanada Road, Jodhpur.

KULKARNI, Shankar Balwantrao, A.M., F.R.S.A., Chief Artist, Madhya Pradesh Education Department, Nagpur. *b.* Oct. 15, 1906; *m.* Nalinibai; *Educ.:* Nagpur and Bombay. Was a leading artist and designer in Sind till partition; Founder, Oriental Institute of Fine Arts, and responsible for two All India Art Exhibitions at Karachi; published his paintings, illustrations and commercial designs in most of the important journals of India and Pakistan; was Cartoonist to the *Sind Observer* and the *Daily Gazette;* recipient of several awards and gold medals. *Publications:* Contributed several articles on art and history to various journals; *Children's Picture Album; Heroines of Shah; Drawing Course. Recreations:* Collection of art library and Indian art curios. *Address:* Subhas Chandra Road, Nagpur City.



KULKARNI, Trimbak Appaji, B.A., S.T.C.D., Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay; Bombay Presidency Social Reform Assoc. *b.* Sept. 5, 1882. *m.* Dr. Chandubai Kulkarni, M.B.B.S.; *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Bombay; Secondary Teachers' Training Coll., Bombay. Teacher, Elphinstone High School, 1906-11; Principal, D.G.T. High School, Bombay, 1912-24; founded Gokhale Education Society, 1918; Principal, Hansaraj Pragji Thackersey College, Nasik, 1924-47; Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1926-46; Secy., Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, 1921-24; organised District Congress Cttees. in Bombay City, 1915; Secy., National Social Conference, 1915; started political movement in Bhor State, 1920; Pres., Bhor Praja Parishad, 1932; Agricultural Research Work in Jute Fibre, 1903-47; discovered the Jute Plant of Bengal growing wild in Bombay Presidency; research recognised by Indian Council of Agricultural Research Jute Laboratories, 1948. *Address:* Sharda Mandir, Choubal Lane, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

KULKARNI, Uddhav Hanmant, G.D.A., Public Accountant and Auditor. *b.* Nov. 28, 1906 in Satara Dist.; *m.* Kamaladevi Herlekar in 1934; 3 *d.; Educ.:* Aundh State and Bombay; passed Matriculation (1925) with distinction in Sanskrit and Mathematics; G. D. A., 1931 (Diploma in 1936). Joined Singer Sewing Machine Co. as Salesman; Articled Clerk with C. H. Sopariwala & Co. for some time; after completing his Diploma in 1936, started his own Company as Public Accountants & Auditors, under name of "U.H. Kulkarni & Co.", at Bombay; has earned reputation as Income-tax Expert and Accountant. Takes keen interest in games. *Address:* Commissariat Building, 231, Hornby Road, Bombay.



KUMARAPPA, Joseph C., M.A. (Columbia), B.Sc., Business Administration (Syracuse, N.Y.), F.S.A.A. (Lond.). *b.* Jan. 4, 1892. Was in practice as an Incorporated Accountant in partnership in London, and then at Bombay; in charge of "Young India", May 1930—Feb. 1931; was Convener of the Congress Select Cttee. which issued a report on the Financial Obligations between Great Britain and India; Managing Cttee., Bihar Central Relief Cttee. and also its Financial Adviser, 1934; Organiser and Pres., the All-India Village Industries Assoc.; Chairman, M. P. Govt. Industrial Survey Cttee., 1939-41; Chairman, Congress Agrarian Reforms Cttee., 1948-49. *Publications: Public Finance and our Poverty; A Survey of Matar Taluks; Why the Village Movement? Practice and Precepts of Jesus; Christianity—Its Economy and Way of Life; Economy of Permanence; The Philosophy of Work, Gandhian Economic Thought, Gandhian Way of Life, etc., The Nation's Voice* (as Joint Editor). *Address:* Maganvadi, Wardha, M.P.

KUMARAPPA, Jagadisan Mohandas, M.A. (Harvard), S.T.B. (Boston), M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia), Director and Professor of Social Economy, Tata Institute of Social Sciences; Editor, The Indian Journal of Social Work. *b.* April 16, 1886; *m.* Ratnam Appasamy, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Punjab), First Indian Educationist to be invited on a Cultural Mission to the U.S.A. as a State Guest by the American Government, 1944; *Educ.:* Harvard, Boston and Columbia Univs., specialised in Philosophy, Sociology and Education. Prof. of Philosophy, Lucknow Christian Coll., 1915-21; Reader in Philosophy, Lucknow Univ., 1921; Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, U.S.A., 1924; and to the 19th World Conference of the Y.M.C.A., Helsingfors, Finland, 1926; member, Institute of International Politics, League of Nations, Geneva, 1926; travelled extensively in Europe and America; invited to lecture at Cornell, Syracuse, Columbia and other American Univs.; Prof. of Philosophy and Sociology, Mysore Univ., 1931; Prof. of Social Economy, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, 1936 and its Dir., 1941; Leader, Indian Delegation, International Conference of Social Work, 1948; member: Expert Cttee. on Criminology, U.N., 1949; Member, Social Welfare Panel, Planning Commn., Govt. of India; Member, Rotary Club, Bombay; Vice-Pres., International Conference of Social Work; member, Ex-Cttee., Indian Conference of Social Work. *Address:* Gordon Hall House, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, Bombay.

KUNHIRAMAN, P., B.A., B.L., Advocate. *b.* May 13, 1895, *s.* of Kanaran; *m.* Srim. Sharada Amma; one *s.* and five *d.; Educ.:* Govt. Brennen Coll., Tellicherry; Pachaiyappa's Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. After graduating joined as clerk in the Collector's Office, Calicut and then Local Administration Dept., Madras Secretariat; resigned and studied Law; enrolled as High Court Vakil, 1925; began practice at Tellicherry; enrolled Advocate, 1929; member, Municipal Council, 1931-42 and 1948-49; first Congress Chairman, Municipal Council, Tellicherry, 1938-42; resigned as a protest against the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi and Congress Leaders; was arrested and kept as Detenu, Aug. 1942 to Nov. 1945; member, Kottayam Taluk Board, member, Dt. Educational Council, Malabar, for two terms, 1933-38; Pres., Taluk Congress Cttee., 1941-46; was Pres., Sub-Cttee., Kottayam Taluk Gandhi Memorial Fund; elected to Constituent Assembly of India, 1946; Pres., South India Extra Departmental Postal Officials' Union, since 1948; Ex-M.P. *Publication:* Author of Short Stories in Malayalam. *Address:* Jayathilakam, Tellicherry, S. India.

KURIYAN, George, B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (London), Ph.D. (London), Professor of Geography, University of Madras, since Oct. 1949. *b.* Nov. 11, 1907, 3*rd s.* of Dr. K. C. Kuriyan, B.A., M.B. & C.M.; *m.* Mary, née K. E. Chacko; two *s.* and one *d.; Educ.:* C. M. S. Coll., Kottayam; Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum; Univ. Coll., London. Lecturer in Geography, July 1932 to April 1948; Reader in Geography, April 1948 to Oct. 1949.; Vice-Pres.; International Geographical Union, 1948-53, as the representative for Asia; and Representative of the Govt. of India on the International Commission for National Calamities. *Publications: Hydro-Electric Power in India, a Geographical Analysis;* a large number of articles in the Indian Geographical Journal and in the Indian Science Congress Association. *Recreations:* Tennis, Chess, Bridge. *Clubs:* The Presidency Ltd.; Madras Cricket Club. *Address:* "Well Close," 73, Peter's Road, Madras 6.

KURUP, G. Sankara, 'Vidvan' (First Class) (Madras Univ.), 'Kavithilakan'—conferred by the Maharaja of Cochin, Malayalam Professor, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. *b.* June 1901, *s.* of Sankara Warrier and Lakshmi Kutty Amma; *m.* P. Subhadra; one *s.* and one *d.; Educ.:* mostly privately after High School Courte. Joined service as teacher, 1921; served in High Schools; Govt. Training Institution; began publishing poems from the seventeenth year; Editor, *Kairali* for about four years; Editor, *Parisht Dwi Masikam*—the organ of the Pan Kerala Literary Academy. *Publications:* Poems: *Sahitya Kautukam* (in four Volumes), *Poojapushpam Vanagayakan Suryakanti; Navathithi; Muthukal Ithalukal,* etc.; Translations: *Meghachchaya* (a rendering of Kalidasa's Megha Dutha); *Vilasalahari* (Roobayyath of Omar Khayyam); One Act Plays: *Iruttinumunpu; Sandhya; August Fifteenth;* etc.; Prose: *Gadyopaharam; Lekhamala; Rakkmyilukal; Rajanandini;* Biography: *Hyder Ali; Tippu Sultan,* etc. *: Recreation:* Chess. *Club:* P.E.N. *Address:* Maharaja's College, Ernakulam.

KUTCH: H. H. Maharaja Dhiraj Mirza Maharao Shri Madansinhji Savai Bahadur, Maharao of. *b.* Oct. 12, 1909; *m.* Maharaj Kunvari Shri Rajendra Kunver Ba of Kishengarh; three *s.* and two *d.* Heir-Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Shree Prithvirajsinhji is receiving education at Doon School, Dehra Dun; *Educ.:* Privately. Transferred the administration of Kutch State to the Govt. of India on June 1, 1948, on the advent of the independence of India on August 15, 1947 and in pursuance of the policy followed by Rulers of the unification of their States with the Indian Union; has been given a fixed Privy Purse in perpetuity; has been guaranteed by the Govt. of India the same personal rights, privileges, dignities and titles as he enjoyed as Ruler of Kutch, prior to 1st June 1948; has travelled widely in Europe, U. S. A. and Africa; has now been appointed in the Indian Foreign Service and has joined the Indian High Commission with Hon. rank of Minister; is keenly interested in Indian philosophy; is a tennis player of note. *Recreations:* Riding; Pigsticking; Shikar. *Address:* Bhuj, Kutch.



LAD, Purushottam Mangesh, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., J.P. (since 13 Aug., 1949), Secretary to Govt., Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bombay. *b.* March 29, 1905, *s.* of Mangesh Atmaram and Shantabai Lad; *m.* Manik, *d.* of S. K. Patkar; one *s.*, Girish and one *d.*, Gauri; *Educ.:* Sawantwadi High School, Sawantwadi; Chikitsaka Samuha High School, Bombay; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge. Assistant Collector; Asstt. Judge; called to the Bar; District Judge. *Publications:* Books in Marathi: *Madhuparka* and *Krittika. Recreation:* Playing with children. *Address:* Secretarlat, Bombay; 'The Lands End House,' Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

LAHIRI, Adinath, M.Sc., Ph. D. (Lond.), D.I.C., Dip. F. Tech., A.R.I.C., M.Inst. Fuel, M. Inst. Pet., M. Nat. Ac.Sc., Assistant Director, Fuel Research Institute of India. *b.* Aug. 24, 1916, *s.* of A. N. Lahiri of Bengal Civil Service; *m.* Rajkumari Kohinoor Deby, *d.* of Raja B. N. Roy of Natore; one *s.; Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta; Imperial College of Science and Technology as Sir T. N. Palit Foreign Scholar for higher research, and Cambridge. Carried out research under Prof. H. H. Read, F.R.S. and Sir Alfred Egerton, F.R.S. at Royal College of Science, 1938-42; Senior Scientific Officer in charge of Air Ministry, Fuel and Oil Research Laboratories, Farnborough, U.K., 1942-45; Asstt. Director and Officer in charge of National Coal Survey; Secy., Fuel Research Cttee., Board of Scientific & Industrial Research; Hon. Secy., Institute of Fuel, Indian Section. *Publications:* Over 30 papers on geochemistry, physical chemistry, geology, fuels and lubricants, synthetic oils, coal, etc., *Address:* Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora P.O., Manbhum Dist., Bihar.

LAHIRI, Justice Surajit Chandra, M.A., Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* June 10, 1901, *s.* of Ranojit Chandra Lahiri; *m.* Suprava Devi; one *s.* and four *d.; Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Advocate, High Court, Calcutta. *Recreation:* Hiking. *Address:* 1/3, Rup Chand Mukerji Lane, Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

LAKSHMANAN, Nirmal Anand Singh, M.A. (Oxon.), J.P., Director-General, All India Radio. *b.* September 1, 1906, *s.* of Dewan Bahadur Dr. P. N. Lakshmanan and Shrimati Dayabai Anand Singh Chauhan; *m.* Paulette Faucon; one *s.* and one *d.; Educ.:* Trivandrum, Bangalore, Jabalpur, Oxford, and Inner Temple. Transferred from Madhya Pradesh to All India Radio in 1936. *Recreations:* Squash, Riding. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* Broadcasting House, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

LAL, Sukh Sampat, M.I.P.E., A.M.I.L.E., Grad. A.S.M.E., Works Manager, Western Rly. Workshops, Bombay. *b.* Nov. 19, 1914, *s.* of Roshan Lal, Retired Govt. Officer and Smt. Gurpyari; *m.* Smt. Chandra Mukhi Lal; two *s.* and one *d.; Educ.:* Indore, Ajmer, England; had practical training in locomotive and carriage repair methods in L. M. S. Rly., England, 1938-39. Asstt. Loco. & Carr. Supdt., Western Rly.: made a study tour of Rly. Workshops in France, Switzerland, England and United States of America to study modern and up-to-date procedure of locomotive and carriage building, repair and maintenance, 1949-50. *Publications:* Articles on railway coach construction and diesel locomotive in railway magazines and allied technical bulletins. *Recreations:* Hockey, Tennis, Billiards. *Address:* 31 A, Palli Hill, Bandra, Bombay 20.



LALBHAI, Kasturbhai, Millowner. *b.* Dec. 19, 1894; *Educ.:* Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad. Hon. Secy., Ahmedabad Famine Relief Cttee., 1918-19; Vice-Pres., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc., 1923-26; M.L.A. (Central) (1923-26); delegate to the 12th and 18th International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1929 and 1934; Pres.: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1934-35; Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc., 1935 and 1936; member, British-Indian Trade Delegation to England, 1937; Dir., Reserve Bank of India, 1937-48; Adviser to the Govt. of India in the Indo-Burma Trade Negotiations, 1940; Chairman, Governing Body of the Ahmedabad Education Society since 1935; member, Scientific and Industrial Research Board since 1942; Pres., Sheth Anandji Kalyanji since 1936; member, Textile Control Board and the Indian Delegation to the Cotton Conference held at Cairo; Representative of the Govt. of India on the Textile Cttee. of the Combined Production and Resources Board, Washington, 1945; Chairman, West Coast Major Port Cttee. to the Govt. of India, 1948; Economy Cttee. to the Govt. of India, 1948; leader of the Govt. of India Delegation to Kampala, 1948; Chairman, Industrial Cttee. of Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Fund, 1948-49; Gujarat Famine Relief Cttee., from 1949. *Address:* Pankore Naka, Ahmedabad.

LALCHAND, Hirachand, B.A., M.P. *b.* 1904, at Sholapur. Chairman: Cooper Engineering Ltd., and The Acme Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; Director: The Premier Automobiles Ltd.; The Premier Construction Ltd.; The Hindustan Construction Co. Ltd.; The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.; The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd.; Pres.: Indian Sugar Mills Assoc., 1942-43; Indian Confectionery Manufacturers' Assoc., 1945-46-47; Deccan Sugar Technologists' Assoc. upto 1951; ex-Managing Director, Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.; member: Indian Sugarcane Central Cttee.; Bombay Leg. Assembly, 1936-39; Council of States, 1952; Delegate to the International Economic Conference in Moscow, 1952; actively interested in agricultural, industrial and social activities; travelled widely in the U.S.A., U.K., and the Continent for a study of these and also in Australia and Java for the study of Sugar Industry. *Address:* Construction House, Wittet Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1.



LALKAKA, Jehangir Ardeshir, F.R.S.A. *b.* March 3, 1884, *g. s.* of Khan Bahadur Sir Nowrojee Pestonji Vakil, C.I.E.; *m.* Miss Tehmi Jamsetji Kharas of Bandra; *Educ.:* Ahmedabad High School; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay and St. John's Wood and Westminster Schools of Art, London. Painted the portraits of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, H. H. the Nawab of Rampur, H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson, H. E. Sir James Sifton and Lord Brabourne; member, Board of Examiners for Art Examinations, Govt. of Bombay, 1917-38; chosen by the Govt. of India to copy Royal portraits in England, 1930; Dy. Director, Sir J.J. School of Art, Bombay, 1931-35; awarded the King-Emperor George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1949. *Address:* Studio, 20, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

LALKAKA, Minocher Dorabji, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Bar-at-Law, J.P. (1931), Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, since July 1949. *b.* Aug. 3, 1894, only *s.* of Dorabji Cursetji Lalkaka; *m.* Tehmina Nusserwanji Lawyer; two *d.; Educ.:* New High School, Bombay; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Barrister of Middle Temple, London; Fellow of Elphinstone Coll., Bombay, 1915-16. Joined the Original Side, Bar of the Bombay High Court, 1921; Examiner in Law to the Bombay Univ., 1924-28; appointed Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Nov. 1928; officiated as Chief Judge, 1947, 1948 and 1949; appointed judge in the "Slides" section of the All-India exhibitions of the Photographic Society of India since 1948. *Recreations:* Photography; Amateur Cinematography (Photographs exhibited at several exhibitions of the Royal Photographic Society, London, the Bombay Art Society, etc.). *Club:* Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Meher Manor, 23-B, Perry Cross Road, Bandra, Bombay 20.

LALL, Justice Brij Mohan, B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab), LL.B. (Allahabad), Judge, Allahabad High Court. *b.* at Lahore; *m.* Smt. Malti Devi, *d.* of A. N. Sahai; *Educ.:* Lahore and Allahabad. Practised at the Allahabad Bar, 1918-23; joined U.P. Provincial Judicial Service as Munsiff, 1923; became District and Sessions Judge; then Judicial Secretary and Legal Remembrancer to U.P. Govt. *Address:* High Court, Allahabad.

LALL, Diwan Chaman, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Ex-Ambassador of India in Turkey. *b.* Oct. 30, 1892, *s.* of Diwan Bahadur Diwan Daulat Rai, C.I.E.; *m.* Dr. Helen Khan, M.B.B.S.; three *s.; Educ.:* Jesus College, Oxford; Barrister of Middle Temple, London; Paris. Started as a journalist; was editor of *Coterie*, London, quarterly of Art & Literature; Asstt. Editor and chief leader writer, *Bombay Chronicle;* founded the A.I.T.U.C., 1920; Pres., A.I.T.U.C., 1927; a Labour Leader of India; Pres., Federation of Posts and Telegraphs Unions, All India Telegraph Workmen's Union, All India Postal and R.M.S. Union, All India Press Workers' Union, N.W.F.P. Railway Workmen's Union, and N.P.P. Railway Union; led the Indian Delegation to I.L.O. Conference at Montreal, 1946; member, Parliamentary Delegation to Canada, 1928; M.L.A. (Central), 1924-31 and 1944-46; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-48; M.L.A., Punjab, 1937; member, A.I.C.C. since 1938; led a Govt. of India Food Delegation to Argentina, 1946. *Publications:* Author of *Coolie—The Story of Capital and Labour in India*—(2 Vols.). *Recreation:* Public speaking. *Address:* 22, Napier Road, Colaba, Bombay.

LALL, K. B., I.C.S., Chief Secretary, Madhya Bharat, since June 7, 1949. *b.* May 30, 1915. Entered the Civil Service, 1938; Officer-in-Charge, Court of Wards, 1940; took special interest in aboriginal tribes; joined M. P. Food Dept. from its very inception and appointed Food Secy., Nagpur, 1944; took over charge of Alwar administration, Feb. 7, 1948; later, appointed Administrator, former United State of Matsya. *Address:* Gwalior.

LALL, Panna, C.S.I., C.I.E., Hon. D. Litt., M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S. *b.* 23rd Nov. 1883; *m.* Lakshmi Bai; one *s.* and three *d.; Educ.:* Agra Coll., Calcutta and Allahabad Univs.; St. John's Coll., Cambridge; Barrister-at-Law (Gray's Inn). Entered Govt. service, Judicial Dept., 1903; I.C.S., 1907; Magistrate and Collector, 1920; Chief Secy. to Govt., 1938-39; Adviser to H.E. the Governor of U.P., 1939-44; member, Linguistic Provinces Commission, 1948. *Publications:* Joint translator of Bhasa's *Svapnavasavdatta; The dates of Skandagupta and his Successors; Collector's Handbook; Hindu Customary Law; Ma Anandamayee,* etc. *Address:* 19, Thornhill Road, Allahabad.

LALL, Shamaldharee, C.I.E. (1941), I.C.S., Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations, since March 1950. *b.* Oct. 1894, *s.* of Tilakdharee Lall; *m.* Maina Shaw, 1921; two *s.* and three *d.; Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Calcutta; Scottish Churches College, Calcutta; Exeter College, Oxford. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1919; served as Asstt. Collector to the Govt. of Bihar & Orissa; Director of Industries and Labour, Govt. of Bihar and Orissa; Secy. to Govt. of Bihar and Orissa, Education and Development Dept.; Deputy High Commissioner for India, London, 1938-44; Officiating High Commissioner for India, London, 1941-42; elected Chairman, Governing Body of I. L. O., 1948-49; Secretary, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, 1946-50; has also acted as Secretary-General, Aug. 1950. *Recreations:* Tennis, Squash, Polo. *Address:* New Delhi; Bhagalpur, Bihar.

LASH, The Right Rev. William Quinlan, B.A. (1927), M.A. (1932), Bishop of Bombay. *b.* February 5, 1905; *Educ.:* Tonbridge School; Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Westcott

House, Cambridge. Curate of St. Mary's Portsea, 1928-1932; member of Christa Seva Sangha, Poona, 1932; Professor, Sir Parasharambhau College, Poona, 1933-34; Acharya, Christa Prema Seva Sangha, 1934; consecrated Bishop of Bombay, August 10th 1947. *Publication:* *Christian Mysticism.* *Address:* St. John's House, Colaba, Bombay 5.

LATIF, M. A., Member, Bombay Legislative Assembly. Participated in Home Rule Agitation, 1914, anti-Rowlatt Act and Khilafat Movement, and 1942 Quit India Movement; Organising Secy.: A.R.P. Indian Division, Mahim Health League; Member: Civil Defence Cttee.; G Ward Rationing Cttee.; Mahim Goodwill Assoc.; Hon. Inspector under the Hoarding and Profiteering Act; elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation from Mahim-Dharavi as an independent, 1948; later joined the Municipal Congress Party; member: Standing Cttee., 1948-52; Law, Revenue and General Purposes Cttee., 1948-52; its Chairman, 1950-51; Grants-in-Aid Cttee.; on the Board of Management of V.J.T. Institute; J. Wadia Hospital for Children; King George Memorial Hospital for destitutes; ex-Vice-Chairman: Bombay Port Haj Cttee.; elected M.L.A. (Bombay) on Congress ticket from Mahim-Dharavi Constituency in the 1952 General elections. *Hobby:* Big game hunting. *Address:* 70, Cadell Road, Mahim, Bombay 16.



LATIFI, Alma, C.I.E. (1932), O.B.E. (1919), M.A., LL.M. (Cantab.). LL.D. (Dublin), Barat-Law, I.C.S. (retd., Jan. 1938). *b.* Nov. 12, 1879; *m.* Nasima (Kaisar-i-Hind Medal, etc.), *d.* of the late Justice Badrudin Tyabji of Bombay; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's, Bombay, also London, Paris, Heidelberg, Cairo; joined 1898, St. John's Coll, Cambridge (Macmahon, Whewell and Barstow Law Scholarships; 1st Class in both parts of Law, Tripos); Govt. of India Degree of Honour in Arabic. Joined I.C.S. in Punjab, Jan. 1903; Dist. Judge, Delhi, 1911-12; Dir. of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, 1913-16; member, Council of State, Nov. 1927; Del., Inter-Parliamentary Conference, London, July 1930; took part in Indian R.T.Cs., London, 1930, 1931 and 1932; Financial Commr., Revenue, Punjab, 1934-37; Adjudicator in various trade disputes, Bombay, 1942-45. *Publications:* *Effects of War on Property* being studies in International Law and Policy, 1908; *Industrial Punjab,* 1911; various addresses, articles, reports. *Address:* 4, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; Athenaeum, Pall Mall, London.

LENTAIGNE, Walter David Alexander, I.D.C., P.S.C., C.B. (1947), C.B.E. (1944), D.S.O. (1942), Mentioned in Despatches, 1923, 1937, 1942, 1944, Commandant, Defence Services Staff College, Wellington, since 1948. *b.* July 15, 1899, *s.* of Hon. Mr. Justice Lentaigne, High Court of Burma; *m.* (1) Susan Catherine Marsden; (2) Hermoine Constance Lascelles; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Oratory School; Cadet College, Wellington. Joined 4th Gurkha Rifles, 1918 on commission; G.H.Q., India Staff Appt., 1938-40; Instructor, Staff College, Quetta, 1940-41; Comd., 1/4 FWO Gurkha Rifles, 1941-42; Bde. Comd., 1942-44; Div. Comd., 1944-45; M. G. Administration, 1945-46; D.M.O., 1947; D.Q.M.G., A.H.Q. (1), 1947; Comdt. Defence Services Staff Coll., 1948; Col. 4th P.W.D. Gorkha Rifles, 1950. *Recreations:* Shooting, fishing. *Club:* U. S. Club, London. *Address:* Services Defence Staff College, Wellington, S. India.

LOHIA, Madanmohan Basantilal, Gen. Manager, The Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. *b.* December 1910, *s.* of Basantilal of Ramgarh (Jaipur); *m.* Sarasvatidevi, daughter of Ramdhandas Nemani; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Marwadi Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Took to Commercial line in 1933 under the guidance of his grandfather, Gurdial, went to Kolhapur in 1943 to look after the whole business of the Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd., and the United Agencies Ltd.; Managing Director, Rula Industries Ltd.; Director, The Union Bank of Kolhapur Ltd., The Yeshwant Iron & Steel Works Ltd.; Pres., The Rotary Club of Kolhapur. Chairman, Advisory Board of the United Commercial Bank Ltd., Branch Kolhapur; has travelled widely in India.; Vice-Pres., Prince Shivaji Education Society and New Education Society, Kolhapur; member, Governing Council of the Vidyapeeth Society, Kolhapur; Member, Advisory Cttee. for Technical High School and Shivaji Technical Institute, Kolhapur. *Clubs:* Shri Laxmi Gymkhana; Residency Club; Deval Club; Kolhapur Sports Assoc., Kolhapur. *Address:* Sykes Extension, "Prabhu Chhaya," Kolhapur.



LOHIA, Dr. Rammanohar, Praja Socialist leader. *b.* 1910, at Akbarabad, U.P.; *Educ.:* Bombay, Calcutta; went to Germany where he obtained his doctorate in political philosophy. At the age of 14 attended the Gaya Congress as a delegate; after returning from Germany became leader of the Congress Socialist Party; was Editor, *Congress Socialist* till 1939; organised the Foreign Department of the A.I.C.C. at the invitation of Mr. Nehru; developed relations between the Congress and progressive forces in different European countries; set up a separate branch to look after the interests of Indians overseas; elected to the A.I.C.C., 1936; prosecuted for sedition in Calcutta, 1938; arrested and imprisoned for two years for anti-war speeches, 1940; took a leading part in the Quit India Movement, 1942; arrested again in 1944; Chairman, Foreign Affairs Cttee. of the Socialist Party. *Publications:* Several books among them *Third Camp in World Affairs; Himalayan Policy for India.* *Address:* National Office, Socialist Party, 6, Tulloch Road, Bombay 1.

LOKANATHAN, Palamadai S., M.A. (Madras), D.Sc. (Econ.), London, Gokhale Prize in Economics, 1921. Executive Secretary of the United Nations Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East; *b.* Oct. 10, 1894; *Educ:* St. Joseph's Coll., Univ. of Madras. London School of Economics, Univ. of London. Reader in Economics and later Ag. Prof. of Economics in the Univ. of Madras; Editor, "Eastern Economist", New Delhi, 1943-47; member, Labour Adv. Board, Govt. of Madras, 1925-29; member, Consultative Cttee. of Economists; delegate to the World Business Conference, Rye, New York, 1944, and of the Pacific Relations Conference, Hot Springs, America, January 1945; Secy., Indian Industrialists Mission to U.K. and U.S.A, 1945; Indian Delegate to the Preparatory Cttee. of International Trade Conference, London & Geneva; Pres., Triplicane Urban Co-op. Society, 1942-43; for some time member of the Senate, Academic Council, Madras Univ. and of Boards of Studies in Economics in the Universities of Madras, Travancore, Annamalai and Andhra. *Publications:* *Industrial Welfare in India; Industrial Organisation in India* and *India and Post-War Reconstruction.* *Address:* Executive Secretary of the U. N. Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, Paruskawan Palace, Rajdamnern Avenue, Bangkok, Siam.

LOKUR, Narayan Swamirao, B.A., LL.B. President, Railway Rates Tribunal, since April 1949; member, Labour Appellate Tribunal, from Nov. 1950. *b.* April 21, 1887; *m.* Damayantibai (now Laxmibai) Jalihal; *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised as pleader at Belgaum for some time; member, Belgaum Municipal Council; was Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor, Belgaum; Asstt. Judge, 1918-21; District and Sessions Judge from 1925: High Court Judge, 1939-40 and 1942-47; Chief Justice, Joint High Court for Kolhapur and the Deccan States, April-August 1947; Chief Justice, Kolhapur High Court, 1947-49; was Chairman, Bombay Cttee. for the Separation of the Judiciary and the Executive; Provl. Scout Commsnr., Bombay. *Publications:* Annotated editions of *Janakiharanam, Buddha-Charita* and *Selections from Mahabharata,* with Sanskrit commentaries. *Address:* 'Adyar House', Adyar, Madras 20.

LOW, Sir Francis, Kt. (1943), Editorial Representative in London of *The Times of India* group of newspapers. *b.* November 19, 1893; *m.* Margaret Helen Adams; 2 *s.*, 1 *d.* *Educ.:* Robert Gordon's College, Aberdeen. Joined staff, *Aberdeen Free Press,* 1911; served in War with Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force; Special Service Officer, Intelligence, G. H. Q., 1919; gazetted out with rank of Captain, 1920; Chief Reporter, *Aberdeen Free Press,* 1920; Sub-Editor, *The Times of India,* 1922; Asstt. Editor, 1927-1932; Chairman, St. Dunstan's Appeal Committee, Bombay, 1940-46; Chairman, Bombay Y.M.C.A., 1942-48; Chairman, India Section, Empire Press Union, and leader of the Indian delegation to the Sixth Imperial Press Conference, 1946; Vice-Pres., Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, 1944-48; Editor, *The Times of India,* 1932-1948; President, Commonwealth Correspondents' Association, London, 1951. *Address:* Bennett, Coleman & Co., Ltd. (London Branch), 4, Albemarle Street, London, W. 1, England.

LOYALKA, Chiranjilal Ramchandra, Merchant and Landlord. *b.* 1901, only son of Ramchandra Bhagwandas Loyalka. Director, Regent Estates, Ltd., Rastriya Ayurvedic Pharmacy Ltd., Jaipur and Shuddha Vastu Bhandar Ltd., Bombay, and Proprietor of the firms of Messrs. Bhagwandas Ramchandra and C. R. Loyalka. For some time Hon. Secretary of the Rajputana Shikshamandal, Bombay. Hon. Treasurer of the Bombay Presidency Boy Scouts' Assoc. till 1939; Hon. Treasurer, Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bombay State. Sometime member of Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber; Director of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd. in 1936; Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation from 1935-39; President of the All-India Cow Protection Conference at Muttra in 1939 and at Nagpur in 1940; Vice-President of the All-India Varnashram Swaraj Sangh; President, Dharma Sangh and Ramraj Parishad, Bombay; Member of the Jaipur State Constitutional Reforms Committee. *Address:* Stock Exchange New Building, Fort, Bombay.



MACK, Justice Edmund Elmar, B.A. (Hons.) (Oxon.), Bar-at-law, I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Madras, since April 1948. *b.* May 2, 1896, *s.* of William Edmund Mack, Classical Lecturer, Wesley College, Colombo, and Ethel Sophia (*nee* Loos); *m.* Eileen O Donoghue; *Educ.:* Wesley College, Colombo; Wadham College, Oxford; Gray's Inn. Entered the Indian Civil Service and allotted to the Madras Presidency, 1919; served as Asstt. Collector and Sub-Collector till 1927; District & Sessions Judge, Grade I at Bellary for nearly 7 years during which period he was Addl. Judge of the Court of the Resident of Hyderabad; District & Sessions Judge till April 1948. *Recreations:* Tennis and Golf. *Clubs:* Madras Cricket Club; Madras Gymkhana; Ooty Gymkhana Club; Kodaikanal Club. *Address:* The Lee, Sterling Road, Madras.

MADAN, Sir Janardan Atmaram, Kt., B.A., C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S. (Retd.), Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute. *b.* Feb. 12, 1885; *m.* Champubai, *d.* of late H. P. Pitale, J.P.; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, Oxford (B.A.), and Cambridge. Assistant Collector in Bombay, 1909; Collector and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1920; member of the Bombay Legislative Council, 1925; Joint Secretary of the Royal Commission on Agriculture in India, 1926-28; Collector and District Magistrate, Bombay State, 1928-29; Chairman, Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1929; Director of Labour Intelligence and Commissioner, Workmen's Compensation, Bombay, 1930; Secretary to Government, Revenue Dept., 1934; Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay State, 1936; Adviser to H. E. The Governor of Bombay, Nov. 1939—April 1942; Chairman, Pub. Ser. Commn., Bombay, April 1942-Aug. 1947; Chairman, Saurashtra Pub. Ser. Commn., April 1948-Jan. 1950; Chairman, Saurashtra Agrarian Reforms Commission, June-Dec. 1950. *Address:* 28, Altamont Road, Bombay.

MADANGOPAL, Kabra, Industrialist and Merchant, Jodhpur. *b.* July 23, 1903, at Kuchaman. Partner, Rajasthan Traders, Jodhpur; Sole Distributor for Skoda Cars, Zetor Tractors for Rajasthan and Madhya Bharat and distributors of Skoda and Lorenz Engines and pumps, etc.; Director: Marwar Industries Limited; Kuchaman Electricity Company Ltd.; Pali Electricity Co., Ltd.; Phalodi Electricity Co., Ltd.; Marwar Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Jodhpur; General Secy., Rajputana Provincial Maheshwari Sabha, 1930; Pres., All-India Motion Picture Conference held at Lahore, 1939; Managing Director, Film Corporation of India Ltd., 1937-41; elected member, Marwar Representative Advisory Assembly, 1942-44; member, Marwar Legislative Assembly, 1947; Editor, Rashtra Pataka, illustrated Hindi Weekly from Jodhpur, 1947-48; Secy., Marwar Chamber of Commerce, 1947-48; Marwar Seva Mandal, 1942-45; Marwar Praja Parishad, 1948-49; Vice-Pres., Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 1951; member, B.B. & C.I. Rly. Advisory Board, Ajmer, 1951; Organiser, Rajasthan All Parties Political Conference, 1951; pioneer in Rajasthan in Income-Tax Test Case; Pres.: Rajasthan Electric Supply Co.'s Assoc., 1952; Rajasthan Oil Mills Assoc., 1952; member, Western Rly. Advisory Cttee., Ajmer, 1952. *Address:* Kuchaman House, Jodhpur.



MAHADEVAN, Calamur, M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), F.A.Sc. (1934), F.N.I. (1945), M.A.I.M.E. (1951), University Professor & Head of the Geology Dept., Andhra University, Waltair, since Feb. 1945. *b.* May 6, 1901, *s.* of C. Subrahmanyam and Janaki; *m.* Sathyavathi, *d.* of V. N. Ramanatha Rao and Srim. Subhalakshmi; two *s.* and one *d.*: *Educ.:* Muthialpet High School; Madras Christian Coll.; Presidency Coll., Madras; D.Sc., Madras Univ.; Research Scholar, at I.A.C.S., Calcutta, under Prof. Sir C.V. Raman, Kt., F.R.S.N.L. Geologist, Hyderabad Geological Survey (1931-45); on deputation to Hyderabad Gold Development (1938-40); Pres., Geology & Geography Section, Ind. Sci. Cong., 1949 (Allahabad); awarded Hyderabad-Travancore Travelling Fellowship by Andhra Univ. and invited by the Board of National Research Councils of U.S.A. to visit American Universities, Jan.-July 1951. *Publications:* About 100 original papers in scientific journals on X-Ray studies, Radio-activity, and Geopolitics and Geology. *Recreations:* Walking, open air life, proto and pre-history. *Club:* Rotary, Visakhapatnam. *Address:* University Campus, Waltair (S. India).

MAHADEVIA, Arvindprasad Ramray, B.Com. with Advanced Banking, Share, Stock, Finance Broker. Member, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay, since December 1941. *b.* Dec. 23, 1917, *s.* of late Ramray Achratlal Mahadevia, Manager of New Shorrock Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ltd., Nadiad; *m.* Kaladevi, *d.* of late Darbar Shree Daulatsinhji, Chief of Patdi State, 1940; four *s.*; *Educ.:* Government High School, Nadiad; St. Xavier's College and Sydenham College, Bombay. Worked as a sub-broker, Sept. 1939-Dec. 1941 in the firm of Chimanlal Virchand & Sons; member of the Bombay Stock Exchange from December 1941. *Recreations:* Cards, Badminton, Tennis, Cricket and Reading. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; B.P. Radio; P. J. Hindu Gymkhana; R.W.I.T. *Address:* C/7, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

MAHAJAN, Cyril Vasant, M.A. (Bom.), B.A. Hons. (Oxon.), M.A. (Oxon.), M.L.A., Principal, St. John's College, Agra, and Vice-Chancellor, Agra Univ. since Dec. 1949. *b.* January 2, 1895, *s.* of S. Mahajan and Mrs. Kripa Mahajan; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay; St. Peter's European High School, Bombay; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Keble Coll., Oxford, Teacher and Officiating Headmaster, St. Peter's European High School, Bombay; Professor of English, Vice-Principal and Principal, St. John's Coll., Agra; elected Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1952. *Address:* St. John's College, Agra.



MAHAJAN, Justice Mehr Chand, Judge, Supreme Court of India, since October 1948. *b.* Dec. 23, 1889. Practised as lawyer at Dharamshala, 1913; at Gurdaspur, 1914-18; at Lahore, 1918-43; Pres., High Court Bar Assoc., Lahore, 1938-43; Director, Punjab National Bank, 1933-43; Fellow & Syndic, Punjab Univ., 1940-47; Syndic, East Punjab Univ., 1947-50; Hon. degree of LL.D., Punjab Univ., 1948: Pres., D.A.V. Coll., Managing Cttee., 1938-43; All-India Fruit Products Assoc., Bombay Session, 1945; Member, Fruit Development Board, Punjab; Judge, Lahore High Court, 1943; Member; R.I.N. Mutiny Commission, 1946; Punjab Boundary Commission, 1947; Judge, East Punjab High Court, 1947; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, 1947-1948; Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, 1948. *Address:* 5, Hasting's Road, New Delhi.

MAHAJANI, Ganesh Sakharam, M.L.C., M.A. (Cantab.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), B.A. (Bom.), Smith's Prizeman (1926), Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Rajputana since Nov. 1, 1947; M.L.C., Bombay. *b.* Nov. 27, 1898; *m.* Indumati Paranjpye, *d.* of H. P. Paranjpye and niece of Sir R. P. Paranjpye; *Educ.:* High School, Satara, Fergusson College, Poona, St. John's College, Cambridge; First in Intermediate (Second Sanskrit Scholar) and the B.A. Examinations, Duke of Edinburgh Fellow. Went to England as Government of India scholar; returned to India in 1927; appointed Principal, Fergusson College, 1929; Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, and also of the National Institute of Science, Calcutta; obtained King's Commission, U.T.C.; promoted "Major" (1947, June); elected Dean of the Faculty of Science, Bombay University, 1936, 1937, 1938; non-official Civilian member of No. 4 G.H.Q. Selection Board, Jabalpur (Sept. 1943-June 1944); Principal and Professor, Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1929-45; Secy., Deccan Education Society, 1945-47. *Publications:* *Lessons in Elementary Analysis* for Honours Courses of Indian Universities, *The Application of Moving Axes Methods to the Geometry of Curves and Surfaces, An Introduction to Pure Solid Geometry,* and some mathematical publications especially *Contribution to Theory of Ferromagnetic Crystals* (published in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London); some political pamphlets, *e.g., The Liberal Outlook, Liberals and the Congress, The Problem of the Minorities and Constitutional Democracy as its Solution, Education and Democracy* and *The Defence Problem of India.* *Address:* Jaipur.



MAHAPATRO, Trinath, B.A., B.L., Sub-Divisional Officer, Athgarh, Dist. Cuttack (Orissa). *b.* June 13, 1907; *m.*; has two *s.*; *Educ:* The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack (Orissa); has widely travelled on the continent of Europe, went to London to qualify for the Bar, but returned to India after a brief stay due to outbreak of World War II. Started as a Pleader; was a member of the teaching staff of Rajkumar College, Raipur (M.P.); worked in Gangpur State (Eastern States) in various capacities as Asstt. Diwan, Dist. and Sessions Judge and Offg. Diwan; was deputed on special duty to Hindol State; member of the Standing Committee of Ministers attached to the Rulers' Council, Eastern States; appointed Diwan of Kanker State in July 1944. Absorbed in Madhya Pradesh Government service on Jan. 1, 1948 on integration of the State with Madhya Pradesh. Worked as Extra Asstt. Commr., and Addl. District Magistrate, Yeotmal and on transfer of services to Govt. of Orissa appointed Special Officer, Home Department. *Recreation:* Tennis and Billiards. *Address:* P.O. Athgarh (Cuttack), Orissa.

MAHESHWARI, Himmatsingh, M.A. (Allahabad). *b.* June 4, 1889, *s.* of Seth Keshri Mall; *m.* Shrim. Udai Kumari; five *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.:* Central Coll., Ratlam; Canadian Mission Coll., Indore; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad. Professor of English, Muir Central Coll., 1911-12; Deputy Collector, U.P., 1913-29; Settlement Officer, Jodhpur, 1921-25; Settlement Officer, Unao, U.P., 1926-29; Revenue Minister, Jodhpur, Kashmir, Jaipur, for 9 years; Pres., Court of Wards, U.P., 1938-41; Chief Minister, Cooch Behar, 1947-49; Member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947-49; Chief Commissioner, Manipur State, 1949-51. *Publications:* Settlement Reports of Jodhpur, Unao and Meerut. *Address:* Park Road, Allahabad.

MAHINDRA, K. C., B.A. (Cantab.), Chairman, Mahindra & Mahindra Limited, Bombay, Turner, Hoare & Co., Ltd., Bombay, Indian Aluminium Company Ltd., Calcutta, Indian & Eastern Engineer Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Director, Machinery Manufacturers' Corporation; Ex-Partner, Martin & Co., Calcutta; was Head of the India Supply Mission stationed at Washington, U.S.A., 1942-45; Chairman, Indian Coalfields Cttee. of the Govt. of India; Chairman, the Automobile and Tractor Panel and the Prime Movers Panel, 1946-47. *Address:* Gateway Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.



KHORANA, Manohar Lal, B.Sc. (Punjab), B.S. Pharmacy (Mich.), M.S. (Mich.), Sir Dorabji Tata Reader in Pharmaceutical Chemistry, Department of Chemical Technology, Univ. of Bombay, since 1945. *b.* June 30, 1909, *s.* of Gokal Chand Khorana, Sargodha, W. Punjab; *m.* Sushila Devi; *Educ.:* Punjab Univ. and Univ. of Michigan (U.S.A.). Returned to India late in 1935 and worked as Chief Chemist in a pharmaceutical firm at Lahore; Lecturer in Pharmacy, Benares Hindu Univ., 1936-37; Andhra Univ., 1937-43; Bombay Univ., 1943-45; Editor, *Indian Journal of Pharmacy*, since 1946; member, Indian Pharmacopœia Cttee.; member, Pharmacy Council of India; Pres., Indian Pharmaceutical Assoc. (Bombay State Branch); member of the Syllabus Cttee. for Chemical Technology Course, under the All-India Council for Technical Education, Govt. of India. *Publications:* A number of research papers dealing mostly with Anthelmintics, Antiseptics, preparation and standardisation of pharmaceuticals, a study of indigenous drugs, and review articles in scientific journals. *Address:* Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga, Bombay 19.



KHOSLA, Justice Gopal Das, B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), I.C.S., Puisne Judge, East Punjab High Court. *b.* Dec. 15, 1901, *s.* of R. S. Murarilal Khosla, Retd. Dist. & Sessions Judge; *m.* Shakuntala, *d.* of *R.B.* Bawa Natha Singh, Retd. Chief Engineer, Punjab; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. George's College, Mussoorie; Emmanuel College, Cambridge. Dist. & Sessions Judge (1930); Puisne Judge, Lahore High Court (1944). *Publications:* *Stern Reckoning*; *Our Judicial System*; Short stories and articles. *Recreations:* Writing, Sport, Carpentry. *Address:* Knockdrin, Simla.

KIDWAI, Rafi Ahmad, Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India, since May 1952. *b.* Feb. 1894, *s.* of late Khan Saheb Sh. Imtiaz Ali; *Educ.:* Graduated in 1920. Gave up further studies to join the non-co-operation movement, 1921; after serving his sentence in jail, joined as Secy. to Pandit Motilal Nehru; elected M.L.A., Centre, 1926; Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Central Leg., 1926-29; resigned in 1929 in response to Congress call for boycott of legislature; joined C.D. Movement, 1930; was arrested and jailed for 6 months for organising a 'No Tax' campaign among the peasants of Rae Bareli; elected General Secy., U.P. P.C.C., 1931; was imprisoned, 1932-34; after his release in 1934, started an agitation against the moderate policy of the Congress Working Cttee. and advocated non-acceptance of office under the 1935 Act; elected Pres., U.P. P.C.C., 1935; subsequently elected member, U.P. Leg. Assembly; Revenue Minister, U.P., 1937-39; acted as Premier on several occasions; resigned as a result of the 'Anti-war Policy' of Congress, 1939; arrested and detained, 1940-41 and 1942-45; Home & Revenue Minister, U.P., 1946-47; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1947-51; Communications Minister, Govt. of India, 1947-51. *Address:* Barabanki, Uttar Pradesh; Secretariat, New Delhi.



KIMBER, Gurth, Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom, Bombay. *b.* 1906; *m.* Joan Gibson; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Perse School; Clare Coll., Cambridge. *Address:* 2, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KIRPALANI, Hiranand Khushiram, M.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1936), Retired Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission. *b.* Jan. 28, 1888, *s.* of Khushiram K. Kirpalani; *m.* Guli Hassasing Gidwani; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* N. H. Academy, Hyderabad-Sind; D. J. Sind College, Karachi; Merton College, Oxford, England. Collector, Bombay Presidency; Municipal Commissioner, Bombay, 1931-34; Secy. to Govt., Genl. Dept., 1935; Chief Secy., Sind, 1936-38; Chairman, Port Trust, Bombay, 1938-41; Chief Secy., Govt. of Bombay, 1941-42; Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, 1942-43; Industrial Adviser to the Govt of India, 1945-47; Chairman, Federal Public Service Commission, 1947-Dec.—1948. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club and Orient Club, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* Belmont, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

KIRPALANI, H. E. Motiram Khushiram, B.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1945), Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in Bangkok, Siam. *b.* Aug. 15, 1901; *Educ.:* Academy, Hyderabad (Sind) and New College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 1926; was Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, 1934; Excise Commissioner, Bengal, 1938; Secretary, Commerce Department, 1945-47; Joint Secretary, Govt. of India, Ministry of States, 1948; was Dy. High Commissioner for India in Pakistan; Minister, Indian Embassy in Washington. *Address:* Indian Embassy, Bangkok.

KISHORE, Nawal, M.A., LL.B., Rai Bahadur (1940), Custodian-General of Evacuee Property, Govt. of India, New Delhi since Dec. 3, 1951. *b.* Nov. 4, 1891; *m.*; three *s.*, Krishna Kishore, M.A., I.A.S.; Rajkishore, B.A., M.A. (Prev.) and Premkishore; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore; Prize winner throughout the college career; LL.B. First Class First; Gold Medalist, Punjab University. Practised at Lahore High Court for 18 years; was lecturer, Law College, Lahore for about 9 years; Law Examiner, Punjab, Delhi and Rajputana Universities; Chief Justice, High Court of Jodhpur, 1936-48; and acting Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court for about one year from Jan. 26, 1950; acted as Chairman, Jodhpur Representative Assembly and various committees from time to time; awarded title of Hathi Saropao by H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur, 1948. Judge, High Court of Rajasthan, Jodhpur. Retired from Rajasthan High Court. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Club:* National Sports Club of India. *Address:* New Delhi.

KOHYAJI, Dr. Dorabjee Hormusjee, C.M.S.M., L.C.P.S. (Bombay), Retired Assistant Surgeon, B.B. & C.I. Rly. and Private Medical Practitioner, Matheran. *b.* Oct. 18, 1888, *s.* of late Hormusjee Bejonjee Kohyaji of Surat and Bai Dinbai; *m.* Miss Najmai, *d.* of Prof. D. H. Dastur of Science Coll., Poona, 1915; *Educ.:* Surat Mission High School and Medical School, Ahmedabad. In 1910, appointed Sub-Assistant Surgeon, B.B. & C.I. Rly., 1910; rose to the position of Asstt. Surgeon, B.B. & C.I. Rly.; retired, Oct. 18, 1943; commenced practice at Matheran, Oct. 1943; was given a congratulatory address on his retirement by all classes of people of Nandurbar; member, Trudean School of Tuberculosis, New York; Trustee, Local Karsandas Library; member, Dispensary Cttee. *Address:* Jer Villa, Post Matheran, Dist. Kolaba.



KOTAH, Brig. His Highness Maharajadhiraj Mahi Mahendra Maharao Raja Shri Sir Bhim Singhji Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., Uprajpramukh of Rajasthan, the Maharao of. *b.* 1909, the ruling family belongs to the Hara Sect of Chauhan Rajputs and is an offshoot of the Bundi family, the State having come into existence about 1625 during the reign of Madho Singhji, 2nd son of Rao Ratan of Bundi; *m.*, *d.* of His late Highness Maharaja Ganga Singhji Sahib Bahadur of Bikaner, 1930; the Heir-Apparent, Maharaj Kumar Brijraj Singhji Sahib, *b.* Feb. 21, 1934; *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer. Ascended the *gadi*, 1940. *Address:* Kotah, Rajasthan.



KOTAK, Girdharlal Bhavanbhai, B.A., Minister for Finance, Saurashtra. *b.* Oct. 24, 1898, of the Kotak family of Saurashtra; *Educ.:* Graduated from Bombay Univ., 1919. Left the Law College to join non-co-operation movement; established Rashtriyashala in Rajkot together with Sjt. Chhotalal Mankad, 1921; arrested twice with family in 1931-32 Movement; was in Japan for 10 years and established a Congress Cttee. there; has been on several Govt. Cttees.; is a Cotton Specialist; was Chief Organizer and Pres., All-India Exporters' Assoc.; Dir., East India Cotton Assoc.; the Export Advisory Council, Central Govt.: Bombay Port Cttee., Textile Cess Fund Cttee. (Central Govt.), Export-Import Cttee. (Indian Merchants' Chamber), All-India Manufacturers' Assoc. Working Cttee., Bombay Suburban Village Industries Assoc. Executive Cttee.; Trustee, All-India Balkanji-Bari. *Recreations:* Hockey, Football, Running, Jumping, Tennis and Cricket. *Address:* "Western House," opp. Jam Tower, Rajkot.

KOTHARI, Chandulal Motilal, B.A., LL.B., ex-Sheriff of Madras, Merchant and Industrialist. *b.* Aug. 16, 1889, *s.* of Motilal Kothari, Dy. Political Agent, Kathiawar; *m.* Mrs. Rama; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll. Ex-Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry; Vice-Chairman, Central Tea Board; ex-Member, Madras Legislative Assembly (Planters' Constituency); Member: Indian Tea Licensing Cttee.; International Tea Market Expansion Board; Central Cotton Cttee.; Executive Cttee. of the United Planters' Assoc. of Southern India; ex-Vice-Pres., Southern India Chamber of Commerce; ex-President, Hindustan Chamber of Commerce, The Madras Stock Exchange; Managing Agent and Chairman: Kothari Textiles Ltd.; The Blue Mountain Estates Ltd.; The Waterfall Estates Ltd.; Balmadies Plantations Ltd.; Investment Trust of India Ltd.; The Madras Safe Deposit Co., Ltd.; The Guernsey Tea Factory Co., Ltd.; Director: The Amrutanjan Ltd.; Guntur Power Supply Co., Ltd.; Chicago Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; attended International Labour Conference at San Francisco (U.S.A.) as Adviser to Employers' Delegation of India, June 1948; was member, Govt. of India Trade Delegation to Indonesia and South-East Asian countries; Chairman, South Indian Sub-Cttee., Indian Tea Licensing Cttee. *Publications:* *Investors Encyclopædia*. *Recreation:* Bridge. *Clubs:* The Cosmopolitan Club; The Madras Gymkhana Club; The Madras Race Club; The Presidency Club; The Calcutta Club; The Cricket Club of India; The Coonoor Club. *Address:* Kothari & Sons, Oriental Buildings, Armenian Street, P. B. No. 267, Madras.



KOTHAVALA, Tehmasp Tehmul, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E. (1944), ex-Inspector-General of Prisons, Inspector-General of Registration and Director of Land Records, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* Feb. 26, 1893; *s.* of Tehmul R. Kothavala; *m.* Shernaz M. Disana; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Baroda and St. Xavier's Colleges, Bombay. Provincial Civil Service, Bombay, 1919; Collector, West Khandesh, 1925; Special Administrator, superseded Sholapur Local Board, 1927; Under-Secy., General Department, 1929; Collector, Surat, 1931; Collector, Sukkur, 1935; Secretary, Revenue Department, 1936; Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, 1938; Collector, Sukkur, 1939; Provincial Motor Transport Controller, 1941; Settlement Commissioner, 1947. *Address:* 7, Ahmednagar Road, Yeravda, Poona.

KOTHAWALA, Lt.-Col. Jamshed Dorabsha, Commander-Brother Venerable Order of St. John, Justice of the Peace and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, A.I.R.O. (Retd.), Director, Polson Ltd., Polson Agencies Ltd. Adsites Ltd., Sistas Ltd., Solar Batteries & Flashlights Ltd. *b.* Sept. 4, 1893; *m.* Jer Polson, 1928. Div. Supdt., St. John Ambulance Brigade. Freemason, Past Master, S.C. and E.C.; Pres., Rotary Club of Bombay; Past Pres., Assoc. of Indian Industries; Master, Bombay Presidency Trades Assoc.; Vice-Pres., All-India Manufacturers' Organization; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber Managing Cttee.; Pres., Bird Fanciers' Club of India; Vice-Pres., Bombay Presidency Kennel Club; Member, representing Trade Interests, nominated by Governor-General-in-Council on Indian Coffee Cess Cttee., 1935-40; Delegate from Rotary Club of Bombay to Rotary International Convention, Nice, France, 1937; represented Bombay District at the Golden Jubilee, St. John Ambulance Brigade in London, 1937; presented at His Majesty's Levee, 28th May 1937; Mrs. Kothawala presented at Court, 5th May 1937; called to Army Service, 1940-43; Mentioned in Despatches by order of the King for gallant and distinguished service with Middle East Forces. *Clubs:* Willingdon; Royal W. I. Turf; United Service; Ripon; C.C.I.; Radio; W.I.A.A.; National Sports Club of India. *Address:* Grosvenor House, Pedder Road, Bombay 26.



KRIPALANI, Acharya J. B., M.A. (History and Economics), Chairman, Praja Socialist Party; Director of the Shri Gandhi Ashram. Village and Khadi Organisation in the States of U.P. and Delhi; *b.* 1888. General Secretary of Indian National Congress, 1934 to June 1946; elected Pres., Indian National Congress, Oct. 1946; resigned Nov. 1947; *Educ.:* M.A., 1912. Professor in Behar under the Calcutta University, 1912-17; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Satyagraha, 1917; was with him in Kaira (Gujarat); worked as Private Secretary to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, 1918; Professor of Politics in the Benares Hindu University, 1919; left the University and started Khadi and Village work, 1920, through the Gandhi Ashram, Benares; in charge of the Gujarat Vidyapith as Acharya (Principal), 1922-27; for the ninth time arrested and imprisoned under Defence of India Rules in Aug. 1942. Released on 15th June, 1945; Member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-50; formed the Congress Democratic Front, 1951; founded "Vigil", Independent Political Weekly, 1950; resigned from Congress and formed Krishak Mazdoor Praja Party, 1951; was M.P. Merged K.M.P.P. with the Socialist Party. *Publications:* *The Gandhian Way*, *The Non-Violent Revolution*, *The Indian National Congress*, *The Politics of Charkha*, *The Future of the Congress*, *The Fateful Year*, *Gandhi the Statesman*, *The Latest Fad*, *Basic Education*. *Address:* Shri Gandhi Ashram, Meerut.

KRISHNA, Dr. Sri, C.I.E. (1942), D.Sc. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Lond.), Scientific Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in U.K., since 1950. *b.* July 6, 1896, *s.* of M. Mohan; *m.* Usha Khanna (deceased); *Educ.:* Lahore and London; Biochemist, Forest Research Inst., Dehra Dun, 1928-47; Vice-President, F.R.I., 1947-48; represented India at the Fifth Empire Forestry Conference, London, 1947; Leader, Indian Science Delegation to Australia, 1949; Director, Forest Research, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, 1948-50. *Publications:* Numerous scientific publications. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* India House, Aldwych, London W.C., England.

KRISHNAMACHARI, Tiruvallur Thattaf, B.A., M.P., Minister for Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India, since May 1952. *b.* Nov. 26, 1899; *m.* Srim. Rajammal (died 1931); *Educ.:* Madras Christian College, Madras. Entered business, 1921; was elected representative of the Indian Commerce Constituency to the Madras Leg. Assembly, 1937 and played a prominent part in legislative and other work in the Madras Assembly during the time of the Congress Ministry; has been taking keen interest in the Indian mercantile organisations in the Madras State and the economic life of the State in general; elected to the Central Assembly in October 1942 in bye-election for Tanjore-Trichinopoly non-Mohammedan Rural Constituency and was a prominent member in the last Central Assembly; elected Pres. of the Madras Mahajana Sabha for the year 1946-47; elected member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946; member, Drafting Cttee. of the Indian Constitution; specialises in the economic and financial aspects of the administration in the discussions in the Assembly; was a member of the Indian Financial delegation that visited London, 1948. *Address:* No. 3, Cathedral Road, Madras.



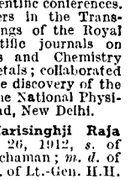
KRISHNAMACHARI, Sir V. T., B.A., B.L. (Madras), K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., member, National Planning Commission. *b.* Feb. 8, 1881, *s.* of Vangal Thiruvenkatachari; *m.* Srim. Rangammal (awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal, 1935); three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras. Entered the Madras service, April 1903; Under-Secy. to the Govt. (1916-18); Special duty on Montague-Chelmsford reforms (1918-19); Trustee, Vizianagram Estate; Collector (Ramnad Dist.); Secy. to the Govt. of Madras (1924-27); services lent as Prime Minister, Baroda State (1927-44); Delegate to the League of Nations, 1934 and 1936; attended all the Round Table Conferences in London; was member, Reserve Bank Cttee., Federal Finance Cttee., etc.; Adviser to the Imperial Conference, 1937; Chairman, Cttee. of Ministers, Chamber of Princes, 1940-44; Delegate to the San Francisco U.N. Conference, 1945; the Preparatory Commission and the first session of the General Assembly (1945-46); Prime Minister of Jaipur (1946-49); Member, Indian Delegation for the Sterling balances' talks in London (June 1948); Chairman, Indian States' Finance Enquiry Cttee. (1948-49); Vice-Pres., Constituent Assembly (1946-49); Chairman, Indian Fiscal Commission (1949-50). *Publications:* Speeches. *Recreations:* Tennis, Golf. *Clubs:* National Liberal Club, London; Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address:* 133, Lloyd Road, Madras 6; and 11, York Road, New Delhi.

KRISHNAMURTI, R., M.A., Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. *b.* Oct. 1895; *m.*; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; and Madras Christian Coll. Lecturer in English, Madras Christian Coll., 1917-21; subsequently in the service of the Pachaiyappa's Coll., during the last 30 years; entered service as Asstt. Professor, then successively promoted Addl. Professor; Professor, Head of the Department of English; Vice-Principal and Principal; Member of all the academic bodies of the Madras Univ., takes an active interest in the Co-operative Movement. *Address:* Principal, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras.

KRISHNAMURTHI, Dr. Sundaram, B.Sc. (Agri.), M.Sc. (California), Ph.D. (Mich. St.), Professor and Head, Deptt. of Agriculture, Annamalai Univ., since 1951. *b.* Jan. 15, 1911. *s.* of late M. D. Narayanaswami Mudaliar, Kollegal; *m.* Smt. Rajamma; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Coimbatore; Madras Agricultural Coll., Coimbatore; Univ. of California (U.S.A.) and Michigan State Coll. (U.S.A.). Curator, Govt. Botanic Gardens, and Parks of Nilgiris, Ootacamund, 1949-51; Chairman, Board of Studies in Agriculture, Annamalai Univ. and member, Board of Studies in Agriculture, Madras Univ. sponsored Gandhi Memorial Library at the Michigan State College (U.S.A.), 1949. *Publications:* Contributions to *Indian Farming*, *Madras Agricultural Journal* Ootacamund Botanic Garden Centenary Volume, *Planters' Chronicle*, *Saturday Evening Post* (U.S.A.), *Los Angeles Times* (U.S.A.), *Lansing State Journal* (U.S.A.), *Cincinnati Enquirer* (U.S.A.), *Illustrated Weekly of India*. *Recreations and hobbies:* Music, Photography, Writing, Public speaking and debating. *Clubs:* Nilgiri Rotary Club; Lawley Institute; Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society; Y.M.C.A. *Address:* Professor and Head, Department of Agriculture, Annamalai University, Annamalai Nagar P.O., South India.

KRISHNAN, Sir Kariamanikkam Srinivasa, Kt. (1946), D.Sc. (Madras), Hon. D.Sc. (Allahabad, Delhi, Lucknow), F.R.S. (1940), Director, National Physical Laboratory of India, New Delhi, since 1947. *b.* Dec. 4, 1898; *m.* Lakshmi Ammal; *Educ.:* Hindu High Schools, Watrap and Srivilliputtur; American Coll., Madura; Madras Christian Coll. and Univ. Coll. of Science, Calcutta. Research Associate of Sir C. V. Raman at the Indian Assoc. for the Cultivation of Science, 1923-28; Pres., National Academy of Sciences, India, 1945 and 1946; Pres., Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1940 and its General Pres., 1949; member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, and of Atomic Energy Commission and various committees of the Govt. of India; fellow of several scientific societies and academies; Liege Univ. Medal, 1937; Krishnarajendra Jubilee Gold Medal, 1941; Ahdarchandra Mukherji lectures, Calcutta Univ., 1940; Sukhraj Ray Readership lectures, Patna Univ., 1941; Ripon Professorship lectures, Indian Assoc. for the cultivation of Science, 1943; special lectures at Travancore, Mysore, Osmania and Punjab Universities; Govt. of India delegate to Royal Society Commonwealth Scientific Conference, 1946; scientific deputation by the Govt. of India to Europe and America, 1946; delegate to several international scientific conferences. *Publications:* Several papers in the Transactions and the Proceedings of the Royal Society and other scientific journals on Optics, Magnetism, Physics and Chemistry of solids, particularly of metals; collaborated with Sir C. V. Raman in the discovery of the Raman Effect. *Address:* The National Physical Laboratory, Hillside Road, New Delhi.

KUCHAMAN (Marwar), Harisinghji Raja Raja Sahib of. *b.* Sept. 26, 1912, *s.* of Thakur Naharsinghji of Kuchaman; *m. d.* of Thakur Sahib of Bera, *q. d.* of Lt.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja Sir Pratapsinghji Sahib of Idar; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer. Conferred the title of hereditary Raja by His late Highness Maharaja Umaidsinghji of Jodhpur; the Thikana has always rendered loyal and valuable service to Shri Darbar and has likewise been loyal to the Govt. of India and got recognition; had been working its own mint from the time of Moghal



MAHMOOD, Sadiq, Managing Director, Bombay Advertising Agency Ltd., Bombay. *b.* June 4, 1906 ; *m.* Mahboob Jehan Begum, *d.* of Syed Mahmood ; three *s.* and five *d.* ; *Educ.* :



M. A. O. Coll., Aligarh ; National Muslim Univ. Joined the non-co-operation movement and took active part in politics; one of the pioneers of broadcasting in India and founders of Hyderabad Radio long before A.I.R. came into existence ; the first Chief Announcer and Programme Director of the Hyderabad Radio Station ; brought before the mike and introduced to the listeners for the first time such eminent personalities as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sir C. V. Raman, Sir Zafrulla Khan, Sir Akbar Hydari and others ; has had intensive training in advertising for over 10 years and since May 1950 has been Managing Director of Bombay Advertising Agency Ltd., founded in 1942 by the House of Fazalbhoys and now one of the leading Indian Advertising Agencies with Lt.-Col. N. D. Gandhy and Mr. S. H. Thaker, as Directors, with associate offices in U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Pakistan ; handling national accounts such as Chemical Industrial & Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd. ; Okasa Co. Ltd. ; Tesla (India) Radio Mfg. Co. Ltd. ; General Radio & Appliances Ltd. (part) ; Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. ; Habib Bank Ltd. ; Warden Insurance Co. Ltd. ; Armstrong Smith Ltd. ; German Industries Fair ; R.C.A. Photophone Equipments Ltd. and others both Indian and foreign. *Address* : Managing Director, Bombay Advertising Agency Ltd., Regal Building, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1.

MAHMUD, Dr. Syed, Ph.D. (Germany), Ex-Minister of Development & Transport, Bihar. *b.* 1889 ; *m.* niece of the late Mazharul Haque, Barrister-at-Law ; three *s.* and three *d.* ; *Educ.* : Aligarh, London, Cambridge and Germany. Started practice as a Barrister at Patna, 1913 ; non-co-operated at the call of Mahatma Gandhi, 1921 ; General Secretary, Khilafat Movement, 1921-26 ; elected General Secretary, Indian National Congress, 1923 and again from 1929-36 ; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1940-45 ; was imprisoned four times ; Edn. & Development Minister, Bihar, 1937-39 ; started mass literacy movement in Bihar in 1937 and successfully worked it. *Publications : Khilafat and England ; A Plan of Provincial Reconstruction ; Hindu-Muslim Cultural Accord* and several others. *Address* : Patna.

MAHTA, Dinanath, B.A. (Oxon.), F.R.S.A., J.P., O.B.E. (January, 1945), Silver Medal by the Royal Society of Arts, London (June, 1943), Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Agriculture and Forests Department. *b.* Nov. 7, 1897 ; *m.* Kathleen Mary Hastings of London ; two *s.* and one *d.* ; *Educ.* : Eastbourne, Sussex ; Oxford University. Worked under the Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, 1926-37 ; transferred to the Govt. of India from 1937 ; was deputed to Egypt and U.K. ; travelled widely in Europe ; Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee. *Publications : Studies in Cajanus indicus ; Rice breeding in the Central Provinces ; Grass land problems ; Groundnut as a rotation crop with cotton ; Harvesting of groundnuts ; Cotton growing in India ; Recent advances in cotton production ; Indian Cotton Position—Past and Present. Recreations* : Golf, Fishing. *Club* : Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address* : Breach Candy House, Warden Road, Bombay.

MAHTAB, Harekrushna, M.P., Ex-Minister for Commerce and Industry, Govt. of India. *b.* January, 1900 ; *m.* Srimati Subhadra Devi ; *Educ.* : Ravenshaw College, Cuttack. Joined non-co-operation movement, 1921 ; since then a worker for Indian National Congress ; Chairman, District Board, Balasore, 1924-28 ; was also elected to the Bihar & Orissa Legislative Council, 1924 ; was in journalism for seven years as editor *Prajatantra*, an influential Oriya daily paper and also *Rachana* ; took part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932 ; was elected President, Utkal Provincial Congress Cttee. twice, 1930 and 1937 ; organised the Includi Salt Satyagraha, was imprisoned for 1½ years (1930-31) ; imprisoned several times in connection with political activities, 1932, 1942, etc. ; Member, Congress Working Cttee., 1938-46 ; Leader, Congress Assembly Party, Orissa ; has been largely instrumental in merging the Orissa States with the province of Orissa, Dec. 1947 ; was President, Orissa States Enquiry Cttee. ; donated Rs. 25,000 for the publication of the unpublished works of ancient Oriya poets, and Rs. 26,000 for the propagation of Gandhi Dharma among the Adibasis of Orissa ; Chief Minister, Orissa, 1946-50 ; was conferred Honorary Degree, Doctor of Literature by the Andhra Univ. in 1950. *Publications* : Three popular novels ; a drama ; *History of Orissa*, the only authentic history of the province. *Address* : Constitution House, New Delhi.

MAHTANI, Vashdev N., General Manager, Khubchand & Sons, Gauhati. *b.* Sept. 1922 in a landlord family in Hyderabad (Sind) ; *Educ.* : was a brilliant student in school ; had a special aptitude for drawing and painting subjects ; after finishing early education, took up his favourite subjects ; developed his art under Shree S. D. Thakar, artist ; exhibited his paintings in the 1941 Industrial Exhibition, when two of his paintings of Kavi Rabindranath Tagore were selected by the members of the Theosophical Society for purchase ; after the exhibition, presented both the portraits to the Theosophical Lodge ; lost father in the Quetta earthquake, 1935 ; became interested in spiritualism and acquired a good deal of competence in it ; discontinued practice owing to personal reasons ; left Sind along with some Congress leaders for Bombay where they were arrested, Aug. 9, 1942 ; came to Bangalore and started cloth business, 1943 ; started unity movement with a view to ameliorating the condition of the retail dealers and with the help of the other dealers founded Bangalore Retail Piece-goods Merchants' Assoc. ; worked as its Hon. Secy. ; arranged a conference between the Assoc. and Mr. M. K. Vellodi, the then Controller of Textiles, Bombay, 1944 ; was to have led the delegation to Bombay ; but had to resign and leave for Shillong for reasons of health ; is a business man and social worker. *Recreations* : Sports, Big Game Hunting. *Address* : Gauhati (Assam).



MAI-SWARUP MAI-MARKAND (formerly Rao Saheb M.R. Dholakia, L.C.E.), Founder and President, "Mother's Lodge". *b.* Dec. 22, 1887 ; *Educ.* : Poona Engineering Coll. Entered Govt. Service, 1921 ; retired as Dy. Asstt. Consulting Surveyor, Bombay, 1942 ; served as Spl. Land Acqn. Officer, Karachi, Poona, Bombay and Hubli ; after retirement from world has become full-time Mother's servant, since 1945 ; Hindu Mother's devotee since twelve, with miraculous experiences and powers ; installed Universal Mother Mâi, Sept. 9, 1932 ; convened in Poona Sisters' social in strict purdah of all creeds on Daserah day (Oct. 9, 1932) ; started Mother's Lodge in Poona, on Gudi Padva Navratra day (March 27, 1933) ; explained "God as Mother" at All Faiths Conference, Nasik, 1933 ; delivered speech on "Modern World and Motherhood of God" at Indian Philosophical Congress, Poona, 1934 ; also at Sisters' gathering in Madras (on Daserah day) (Oct. 1, 1949) ; has been conducting Mother's Lodge, an institute of sisters and brothers with branches and followers in Gujarat, Saurashtra and South, for the propitiation of God as Universal Mother through Universal Love and Service, Devotion and unconditional cheerful self-surrender and invoking Mother's Blessing with prayers and worship for universal peace, welfare and relief and Mother's Mercy for individual bliss, peace and prosperity. *Publications : God as Mother ; Mai-Poojan ; Invitation to join Mother's Lodge ; Theory and Principles of Universal Mother movement ; Mother and Mother's Thousand Names* (in 2 vols.) ; *Hindi Mai Prarthana and Mai Guru Ananya Bhakti ; Mother's Message* (English) ; *Mai Sandesh* (Gujarati) ; *Matri Sandesh* (Marathi) ; *Thai-Mayi Valhi* (Tamil) ; *U. M.'s Message* (Telugu), etc. *Address* : Mother's Lodge (Mai Niwas), Santa Cruz, Bombay.

MAITI, Nikunja Behari, M.A., ex-Minister Department of Supplies, Government of West Bengal. *b.* Oct. 1893, of a poor teacher's family ; *m.* Srim. Ahalya Maiti ; three *d.* ; *Educ.* : Village schools and Berhampore Coll., Bengal ; Calcutta Univ. Served as a Headmaster in an English High school ; joined the Non-Co-operation movement, 1921 ; was imprisoned, 1922 ; was elected member, Contai Local Board and Midnapore Dist. Board, 1925 ; imprisoned in Salt Satyagraha, 1930 ; released on Gandhi-Irwin Pact ; was again imprisoned, 1933 ; elected M.L.A., Bengal, 1936 ; courted imprisonment by offering individual Satyagraha, 1940 ; was released, Dec. 1941 ; was arrested in c 1942 on 22nd August and kept in prison till April, 1945 ; was again elected M.L.A., Bengal ; chosen as Minister for Education and Irrigation and Waterways Deptts. under the premiership of Dr. P. C. Ghosh which he resigned owing to difference of opinion with him. *Address* : P-14, Durga Charan Mitra Street, Calcutta.

MAITRA, Manan Kumar, Ph.D. (Lond.), D.I.C., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., Chief Inspector of Explosives in India. *b.* Nov. 5, 1901 ; *m.* Smt. Karin Hvaler ; three *s.* and two *d.* ; *Educ.* : Presidency Coll., Calcutta ; Imperial Coll. of Science & Technology, London. Joined the Explosives Deptt. ; Govt. of India, 1930. *Publications* : Scientific papers contributed to the "Biochemical Journal" & "Lancet" at U.K. *Recreations* : Tennis ; Chess. *Clubs* : Calcutta Club, Calcutta ; Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address* : 12, Safdarjang Lane, New Delhi.

MAJHAIL, Ishar Singh, ex-Minister of Relief and Rehabilitation, Punjab (India), since Jan. 24, 1951. *b.* 1902, at Sural Amanat Khan (Amritsar), *s.* of S. Asa Singh ; *m.* Smt. Puran Kaur. *d.* of S. Surain Singh of Trisikka, Amritsar ; three *s.* and two *d.* *Educ* : Privately, 1908-14 ; D.B. Middle School, Padhana, Lahore ; Kh. H. School, Ludhiana and Ambala, 1919-21 ; S.S. Missionary Coll., Amritsar, 1927-29. Joined I.N. Congress, 1923 ; Jailed for 4 months in Guruka Bagh affair, 1922 ; Nabha (Jaito *morcha*) Agitation (2 years) ; under Sec. 108 C.P.C. for speeches in 1929 (one year) ; Salt Agitation (one year), 1931-32 ; for defying Int. Order, 1938 and 1939 (six months each year) ; attended meeting of Sept. 22, 1942, Quit India Movement and detained in Gujrat Jail (2 years) ; Gen. Secy., Reception Cttee., Sham Singh Akali Confc., Atari, Feb. 10, 1938 ; also elected Secy., Shiromani Akali Dal ; Vice-Pres., Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple) Amritsar Cttee., July 24, 1936 ; Pres., July 1939-49 ; member, Elec. Board ; Ex. Cttee. and Gen. Secy., S.A.D., April 1945 ; Panthic Board, Sept. 1945 ; S.G.P.C., May 1948 ; one of the promoters and Secy., Sikh National Coll., Lahore, 1938-47 ; Started the *Vartman* (Panjabi), Amritsar, Sept. 1947 ; the *Sher Bharat* (Urdu), Amritsar, Nov. 9, 1947 ; Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Sept. 1947-June 1948 ; Minister for Development, Industries and Civil Supplies, May 1950-Jan. 1951. *Address* : Brock Hurst, Simla 2 ; Chowk Babu Sahib, Amritsar.

MAJITHIA, Sardar Sir Surendra Singh, 'Knight-Bachelor' (1946), Landlord and Industrialist. *b.* March 4, 1895, *s.* of late Hon. S. B. Dr. Sir Sunder Singh Majithia, Kt., C.I.E., D.O.L. ; *m.* Lady Balbir Kaur Surendra Singh Majithia, *d.* of General Hazura Singh of Patiala State ; *Educ.* : Khalsa Collegiate High School and Khalsa Coll., Amritsar ; Senior Managing Partner, Saraya Sugar Factory, Saraya Oil Works, Saraya Distillery, Saraya Dairy Farm and Saraya Chemical Works, Sardarnagar ; Fairweathers, Muzaffarpur, Bihar ; member, Khalsa College Managing Cttee. and Governing Council, Amritsar ; Patron and Life Member, Managing Cttee. and Vice-Chairman, Managing Council, Maharana Pratap High School, Gorakhpur ; member, Sugar Technologists' Assoc. of India ; District Resettlement Cttee. and District Court of Wards Advisory Cttee., Gorakhpur and Sant Attar Singh Ed. Council, Mastuana, PEPSU ; Life Member, Sikh Edn. Cttee. ; Patron, U.P. Olympic Cttee. *Address* : Saraya Estate, P.O. Sardarnagar, Dist. Gorakhpur U.P. ; Majithia House, Amritsar ; Majithia House, Simla East (Punjab).

MALANI, Seth Kanchanlal Varajdas. *b.* in 1893 at Surat. *m.* Shrimati Vasantgauri ; *Educ.* : at Bombay in the Esplanade High School. Joined Insurance business of his father Seth Varajdas Bhaldas. Took part in starting the Industrial, the Vulcan and the Universal Insurance Companies. Also one of the founders of the Indian Insurance Companies Association in Bombay in 1927. Was a Director and General Manager of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd. : retired, January 1947. Was partner in the firm of M. Kanji & Co. who were the Managing Agents of the Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd ; takes a great deal of interest in social and religious matters ; is a staunch Vaishnavite. *Address* : Jogeshwari, Bombay.



MALAVIYA, Pt. Keshav Deva, M.P., Dy. Minister, Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Govt. of India, since Aug. 1952. *b.* Aug. 11, 1903, in Bharti Bhawan, Allahabad ; *Educ.* : M.Sc. from the Allahabad Univ., short term Diploma in Oil Technology from the Harcourt Butler Institute, Kanpur, 1920. Joined the Congress movement, 1921, shortly afterwards sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment ; courted jail several times and spen , more than 9 years in various prisons ; member, Provincial Congress Cttee. and its Executive for a long time ; was Secy., Congress Parliamentary Cttee., organised the historic election campaign, 1937 ; has been General Secy., U.P.C.C. ; actively participated in the "Quit India" movement and successfully conducted the struggle from underground ; was appointed Parliamentary Secy. for Development and Information and also Chief Whip, on the formation of the Congress Ministry, 1946 ; Minister for Development, U.P. ; resigned from the Ministry, Aug. 1951 ; Parl. Secy. to the Minister for Education, Govt. of India. *Address* : New Delhi.

MALHOTRA, Rai Bahadur Beli Ram, B.Sc. (Punjab), C.E. (Roorkee), M.I.E., Superintending Engineer, C.M.W.F., Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India. *b.* August 1, 1903, *s.* of late L. Girdhari Lal of D. I. Khan, N.W.F.P. ; *m.* Vidyavati ; one *s.* and three *d.* ; *Educ.* : Govt. College, Lahore, and Civil Engineering College, Roorkee (U.P.). Assistant Engineer, P.W.D., Madhya Pradesh and P.W.D., N.W.F.P. ; Executive Engineer, P.W.D., N.W.F.P. ; Deputy Secretary and Superintending Engineer, N.W.F.P. *Address* : Dhanbad (E.R.).

MALHOTRA, D. R., S. B. (Harvard), D.Sc., M.I.Chem.E., F.I.M. (Lond.), M.I.E. (Ind.), F.N.I., Chief Chemist & Metallurgist, Western Railway, Ajmer, since 1931. *b.* 1899 in Jalalpur ; *Educ.* : Punjab Univ., Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard Univ. Appointed Chemical Engineer to Atlantic Dyestuff Co., New Hampshire, U.S.A., 1923 ; Research Metallurgist to Tata Iron & Steel Co. (1925-31) ; awarded Carnegie Research Scholarship by the Council of Iron & Steel Institute, London, 1930 ; member, Metals Research Cttee. ; Coal Advisory Cttee., Dept. of Industry & Supply ; Planning Cttee. of Non-Ferrous Metals, Railway Board ; Research Advisory Cttee. ; Chairman, Foundry Advisory Cttee., Railway Board ; I.R.C.A. Cttee. of Railway Chemists & Metallurgists ; Vice-Pres., Indian Institute of Metals ; Pres., Rajputana Science Assoc. ; Officer on Special Duty, Railway Board, 1945 ; was member, Water Softening Cttee., Govt. of India ; was elected President, Engineering & Metallurgy section of Indian Science Congress Assoc. held at Poona, 1950 ; won Rajputana Golf Championship, 1936 ; Captain and Pres., Ajmer Golf Club ; ex-Pres., Rotary Club, Ajmer. *Address* : Golf Road, Ajmer.

MALHOTRA, Kartar Singh, M.A., I.A. & A.S., Accountant-General, Govt. of Punjab (I), Simla, since Aug. 1, 1951. *b.* 1902 ; *m.* Kunti Singh ; two *s.* *Address* : Accountant-General, Punjab Government, Simla.

MALIK, Chief Justice Bidhubhusan, M.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature at Allahabad. *b.* January 11, 1895, *s.* of the late Rai Bahadur Chandra Shekhar Malik ; *m.* the late Shrimati Leelavati ; two *s.* ; *Educ.* : Central Hindu College, Banaras ; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad ; Law College, Allahabad ; Lincoln's Inn, London. Enrolled as a Vakil, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, 1919 ; called to the Bar, Nov. 1923. Appointed to the Judicial Cttee., Banaras State, 1941-44 ; Special Counsel, Income-tax, 1943-44 ; Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, March 1944 to 15th December 1947, thereafter Chief Justice, High Court, U. P. excepting March and April 1949 when acted as Governor, Uttar Pradesh. *Recreations* : Tennis, Golf and Badminton. *Address* : Allahabad.

MALIK, H. E. Wing Commander Sardar Hardit Singh, C.I.E. (1941), O.B.E. (1938), I.C.S., Indian Ambassador, Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of France since Aug. 1949 ; also Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Royal Kingdom of Norway, since May 1950. *b.* Nov. 23, 1894 at Rawalpindi (W. Punjab) ; *Educ.* : Eastbourne College (public school), Eastbourne, England ; Balliol Coll., Oxford. Served with French Army on Western Front, 1916 ; entered the I.C.S. and served in the Punjab, 1922-30 ; Indian Trade Commissioner at Hamburg, 1933-34 ; Dy. Secy. & then Joint Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1934-37 ; first Indian Trade Commissioner to the U. S. A. and Canada, 1938 ; Prime Minister, Patiala, 1944-47 ; represented the Government of India at the first and second sessions of the Preparatory Cttee. of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Employment in London, Nov. 1946 and Geneva, April 1947 respectively ; leader of the Indian Delegation to the U.N. Conference on Trade & Employment, Havana, Nov. 1947 ; Member, Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, Lake Success, April 1949 ; Pres., I.C.A.O. Assembly, Montreal, 1949 ; High Commissioner for India in Canada, Sept. 1947—Aug. 1949 ; Leader, Indian Delegation to the Sixth Session of the U.N. General Assembly held at Paris, 1951-52. *Address* : Indian Embassy, Paris.

MALLIK, Satyendra Chandra, M.A. (Cal.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. (Retd.), Mathematical Tripos. *b.* 25th Feb. 1874, Jamna Village, W. Bengal ; *m.* Kshanaprabha Gupta ; *Educ.* : St. Xavier's Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta and St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Obtained Gilchrist Scholarship and with that scholarship proceeded to England and joined St. John's College, Cambridge in 1894 ; passed the I.C.S. Examination—open competition—in 1896 ; Mathematical Tripos and B.A. Degree in Cambridge in 1897. Joined I.C.S. in 1897 ; after holding appointments as Asstt. Magistrate, Joint Magistrate, and District Magistrate, was confirmed as District & Sessions Judge in 1911 ; became Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1928 ; retired from service in March 1934. *Address* : 5, Alipore Avenue, Alipore ; "Gibraltar," Hazaribagh, Bihar.

MANAVALA RAMANUJAN, Sendamangalam Govindaraja, M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (London), D.I.C., Rao Saheb (1946), Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University. *b.* Aug. 26, 1893, *s.* of S. Govindaraja Mudaliar ; *m.* ; two *s.* and one *d.* ; *Educ.* : Hindu High School, Triplicane, Madras ; Madras Christian Coll. ; Imperial Coll. of Science, London ; Lecturer in Zoology, Madras Christian Coll., 1916-25 ; did research in the Imperial Coll. of Science, London, 1925-27 ; Professor of Zoology, Presidency Coll., Madras, 1927-46 ; Principal, 1946-48 ; Hon. Presidency Magistrate. City of Madras, 1920-25 ; Hon. Secy. & Treasurer, Health Propaganda Board, Madras, 1928-48. *Publications* : Several papers in The Proceedings of the Zoological Society, London, Current Science, Journal of the Bombay Natural History Society, etc. *Club* : Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address* : 1, Mount Road, Madras 15.

MANDAL, Jogendra Nath, B.L., Ex-Minister, Law and Labour, Pakistan Govt. *b.* 1906 ; *m.* Mrs. Kamala Mandal ; *Educ.* : Brojomohan College, Barisal and Calcutta University Law Coll. ; B.L. in 1933. Joined Barisal Dist. Bar, 1936 ; elected member, Local Board same year ; elected member, Bengal Assembly, 1937 ; appointed member, District Board, Barisal, same year ; elected Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1940 ; formed Independent Scheduled Caste Assembly Party ; became Minister of Co-operative Credit and Rural Indebtedness Depts., April 1943 ; elected Pres., 1st Provincial Conference of the Scheduled Castes' Federation at Gopalganj, April 1945 ; elected 2nd time M.L.A., Bengal and became Minister, Judicial, Legislative, Works and Buildings Depts., April 1946 ; member, Working Cttee., A.I.S.C. Federation and Pres., East Bengal S. C. Federation ; Law Member, Interim Govt. of India, Oct. 1946-July 1947 ; elected member of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and became its First President in Aug. 1947 ; Minister, Law and Labour, Pakistan Govt., Aug. 1947-Oct. 1950 ; resigned Oct. 8, 1950. *Address* : 64, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

MANDY, Coryndon John Rutherford, B.A. (Trinity College, Dublin). Journalist ; Editor, *The Illustrated Weekly of India*. *b.* Feb. 26, 1906 ; *Educ.* : St. Columba's College and Dublin University. Journalist, *Irish Independent*, Fleet Street, London, 1928 ; Adviser in English studies, Siamese Government Services, Bangkok, 1929-35 ; came to India in 1935 as Principal, Talukdari Girassia Chiefs' College, Kathiawar ; served in Indian Army, 1943-46 (Staff Major, S.E.A.C., Ceylon, Malaya and Siam). *Publications* : 3 volumes of short stories (Thacker & Co., Bombay) ; *Laughter in Court* (The Bodley Head, London) ; has contributed short stories to many London periodicals. *Recreations* : Golf, gardening, short story writing, travel. *Clubs* : Bangkok Sports Club ; Royal Bombay Yacht Club ; United Services Club ; Bombay Presidency Golf Club. *Address* : C/o "The Times of India," Bombay.

MANGALMURTI, Justice Keshao Tukaram, B.Sc., LL.B., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature at Nagpur. *b.* Jan. 7, 1897 ; *m.* Malatibai Mangalmurti (nee Indira Paranjpe) ; two *s.* ; *Educ.* : Morris College and College of Science, Nagpur ; Emmanuel

College, Cambridge. Entered Indian Civil Service, 1923; served as Deputy Commissioner for about 8 months; was Dt. & Sessions Judge for 17 years; Officiating Judge, Nagpur High Court, 1946; Industrial Tribunal, Nagpur, April 1947 to June 21, 1948; was appointed Judge, High Court, Nagpur, June 21, 1948; confirmed as Puisne Judge, Feb. 28, 1949. *Address:* 27/1, Ride Range Road, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

MANI, Annakavoor Doraiswamy, M.A. (Madras), Managing Editor, *The Hitavada*, Nagpur, since 1936; Pres., A.-I.N.E.C. *b.* April 8, 1910; *m.* Kamala Sivan, M.A., B.T.; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Wesley Coll. and Presidency Coll., Madras. Worked as editorial apprentice on *New India* edited by Dr. Besant, 1930; joined *Hitavada*, 1933; Secy., International Section of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, 1935; Provincial Branch of the Editors' Conference, 1942-48; C.P. Press Advisory Cttee., 1942-49; General Secy., All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, 1949; member, Standing Cttee., All India Newspaper Editors' Conference from 1940; Executive of the Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society from 1947; Pres., International Service Cttee., of the Nagpur Rotary Club, 1947-49; member, M.P. & Berar Press Enquiry Cttee., 1948; visited U.S.A., 1951, as guest of U.S. Govt.; Alternate Delegate of India at U.N. General Assembly Session in Paris, 1951-52, Chairman, U.N. Cttee. for Adm. Unions, 1952. *Publications:* *Of Yanks and Others*. *Recreations:* Travelling; Palmistry. *Club:* Rotary Club, Nagpur. *Address:* Wardha Road, Nagpur.

MANNADIAR, Major Sardar Chondath Iravi Ramanunni, of Chondath House, one of the oldest families of chieftains in Travancore-



Cochin. A.D.C. to the Ruler of Cochin. Was appointed Commsnr. of the Cochin Special Guards during war; first appointed A.D.C. in 1929 to Sir Sri Rama Varma, G.C.I.E., the then Maharaja of Cochin; was Pres., Taluk Recruiting Cttee. Attached to His Majesty's I.T.F. for a long time and was apptd. the member of Unit Advisory Cttee. of the 13th Malabar Battalion in 1941; during war, rendered voluntary service for a short time and served as a company Commander in the 13th Malabar Battalion and had an attachment in the 3rd Madras Regiment; apptd. as first Vice-Patron of the Boy Scouts Assocn., Cochin State in 1944; recently appointed as Hon. Major in the Cochin State Forces. Awarded title of "Sardar" by H. H. the Maharaja of Cochin on 6th June, 1949. *Address:* P. O. Nallepilly *via* Palghat, S. Malabar.

MAPARA, Navin Hiralal, B.A. (Hons.), Managing Agent, National Electrical Industries, Ltd. *b.* Sept. 9, 1914, *s.* of Hiralal D. Mapara and Mrs. Balaben H. Mapara; *m.*, Vasumati R. Jhaveri, B.A.; three *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay University. For some time, scholar, School of Economics, Bombay; member, Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Hon. Secy., Assoc. of Indian Industries; member, Central Cttee., All-India Manufacturers' Organisation. *Clubs:* Orient Club; Radio Club. *Address:* Bhuta's Bungalow, Tilak Lane, Santa Cruz, Bombay 23.

MARIN, Dr. Juan, M.D., Chilean Charge d'Affaires & Consul-General in India, since 1949. *b.* March 23, 1900; *m.* Mme. Milena de Marin; *Educ.:* Chile, France, United States and England. (Medical degree). Charge d'Affaires for Chile in China, 1938-43 and 1945-46; Charge d'Affaires in San Salvador (Central America), 1943-44; Charge d'Affaires in Egypt, Syria and Lebanon, 1947-48. *Publications:* 35 books on different subjects. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* Hotel Imperial, Suite 138, New Delhi.

MARSHALL, John Robert, Managing Director, Madura Mills Co., Ltd., Madural, Tuticorin and Ambasamudram and Director, A. & F. Harvey Ltd., The Madura Sugars & Allied Products Ltd., National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd., Travancore Titanium Products Ltd., etc. *b.* 1907, at Motherwell, Scotland; *m.* Genevieve Wallace, 1934; one *s.* and one *d.* Joined Madura Mills, 1930; member, Cotton Textile Development Cttee., Cotton Textiles & Cotton Control Cttee.; Chairman, Board of Directors, Pandyan Insurance Co., Ltd., Punalur Paper Mills Ltd., Pandyan Bank Ltd., and India Cements Ltd. *Recreations:* Golf; Tennis. *Address:* Pasumalai Hills, Madurai.

MARZBAN Adi, B.A., Proprietor and Editor, *Jame Jamshed*. *b.* April 19, 1914; *m.* Silla Bamanji Pudumjee; *Educ.:* Bharda New High School; Elphinstone College. Took up production of plays for the stage, films and radio; Staff Artiste in All-India Radio. *Publications:* Plays, Sketches, Short Stories. *Recreations:* Chess, Dramatics, Painting, Conjuring. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; W.I.A.A. Club; National Sports Club of India. *Address:* Jam-e-Jamshed, Mangalore Street, Fort, Bombay.

MASANI, Dr. Kaikhushroo Muncherji, M.D. (Lond.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), F.I.C.S., M.B.B.S. (Bom.), Consulting Gynæcologist and Obstetrician. *b.* Feb. 15, 1903; *m.* Homai, *d.* of Sorabji S. Engineer; *Educ.:* Sirdar Hoshang Boys' High School, Poona; Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Hon. Asst. Obstetrician, Bai Motlibai Petit Hospital, Bombay, 1935-37; joined staff of K.E.M. Hospital and G.S.M. College, Bombay, as Hon. Asstt. Gynæcologist, 1937 and Hon. Gynæcologist, 1941; apptd. Hon. Consulting Obstetrician to Nowrosjee Wadia Maternity Hospital, Bombay, 1941, and as Hon. Principal Medical Officer, 1945; joined staff of the Bomanji D. Petit Parsee General Hospital, Bombay, as Hon. Gynæcologist and Obstetrician, 1941. *Address:* "La Citadelle", Queen's Road, Bombay.

MASANI, Minocher Rustom, B.A. (Bombay), LL.B. (London), Bar-at-Law, Chairman, United Nations Sub-Commission on Discrimination and Minorities; President, Indian Roads Transport and Development Association. *b.* Nov. 20, 1905 in Bombay; *Educ.:* B.A. (Bom.), LL.B. (Lond.); called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in 1928. Enrolled as Advocate in the Bombay High Court, 1929; Founder and Joint Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, 1934-39; member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1935-45; Mayor of Bombay, 1943-44; member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1945-46; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946-48; Ambassador of India in Brazil, 1948-49; member, Parliament of India, 1949-52; joined Tata Sons in 1941 and is now Adviser on Industrial and Public Relations. *Publications:* *India's Constitution at Work*, 1939; *Our India*, 1940; *Socialism Reconsidered*, 1944; *Your Food*, 1944; *Picture of a Plan*, 1945; *A Plea for the Mixed Economy*, 1947; *Our Growing Human Family*, 1950. *Address:* Bombay House, Fort, Bombay.

MASANI, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt. (1943), M.A., J.P. *b.* 23rd Sept. 1876. Chairman, Executive Cttee., Indian Institute for Educational and Cultural Co-operation; member, National Commission for Co-operation with U N E S C O; Ex-Vice-Chancellor, Bombay University; Trustee, Prince of Wales Museum, N. M. Wadia Charities; President, Anthropological Scty., Bombay; Governing Body of the K. R. Kama Oriental Institute; Bombay Vigilance Assen. and Bombay Presy. Adult Education Assen.; Municipal Secretary, Dy. Municipal Commissioner and Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay; Mgr., Central Bank of India; Sec., Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Dir., Central Board of the Reserve Bank of India, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co.; Editor, *Kaiser-i-Hind* and *Indian Spectator*. *Publications:* *Child Protection*; *Folklore of Wells*; *The Law and Procedure of the Municipal Corporation, Bombay*; *The Conference of the Birds*; *A Sufi Allegory*; *Evolution of Local Self-Govt. in Bombay*; *The Religion of the Good Life*; *Zoroastrianism*; *Court Poets of Iran and India*; *Dadabhai Naoroji, The Grand Old Man of India*. Also several works in Gujarati. *Address:* 68F, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

MASCARENHAS, Francis Dennis, Industrialist and Business man; Chairman and Managing Director, Associated Corporation of Industries (India), Ltd., Bombay, and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; J.P.; President, United Front of Goans (UFG). *b.* October 4, 1912, *s.* of the late J. Stewart De B. Mascarenhas, of Bombay Secretariat, Bombay and *n.* of Politician Commendador Leandro Mascarenhas of Bombay; *m.* Patricia Rose DeMello, *g. d.* of Pascol DeMello, Captain of the Militia guarding the Governor's Castle at Parel, and recipient of a meritorious token from His Majesty George III, 1799; *Educ.:* in European Schools, Bombay. Joined the G.I.P. Railway, 1927; resigned and took up commercial training under foreign experts; established the firm of Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd.; member, Chamber of Commerce, U.S.; takes keen interest in the uplift and welfare of all the minority communities; is national minded; has toured extensively abroad and has met international personalities of today; flew to Nebraska—Omaha to survey his plan for his cherished "Boys Town"; spent several months in Boys Town during his global visits and during this period also visited the world's largest factories of different kinds; was complimented in 1945 by Mr. Emanuel Celler, member on the Cttee. on the Judiciary and U.S.A. House of Representatives, (Congress), Washington D.C. for his plan for industrialising India especially Transportation—his Lightweight Bullock Cart; received in audience the Hon. Citizenship of Boys Town, Nebraska, U.S.A.; was guest of honour at a dinner given at New York by Cardinal Spellman, Archbishop of New York, at which a handsome donation was made for his Lightweight Bullock Cart scheme for India; has been working to promote Indian Industries among the other countries of the world; was responsible for the rapid establishment of the Indo-Cuban trade; was awarded in Havana the Grand Cross of Honour & Merit (Cuba); visited America's Film Industry at Hollywood with Mr. Edward Mehran, the President of the Squirt Company; also visited all the Intelligence and Social Commercial branches throughout the U.S.A.; was invited by Mr. Edgar Hoover of America's Criminal Investigation Bureau, Washington D.C.; was guest of Papal Internuncio at Havana; addressed at New York a distinguished gathering of Industrialists; is popular in the U.S.; visited the world's biggest scientific research stations abroad; discussed with Earl Mountbatten of Burma, the then Governor-General and Viceroy of India his plans for betterment of the common man in India; at the invitation of the Governor-General of Goa discussed a scheme for the development of Industries and Power and a project for the Dud-Sagar Waterfalls for the electrification of Goa and the improvement of Marmugao harbour, and recommended strongly "Port Trust of Goa"; is a great supporter and soldier of Free India like his uncle the



Late Commendador Leandro Mascarenhas, a Politician of the Motilal Nehru days; Director, Bombay Flying Club Ltd., Everest Advertising, Ltd., Indian Gliding Association, Ltd.; Founder member, Indian Gliding Assoc. *Languages:* English, Portuguese, Spanish, German, Marathi, Urdu and Gujarati. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India; Royal Western India Turf Club; Bombay Presidency Golf Club; Western India Automobile Association; Presidency Radio Club; National Sports Club of India; Clubs overseas, and Americans for Democratic Action, Red Cross Society of Havana. *Hobbies:* Psychiatry; Reading; Golf; Tennis; Cine Photography; Motoring; Agriculture. *Address:* "Commerce House", Currimbhoy Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

MASCARENHAS, Gerson, Director, Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd., since 1947; Merchant & Landlord, Bombay. *b.* 1918, *s.* of late J. Stewart Mascarenhas, of Bombay Secretariat and Mrs. D. Mascarenhas of Calangute; *m.* Tressie Barretto, *d.* of Dr. Fred Barretto, D.Ph. (Cantab.), Retd. Asst. Director, Public Health, Bombay; two *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Mary's High School, Bombay. Joined General Motors (India) Ltd., 1934; was Purchasing Agent; later resigned and joined Associated Corporation of Industries (India) Ltd., 1944; had extensive training in Commerce and Foreign Trade; distinguished himself; was appointed Director; toured India & Pakistan to establish business connections; responsible for the up-keep of commercial branches of the Company. *Hobbies:* History, foreign languages, commerce and literature. *Clubs:* Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay; Presidency Golf Club; the Catholic Gymkhana and the National Sports Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* Rustom Mansion, 5&2, Lady Jehangir Road, Matunga, Bombay.

MASCARENHAS, Dr. Mafaldo Ubaldo, L.M. & S. (Bombay Univ.), M.L.A., Medical Practitioner and Social Worker. *b.* May 1885, *s.* of M. M. Mascarenhas, late of the *Times of India*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Grant Medical College. Member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation since April 1935; Mayor of Bombay for 1948-49; President, Philatelist Society; elected member, the Bombay Legislative Assembly 1952. *Recreations:* Cricket and Hockey; Stamp Collection. *Clubs:* Bombay Presidency Hockey Assoc.; Western India Football Assoc.; Catholic Gymkhana; Stand Member, R.W.I.T.C. *Address:* Marian Villa, 16, Matharpakhadi, Mazagaon, Bombay.

MASSAND, Bhagvan Khemchand, B.Sc. (Hons.), LL.B. (Hons.), First Secy. (Commercial) to the High Commissioner for India in Ceylon. *b.* Sept. 10, 1913, Shikarpur, Sind. *s.* of Dewan Khemchand, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Sind; *m.*; three *d.*; *Educ.:* D. J. Sind Coll. and S.C.S. Law Coll., Karachi. Business: joined Naraindas & Co., Automobile Dealers, Lahore; taken in the Indian Foreign Service after the partition. *Recreations:* Tennis; Walking; Photography. *Address:* 55, Rosmead Place, Cinnamon Gardens, Colombo 7; *Office:* Gaffoor Building, P.O. Box 896, Fort, Colombo.

MASTER, Bhola Nath, Minister for Public Works, Excise, Internal Customs and Rehabilitation, Rajasthan, since 1952. Left Alwar State service on political grounds, 1938; organised Alwar Raj Prajamandal and was its General Secy. for years; arranged the first Khadi Exhibition in Alwar; courted imprisonment three times; Journalist; Founder Editor, *Swatantra Bharat* weekly of Alwar; received training under Mahatma Gandhi in Sewa Gram; member, Rajasthan Provincial Congress Working Cttee., All India Congress Cttee. and General Council, All India States People's Conference; Pres., Alwar District Congress Cttee. *Address:* Jaipur.

MASTER, Mansukhlal Atmaram, B.A., LL.B. *b.* Nov. 11, 1884; *m.* Mrs. Tara Master; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Began earning by giving tuitions; Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1945; Pres., Cttee. of the Fed. of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry, 1947; Vice-Pres., All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, 1949; Trustee, Port of Bombay since 1937; member, Port Technical Cttee.; Chairman, Minor Ports Development Cttee. of the Govt. of Bombay; Shipbuilding & Marine Engineering Panel, Govt. of India, 1946; member, Shipping & Trade Integration Cttee., Maritime Training Facilities Cttee., Shipping Policy Cttee., Governing Body, Training Ship "Dufferin"; Vice-Pres., Sailors' Home; member, Shipping delegation to London, 1947; Director, Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; Travancore Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.; Premier Automobiles Ltd.; Govt. of India delegate: International Conference of Safety of Life at Sea (London), 1929 & 1948; United Maritime Consultative Council, Washington, 1946, Geneva, 1948, Employers' Adviser and then as Employers' Delegate; International Maritime Conference at Geneva; Representative, Indian National Steamship Owners' Assoc. at the International Shipping Conference in London, Feb. 1947; member at the Geneva Session of Joint Maritime Commission, Dec. 1947, 1951 & 1952; was General Manager, The Scindia Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.; Pres., Commerce Graduates Assoc.; Govt. Delegate—Trade Negotiations with Czechoslovakia & Switzerland. *Publications:* Several pamphlets on shipping and other matters of importance to commerce and industry. *Recreations:* Cricket and Tennis. *Address:* "Raj Mahal", Juhu (Bombay 23).

MATHUR, Sardar Gokul Chand, B.A., LL.B., Registrar Co-operative Societies & Director of Panchayats, PEPSU. *b.* 1897, *s.* of late Sardar Bahadur Gen. Tara Chand; *Educ.:* City High School and Mohindra Coll., Patiala; took his LL.B. from Univ. Coll., Lahore, 1923. Practised as Pleader for about six years at Ambala City; Advocate for eight years at Patiala High Court; Asstt. Secy., Foreign and Political, Law and Development Deptts.; City Magistrate; Under Secy., Development, Education, Posts and Telephones; Dy. Commr. and Dist. and Sessions Judge, Patiala; first Registrar, Co-operative Societies, PEPSU; started three new Central Co-operative Banks and about 500 new Co-operative Societies of various types; entrusted with additional duties of Director of Panchayats; is organising Panchayats throughout the PEPSU; a speaker in English, Hindi and Punjabi. *Address:* Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Panchayats, Patiala, PEPSU.



MATHUR, Jagdish Chandra, M.A., I.C.S., Secretary, Education Dept., Govt. of Bihar, since April 1949. *b.* Jan. 16, 1917, *s.* of the late L. N. Mathur; *m.* Premkanta, *d.* of the Hon. Mr. Justice R. Dayal, I.C.S., Allahabad High Court; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Allahabad Univ., Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad; J. A. S. High School, Khurja. Entered the I.C.S., 1941; posted as Asstt. Magistrate, Sambalpur; Sub-Divisional Officer, Hajipur; later in the Supply Dept.; Dt. Magistrate, Gaya, 1947-49; founded the Vaisali Sangha, 1945; sponsored the Bihar Academy of Music, Dance, Drama and Folk Dramatic Parties in Bihar. *Publications:* *Vaisali Abhinandan Granth*: *Bhor-ka-tara*; *Plan for Adult Education in Bihar*; *Konark*, *a play in Hindi*; *The Emergence of the Hindi Stage*. *Recreation:* Play-Writing. *Address:* Secretariat, Patna.

MATHURADAS, Dwarkadas, J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate; Merchant & Landlord. *b.* Nov. 28, 1908; *m.* Premibai, *d.* of late Sheth Lalji Naranji; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay. Partner: Lalji Naranji & Co.; Chaturbhuj Gordhandas & Co., cloth selling Agents; The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co. Ltd.; also interested in Plastic Factory. *Clubs:* The Cricket Club of India Ltd. (Life Member); Pransukhlal Mafatlal Swimming bath (life member). *Address:* C/o Lalji Naranji & Co., 11, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay 1.



MATTHAI, Dr. John, B.A., B.L. (Madras), B. Litt. (Oxon.), D.Sc. (Lond.), C.I.E., Director of Tatas. *b.* Jan. 10, 1886; *m.* Achamma John, 1921; *Educ.:* Madras Christian Coll.; London School of Economics; Balliol Coll., Oxford; High Court Vakil, Madras, 1910-14; Officer on special duty, Co-operative Dept., Madras, 1918-20; Professor of Economics, Presidency Coll., Madras, 1920-25; Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras, 1922-25; member, Madras Legislative Council, 1922-25; member, Indian Tariff Board, 1925-31; President, Tariff Board, 1931-34; Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, 1935-49; retired from Government Service and joined Tata Sons Ltd., 1940, of which appointed Director, 1944; Minister of Railways and Transport, Govt. of India, Jan. 1947-Sept. 1948; Minister of Finance, Govt. of India, Sept. 1948-May 1950; resigned from Govt. and rejoined Tatas, June 1950. *Publications:* *Village Govt. in British India*; *Agricultural Co-operation in India*; *Excise and Liquor Control*. *Address:* Bombay House, Bombay.

MAVALANKAR, Ganesh Vasudeo, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, A. S., Speaker, Indian Republic Parliament, since Jan. 26, 1950. *b.* Nov. 26, 1888, at Baroda; *Educ.:* Rajapur and Govt. High Schools, Rajapur and Ahmedabad respectively; Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad, and Govt. Law School, Bombay; started practice in 1913; Secy., Gujarat Sabha, 1916; took part in Kaira No-Rent Campaign, 1917; Influenza Relief, 1918; Famine Relief, 1919; entered Ahmedabad Municipality, 1919; suspended practice in 1921-22; Secy., Gujarat P.C.C., 1921 to 1923; General Secretary, 36th Indian National Congress, Ahmedabad, 1921; Secy., Flood Relief Operations, Ahmedabad District, 1927; visited England and Europe, 1928, 1948 and 1950. President, Ahmedabad Municipality, 1930 to 1933 and 1935-36; President, Rampur Inquiry Cttee., 1930; imprisoned, 1930 and 1933; interned at Ratnagiri, 1933-34; Trustee, Harijan Ashram, Sabarmati (Gandhiji's Ashram), Gujarat Law Society; Pres., Ahmedabad Education Society, etc. Pres., Gujarat Vidya Sabha; arrested at Ahmedabad for offering individual civil disobedience, 27th Nov. 1940 and imprisoned in Sabarmati and Yeravda Jails; released 18th November, 1941; again arrested on 9th Aug. 1942 under the D. I. R., released on 10th March 1944; Trustee and Chairman, Ex. Com., Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Fund; formerly Speaker, Bombay Leg. Assembly; Trustee and Chairman, Gandhi Memorial Fund; President, Central Assembly, Jan. 1946-Aug. 1947; led Indian Parliamentary Delegation to Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference to England in Sept.-Oct. 1948; attended Inter Parliamentary Union Conference at Dublin and the opening of the New House of Commons building in Sept. and Oct. 1950; Speaker, Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947-50. *Address:* Sevakutir, Maharashtra Society, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad and New Delhi.

MAYER, Albert, A.B., C.E., Architect, Town Planner; Planning Adviser to U.P. Govt. *b.* Dec. 29, 1897, *s.* of Bernhard and Sophia Mayer; *m.* Phyllis Carter; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Columbia Coll.—Class of 1916; Massachusetts Inst. of Technology—Class of 1919. Architecture, Engineering, Town and Rural Planning; Master Plan for Chandigarh, Capital of Punjab (I); Master Plan for Greater Bombay; for new city of Kitimat, Canada; Pilot Rural Development Projects for U.P. Govt.; Medal of Honour of N. Y. Chapter of American Institute of Architects, 1952. *Address:* C/o K. B. Bhatia, Development Commissioner, Council House, Lucknow; 31, Union Square West, New York City.

MAZUMDAR, Maulavi Abdul Matlib, B.A., with honours in English, M.A. in English (2nd Class), B.L., Minister for Local Self-Government, Veterinary and Livestock, Govt. of Assam. *b.* Feb. 1898; *Educ.:* Dacca College (now defunct). Practising Pleader in the Law Courts of the Cachar District, Assam; Chairman for years of Local Bodies of Hailakandi, Cachar District. *Address:* Shillong P. O., Assam.

McKELVIE, John Norman, M.A., United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Delhi, since August 1947. *b.* Aug. 6, 1914, *s.* of Dr. J. D. McKelvie; *m.* Miss Koomi Ardeshir Boga; *Educ.:* Malvern College and Cambridge University. Indian Civil Service (1938-47). *Recreations:* Tennis, Shooting. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, Royal Empire Society. *Address:* Cecil Hotel, Delhi.

MEDAPA, Chief Justice Rao Bahadur P., B.A., B.L., Rao Bahadur (1945), Chief Justice, Mysore, since Nov. 1948. *b.* April 10, 1895, *s.* of P. Belliapa; *m.* Mrs. Poovie Medapa; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore and Law College, Madras; Member, Legislative Council & District Board, Coorg; led the Coorg delegation for evidence before the Simon Commission; as member of the Advisory Cttee. on the Territorial Force, gave evidence before the Sir John Shea Cttee. on Indianisation of the Army; practised as advocate in Madras and Coorg; appointed Sub-Judge & First Class Magistrate, Coorg (1929); District & Sessions Judge, Bangalore Cantonment (1933); Judge, High Court of Mysore from 1944; Chairman, Gopala Rao Enquiry Cttee. (March 1948). *Clubs:* Steward, Bangalore Race Club; Cricket Club of India (Founder Member); Century Club and Bangalore Club (Member). *Recreations:* Tennis, Cricket and Hockey. *Address:* No. 16, Cunningham Road, Bangalore 1.

MEDHI, Bishnu Ram, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc., B.L., Chief Minister. Assam, since Aug. 1950; Advocate. *b.* April 1890 in the village of Hajo (Kamrup—Assam); *m.* Srimati Nirmala, *d.* of J. R. Deka, prominent citizen of North Gauhati; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Enrolled as an Advocate of the Calcutta High Court, 1931; joined the Non-co-operation Movement and was imprisoned for more than a year; after Lahore Congress, elected President of Assam P. C. C. unanimously and since then continuously elected President till 1939; member, A.-I.C.C.; imprisoned in 1930 and 1940 in connection with C. D. and Satyagraha Movements for about two years and again detained in jail for over 2 years in connection with 1942 movement; popularly known as the 'Iron Man' of Assam; Minister of Finance, Revenue and Legislation, Assam, Feb. 1946-Aug. 1950. *Address:* "Rockside", Shillong; Uzan Bazar, Gauhati, Assam.



MEDIRATTA, J. M., F.G.M.S., Proprietor, Patna State Graphite Mining Co., and other allied industries, Titilagarh, Orissa. *b.* 1900; *Educ.:* Punjab Univ.; started mining works in Vizag Dist., 1928; gained practical experience in mining by conducting investigation work; introduced graphite into the Indian market; erected a factory at Titilagarh undertaking grinding and refining work, first of its kind in India; awarded many special certificates of merit and gold medals for graphite industry and development; producing plumbago powders having the fineness of 300 mesh; has also started manufacturing of graphite Crucibles which is now in the final stage of experiment. *Address:* Patna State Graphite Mining Co., Titilagarh P.O., Eastern Railway.



MEHKRI, Makdum Gulam Mohiyuddin, B.A., LL.B., Mothamad-ul-Mulk by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore (1942); ex-Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. *b.* March 23, 1889, *s.* of Makdum Mehkri; *m.* Izzathunissa Begum; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* The Royal School, 1895-1902; Maharaja's High School, Mysore, 1902-05; Maharaja's College, Mysore, 1906-10; Law College, Bombay, 1910-12. Joined the Mysore Civil Service, Feb. 1914 as Asstt. Commsnr.; served as Magistrate in several Sub-Divisions; was Personal Asstt. to the late H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore, 1919-27; Deputy Commsnr., Shimoga, 1930-33; Registrar of Co-operative Societies, 1933-37; Deputy Commsnr., Mysore, 1937-39; Administrative Tutor to the present Maharaja of Mysore, 1939-40; Secy. to Govt., Public Works Dept., Railways and Electrical Departments; Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore and Revenue Commsnr., 1940-43; Revenue Adviser to the Kashmir Govt., 1944; Development Minister, Kashmir, July 1945 to July 1946; Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India, 1946-51. *Club:* Century Club, Bangalore. *Address:* 58, Pali Hill, Bandra, Bombay.

MEHTA, Ashok Nanalal, First Secy., Indian Embassy, Paris. *b.* April 23, 1921, *s.* of N. C. Mehta, Retd. I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, Simla; *m.* Miss Chandralekha Pandit, *d.* of Shrimati Vijayalakshmi; *Educ.:* St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Allahabad University; Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun. Commissioned in Royal Indian Engineers, Bengal Sappers and Miners, Roorkee, Dec. 1, 1941; 2nd Secretary to the Agent General for India in China, 1943-45; Asstt., China Relations Officer, Calcutta, 1945-46; 2nd-in-Command, 1st Fd. Coy. R.I.E., Nowshera, Feb.-Oct. 1946; Consul for India, Saigon, Indo-China, 1946-49; was Consul-General for India in Goa. *Recreations:* Riding and Photography. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

MEHTA, Asoka, B.A., Social worker; General Secy., Praja Socialist Party. *b.* 24th October, 1911; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Bombay; School of Economics, Bombay University. In political life from 1930; imprisoned four times; founder-member of former Socialist Party; edited its official organ, 1935-39; member of its National Executive for 15 years. *Publications:* *The Communal Triangle in India, The Simla Triangle, Indian Shipping.* *Address:* 5, Dadysett Road, Babulnath, Bombay.

MEHTA, Balvantray Gopalji, B.A. (Bombay), Ex-Deputy Chief Minister, Govt. of United State of Saurashtra, Rajkot. *b.* Feb. 19, 1899. Entered public life, Oct. 1920; took active part in States People's Movement for civil liberties and responsible Govt., women's education, Harijan uplift work; Pres., Bhavnagar Prajamandal; Gohilwad Harijan Samiti; Vice-Pres., All-India States People's Conference; Sevasamiti; member, A.-I.C.C.; participated Salt Satyagraha (1930), Movement of 1932-33-34, Rajkot Satyagraha (1938), Individual Satyagraha (1940-41) and Quit India Movement (1942-45); spent about 7 years in jail; started Harijan Schools in Bhavnagar State and handed them over to the State after some years; started Thakkar Bapa Harijan Ashram, 1927; participated in establishing the All-India States People's Conference, 1927. *Address:* Jagnath Plot, Rajkot (Saurashtra).

MEHTA, Balwant Singh, M.P., Ex-Minister for Industries & Commerce, Rajasthan. *b.* Feb. 8, 1900, *s.* of Mehta Zalimsinghji and Shrim. Aneykumari; *m.* Shrim. Sugan Kumari; four *s.*; *Educ.:* High School, Udaipur; Fergusson Coll., Poona. One of the founders of Mewar Congress and its first President; jailed for taking part in freedom movement; elected Vice-Chairman, All India States People's Conference, Udaipur Session; organised and started welfare work for Bhils in Rajasthan; helped them to get rid of forced labour; member, Constituent Assembly of India; was member on various Standing Cttees. of Parliament and delimitation of constituencies of Rajasthan; Pres., Kasturba Maternity Home and Public Library, Udaipur; member: P.C.C., Rajasthan; presided over various conferences. *Publications:* *The Fort of Chittorgarh, Life of Mirabai, Maharana Pratap, Mewar Digdarshan,* etc. *Address:* Sahitya Kuteer, Udaipur; Jantar Mantar, New Delhi.

MEHTA, Bhagvandas C., B.A. *b.* 1911. Director: Bank of India Ltd.; New India Assurance Co. Ltd.; Tata Mills Ltd.; Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd.; United Motors Ltd., etc.; Chairman, The Millowners' Association, Bombay, 1947. *Address:* 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, Bhagwatiprasad P., B.Sc., B.A., LL.B., Governor-Nominee, New 51st Dist., Rotary International for 1952-53. *b.* 1907, at Nadiad; *Educ.:* Bombay Univ. General Manager and Special Director, Godhra Electric Co., Ltd., Godhra; Managing Director, Bhavnagar Trust Corporation Ltd.; Pembroke Industries Ltd., Bhavnagar; is a social worker; member, Managing and Standing Cttee., Sir Bhavsinhji Club; Hon. Secy., Saurashtra State Board of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay; member, Central Cttee., All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Bombay; Pres., Saurashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bhavnagar; member, Saurashtra State Five-Year Planning Advisory Board; is a keen and experienced Rotarian. *Clubs:* Rotary Club, Bhavnagar; several Clubs of Ahmedabad and Bhavnagar. *Address:* Rotary Club of Bhavnagar, Bhavnagar.

MEHTA, Sir Chunilal Vijbhucandas, Kt., K.C.S.I. (1928), M.A., LL.B. *b.* Jan. 12, 1881; *m.* Tarabai Chandulal Kankodiwala; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Captain, Hindu XI. Elected to the Bombay Municipal Corporation in 1907; Chairman, Standing Cttee., 1912; President of the Corporation, 1916; elected to the Bombay Legislative Council by the Corporation in 1916; elected to the City Improvement Trust, 1918; Chairman, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1918 and 1931; elected to the Bombay Port Trust, 1920; ex-Chancellor, Indian Women's Univ.; ex-Provincial Scout Commsnr.; Minister, Bombay Govt., 1921-23; member, Executive Council of Govt. of Bombay, 1923-28; Chairman, Western India Match Co., Ltd.; Director, Tata Power Co. Ltd., The Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., etc.; President, Indian Territorial Force, 1946. *Address:* 42, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

MEHTA, Durga Shanker Kripashanker, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Minister for Commerce and Industry, Forest, Law, Development and Planning, Govt. of Madhya Pradesh. *b.* April 1887 at Hoshangabad; *Educ.:* Sagar and Govt. College, Jabalpur from where he graduated in 1906; took Law degree from the Univ. School of Law, Allahabad, 1908; was placed in the first division. Started practice at Jabalpur; later shifted to Seoni, where he became a leading lawyer; gave up practice in 1921 to join the Non-co-operation Movement; jailed in 1923, 1930, 1940 and 1942; Chairman, Seoni Dist. Council for several years; Pres., Municipal Cttee., Seoni, 1922-23; elected to M.P. Leg. Council, 1927 on Swaraj Party ticket; Finance Minister during first Congress Ministry, 1937-39; elected to the M.P. Leg. Assembly in the general elections. *Publications:* *Swadeshi and Charkha; Panchayat Gram Pradipika* which was prescribed by the Govt. in 1930; a novel in Hindi *Anbujhi I'yas* published by Sahitya Bhawan Ltd., Allahabad. *Address:* 59, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

MEHTA, F. P., B.Sc., B.Met., F.I.M., Business man and Mill Managing Agent. *b.* Jan. 28, 1911; *m.* on Feb. 19, 1949; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Royal Institute of Science and Sheffield Univ.; J. N. Tata Scholar; passed out in 1931 with high distinctions. Eleven years with Tatas at Jamshedpur, and was in charge of their Steel Making Plant; left Tatas in 1944 to join P. N. Mehta & Co. and P. N. Mehta & Sons; keenly interested in social welfare and in bringing about a harmonious relationship between capital and labour. *Address:* Cook's Bldg., 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay; Burhanpur Tapti Mill Ltd., Burhanpur R. S., Madhya Pradesh.



MEHTA, H.E. Mr. Gaganvihari L., M.A. (Bom.), Indian Ambassador to the U.S.A. since Sept. 1952. *b.* April 15, 1900, *s.* of late Sir Lallubhai Samaldas and Shrim. Satyavati; *m.* Saudamini, *d.* of late Sir Ramanbhai Nilkanth; three *d.*, Mrs. Nilanjana Dhar, M.A. (Cornell), Miss Uma Mehta, B.A. (Cal.) and Miss Aparna Mehta (at college); *Educ.:* New High School, Bombay; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; London School of Economics and Political Science. Asst. Editor, *Bombay Chronicle,* 1923-25; Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Calcutta, 1928-47; Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1939-40; Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1942-43; Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, 1930-34, 1940-42, 1946-47; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; Adviser to the Indian Employers' Delegation, International Labour Conference, 1937; Delegate, International Chamber of Commerce, Berlin, 1937; Delegate, International Business Conference, New York, 1944; member, Indian Delegation to the International Trade Conference, 1947, Post-War Policy Cttees. on Industry and Civil Aviation, 1943-45; Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1947-1952; Pres., Indian Tariff Board, Bombay, Dec. 1947-April 1950; member, Planning Commission, New Delhi, May 1950-52; member, All-India Council for Technical Education, Calcutta, Nov. 1950-52; member, Council of Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1951; Chairman, Nuffield Foundation Indian Advisory Committee, 1950-52; Chairman, Tariff Commission, Jan. 1952-Sept. 1952. *Publications:* *Conscience of a Nation* (1933); *From Wrong Angles* (1934); *Perversities* (1942). *Address:* Indian Embassy, Washington.

MEHTA, G. L., B.A., Bar-at-Law, I.A.S., Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Alwar. *b.* Dec. 20, 1917 at Udaipur; *m.* Kanaklata, *d.* of S. C. Raisurana of Calcutta, 1940; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Ajmer; stood first in English in Agra Univ. B.A.; London School of Economics; Lincoln's Inn; called to the Bar, Feb. 1940. Entered Mewar State Civil Service by competition, 1942; served Mewar State in many capacities and on various Cttees.; Supply Secy. to Govt.; Development Secy., Director of Supplies on formation of Rajasthan in May 1948; Development Secy. and Revenue Secy. to Govt.; after its merger in Greater Rajasthan, Collector and D.M., Bhilwara and Collector and D.M., Alwar; awarded many honours including Tazim by H.H. the Maharana of Udaipur; travelled extensively over the Continent. *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton, was Captain, London 'Varsity and L.S.E. teams, 1939-40; awarded London 'Purple'. *Clubs:* Field Club, Udaipur; N.S.C.I.; Pres., J. K. Club, Alwar. *Address:* Bhaktaniketan, Alwar.



MEHTA, Gaman Manilal, Managing Director, Sun Process Works Ltd., Bombay. *b.* May 22, 1906, at Surat; *Educ.:* Sarvajanik High School, Surat. Joined the Sun Process Works, Ltd., 1930; became its Managing Director, 1941; Rotarian since 1948; Freemason since 1940; S.W. Lodge Reginald Spence No. 5514 E.C., Secy., Lodge Islam No. 587 S. C., P.Z. Chapter Crescent No. 346 S.C., P.S.R. Conclave Darius No. 58; Treasurer, Western India Football Assoc.; member: Bombay Presidency Hockey Assoc. and the Indian Merchants' Chamber. *Clubs:* Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Royal Western India Turf Club; Maharashtra Club, Poona. *Hobbies:* Swimming, Photography and Contract Bridge. *Address: Office:* No. 8, Swadeshi Mills Compound, Tata Road, Off Charni Road, Bombay 4; *Residence:* G. Bansilal Building, Opera House Tram Terminus, Bombay 4.



MEHTA, Mrs. Hansa Manubhai, B.A. (Philosophy, Hons.), Vice-Chancellor, Baroda University. *b.* July 3, 1897; *m.* Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Bombay, 1924; *Educ.:* Baroda. Member, Bombay Municipal Schools Cttee., 1926; Pres., B.P.C.C., 1930; Provincial Hindustan Scouts Asscn., South Bombay; Fellow of the Senate of Univ. of Bombay, 1931-46; Pres., Senate and Syndicate of the Indian Women's Univ.; Leg. Council, 1937 and again in 1940; Parliamentary Secy., Education and Health, 1937-39; Vice-Pres., A.I.W.C., 1930 and off and on and in 1945; President, The New Education Fellowship since 1937; Secy., Indian women's representative on the nuclear Sub-Commission on the status of Women, 1946 of the U.N.O; Government of India representative on the Human Rights Commission of the U.N.O.; member of the Constitutent Assembly; member of the delegation of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, 1948; member, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India, 1951. *Publications:* In Gujarati, *Balwaratvali, Kishorvartavali, Rukmini, Bavalana Parakramo, Golibarni Musafri, Arun nu adbhut swapnu, Tran natako, Himalya swarup ne bijan natako Hamlet* (translated from Shakespeare), *Venice no vepari* (*Merchant of Venice*). In English, *Adventures of King Vikram, Women under the Hindu Law of Marriage and Succession, Tract on Post-War Educational Reconstruction and Civil Liberties.* *Address:* C/o The Bank of Baroda Ltd., Fort, Bombay.

MEHTA, Ishwarlal Dinanath, Colour Merchant and manufacturer of Printing Ink and other Inks. *b.* Oct. 1896, *s.* of Dinanath Mohanlal Mehta of Mohanlal Khushalram & Co., maternal grandson of R. B. Lalshanker Umiadshanker, philanthropist and social reformer of Gujarat; *m.* Srimati Rasilavati, *d.* of Anandrai H. Dave, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Dewan of Porbander and Legal Practitioner in Kathiawar; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Ahmedabad and Bombay. Partner & Manager, Insurance Agents, Mohanlal Khushalram & Co., Import & Export firm of Mehta Bros. also Dolatram Kashiram & Co., and Minerva Dyes & Chemicals Co.; Bombay Printing Ink Mfg. Co.; is connected with literary and social activities of Gujarat; founder member, Swadeshi Sabha and Swarajya Party; Assoc. of Indian Importers of Dyestuffs; worked as Pres. and Vice-Pres., N. Gujarat Youth League Movement; Pres., Bombay Upnagar Nagar Mandal; Vice-Pres., Nagar Education Society, Bombay; Hon. Secy., Samasta Nagar and other Co-operative Housing Societies, Bombay; Dir., Samasta Nagar Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay; member, Gujarati Sahitya Parishad; Sahitya Sansad; Life Member, Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber; various Sub-Cttees. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Advisory Board, Indian Industries Fair Ltd., Bomtay; Hon. Secy., All-India Samasta Nagar Parishad; member, Prarthana Samaj, Ahmedabad. Hon. Treasurer, Middle Class National Front, Regional Committee, Bombay; member, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Kala Kendra, Bombay. *Publications:* Various articles and poems in periodicals and magazines. *Address:* 262, Thakurdwar Road, Bombay 2.

MEHTA, Jamnadas M., M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law. *b.* August 3, 1884; *m.* Manibai, *d.* of Ratanji Ladhuji; *Educ.:* Jamnagar, Junagadh, Bombay, London. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1922-48; member, Legislative Assembly, 1923-30 and again 1941-45 and member, National Defence Council, 1941-45; President, All-India Railwaymen's Federation from 1931 to '44 and Indian Federation of Labour from 1941 to 1944; Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, 1921-23; Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, 1929-30; and member, All-India Congress Committee, 1921-31; Member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, 1926; Indian Workers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference, 1934 and 1944; Substitute delegate, Governing Body, I.L.O., January 1935; President, Democratic Swaraj Party, 1944; Mayor of Bombay, 1936-37; Revenue and Finance Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937; Representative of the Govt. of India with the Govt. of Burma, 1944 to June 1946; President, Bombay Civic Assoc. since 1948. *Address:* Banganga Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

MEHTA, Dr. Jivraj Narayan, L.M. & S. (Bom.), M.D. (Lond.), (University Medal), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), F.C.P.S. (Bom.), M.C.A., Minister for Finance, Prohibition and Industries, Govt. of Bombay, since May 1952. *b.* August 29, 1887; *m.* Smt. Hansa Manubhai Mehta; *Educ.:* Amreli, Bombay State, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay and London Hospital. Formerly, Ag. Asstt. Director, Hale Clinical Laboratory, London Hospital, London and Chief Medical Officer, Baroda State; Pres., Indian Medical Association, 1930-1943, and 1945; member, Medical Council of India, 1938-43, and since 1947, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, India, since 1942; ex-Secy., Health Ministry, Govt. of India; Chief Adviser to Govt. of India and Govt. of Bombay on Baroda Affairs. June-August 1949 and Adviser, Ministry of Health, India 1949. Arrested and imprisoned in 1932-33 and detained in 1942-44 under the Defence of India Act. Elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly in March 1946; Dir.-Gen. of Health Services, Govt. of India, 1947-48.

Prime Minister, Baroda State, June 1948-49. Fellow, Univ. of Bombay since 1926; P.W.D. Minister, Bombay, 1949-52. *Publications:* "Studies regarding presence of glycogen in Suprarenal Bodies"; "The Height, Weight & Chest Measurements enquiry relating to some School Children (Males) in Bombay." *Address:* C/o Bank of Baroda Ltd., Bombay.

MEHTA, Dr. Jyotindra, M.A. (Oxon.), Ph.D. (London), Barrister-at-Law, Chairman, Saurashtra Public Service Commission. *b.* Sept. 13, 1894; *Educ.:* Jesus Coll., Oxford; London School of Economics, London. Formerly, Commissioner of Education, Baroda State, 1939-49; Joint Director of Public Instruction, Bombay State, Poona, 1949-50; Member of the Univ. Syndicate of Bombay and Fellow of Bombay and Baroda Universities. *Publications:* *Rural Economy of Gujarat; Social Economic Surveys of Baroda Villages.* *Address:* Chairman, Public Service Commission's Bungalow, Rajkot.

MEHTA, Kanhaiya Lal, B.A. (Agra), Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., Chief Secretary, Himachal Pradesh, since March 1952. *b.* March 15, 1913, *s.* of Kanwar Devi Lal Ji Mehta, Jagirdar and *g. gs.* of Rai Mehta Panna Lal Ji, C.I.E., Dewan of Udaipur, Jagirdar; *m.* Mrs. Gisela (born Wittgenstein, Berlin, Germany) Mehta; two *s.*, Ashok and Dalip; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Ajmer; London School of Economics, Univ. of London; Lincoln's Inn. Captained the London Univ. Tennis and Badminton teams; awarded full Univ. colours. Joined I.C.S., 1937; Deputy Commr., Kumaon Division, U.P., 1947-48; Chief Commr., Ajmer, 1950-51. *Publications:* a few travel articles, which have appeared in the *Statesman* and the *Times of India.* *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton and Golf. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club and Nainital Boathouse Club. *Address:* Himachal Dham, Simla.

MEHTA, Manohar Singh, M.A., LL.B., Home and Education Minister, Madhya Bharat, since March 1952. *b.* 1916, at Indore; *s.* of Rai Ratan Hullasmal Mehta, Tahsildar, former Holkar State; *Educ.:* Jain High School; Holkar Coll., Indore. Practised at the Indore Bar, 1941-48; took part in the Prajamandal activities of the Holkar State; shouldered the entire work of the Prajamandal during 1942 movement; was Secy., Central India States Civil Liberties Conference; was also one of the organisers of the Central India Journalists' Conference; General Secy., State Praja Mandal, 1946; elected Pres., Indore City Congress, 1946; General Secy., Central India States Peoples' Conference; Minister for Medical, Health, Jails, P.W.D. and Relief and Rehabilitation, Indore, 1948; was Chief Administrator, Ratlam, Jaora, Sailana and Sitamau; elected M.L.A., Madhya Bharat, 1950; Education and Labour Minister, Madhya Bharat, 1950-52; elected to the Madhya Bharat Assembly in the General election from the Indore City Constituency. *Address:* Minister for Home and Education, Madhya Bharat, Gwalior.

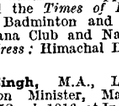
MEHTA, H.E. Dr. Mohan Sinha, M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple), India's High Commissioner in Pakistan, since May 1951. *b.* 20th April 1895, at Bhilwara; *m.* Shrimati Hulas Kumari Mehta (died, Aug. 1924); *Educ.:* D.A.A.V. High School and Government Collegiate School, Ajmer; Agra Coll., Agra; Ewing Christian Coll. and Univ. School of Law, Allahabad and the London School of Economics and Political Science, London. Lecturer in Economics, Agra Coll., 1918-19; Govt. Coll., Ajmer, 1919-20; Secy., All-India Seva Samiti (Headquarters, Allahabad); Headquarters Hon. Scout Commr. for India, S.S.B.S.A., 1922-38; Mewar State Service in 1922 as District Magistrate; Asstt. Settlement Officer, 1923; Revenue Officer, 1928; Offg. Revenue Commr., 1935; Diwan, Banswara State, June 1937 to Aug. 1940; Revenue and Education Minister from April 1941 and Minister for Supplies, Mewar State, 1942-44; founded Vidya Bhawan Society (a progressive co-educational Institution comprising a High School, a Teachers' Training Coll., a Handicrafts Institute, a Basic School and Nursery Section) at Udaipur in 1931 of which he is the Founder-President, Vice-President, All-India Seva Samiti (Allahabad); Convener, Supply Committee of the Regional Board of Rajputana, April 1942; member of the Central Advisory Board of Education; Chief Minister, Banswara State (Rajasthan), 1944-47; Finance Minister, Mewar State; Mewar State Representative to the Constituent Assembly of Indian Union; India's Ambassador to the Netherlands, till May 1951. *Publications:* *Lord Hastings and the Indian States.* *Address:* Karachi, Pakistan.

MEHTA, Mohanlal Tulsidas Sopan, Editor, *Janmabhoomi, Pravasi* and *Akhand-Anand, b.* Jan. 14, 1910, *s.* of Tulsidas and Shivkuvar. *m.* Labhuben Amratlal Sheth; three *d.*, Varsha, Gita and Rupa; *Educ.:* Karachi. Took active part in National Struggle, from 1930-47. *Publications:* 25 publications in Gujarati: Short Story, Novel, Biography, Sociology and Politics; some of his books have been translated into English, Hindi, Sindhi, Tamil and Malayalam; conducts a publishing house and a printing press. *Recreation:* Photography. *Address:* Gulbahar, Barrack Road, Dhobi Talao, Bombay 1.

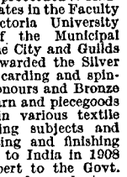
MEHTA, Nanalal Chamanlal, B.A. (Cantab.) in Natural Sciences and Economics, I.C.S. *b.* Nov. 17, 1892; *m.* Shanta Motilal Shah; *Educ.:* Saurashtra High School, Rajkot, Wilson Coll., Bombay and Fitz William House, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1915; Bar-at-Law; Sugar Controller for India (retired from service, 1944); Secy. and Officiating Vice-Chairman of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, Industries and Education; Secy., U.P. Govt., and Sugar Controller for India, 1942-44; on deputation with the Gwalior State; attended the British Commonwealth Relations Conference, held in March 1945, in London; Prime Minister, Indore, 1st Sept. 1947 to 3rd January 1948; Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, New Delhi, Jan.-April, 1948; Chief Commnr., Himachal Pradesh, 1948-50. *Publications:* *Studies in Indian Painting, Gujarati Painting in the 15th Century, Contribution of Islam to Indian Culture* and *Bharatiya Chitrakala, Jawaharlal Nehru—Study in Biography, etc.* *Address:* Char Bungalows, Versova Road, Andheri, Bombay.

MEHTA, P. L., J.P., I.P., Commandant of India's first Central Police Training College for I.P.S. Officers; is a senior member of the Indian Police. *b.* in 1907; *Educ.:* Calcutta 'Varsity. Joined the I.P. in Jan. 1930 and soon made his mark; has held several important positions in Bengal; was appointed Deputy Director, Intelligence Bureau and in charge of Special Police Establishment, Govt. of India; is an all round sportsman; has won the All-India Tennis Championship—Singles and Men's Doubles in 1929 at Allahabad; is a skilled horseman and a keen shikari. *Address:* Central Police Training College for I.P.S. Officers, Abu.

MEHTA, P. N., L.T.M., A.M.S.T., Millowner and businessman; Gold Medalist. *b.* Dec. 27, 1877, *m.* on May 28, 1922; *Educ.:* V.J.T. Institute, Bombay; was a scholarship holder; passed out in 1897 with high distinctions; won Lord Reay Gold Medal with Honours Diploma. Weaving Master in sole charge of his department in the New Great Eastern Mills Ltd., Bombay, the late Mansukhbhai Bhaghubhai's Mills, Ahmedabad, the Presidency Mills, Bombay and the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1898-1905; left for England for further studies in textile manufacture on Government of India State Technical Scholarship, 1905; proceeded to Manchester and obtained certificates in the Faculty of Technology of the Victoria University and Honours Diploma of the Municipal College of Technology, at the City and Guilds of London Examination; awarded the Silver Medal and Money Prize in carding and spinning and also First Class Honours and Bronze Medal in dyeing of cotton yarn and piecegoods and first class certificate in various textile manufacturing and designing subjects and in bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing of textile fabrics; returned to India in 1908 and appointed Textile Expert to the Govt. of Bombay to organise and conduct a survey of the handloom weaving industry in the Presidency; Technological Expert and Adviser to different cotton mills in India since 1909; interested in the import of English yarns, piecegoods and textile machinery; actively engaged in introducing into India the weaving of fine piecegoods with fine yarns imported into India of 40 to 120 counts; renders assistance to mills in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Rajasthan, W. Bengal and other parts of India; importer of cotton, spun silk and art silk yarns and piecegoods from England, the continent of Europe, China and Japan; textile machinery for the weaving, dyeing, bleaching and finishing of cotton piecegoods; cloth selling agent for local mills; purchased the Crescent Mills of the Currimbhoy Group with the help of his friends and converted it into a spinning and weaving Mill, 1935; Managing Agent, Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd. since 1942; takes part in social and public activities especially for the benefit of the Parsee unemployed; liberally contributed to social and other institutions; donated large sums to Dr. Massina's Hospital; has built a cheap-rent chawl for the benefit of Parsees; founded a lying-in-hospital at Udwada; is engaged in promoting employment centres to educate and give employment to the Parsee unemployed; has taken over a Parsi Boarding School at Nasik with a view to running it on modern lines on non-profit basis, the total cost approximating Rs.6,00,000. This school is now called "The Boys' Town" and is open to boys of all communities. *Address:* Cook's Building, 324, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



MEHTA, Prabhudas Vanechand, B.Sc. (Bombay), D.I.C. (Lond.), M.I.I. Chem. E., General Manager, Calico Industrial Engineers, Andheri, Bombay; Manager of Calico Dyeing and Printing Works, Tardeo, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 2, 1913; *s.* of Vanechand Muljibhai Mehta and Radhabhen Narsidas Mehta; *m.* Snehlata, *d.* of Vithaldas Narbheram Parekh; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Sanatan Dharma High School, Bhavnagar; Fergusson College, Poona; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; after finishing D.I.C. in Fuel Technology and Chemical Engineering, took D.I.C. in Advance Chemical Engineering; conducted research for two years in 'Pressure drop in packed columns' at the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; erected and started Calico Dyeing and Printing Works, 1942; erected and started Calico Industrial Engineers, 1946; member, Working Cttee., All-India Manufacturers Organization; Hon. Treasurer, Textile Processors Association (India) since 1943; member: Industrial Machinery Development Cttee. of D.G.I. & S., New Delhi; Pres., Assoc. of Indian Industries, Bombay. *Publications:* *'How to start an Industry'* published by the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, Bombay. *Recreations:* Tennis, Reading and Photography. *Clubs:* W.I.A.A. Club House Ltd., Cricket Club of India Ltd. and Orient Club, Bombay. *Address:* Mani Bhuvan, French Bridge, Bombay.



MEHTA, Shrimukhrao Laxmilal, I.C.S., B.A. (Hons.) (Bom. & Cantab.), Food Commissioner and Chief Secy. to Govt. of Assam. *b.* Nov. 1, 1892, at Ahmedabad; *m.* Shrim. Manorama; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad and Clare College, Cambridge. Joined as Asstt. Commissioner; held charge of several Subdivisions and districts; was Director of Industries, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, District and Sessions Judge, Secretary, Education, Medicine and L.S.G. and Finance & Revenue Secretary. *Recreations:* Tennis, Golf, Bridge, Billiards. *Club:* Shillong Club. *Address:* 'Kismet,' Shillong, Assam.

MEHTA, S. N., B.Sc., I.C.S., ex-Chief Minister, Vindhya Pradesh, Rewa, May 1949. *b.* October 1904; *Educ.:* Nagpur University, Nagpur. Assistant Commissioner, M.P. (1928-32); A.D.M. (1935-42); Deputy Commissioner, Chanda, Nagpur and Sagar (1935-42); Prime Minister, Kotah, 1942-43; Deputy Controller-General of Civil Supplies, Bombay, Import & Export Trade Controller, Chief Controller, Import & Export and Joint Secretary, Commerce Dept. (1943-47); Prime Minister, Kotah; on merger of Kotah, posted as Chief Commissioner, Chattisgarh (1947-48); Chairman, Board of Industries, M.P. (1948-49). *Address:* Rewa.

MEHTA, Vaikunth Lallubhai, B.A., Member, Finance Commission, Govt. of India, since 1952. *b.* Oct. 23, 1891; *m.* Mangla, *d.* of Prataprai Vajeshanker of Bhavnagar, *Educ.:* New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Winner of Ellis Scholarship, B.A. Examination. Manager, Bombay Central (Provincial) Co-operative Bank, Ltd., 1912-15 and Managing Director, 1922-46; Secretary, Social Service League, Bombay till 1946; Hon. Secy., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute, 1943-46; member, Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, 1929; member, Textile Labour Inquiry Committee, Bombay, 1937-40; member, Bombay Provincial Board, Harijan Sevak Sangh; Trustee, All-India Village Industries Association; Minister, Finance, Co-operation and Village Industries, Govt. of Bombay, 1946-52. *Publications:* *The Co-operative Movement,* 1915; *The Co-operative Movement in India,* 1918; *Studies in Co-operative Finance,* 1927; *Planning for Co-operative Movement,* 1941. *Address:* Murzbanabad, Andheri (Western Railway); New Delhi.

MEHTA, Justice Vinod Markand, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, Madhya Bharat High Court. *b.* Feb. 24, 1893, at Surat; *m.* Rai Ratan Jyotsna, *d.* of Sir Ramanbhai and Lady Vidyagauri Nilkant; one *d.*, Mrs. Vasanti Jha, B.A.; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; called to the Bar from Gray's Inn, London. *Recreation:* Vocal Music. *Club:* Residency Club, Indore. *Address:* 4, Yashvant Nivas Road, North Tukoganj, Indore.

MENEZES, Armando, M.A., Professor of English, Bombay Educational Service, since 1939. *b.* May 11, 1902, *s.* of Luis Manuel de Menezes and Armida Correia Lobo; *m.* Matilde Rebelo; five *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Assistant Professor, English and Latin, St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay (1924-39); Principal, Karnatak Coll., Nov. 1950-March 1952; Under-Secy., Education Deptt., Bombay, Nov. 1949-June 1950. *Publications:* *Chords and Discords; Chaos and Dancing Star; Ancestral Face* (collections of lyrics); *The Emigrant and The Fund* (satires); *Caste, a Comedy,* etc., etc. *Recreations:* Walking, Philosophy, Music. *Clubs:* Staff Club, Karnatak College; Dharwar Gymkhana. *Address:* Karnatak College, Dharwar.

MENON, K. A. Damodara, B.A., B.L., D.T., M.P. *b.* June 10, 1900, *s.* of late T. R. Achuthan Pillai, High Court Vakil and late Smt. Nangu Amma, Kalappurakkal; *m.* V. K. Leela, B.A.; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Parur; Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum; Law Coll., Trivandrum; Training Coll., Rangoon; gave up job in Burma to join the Salt Satyagraha, 1930; was arrested and convicted several times between 1930 and 1932; was detained at Amraoti (M.P.), 1942-45; was Secy. and Treasurer, Kerala Prov. Congress Cttee.; Editor, "Mathrubhoomi", Calicut, 1937-48; member: A.I.C.C.; Kerala Congress Executive; Secy., Aikya Kerala Cttee.; Pres., several Labour Organizations, Malabar; resigned from the Congress to join the opposition formed by Acharya Kripalani; elected to the House of the People, Jan. 1952. *Publications:* *Rastravignanam* (politics); *Narmakathakal* (short stories); *Bhavanasoonam* (poems). *Address:* Sivapuri, Kozhikode; 37, Constitution House, New Delhi.

MENON, Diwan Bahadur Kizhakepat Sankara, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Retired Chairman, Govt. of India Air Transport Licensing Board, Delhi. *b.* May 21, 1881. *m.* Srimati Mambalil Kalathil Nani Amma; *Educ.:* Brennen Coll., Tellicherry; Presidency Coll., Madras; Christ's Coll., Cambridge; Univ. Coll., London; called to the bar at the Middle Temple, London, on 26th Jan. 1904. Enrolled at the Madras High Court, 1905, and practised at the bar in the Madras State; appointed District and Sessions Judge 1921 and later, as Judge, Madras High Court; afterwards was member, Public Services Commission, Madras, for a time; on retirement was appointed Legal Adviser, Jodhpur, and then Minister for Justice and Law Member, State Council; also, President, Public Services Commission, Jodhpur; was member, States' Committee of Ministers for several years. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan, Madras; National Liberal, London. *Address:* 125, San Thome High Road, Mylapore, Madras.

MENON, K. P. Kesava, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Ex-High Commissioner for India in Ceylon. *b.* Sept. 1, 1886, in Malabar; *Educ.:* Madras; called to the Bar 1915. Set up practice in Calicut; joined the Indian National Congress; Secy., Malabar Dist. Congress; Home Rule League started by Mrs. Annie Beasant; went to Madras for practice, 1919; started the Neo-Fabian Society to study political problems; gave up practice to join the 1921 Non-Co-operation Movement; Secy., Kerala Prov. Congress Cttee.; founded the MATHRUBHUMI, Malayalam Daily, 1923; led the famous Vaikam Satyagraha movement in Travancore to establish the right of the untouchables to walk along public roads, 1924; arrested and imprisoned; released 1924; set up practice in Singapore, 1927; took active part in the Indian associations and labour organisations; imprisoned by the Japanese, 1944; released after the liberation; took up the editorship of MATHRUBHUMI, 1948; Chairman, Local Library Authority, Malabar, 1949; Pres.: Aikya Kerala Cttee., 1949; Calicut Forum; was member, Standing Cttee. of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference; High Commr. for India in Ceylon, 1951-52. *Publications:* Various books in Malayalam. *Address:* Calicut, Malabar.

MENON, H. E. Mr. K. P. S., M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E., I.C.S. Indian Ambassadar to Russia, since Sept. 1952 *b.* Oct. 18, 1898; *m.* Saraswati, *y. d.* of late Sir Sankaran Nair, 1923; *Educ.:* X'lan Coll., Madras; Christ Church, Oxford. I.C.S., 1921; Addl. Deputy Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign and Political Dept.; Under-Sec. to the Hon. the Resident at Hyderabad; also on the Frontier for 3 years; Agent to the Government of India in Ceylon, 1929-33; deputed by Government of India on Special Mission to Zanzibar, Kenya & Uganda, to enquire into the position of Indians there, 1934; Dewan of Bharatpur State for about 3 years; attended the San Francisco Conference in 1945; attended the General Assembly of the United Nations in New York in 1946; Agent-General of the Govt. of India in China from 1943 to Jan. 1947; Ambassador for India in China, March 1947; Chairman, United Nations Commission on Korea, 1948. Forgn. Secy., Govt. of India, 1948 May—1952 Sept. *Publications:* *Delhi-Chungking.* *Address:* External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

MENON, Konnanath Rama Krishna, M.A., B.L., C.I.E. (1946), M.B.E. (1938), Secretary, Finance Ministry, Govt. of India since August 1948. *b.* June 21, 1901; *m.* Saraswathi, *d.* of K. P. Gopal Menon, Bar-at-Law, Retired Judge, Travancore High Court; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's. College, Trichinopoly and Law College, Madras. Joined service, May 1924 (Mily. Acctts. Dept.) after passing Indian Audit & Acctts. Competitive Exam.; Dy. Mily. Acctt.-Genl., 1936; selected to the Finance & Commerce Pool, 1939; Commissioner of Income Tax, Bombay, 1939-41; Madras, 1941-42; Director of Statistics, Supply Deptt., 1942; Director of Inspection, Income Tax, 1943-47; Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1947-48. *Address:* Pampady P.O. (Travancore-Cochin); Lakkiti (S. Ry.).

MENON, M. Gopala, B.A. (Madras), Representative of the Govt. of India in Malaya, Singapore. *b.* 1902, *s.* of P. K. Manavikraman Raja of the Zamorin family of Calicut, and Smt. Tathakutty Amma; *m.* Smt. Bhagirathy Menon; one *s.*, Indu Menon and one *d.*, Ruku Menon; *Educ.:* Madras Univ. and Jamia Milia (Aligarh). Under Secy. i/c, U.N. Branch, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 1946; Secy., Indian Delegation to the U.N. General Assembly, 1947; Alternate Indian Representative to the Special Session of the General Assembly on Palestine, 1948; Alternate Representative to the Security Council on the Indonesian Dispute, 1949; Adviser Secy., Indian Delegation to the Economic and Social Council, 1949; Adviser, Hyderabad Delegation to the Security Council, 1949; Ag. Head, Permanent Indian Delegation, Sept. 1948-June 1949; Adviser Secy., 4th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, 1949; Alternate Indian Representative to the Security Council, 1949-50; Alternate Representative on the Atomic Energy Comm. and the Comm. on Conventional Armaments, 1949-50; Secy. General, Indian Delegation to the 5th Session of the General Assembly. *Address:* Representative of the Govt. of India in Malaya, Singapore.

MENON, H. E. Parakat Achutha, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), I.C.S., Indian Ambassador in Belgium, since Oct. 1951. *b.* Jan. 2, 1905, *s.* of late Sir M. Krishnan Nair, one-time Dewan of Travancore and Law Member, Madras Govt.; *m.* Palat Padmini Menon; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras; New Coll., Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1929; Under Secy. to Govt. of Madras, P.W.D. (1934-37); Under Secy. to Govt. of India, Home Dept. (1938-41); Collector of Guntur (1941-43); Deputy Secy. and Secy., India Supply Mission, Washington, U.S.A. (1943-47); Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India, External Affairs, 1947-49; was nominated member of Indian Legislative Assembly (1938-39); attached to several International Conferences (United Nations 1944, 1946, U.N.E.A.A., 1946); Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Portugal, 1949-51. *Recreation:* Swimming. *Clubs:* Several. *Address:* Indian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium.

MENON, P. Govinda, M.A., B.L., M.L.A., Finance and Civil Supplies Minister, United State of Travancore-Cochin, since 1952. *b.* Sept., 1906; *m.* K. Madhavi Amma; *Educ.:* Ernakulam, Trichur and Madras. Advocate, High Court of Cochin; was Prime Minister, former Cochin State; was elected to the Travancore-Cochin Leg. Assembly in the general elections. *Address:* Trivandrum.

Professor Greenwood; appointed Nutrition Officer, Bihar, Director of Nutrition in the Ministry of Food; on deputation by the Govt. of India at the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeenshire; appointed Adviser in Nutrition; elected Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, 1936; elected member, Nutrition Society of the U. K., 1943; elected Pres., Section of Physiology, Ind. Sci. Congress, Poona; a Fellow of National Institute of Sciences of India; appointed Chairman, Nutrition Advisory Cttee., Indian Council of Medical Research, 1950. *Publications:* Blue books on Malaria; research papers on Medical Statistics, Epidemiology and Nutrition. *Address:* New Delhi.

MITTRA, Probodh Chandra, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics and Director of industrial Statistics, Govt. of India. *s.* of Dr. Gaynendra Nath Mittra and Asha Lata Mittra; *Educ.:* Kanpur, Gobindapur, Kalna, Cuttack, New York and London; Graduate Residence Scholar, Columbia Univ., first Univ. Fellow in Statistics at Columbia Univ.; Wattumull Research Fellow in New York; Analyst and Statistician, Econometric Institute, New York; Analyst and Statistician, Index Number Institute, New York; Economic Affairs Consultant, U.N., New York; Statistician, U.N., Lake Success; Research Adviser, Research Division, London School of Economics; Statistics Division, London County Council; London Editor, *Pacific Review;* Dir. of Industrial Statistics, Govt. of India; Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, London; Member: Econometric Society, Chicago; Institute of Mathematical Statistics, U.S.A.; travelled widely in Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Middle East; visited Universities, research institutions, statistical and planning offices of about eighteen countries of the world. *Publications:* Several articles, papers and theses in economic, commercial, industrial and scientific journals of U.K., U.S.A. and India. *Address:* 1, Council House Street, Calcutta; *Residence:* Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta.

MITRA, Prof. Sisir Kumar, D.Sc., F.N.I. Head of the Dept. of Radio Physics and Electronics, University of Calcutta. *b.* Oct. 1891; *m.* Lilabati, *d.* of Raj Bahadur Harakisore Biswas of Barisal (died 1939); two *s.* Pioneer of radio research in India; President, Mathematics and Physics Section of the Indian Science Congress, 1934; King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935; member, Bengal Industrial Survey Cttee., 1938; member, Industrial Research Planning Cttee., Govt. of India, 1944-45; Chairman, Radio Research Cttee., Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1942-48; member, Indian Scientific Mission to U.K. and U.S.A., 1944-45; Pres., Rotary Club of Calcutta, 1942; Pres., Asiatic Society, 1951-52; Director, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd. *Publications: Active Nitrogen* (1945); *The Upper Atmosphere* (1947) and numerous scientific papers. *Address:* 9, Hindusthan Road, Ballygunge, Calcutta.



MITTER, Justice Jyoti Prakash, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since Feb. 11, 1949. *b.* December 27, 1904, *s.* of late Bhuban Mohan Mitter of Khulna; *m.* Mrs. Jyotirmoyee Mitter; one *d.*, Anita Mitter; *Educ.:* Oriel College, Oxford and Inner Temple, London. Professor of Economics, Commercial College, Delhi Univ., Dec., 1927-Nov. 1929; Acting Principal, Commercial College, Delhi Univ., Nov. 1929-March 1930; joined Calcutta Bar, May 6, 1931. *Address:* 8, Mandeville Gardens, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

MODAK, Narayan Vinayak, C.I.E. (Jan. 1945), B.E. (Civil) (1911), member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (London) (1936), F. R. San. I., M.I.E. (India), Special Engineer-in-charge of post-war reconstruction schemes and general development of the city, Bombay, since Sept. 1946. *b.* December 1890. Worked as Asstt. Engineer with the Corporation of Hastings (England) for three years with the award of State Technical Scholarship; worked with two Railways (Central & Western) in the capacity of Sanitary Engineer and Consulting Engineer; worked as Hydraulic Engineer, Dy. City Engineer, City Engineer and Ag. Municipal Commissioner, Bombay Municipal Corporation; Pres. of the Bombay Engineering Congress, Engineering & Metallurgy Section of Science Congress, Institution of Engineers (India); Vice-Pres., the Indian Roads Congress; takes keen interest in technical education and has been connected with Bombay Univ., V. J. T. Institute, Poona Engineering Coll. and Board of Technical Education (Bombay State); has been responsible for the last twenty years for the design and execution of Municipal Engineering Schemes of great magnitude such as Drainage and Sewerage, Water-supply, Roads, Town-planning, etc.; was the joint author of "Master Plan" for Greater Bombay; nominated by the Central & State Govts. on various technical bodies, such as Housing Boards, Planning Commission, etc. *Address:* "Udyam," Shivaji Park, Bombay 28.



MODI, Govindlal Dhirajlal, M.A., LL.B., Proprietor, Gujarat Trading Syndicate, 41, Medows St., Fort, Bombay, Importers and Suppliers of Materials, Handling Equipment, Litho and Offset Press Materials, Textile Mill Furnishers and General Merchants. *b.* Aso Sud 12, Samvat 1973 (Oct. 27, 1917), *s.* of Dhirajlal Chhaganlal Modi; *m.* Sharda, *d.* of Shantilal Tribhuvandas Malvi; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Bharda New High School, Bombay; Andheri High School, Andheri; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Govt. Law Coll. and Univ. School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay. Was with Sir Shri Ram's Delhi Cloth and General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi; then entered business and started the firm Gujarat Trading Syndicate, Bombay; member, The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Jt. Hon. Secretary, The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Assoc., Bombay. *Recreations:* Reading; Tennis; Driving, etc. *Address:* Modi Nivas, No. 2, Dadabhai Cross Lane, Off Versova Road, Andheri.



MODI, Inder Nath, M.L.A. (Rajasthan), Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India and Advocate, Rajasthan High Court. *b.* Aug. 3, 1905; *Educ.:* Graduated in Arts and Law, Allahabad Univ. General Secy., Jodhpur Govt., 1930-33; elected Pres., Jodhpur Bar Assoc., 1938, '39, '42, '48, '49, '51; elected member, Jodhpur Municipality, 1937, '39 and '44; first elected Pres., Jodhpur Municipality, 1940-41; member: Marwar Central Advisory Board, 1939-40; Harijan Sewak Sangh, 1942-48; Marwar Representative Advisory Assembly, 1942-44; Pres.: Harijan School, 1941-43; Marwar Sewa Mandal and leader of its party in R. A. Assembly, 1942-44; Marwar Praja Parishad, 1948-49; Aided Schools Welfare Assoc., Jodhpur, 1950; Director, Local Self-Govt., 1945-46; elected member, Marwar Legislative Assembly, 1947; Leader, Independent party, Marwar Legislative Assembly, 1947-48; Chairman, Reception Cttee., All India Kumar Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, 1947; argued many famous cases including the Jodhpur Railwaymen's Grievances case, 1943; served on numerous Cttees. connected with education, public health, labour, municipalities, panchayats and legal and political subjects; Hony. Supdt., Sardar High School, 1946-50; member, Unification of Law Cttee., Rajasthan, 1949; Vice-Pres., Red Cross and allied Societies, 1949 and Pres., 1950, '51 and '52; Dy. Leader of the Opposition, Rajasthan State Leg. Assembly, 1952. *Address:* Jodhpur, Rajasthan.



MODI, Rai Bahadur Seth Gujarmal, Chairman, Modi Industries, Modinagar (Meerut), U.P. *b.* August, 1902, in the Modi family of Patiala State; *Educ.:* Privately. Took to business at a very early age; first apprenticed as cashier and accountant in various concerns of his own; was later trained as Engineer and Miller in the Flour Mills of his father, which gave him an insight into the principles of business and finance and mechanical working of factories; founded 'Modinagar', an industrial town in Dt. Meerut, U.P.; has to his credit many inventions in the field of Engineering and Chemical control; established various industries *viz.* Modi Sugar Mills Ltd., Modi Vanaspati Mfg. Co., Modi Soap Works, Modi Glycerin Factory, Modi Food Products Co. Ltd., Modi Biscuit Co., Modi Confectionery Works, Modi Tin Factory, Modi Oil Mills, Modi Paints & Varnish Factory, Modi Hurricane Lantern Factory, and other Modi Group Factories at Modinagar and other places in the East Punjab and U.P.; has founded the Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd., Modinagar with latest American Textile Machinery; Chairman, Sugar Mills Association, Western U.P.; Modi Charitable Fund Society and R. B. Multanimal Charitable Trust; Founder and Chairman, Western U.P. Chamber of Commerce; A. I. Manufacturers' Organisation, Delhi; member, All India Polytechnic, Industrial Planning Committee, PEPSU; Central Advisory Council (Labour), U.P., Economic Advisory Cttee., U.P.; Housing & Town Planning Board (Rehabilitation); Life Member, Mechanical Engineers' Assoc. of India; member, Northern Rly. Advisory Cttee.; philanthropist, his donations run into several lakhs; has established various public welfare institutions; has generously contributed to various charitable and public institutions; contributed Rs. 1 lakh to the Benares Hindu University for construction of a Technical Research Laboratory; has built an Industrial Colony known as 'Govindpuri,' with the help of the U.P. Govt., to rehabilitate the displaced persons near Modinagar. *Hobbies:* Gardening and buildings. *Address:* P.O. Modinagar (Meerut), U.P.

MODI, Jadavji Keshavji, B.A., LL.B., Minister of Education and P.W.D., Saurashtra Govt. *b.* Aug. 24, 1904, *s.* of Keshavji Haribhai Modi, Judge; *m.* Smt. Taralaxmi; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Bhavnagar. Pleader at Bhavnagar, Bhavnagar State of Kathiawar, 1928-41; Secy., Kathiawar Physical Culture League from 1928; Secy., Praja Parishad, Bhavnagar, from 1938; imprisoned in connection with the Individual Satyagraha Movement, 1941; was under detention, Aug. 31, 1942-Nov. 6, 1943. *Address:* Rajkot.

MODI, Raizada K. N., Managing Director, Modi Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ltd., since 1948. *b.* May 22, 1921, in the Modi family of Patiala and Modinagar, younger brother of Rai Bahadur Gujarmal Modi; *Educ.:* Patiala. Started business career as General Manager, Modi Food Products Co., Ltd.; became Director of various companies, such as, Modi Food Products, Modi Supplies Corporation, Bhatinda Electric Supply Company, Patiala Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Modi Sugar Mills Ltd. and R. B. Gujarmal Modi and Bros. Ltd.; Pres., All-India New Textile Mills Assoc.; made an extensive business tour of the Continent, U.S.A., and Canada. *Recreations:* Driving and sports, especially tennis and cricket *Clubs:* India Culture League, Bombay; Wheler Club, Meerut; Rotary Club, Meerut; Chelmsford Club, Delhi and National Sports Club of India. *Address:* P.O. Modinagar, District Meerut, U.P.



MODY, Sir Homi, M.A. (1904), LL.B. (1906), K.B.E. (1935), Ex-Governor of U.P. Dir., Tata Sons Ltd. *b.* Sept. 23, 1881; *m.* Jerbai, *d.* of Kavasji Dadabhoy Dubash; 3 *s. Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Member, Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1913-41 and President, 1923-24; Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association, 1927 and 1929-34; President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1928; President, Employers' Federation of India, 1933-41 and 1943-49; member, Indian Leg. Assembly, 1929-43 and Constituent Assembly, 1948-49; member, Round Table Con. and Reserve Bank Cttee. of the Conference; Member for Supply, Govt. of India, August 1941 to Feb. 1943, and Deputy Chairman of the War Resources Cttee. of the Council; Governor of Bombay, Sept. 1947; delegate, International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1937; Chairman, Associated Cement Co. and Central Bank of India; Pres., Cricket Club of India; and Royal Western India Turf Club upto April 30, 1949. *Publications: The Political Future of India* (1908); *Life of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta* (1921). *Address:* "Spirospero," Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

MOGHE, Mahadeo Atmaram, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (London), F.Z.S., F.A.Sc., F.N.I., Registrar, Poona Univ. *b.* April 21, 1896, Jabalpur, M.P. *s.* of A. K. Moghe; *m.* Kamalabai; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Hislop Coll., Nagpur; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll., London. Registrar, Nagpur Univ.; Dean, Faculty of Science; President, Zoology Section, Indian Science Congress, Bangalore, 1946; Vice-Pres., Indian Zoological Society, 1951; Prof., Coll. of Science, Nagpur; Principal, King Edward Coll., Amravati. *Publications:* Several papers on Helminthology and Embryology. *Recreations:* Travel, Collections. *Club:* Gondwana Club, Nagpur. *Address:* Registrar, Poona University, Poona 7.

MONANI, Mohomadali Gholamhosain, B.A. (Hons. Econ.), I.C.S., J.P., Regional Director of Resettlement & Employment, Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Bombay. *b.* Oct. 29, 1910, *s.* of Dr. Gholamhosain Karim Monani, L.M. & S. (Bombay Medical Service); *m.* Vassant, nee Manek, 1932; one *s.*, Raj; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay; Elphinstone College (kept terms for LL.B. & M.A.); Law College, Bombay; passed 1st LL.B., 1930; passed into the I.C.S. in England, 1933; probation at London School of Oriental Studies. Asstt. Collector, Asstt. Judge, Joint Judge, Asstt. Legal Remembrancer, Dy. Secy., Labour Commissioner, Joint Secy., Labour, Regl. Dir. of Resettlement & Employment, etc. *Recreations:* Shooting, Tennis, Bridge, Motoring. *Clubs:* Willingdon; Cricket Club of India; Rotary Club, Bombay. *Address:* Albert Building, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

MOOKERJEE, Sir Birendra Nath, M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E. (Ind.), Managing Director, Martin Burn Ltd., Calcutta. *b.* Feb. 14, 1899, *s.* of late Sir Rajendra Nath Mookerjee, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., D.Sc. (Eng.); *m.* Ranu Priti Adhikari, *d.* of late Phani Bhusan Adhikari, late Prof., Benares Hindu Univ., 1925; one *s.* and two *d.* Chairman, Steel Corporation of Bengal Ltd.; Director of several limited concerns; President, Calcutta Blind School, Bengal Engineering College, Calcutta Orphanage, Calcutta Club Ltd., and several other Institutions; member: Calcutta Local Board, Imperial Bank of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India; Central Advisory Council for Labour & Industries; Provincial Council of Technical Education; Planning of the Ionospheric Field Station; Governing Body of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine; Fellow, Calcutta University; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1941; was member, Viceroy's National Defence Council; Adviser, Roger Mission; Member, Munitions Production Committee. *Address:* 12, Mission Row, Calcutta.



MOOKERJEE, Dr. H. C., M.A. (English), First Class First, Univ. Gold Medalist, Ph.D., Governor of West Bengal, since Nov. 1, 1951. *b.* 1877; Professor of English, City College, Calcutta, 1899-1914; Lecturer in English, Calcutta Univ., 1914-16; Secy., Post-Graduate Dept., Calcutta Univ., 1916-18; Inspector of Colleges, Calcutta Univ., 1918-37; Head of the Dept. of English, Calcutta Univ., 1937-42; Pres., All-Bengal Teachers' Assoc., 1937-39; All-Bengal Coll. and Univ. Teachers' Assoc., 1938-40; All-India Council of Indian Christians, 1937-39; General Organising Secy., All-India Council of Indian Christians, 1939-44; M.L.A., Bengal, 1937-42; Editor-in-Chief, *Calcutta Review;* Vice-Pres., Indian Constituent Assembly, 1947-51. *Publications: He Follows Christ; Indians in British Industries; Congress and the Masses; Some Non-Political Achievements of the Congress; Why Prohibition? ; Our Hemp Drugs Problem,* etc. *Address:* Governor's Camp, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, Dr. Himadri Kumar, D.Sc. (Lond.), D.I.C., F.N.I., University Professor and Head of the Dept. of Zoology, Univ. of Calcutta. *b.* Oct. 18, 1899; *m.* Mrs. J. Mookerjee; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta University; London University. *Publications:* Many original papers in Embryology & Fisheries in the leading Journals of Europe, America and India. *Address:* 35, Ballyganj, Circular Road, Calcutta 19.

MOOKERJEE, Kalipada, Minister for Labour, West Bengal. Took active interest in Students' movements; sponsored and organised the widespread national volunteer organisation on the lines of the national scout movement; joined the Non-co-operation movement, 1921; courted imprisonment in almost all the freedom movements; was member A.I.C.C. for 15 years; was an office-bearer of the Bengal Congress for a long time; was General Secy., Bengal Prov. Congress; was one of its Vice-Presidents; was a close associate of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; conducted relief organisation during the North Bengal flood and was also actively associated with the relief organisation during both the Dacca and Noakhali communal riots; was elected to the Bengal Leg. Assembly, June, 1947; appointed Minister in the first Congress Cabinet, 1947; appointed Chairman, West Bengal Minority Commission, under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement. *Address:* Minister for Labour, West Bengal, Calcutta.

MOOKERJEE, Dr. Syama Prasad, M.A., B.L., D.Litt., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, M.P. *b.* 1901, *s.* of late Sir Asutosh Mookerjee. *m.*; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Mitra Institution, Bhowanipur; Presidency College, Calcutta; London. Fellow, Calcutta Univ., since 1924; Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ., 1934-38; Member, Bengal Legislative Council, 1929-37; Member, Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937-47; Finance Minister, Govt. of Bengal, 1941-42; Ex-President, All-India Hindu Mahasabha. Minister for Industry & Supply, Govt. of India, Aug. 1947-April 1950 when he resigned on the Indo-Pakistan issue. *Address:* 77, Asutosh Mookerji Road, Calcutta.

MOON, Edward Penderel, M.A. (Oxford), O.B.E. (1941), on staff of Planning Commission since Sept., 1952. *b.* November 13, 1905, *s.* of R. O. Moon, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Educ.:* Winchester and New College, Oxford. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford, 1927; entered I.C.S. (Punjab Commission), 1929; Under-Secretary, Punjab Government; Deputy Commissioner, Multan; Secretary to the Governor, Punjab; Deputy Commissioner, Amritsar; resigned from I.C.S. in January 1944; served in the Yugoslav Commission of U.N.R.R.A., 1944-45; Secretary, Development Board (Government of India), 1946; Revenue Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1947; Deputy Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, 1948-49; Chief Commr., Himachal Pradesh, 1950-51 Chief Commissioner, Manipur 1951-1952. *Publications: Strangers in India; The Future of India; Warren Hastings and British India. Recreations:* Riding, Shooting and Singing. *Club:* Athenæum. *Address:* c/o Planning Commission, New Delhi.

MOOS, S. N., C.I.E., M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.S.A., I.E.S. (Retd.). *b.* 25th September, 1890; *m.* Makee B. Petit; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay, and King's College, Cambridge. Professor of Mathematics and Physics, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; Indian Educational Service, 1918; Inspector of Science Teaching; Educational Inspector, Southern Bombay and Central Divisions, and Sind; Deputy Director of Public Instruction, 1931-39; D.P.I., Bombay State, 1939-45; Member, Public Service Commission, Bombay and Sind, 1946-47. *Publications:* Various Educational Reports and Articles. *Address:* Emsworth, Pali Hill, Bandra.

MOOTHAM, Justice Orby Howell, E.D.; M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since 1946. *b.* Feb. 17, 1901; *m.* Maria Augusta Elizabeth Niemöller; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* privately; London Univ.; called to the bar (Inner Temple), 1925. Enrolled as Advocate, Rangoon High Court, 1927; Deputy Judge Advocate-General, Army in Burma, 1941-42; Asstt. Judge Advocate-General, G.H.Q.(India), 1942-43; Legal Adviser and subsequently Chief Judicial Officer, British Military Administration, Burma; mentioned in Despatches, 1945; appointed Acting Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, Dec. 1945; Chairman, Allahabad Univ. Enquiry Cttee., 1951-52. *Publications: Burmese Buddhist Law* (1939). *Recreations:* Golf; Map collecting. *Address:* 9, Hastings Road, Allahabad.

MORAES, Frank Robert, M.A. (Oxon.), B.A. (Bombay), Bar-at-Law, Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, since November 1950. *b.* Nov. 12, 1907, *s.* of A. X. Moraes, I.S.E. (Retd.); *m.* Dr. Beryl D'Monte; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Bombay and Oxford Universities; member of Lincoln's Inn, London. Assistant Editor, *The Times of India*, 1938-46; Editor of *The Times of Ceylon*, 1946-48; War Correspondent, Burma-China, 1942-45; Acting Editor, *The Times of India*, April 11-Aug. 14, 1949; Deputy Editor, *The Times of India* till March 1950; Editor, *The National Standard*, March-Nov. 1950; was member, Indian Cultural Delegation to China, April-June 1952. *Publications: Introduction to India* (with Robert Stimson); *Story of India. Clubs:* Willingdon; Rotary; C.C.I. *Address:* D-3, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

MENON, Justice P. Govinda, B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras, since July 1947. *b.* September 1896, *s.* of V. K. Kunhan Unni; *m.* Kalyanikutti Amma, *d.* of Dewan Bahadur K. S. Menon, Ex-Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Ganpat High School, Calicut; Zamorin's Coll., Calicut; Presidency Coll., Madras; Law Coll., Madras. Enrolled Sept. 1920; practised in the Madras High Court, both Civil and Criminal; appointed Crown Prosecutor, Dec. 1940; proceeded to Japan as the Indian Representative before the International Military Tribunal for the Far East at Tokyo prosecuting General Tojo and other major Japanese war criminals, and was in Japan from April to Sept. 1946 as the Chief Indian Prosecutor. *Publications:* Author of the Chapter on Marumakkathayam and Aliyasanta law in Mayne's Hindu Law. *Address:* Judge, High Court, Madras.

MENON, P. S., Agent of the Government of India in Ceylon, Kandy. *b.* July 1, 1904, *s.* of late V. Gopala Menon; *m.* Yezhuvath Thankamma. *Address:* Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, Kandy.

MENON, Thotakat Govind, B.A., B.Sc., Associate I.A.R.I. (Pusa), Ph.D., Munich, A.I.R.O., Indian Govt. Trade Commissioner in Australia, since May 1951. *b.* April 18, 1904; *m.* Saraswati Menon; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras; Univ. of Madras; Univ. of Munich. Joined service, 1937; Asstt. Marketing Officer, Asstt. Controller of Purchase, Asstt. Director of Supplies, Under Secy., Ministry of Commerce, Trade Commissioner for India in Ceylon, Consul-General for India in the Philippines, Counsellor (Commercial) to the Embassy of India, Indonesia. *Address:* Prudential Building, 39, Martin Place, Sydney.

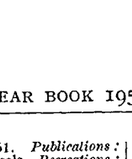
MENON, V. K. Krishna, B.A. (Madras), B.Sc. (Econ.), London, M.A., London, M.Sc. (Econ.), London, Bar-at-Law, Ex-High Commissioner for India in London. *b.* 3rd May, 1897; *Educ.:* Tellicherry and Calicut (Malabar), Madras and London, National University, Adyar. Lecturer, 1919-22; Boy Scout Commis, sioner, Madras, and Cochin, 1918-24; Secretary, India League, 1929-47; Councillor, St. Pancras, London, 1934-47; Chairman, Arts Council, St. Pancras; Labour Parliamentary Candidate, Dundee, Scotland, 1939-42; Special Representative of the Government of India at the U.N.O. General Assembly meeting at Lake Success, 1946-47; represented India at various International Congresses on behalf of Indian National Congress for Jawaharlai Nehru from 1936; visited various European capitals as Pandit Nehru's personal envoy and explored the possibilities of exchanging diplomats; was also India's Ambassador to Eire. *Publications:* First Editor, Pelican Books; Editor, 20th Century Library (Bodley Head); Pamphlets and Articles such as *India, Britain and Freedom; Why must India Fight; Britain's Prisoner: Nehru; Uniting with India against Fascism: Independence:* in collaboration with late Ellen Wilkinson, *The Condition of India. Address:* c/o High Commissioner for India, London.

MENON, V. K. Nandan, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), M.A. (Oxon.), Professor of Politics, Patna University, since Feb. 1951. *b.* March 1, 1897, *s.* of late Paliath Krishnan Valia Achan and late Shrim. V. K. Nanikkutty Amma; *m.* Lakshmikutty Amma (Lakshmi N. Menon), *d.* of late M. Ramavarma Thampan, Travancore Educational service; *Educ.:* Maharaja's Coll., Ernakulam; Presidency Coll., Madras; St. John's Coll., Oxford; The London School of Economics; The Univ. of Paris. Reader (earlier Lecturer) in Political Science, Lucknow Univ. till 1948; Director of the Bureau of Research in Public Administration, Public Service Commission, U.P., 1948; Professor of Politics, Patna Univ., 1948-49; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore Univ., Jan. 1950-Feb. 1951. *Publications:* Articles in learned periodicals. *Recreations:* Walking; Reading. *Address:* The University, Patna.

MENON, Vapal Pangunni, ex-Adviser, Ministry of States, Govt. of India. *m.* 1st, 1925; 2nd, 1941, Srim. Kanakama; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Ottapalam High School. Joined service, 1914; Asstt. Secy., Govt. of India, Reforms Office, 1933; Under Secy., 1934; Dy. Secy., 1936-40; Joint Secy., June-Oct. 1937 and June-Oct. 1938; Deputy Secretary to Governor-General (Reforms), 1940-42; Joint Secy. to Governor-General (Reforms), Feb.-June, 1941; Reforms Commissioner, Sept. 1942 to Aug. 1947; Secy. to Governor-General (Public) and Secy. to the Cabinet, 1945-46; Secy., Ministry of States, July 1947-Oct. 1948 and Dec. 1949-May 1951; Adviser, Ministry of States, Oct. 1948-Nov. 1949; Offg. Governor of Orissa, May-July 1951. *Address:* "Shelter," Cooke Town, Bangalore 5.

MENZIES, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E. (Mil.) (1918), V.D., C.A., Chairman and Managing Director, The British India Corporation, Ltd., Kanpur, U.P.; Director of several other Companies. *b.* Edinburgh, 1891, *y. s.* of the late Archibald Menzies, S.S.C., Edinburgh; *m.* Jenny Hamilton, *el. d.* of the late Lt.-Col. Thomas Young of Edinburgh (1932); *Educ.:* George Watson's College, Edinburgh; Morrison's Academy, Crieff, Edinburgh University. Chairman, The Federation of Woollen Manufacturers in India, 1941-47; Commandant, Kanpur Contingent A.F.I., 1921-33 and 1940-47; Member, Society of Accountants in Edinburgh (1914); served in Great War, 1914-18; dispatches, 1917, 1918 and 1919; President, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1944 and 1945. *Clubs:* Kanpur, Caledonian and R.A.C., London. *Address:* "Strathcarron", Kanpur, U.P.

MERCHANT, Vrajlal Harkisondas, A.M.S.E., A.M.I.San.E., M.R.San.I., R.P., A.M.I.E.T. (Civil), M.I.E.T. (San.), London. L.S.E., L.S.G.D., M.I.S.E. (Cal.), M.M.E.A. (India). Civil and Sanitary Engineer,



b. May 8, 1913, *m.* Champavati, *d.* of I. H. Bhagat; one *d.*, Prabhavati. Proprietor, Victoria Sanitary Stores; practising as Architect and Sanitary Engineer, Bombay; extensively travelled in India, London, France, Italy and Switzerland on professional tour, 1950; Mg. Cttee. Member, Assoc. of Sanitary & Domestic Engineers (India) Ltd.: Life Member, P. M. Swimming Bath; Worshipful Company of Plumbers (London); Member, The Town & Country Planning Assoc.; W.I.A.A. *Recreations:* Photography, Swimming. *Address:* 55, Tapibai's, Bungalow, H. Goregaoker Road, Gamdevi, Bombay 7.

MEYER, H.E. Ernst Wilhelm, Doctor of law and political science, Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany. *b.* April 2, 1892, *s.* of Justice Paul Meyer and Martha Meyer *née* Krause; *m.* Annemarie Meyer *née* Mascow; *Educ.:* Universities of Breslau and Strassburg (Alsace). Admitted to the Bar; German foreign service since 1921: German legations, Athens, Greece, Belgrade, Yugoslavia and German Embassy at Washington; Professor of political science at Lewisburg, Pennsylvania and at the Univ. Frankfurt, Germany. *Publications: Struggle about German Foreign Policy; Grounds and conditions for peace. Recreations:* Golf, Swimming. *Clubs:* Chelmsford Club, Gymkhana Club, Golf Club. *Address:* Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany, New Delhi.

MILNE, Hugh Fenwick, Retd. Managing Director, Killick Industries, Ltd. *b.* August 8, 1900, *s.* of the late G. E. Milne of Southwold, Suffolk; *m.* Dorothy Kathleen, *d.* of Frank Harrison; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Tonbridge School. Joined Killick, Nixon & Co., 1921; Director: Kohinoor Mill, Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad Electricity Co. Ltd., Surat Electricity Co., Ltd., and Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd., Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd., Hingir Rampur Coal Co., Ltd., The Central Provinces Railways Co., Ltd., Associated Cement Companies Ltd., Phipson & Co., Ltd., National Machinery Manufacturers Ltd.; member, Local Board, Imperial Bank of India. *Recreations:* Golf, Tennis, etc. *Clubs:* Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Willingdon Sports Club. *Address:* C/o Killick Industries, Ltd., Home Street, Bombay; Theberton House, East/Suffolk, England.

MIRA Behn (Miss Madeleine Slade). *b.* Nov. 22, 1892, *d.* of a British Admiral. Renouncing a life of luxury, took a vow of poverty and joined Mahatma Gandhi's Ashram; a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi; thrice convicted in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; accompanied Mahatma Gandhi to England, 1931; went on tour to Britain and America, lecturing on the Indian situation, 1934-35; arrested 9th August, 1942 along with Mahatma Gandhi and confined in Aga Khan's Palace for 21 months; in Nov. 1944 started small Ashram of her own on Gandhian lines; in April 1946 appointed Special Adviser to Govt. of U. P. for "Grow More Food Campaign"; from 1947 to 1950 Adviser for Development; now engaged in cattle and village development work. *Publications: Bapu's Letters to Mira; Gleanings. Address:* Ashram, Pashulok, P.O. Rishikesh, Dist. Dehra Dun, U.P.

MIRASHI, Vasudev Vishnu, M.A., Mahamahopadhyaya (conferred by the Viceroy on 12th June 1941). *b.* March 13, 1893; *m.* Miss Anasuya Deoskar; *Educ.:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur and Deccan College, Poona; Bombay University Sanskrit Scholar, Prizeman and Gold Medalist; Dakshina Fellow, Deccan College, Poona. Professor of Sanskrit, Morris College, Nagpur; 1919-42; Principal, Morris College, 1942-46; Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Nagpur Univ.; President, History, Archæology and Numismatics Section, All-India Oriental Conference, 1941; President, Ancient Indian History Section, Indian History Congress, 1944; President, Numismatic Society of India, 1944 and 1951; Principal, Vidarbha Mahavidyalaya, Amraoti, Berar, 1947-50. *Publications: Kalidasa* (in Marathi); *Vakataka Inscription in Cave XVI at Ajanta; Inscription in Cave XVII at Ajanta* (Hyderabad Archæological Series); numerous articles in various research journals on ancient history of India. *Address:* Nagpur.

MIRCHANDANI, Dr. Tahilram Jethanand, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., Ph.D., Head of Division of Agronomy, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, and Principal, Central College of Agriculture, Delhi. *b.* July 19, 1901; *m.*; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Sind, Poona, Bangalore and England. Agricultural Chemist to the Govt. of Bihar, 1934-38; Officer-in-Charge, Agricultural Research Station, Sakrand and Principal, Agricultural College, Sakrand, 1939-43; Officer-in-Charge, Agricultural Research Station, Dokri (Sind), 1943-46. *Address:* 7, Pusa Institute, New Delhi.

MIRCHANDANI, Udharam Maniram, B.A., I.C.S., Settlement Commsnr. and Dir. Land Records, Govt. of Bombay. *Edu.:* St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; London School of Economics, and Trinity Coll., Oxford. Served as Assistant Collector and Magistrate in Ahmednagar, North Kanara, Surat; as Collector and Dist. Magistrate, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Broach and Panchmahals, Sukkur, Hyderabad-Sind; Commissioner, Northern Division, Ahmedabad; Secy., Rehabilitation Dept. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Clubs:* Willingdon Club, Bombay; The New Club, Poona. *Address:* Poona.

MISHRA, Mathura Prasad, B.A. (Hons.), M.A. (Patna), M.P., Secretary to the Rashtravani and Navashakti group of papers. *b.* Jan. 1918, *s.* of Babu Sona Prasad Mishra, Village Pathamba, Dist. Monghyr (Bihar); *Educ.:* Begusarai B. P. H. E. School; B. N. Coll.; Patna Coll.; Assistant Editor, the Janata Weekly, Patna, 1939-40; joined Forward Bloc; suffered imprisonment and detention, April 1942-April 1945; edited the *Azad Hind* Weekly, Patna, 1948; Secy., All India Forward Bloc, 1946-48; Kisan and Publicity Secy., Bihar Provincial Congress Cttee., 1948-50; elected to Indian Parliament, 1950; re-elected to the House of the People from Monghyr North-West (Bihar) Constituency in the general elections, 1952. *Address:* The Rashtravani, Budda Marg, Patna 1.

MISHRA, Pandit Prajapati, President, Bihar Prov. Congress Committee. *b.* Oct. 2, 1898, *s.* of Shital Datta Mishra, Ranipur, Dt. Champaran; *m.*; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Raj High School, Bettiah; Patna College, Patna. Non-co-operated from College and joined Congress Movement, 1920; has been one of the prominent leaders of Bihar Congress; imprisoned six times for Congress activities; elected to Bihar Assembly, 1946; member, Gandhi Seva Sangha and All-India Congress Cttee.; Founder, Brindaban Gandhi Ashram. *Address:* Sadakhat Ashram, Patna.

MISRA, Jagannath, B.A., B.L., M.P. *b.* March 15, 1900, *s.* of late Somanath Misra; *m.* late Nisamani Devi; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta; Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack. Practised in Puri bar, 1926-36; Parliamentary Secy., Home, Revenue, P.W.D. and Development Depts., Orissa Govt., 1937-39; resigned when Congress resigned office, 1939; offered individual Satyagrah, 1939; was imprisoned for one year; Chairman, Puri Dist. Board, 1948-50. *Address:* Markanda Sahi, Puri.

MISRA, Sir Lakshmipathi, Kt. (1944), B.Sc., President, Institute of Welding (London), Indian Branch, since 1949. *b.* 4th July, 1888; *Educ.:* Agra Coll. & Thomason Civil Engineering Coll. Joined the State Rly. service, Oct. 1911; Executive Engineer, 1918; services lent to the Foreign Pol. Dept. in 1924 and posted as Dy. Mgr. and Engineer-in-Chief of the Baroda State Rly.; returned to the East Indian Rly., 1928; special duty with the Rly. Board, 1929 to introduce the Washington-Geneva convention on the E. I. Rly.; Chief Controller of Stores, N. W. Rly., 1930-31; Dy. General Manager, E. I. Rly., 1932-35; Divl. Supdt., Howrah Div., 1935-38; member, Federal Public Services Commission, 1938-39; Gen. Mgr., B. & A. Rly., Sept. 1939—Nov. 1943; appointed as Chief Commr. of Rlys., 23rd June, 1945; retired from service, Oct. 1945; Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta, 1939-43; Pres., Institution of Engineers (India), 1942-43; Pres., Ad Hoc Cttee. on Nationalised Road Transport in U.P.; member, Engineering & Post-War Reconstruction, Rly. Board, 1943-44; mentioned in despatches during the operations in Burma and on the North Eastern Frontier, June 1942 to May 1943. *Address:* C/o Birla Brothers Ltd., 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta 1.

MISRA, Justice Lakshmi Shankar, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Allahabad, since July 26, 1948. *b.* Feb. 23, 1895; *s.* of Pandit Shiva Behari Lal Misra; *m.* Miss Chandrawati Tewari; three *s.* and two *d*; *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad; Trinity College, Cambridge; University College and Inner Temple, London. Practised as Barrister-at-Law at Lucknow since 1920; Puisne Judge, Chief Court of Oudh, May 11, 1943 till amalgamation with High Court of Judicature, Allahabad in 1948. *Address:* 18, M. M. Malviya Marg, Lucknow.

MISRA, Pandit Lingaraj, M.A. (Sanskrit), Gold Medalist, Calcutta Univ., 1919; Ex-Minister of Education and Health, Orissa. *b.* 1894; *m.* Srimati Uma Devi; *Educ.:* Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack and Univ. Coll., Calcutta. Began as Prof. of Sanskrit in the G. B. B. Coll., Muzzafarpur (Bihar); gave up Govt. Service, 1922; joined the Satyabadi National School as teacher; M.L.C. in Bihar and Orissa, 1927-29; member, Servants of the People Society, Lahore; Editor, *The Samaj*, Orissa Daily; member, Standing Committee, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference, till assuming office as Minister in April, 1946. *Publications:* Short biographies and political literature, *e.g., Shivaji, Gurugovind Sinha, Deshar-Dabi, Janasakti, Jananayaka. Address:* Cuttack (Orissa).

MISRA, Ram Anugrah Prasad, Managing Director, Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Ltd., Bombay. *b.* Jan. 19, 1914 at Dehra Dun, U.P., *s.* of ex-Professor, Forest Coll., Dehra Dun; *Educ.:* Theosophical National School at Benares, 1925-29; Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad, 1930-32; had great keenness and enthusiasm for Science and Engineering and learnt flying at the Delhi Flying Club at the age of 17, 1930; after passing his interscience examination, proceeded to England to study Aeronautical Engineering, 1933. Served as an Engineering apprentice with the De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd., 1933-36; afterwards joined the company's laboratories as an Assistant; rose to the position of Production Metallurgist and was placed in technical control of all works processes including heat-treatment; left the De Havilland Aircraft Co. to join Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces Ltd., of Watford, England, one of the leading manufacturers of industrial and other electric furnaces, 1946; was selected by the Directors of Wild-Barfield to take charge of their Indian Co., *i.e.* Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Ltd. at Fort Chambers, Bombay, which was formed in Sept. 1947; has designed the layouts of the heat-treatment shops of Hindustan Motors Ltd., Calcutta, and the Tata Locomotive Engineering Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, his company having also supplied heat-treatment furnaces to the Premier Automobiles Ltd., Kurla, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore, Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Texmaco (Gwalior) Ltd. and many other factories in India; is an Associate Fellow of the Royal Aeronautical Society of England; member, Institution of Production Engineers, London, being a Lord Austin Prize winner 1936 which was awarded to him for obtaining first place in the Graduateship examination of the Institution of Production Engineers; is also an Associate of the Institute of Metallurgists in England; Pres., Bombay Metallurgical Society and the Bombay section of the Institute of Production Engineers; is a staunch believer in international co-operation and in the need for a spiritual guidance in all problems. *Hobbies:* Photography both still and cine; Cricket; Tennis. *Clubs:* United Services Club. *Address:* Indian Wild-Barfield Co. Ltd., Fort Chambers, 6/10, Dean Lane, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.



MISRA, Vyas Dev, M.A. (Eng.), M.A. (Econ.) B.Sc., LL.B. (First Class First), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn). Advocate, Punjab High Court; Chief Scout Commr. for India, since 1952. *b.* Oct. 1, 1921; *m.* Smt. Tulsi Gidwani, B.Sc. in 1951. Representative from India to the Sixth World Scout Jamboree held at Paris (1947); District Scout Commissioner, Delhi, 1949-50; State Scout Commissioner, Delhi State, 1950-52; member, All-India Economics Assoc., since 1944; All-India Commerce Assoc., since 1947; Indian Council of World Affairs, since 1947; Pres., Young Indians' Council, Delhi, since 1946; member, Executive Cttee., National Savings Scheme, since 1949; Executive Cttee., Blood Bank, 1949-50; Vice-Pres., Delhi Univ. Law Union (1943-44); member, Executive Cttee., New Delhi Boy Scouts Assoc. (1946-47); travelled in U.K. and the Continent, 1947; awarded 'Silver Star', 2nd highest honour in Scouting in 1950; awarded Medal of Merit by Governor-General and Chief Scout for India (1948); War Service Badge (1944); Gold Medalist in Law, Delhi Univ. (1944); elected member, Delhi University Court, 1950; nominated member, International Law Association, since 1950. *Publications: India's War Economy; Stabilisation of Agricultural Prices*; revised 3 volumes of Law of Transfer of Sir Hari Singh Gour (1945-46); has been contributing articles to English and Urdu papers. *Address:* 7, Jangpura B., New Delhi 14.

MISTRY, Rahim Karim, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Landlord, Builder and Contractor. *b.* Aug. 2, 1907, *s.* of Seth Karim Peermohamed Mistry and Bai Fatmabai Mohamed Manji; *m.* Bai Fatmabai Ramzanali Salemohamed; two *s.*, Shiraz, B.Sc. and another, and five *d.*, Bilkiz and others. *Educ.:* St. Mary's High School, Bombay. Is a business magnate; is associated with various banking, industrial and commercial undertakings as well as charitable institutions; has recently built quite a few imposing and gigantic buildings in Bombay; Pres., All-India Ismaili Helping Society; Director: Ismaili Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd.; National Land and Building Co. Ltd.; The New Citizen Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay; The Hindustan Chemicals Co. Ltd.; Chairman, Mistry Estates Ltd.; Managing Partner, Messrs. Rahim Bros.; Hon. Treasurer, Ismaili Khoja Bros. Charities; Vice-Pres., Property Owners' Assoc.; Member: Platinum Jubilee Cttee; General Cttee., Anjuman-I-Islam; Managing Cttee., Khoja Peermahomed Dewji Mundra Musafarkhana; is a member of all the leading clubs of Bombay and takes active interest in their deliberations; is a prominent figure in social and business circles; is a keen Mason and is a member of many lodges in Scottish and English Constitution. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd.; Bombay Presidency Radio Club Ltd.; W.I.A.A. Clubhouse Ltd.; National Sports Club of India and various Freemasonry Lodges. *Address:* Manekia Chamber, Opp. Metro, Dhobitalao, Bombay 2.

MITAL, Mithanlal, B.A., LL.B., Secretary, Law & Justice and Ex-Officio Legal Remembrancer & Inspector-General of Registration, Madhya Bharat Govt. *b.* Feb. 24, 1900, *s.* of Lala Mishri Lal Sahib; *m.* Shrim. Tulsha Devi Mital; three *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Aligarh, Gwalior. Appointed Registrar, Secretariat; worked as Asstt. Manager, Gwalior State Trust Ltd.; Pargana Judicial Officer; Sub-Judge; District Judge; Asstt. Secy., Dept. of Law & Justice, Gwalior; Secy., Law & Justice, Gwalior. *Recreations:* Bridge; Tennis. *Club:* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior. *Address:* Mall Road, Morar (Gwalior).

MITRA, Dr. Kalidas, M.B., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), M.B.E. (1943), F.N.I. (1949). Asstt. Director-General of Health Services, Ministry of Health, India. *b.* Dec. 22, 1899. *Educ.:* Arrah Zila School; Vidyasagar College, Calcutta; Medical College, Bengal, Calcutta; School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Calcutta and London. Joined Bihar Health Services, 1927; was Medical Officer of Health, Patna Municipality; trained in Statistical research at the London School of Hygiene under

MORAES, George Mark, Professor of History, St. Xavier's College, Hon. Secy., Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay. *b.* May 11, 1905; *m.* Julia Rodrigues; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore; St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A. First Class in History; Chancellor's Medallist; Sir William Wedderburn Scholar; Springer Research Scholar. Post-graduate Teacher of Indian History and Archæology, University of Bombay; Director, Konkan Institute of Arts and Sciences, Bombay; member of the Indian Historical Records Commission; member, Board for Historical Records and Ancient Monuments; Hon. Secy., Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society; Joint Secy., Indian History Congress. *Publications: Mangalore, A Historical Sketch; The Kadamba Kula; A History of Ancient and Mediæval Karnataka; Bibliography of Indological Studies,* 1942, 1943, 1944 (3 Vols.); *Maratha-Portuguese Relations,* etc., etc. *Address:* 9, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

MORE, Shankarrao Shantaram, B.A., LL.B., M.P., Pleader and Public Worker. Secy., Peasants' and Workers' Party. *b.* Aug. 1, 1899, of a poor family; *m.* Smt. Shantabai More; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Fergusson Coll., Bombay Law Coll., Poona Law Coll.; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay, 1933-38; Pres., Dist. Local Board, Poona, 1935-40; Chairman, Primary Teachers Training Cttee., Bombay; member, Local Self-Govt., Enquiry (Kale) Cttee. and Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive (Lokur) Cttee.; Ex-Member, All-India Congress Cttee. *Publications:* Several books and pamphlets on educational, Local Self-Govt. and other political problems. *Recreation:* Reading. *Address:* 279, Shivaji Nagar, Poona 5.

MOSES, Angelo, M.A., F.R.A.C., B.P.E., Professor of Philosophy and Lieutenant in the National Cadet Corps. *b.* 1916, *el. s.* of the late Dr. S. T. Moses, Director of Fisheries, Baroda State; *Educ.:* Andhra Univ. where he was a student of Sir S. Radhakrishnan; was First in Univ. in Philosophy; won two Gold Medals, two Silver Medals and three First Prizes in Essay-writing Competitions; participated in the All-India Physical Education Conference at Amraoti, 1946; has won 60 trophies in Tennis, Hockey and Badminton tournaments; Secy.: Baroda Y.M.C.A.: to Major Shrimant Sardar C. S. Angre Saheb Bahadur of Gwalior; to Rai Saheb Chaudhry Pratap Singh of Multan; Professor, C. & S. Coll., Shikarpur, Sind. *Publications:* two books on Logic and nearly 400 articles in leading English Journals and Newspapers; has contributed papers to the Indian Philosophical Congress, since 1940. *Address:* Khalsa College, Bombay.



MOTILAL Bawalal, B.A., Share and Stock Broker, and Metal Merchant. *b.* 1896 at Jamnagar; *Educ.:* at Jamnagar High School and Bahauddin College, Junagadh, graduated 1919; *m.* in 1922 Manharbai, *d.* of Kalidas Laljee of Porbunder; 2 *s.* and 1 *d.* Worked as an Assistant in a cotton firm and also as a working partner with Langley & Co.'s Share Dept. Purchased his card in 1925 and started his firm, Motilal Bawalal & Co. and also Bombay Metal Industries in 1948. Director, Bombay Stock Exchange, 1930-35; Pres., Shree Girinarayan Sahayak Mandal; Trustee, M.P.B. Purohit Charities; Mg. Dir., Surendra & Co. Ltd.; a member of the Managing Cttee. of Santa Cruz Education Society; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Bullion Exchange, Seeds & Oil Assocn. and Yarn Exchange, Jamnagar; Member, Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence:* 'Manohar', 27, Marine Lines, Fort, Bombay.



MOUDGILL, Rajyasevapravina Dr. K. L., M.A. (Cantab.), D.Sc. (Glasgow), D.Sc. (*Honoris Causa*, Trav.), Rajyasevapravina (1945), Deputy Director (Chemicals), Indian Standards Institution. *b.* March 18, 1896; *Educ.:* Forman X'ian College, Lahore, 1911-13; Glasgow Univ., 1913-17; Christ's College, Cambridge. 1917-19; Robert Donaldson Scholar of the Glasgow Univ., 1916-18. Professor, Mahendra College, Patiala, 1920-21; Professor and Principal, H. H. The Maharaja's College of Science, Trivandrum, 1921-37; Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, 1937; Director of Research, Travancore, 1938-48; Dean of the Faculty of Science and Member of the Syndicate, Travancore Univ., 1939-48; officiated as Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Travancore Univ., on two occasions; served as member on several academic Cttees. and Commissions, Univs. of Madras, Annamalai, Andhra and Travancore; also Board of Scientific and Industrial Research, Govt. of India Salt Experts Cttee.; and Advisory Board, Indian Council of Agricultural Research. *Address :—Office and Residence:* Deputy Director (Chemicals), Indian Standards Institution, 19, University Road, Delhi 8.

MUDALIAR, A. M. Balasundara, B.A., Registrar, Annamalai Univ., since Dec. 1951. *b.* April 8, 1896; *m.* Smt. Meenakshisundaram, *d.* of T. K. Krishnasawmy Pillai; two *s.*, A. M. Mauriappan, M.A. and A. M. Rajendra Babu and two *d.*, A. M. Saraswathi, M.B.B.S. and A. M. Lakshmi, B.Com.; *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's Coll., Madras. Joined as Clerk, Public (Reforms), 1918; Dy. Secy., Finance Secretariat, 1948; Asstt., Surgeon-General (Accounts), 1948-51; Special Officer for Reorganization of Offices of the Annamalai Univ., May-Dec. 1951; is keenly interested in Harijan uplift. *Publications:* Compiled and published the Annamalai Univ. Office Manual. *Recreations:* Dramatic activities. *Clubs:* Government Officials Party, Madras; Sukrutha Lakshmi Vilas Sabha, Broadway, Madras. *Address:* Annamalainagar.

MUDALIAR, Sir A. Lakshamanaswami, M.D., LL.D., D.C.L., D.Sc., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S., Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, since Aug. 1942. *b.* Oct. 14, 1887, *s.* of A. Kuppuswami Mudaliar; *m.* Sri. Radhai Bai; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Christian and Medical Colleges, Madras. Joined Madras Medical Service; Prof. of Obstetrics and Gynæcology, Medical Coll., 1934-42; Supdt., Govt. Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, and Principal, Medical Coll., 1939-1942; Member, Syndicate, Madras Univ., since 1925; acted as Vice-Chancellor, 1936 and 1940; Chairman, Inter-Univ. Board, 1948-49 and of its Standing Cttee., 1949-51; member: Indian Medical Council, since its inception; All-India Council of Technical Education; All-India Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and of its Governing Body; Chief Commissioner, Madras Prov. Boy Scouts Assoc.; member and Dy. Leader, Indian Delegation to the World Health Organization; Chairman, Executive Board of the World Health Organization. *Publications: Clinical Obstetrics: Ante-Natal and Neo-Natal Mortality of Infants; Case-book for Midwives. Clubs:* Cosmopolitan, Madras; Kodaikanal Boat Club. *Address:* 'Kensington,' Kilpauk, Madras.

MUDALIAR, Sir A. Ramaswami, Diwan Bahadur, K.C.S.I. (1937). *b.* October 14, 1887; *Educ.:* Christian and Law Colleges, Madras. Advocate, Madras; member: Leg. Council, Madras, 1920-26; Pres., Municipal Council, Madras, 1928-30; member: Council of State, 1930; Indian Leg. Assembly, 1931-34; R. T. C. Federal Structure Cttee.; and Indian Franchise Cttee.; Indian Reserve Bank Committee; leader, Indian Delegation to British Commonwealth Relations Conference, Toronto; member: Special Textile Tariff Board; India Council; Hon. Editor, *Justice*, 1927-35; delivered the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri foundation lectures, Madras Univ., 1933; member, Economic Committee, League of Nations; Member, Viceroy's Executive Council for Commerce Dept., 1939-42; Supply member, 1943, proceeded to San Francisco as leader of the Indian Delegation, March 11, 1945; was also Chairman of Economic Cttee. of the Conference; India's representative on the Preparatory Commission to the U.N.O., Nov. 1945; elected Pres. of the Economic and Social Council of the U.N.O., 1946; Leader, Indian Food Delegation to U. K. and U.S.A., 1946; re-elected President, Economic and Social Committee, U. N. O., 1947; Hon. D.C.L. of the Oxford Univ., 1946; Dewan, Mysore State, Aug. 1946-Aug. 1949. *Address:* Carlton House, High Ground, Bangalore, Lake View, Mysore.

MUDALIAR, S. Vaithianatha, G.M.V.C., Training in the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar; Ex-Principal and Lecturer in Parasitology, Madras Veterinary Coll. *b.* June 15, 1895, *s.* of N. T. Subramania Mudaliar, Agriculturist, Tirunelveli Dist.; *m.* Srim. Alagammal; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Hindu High School, Ambasamudram; St. Joseph's Coll., Tiruchirapalli; Veterinary Coll., Madras. Veterinary Asstt. Surgeon, Civil Veterinary Dept., Madras; Asstt. Lecturer in Parasitology, Madras Veterinary Coll.; Lecturer in Parasitology, Madras Veterinary Coll. *Publications:* Scientific papers on research in Parasitology (more than 25) published in Journal of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, New Delhi; Indian Veterinary Journal, Madras; Current Science, Bangalore; Proceedings of the Academy of Sciences, Bangalore; Retd. from Service, June 15, 1950. *Address:* 'Diana,' 13. G. Ormes Road, Kilpauk, P.O. Madras 10.

MUDHOL, His Highness Raja Shrimant Bhairavsinh Malojirao Ghorpade, the Raja of. *b.* October 15, 1929, descended from the Sesodia Maharanas of Udaipur; *m.* S. S. Pramila Raje, *d.* of H. H. the Thakoresaheb of Rajkot, March 12, 1948; *Educ.:* Westgate-on-Sea, England; Shri Shivaji Preparatory Military School, Poona; Doon School, Dehra Dun. Succeeded to the *gadi*, November 9, 1937; was invested with full ruling powers, July 10, 1947; is entitled to all the dignities and privileges including the salute of 9 guns which he enjoyed previously, under the agreement of the merger of the State on March 8, 1948; has obtained King's Commission in the Indian Army and has completed military training at Dehra Dun; has been appointed Lt. in the Indian Army; is an all-round sportsman and a good shikari. *Address:* 'Kismat,' 111, Koregaon Park, Poona 1.



MUDHOLKAR, Justice Janardan Rangnath, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Judge, High Court of Judicature, Nagpur, since June 1948. *b.* May 9, 1902, *el. s.* of late R. N. Mudholkar (Advocate, & Ex-President, Indian National Congress) and Shrimati Radhabai; *m.* Manorama, *el. d.* of N. M. Patwardhan (Bar-at-Law & Retd. District & Sessions Judge, Poona) and Shrimati Laxmibai; two *s.*, Ashok and Dhananjaya, and two *d.* Prabhavati and Vijayalakshmi; *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School, Bombay; Elphinstone College, Bombay; Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge; Lincoln's Inn, London. Practised at the Bar at Amraoti, 1925-29 and at Nagpur, 1930-41; District & Sessions Judge, Sept. 1941-June 1948. *Recreations:* Golf, Tennis and Billiards. *Club:* Gondwana Club and C.P. Club, Nagpur. *Address:* 38/1, Civil Lines, Nagpur.

MUGALI, Ranganath Shriniwas, M.A., B.T. (Bombay), Professor of Kannada and Sanskrit, Willingdon College, of D.E. Society, since 1933; recognised as University Teacher for Ph. D. by the Bombay Univ. since 1946. *b.* July 15, 1906. *Educ.:* P. D. J. High School, Bijapur; Karnatak Coll., Dharwar. Life member, D.E. Society, since 1937; Pres., Dramatic Section, Kannada Literary Conference, Hyderabad, 1941. Elected member, Karnatak University. Senate, 1950 and member, Academic Council, 1952. *Publications: The Heritage of Karnatak (in relation to India)*; Poems: *Basiya* (1940); *Aparekarune* (1951); *Om Ashantih* (1951); Novels: *Baluri* (1934); *Karanapurusha; Anna* (1948); Drama: *Sevapradipa* (1936); *Arkamahadevi* (1937); *Pavanaparaka* (1937); *Namadhari* (1939); *Vijaya Sourajya* (1948); *Manorajya* (1950); *Ittida Kai* (1946) (Collection of one-act plays); *Vijaya Samrajya* (1947): Short Story: *Kanasina Keludi* (1943); Criticism: *Kannada Kadambarigalu* (1945); *Rannana Kritiratna* (1946); (All in Kannada). *Recreations:* Tennis, Hiking. *Address:* Willingdon College, Dist. South Satara.

MUJEEB, Muhammad, B.A.; Vice-Chancellor, Jamia Millia. *b.* Oct. 30, 1902, *s.* of M. Naseem, Advocate, Lucknow; *m.* Smt. Asifa Begum; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Oxford Univ., England. Joined the Jamia Millia, 1926; has fulfilled a pledge of 20 years' service. *Publications. History of Russian Literature; History of European Political Thought, Story of the World* (in Urdu), and four plays. *Address:* Jamia Millia, Jamianagar, New Delhi.

MUKERJEA, Satya Vrata, Rajya Ratna (1934), B.A. (Oxon.), F.S.S., F.R.S.A., London, Retired Senior Councillor of Baroda State. *b.* 6th Feb. 1887; *m.* Sm. Aruna Devi, M.A., *nee* Bezbaroa, grand niece of Tagore the Poet; one *s.* one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's and Presidency Colleges, Calcutta and Exeter College, Oxford. Entered Baroda Service (1911); conducted the Census of Baroda State (1921, 1931 and 1941); Senior Councillor, 1944-45; was largely responsible for the reorganisation of the Central Secretariat, and the local Boards and for constitutional reform proposals later sanctioned; decorated "Rajya Ratna" for exemplary services (1934); Rotary Governor, 89th District of India, 1942; Dewan (Kutch 1942-4), Dewas (1946-7); Tripura (1947); as Dewan of Dewas, was responsible for drafting original scheme of Madhya Bharat Union. *Address:* Esha, Shillong.

MUKERJEE, Susil Kumar, M.Sc. (Cal.), Ph.D. (Edin.), F.B.S., Curator of the Herbarium since 1938. *b.* August 28, 1909; *m.* Sm. Padmabati Debi; *Educ.:* Univ. of Calcutta, Univ. of Edinburgh. Carried on research work in Botany, in Royal Botanic Gardens of Cal., during 1935-36, Edinburgh, 1936-38, Kew, London, and British Museum of Natural History, London, in 1937 and 1938; member of Bangiya Bijnan Parishad, the Botanical Society of Bengal, the Indian Botanical Society and the Asiatic Society, Calcutta; deputed by Government of India to explore the forests of East Nepal in 1947 with the Snow Survey Party and in 1948 to survey the forests of South Naga Hills. *Publications:* A monograph on the Indian and Burmese plants of the Mint family, and several papers describing 20 new species of plants and a new variety, and making several changes of nomenclature of plants and publishing results of original research. *Address:* Indian Botanic Garden, Calcutta.

MUKERJI, Dr. Bishnupada, D.Sc. (Michigan), M.B. (Cal.), M.P.S., F.N.I., F.A.Ph.S., F.A.A.S., Director, Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow. *b.* June 1, 1903; *Educ.:* Calcutta; Michigan (U.S.A.); awarded Fellowship under the Rockefeller Foundation, Sigma XI Award, Michigan Chapter, 1933-36; visited extensively the laboratories in China, Japan, America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Czechoslovakia and Austria and almost all the Univ. Centres and Research Organisations in India and Far East; again visited Europe and U.S.A., 1950 and 1951; Offg. Director, Biochemical Standardisation Laboratory, Calcutta (now Central Drugs Laboratory), 1941-47; Director, Central Drugs Laboratory and Pharmacognosy Laboratory, 1948-51; Jt. Secy., Co-ordination Cttee. of I.P.C.; member, International Pharmacopœia Commission, Geneva. *Publications:* two books, *Tropical Therapeutics* and *Pharmacognosy of Indian Root Drugs;* more than 130 papers in Scientific Journals of India and abroad; Studies in Pharmacology and Bioassay. *Address:* Central Drug Research Institute, Chattar Manzil Palace, Lucknow.

MUKERJI, Dhirendra Narayan. *b.* 1899, Uttarpara Raj family of Bengal; *m.* Nilima Banerjee, 1931; one *s.* and one *d.* Joined the Congress No C. Movement, 1921; offered Satyagraha, 1941; Security Prisoner, 1942 Movement; elected M.L.A., Bengal on Congress ticket, 1937, 1946 and 1952; Chief Whip, Assembly Party till the partition of Bengal, 1947; member, Separation Council for partitioning the assets of old Bengal Govt.; Chief Whip, West Bengal Govt., 1948-50; member: Minority Commn., West Bengal; Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry's representative on the Governing Body of the Indian Statistical Institute's Research and Training School; Founder, Hooghly Bank; Director: United Bank of India Ltd., Roopacherra Tea Co., Ltd., Tirrihannah Co., Ltd., Tyroon Tea Co., Ltd. *Publications:* Many articles on finance and commerce. *Clubs:* Calcutta, Darjeeling Gymkhana. *Addresses:* 67, Joy Kissen Street, Uttarpara, Dt. Hooghly and 42, Chowringhee, Calcutta 16.

MUKERJI, Rai Bahadur Paresh Nath, M.A., *Rai Bahadur* (1926), C.B.E. (1933). *b.* Dec. 22, 1882, *s.* of H. C. Mukerji and Haridas Banerjee; ex-Dy. Dir. Genl. Posts and Tels. one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Postal Department as Superintendent of Post Offices, 1904; Secy., Postal Inquiry Committee, 1920; member, Cttee. of Reorganisation, 1921; Secretary of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Stockholm, 1924; Assistant Director-General, 1927; member of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at London, 1929; Deputy Director-General, Postal Services, 1931; deputed to Kabul to settle postal relationship with Afghanistan, 1932; Postmaster-General, Madras, 1933; leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Postal Congress at Cairo, 1934; Postmaster-General, Bengal and Assam, 1934-38; Senior Deputy Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, 1938-39; Welfare Officer, Posts and Telegraphs, 1942-44; Deputy Controller General, Civil Supplies, 1944-45. *Publications:* Several Departmental Publications. *Recreations:* Tennis; Bridge. *Club:* Calcutta. *Address:* "Race View," 5/2, St. George's Gate Road, Calcutta, "Pareshnath" Bungalow, Madhupur, S.P.

MUKERJI, Rai Sahib Phanindra Mohan, M.A. (Cal.), M.A. (Delhi), Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Govt. of India, Commerce & Industry Ministry, Calcutta, since Feb. 1950. *b.* Dec. 9, 1896, *s.* of S. M. Mukerji, Landlord and Mrs. D. Mukerji; *m.* Smt. Protiva Chatterjee, *d.* of late Dr. M. N. Chatterjee; one *s.*, A. Mukerji and one *d.*, Mrs. J. Chatterji; *Educ.:* Calcutta, Ripon College, Univ. Post-Graduate Classes. Joined Central Govt. Services, 1921 and held various appointments; was Under Secy., Commerce Ministry; Second Secy., Central Board of Revenue, and Under Secy., Finance Ministry (Revenue Division); Joint Chief Controller of Imports; Deputy Secy., Commerce Ministry; attended International Regional Conference of Statisticians as Chief Indian Delegate at Rangoon, 1951 and also International Working Party Conference on Trade Statistics at Bangkok; 1952. *Recreations:* Walking, Travelling and Commercial Subjects. *Address:* 202-C, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 12.

MUKESH, noted playback singer and producer of films. *b.* July 22, 1923, at Delhi, *s.* of Zoravar Chand; *m.*; one *s.* and one *d.* Came to Bombay to work as a film artiste, appeared in some films but gave up acting in favour of singing for noted artistes; has numerous film song hits to his credit; himself turned producer in 1950 and has made a film called "Malhar"; is one of the first producers to try many new, unknown faces in a maiden picture; has now established his reputation in the industry; owns the Company Darling Films. *Address: Office:* 229, Famous Cine Laboratory & Studios, Mahalaxmi, Bombay; *Residence:* Sagar Mandir, Shivaji Park Seaface, Dadar, Bombay.

MUKHARJI, Justice Prasanta Bihari, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta, since Jan. 23, 1950. *b.* July 30, 1910, *el. s.* of Rai Bahadur Bijay Bihari Mukharji, former Director of Land Records & Surveys, Bengal, and Mrs. Sthalapadma Mukharji; *m.* Miss Geeta Roy, B.A., *el. d.* of Rai Bahadur Mallinath Roy, formerly Manager of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and Mrs. Subhasini Roy, 1936; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Hindu School, Calcutta; B.A. (Hons.) in Economics from Pres. Coll., Calcutta Univ., 1929; won Scholarships in the Matriculation and Intermediate Examinations; LL.B., 1931; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, London, June, 1933. Practised at the Calcutta Bar; a Senior Advocate of the Federal now Supreme Court of India; appointed Junior Standing Counsel to the Govt. of West Bengal, Dec. 1947; elevated to the Bench of the Calcutta High Court, Dec. 1948; Addl. Judge, January, 1949; appointed Pres., Commission of Enquiry for West Bengal and Assam under the Indo-Pakistan Agreement, 1950; member, Executive Cttee., Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal; member, Executive Cttee., Calcutta Zoological Gardens; interested in animals especially dogs. *Recreations:* Gardening, Music and Printing. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; Calcutta Kennel Club; the Great Dane Club of India. *Address:* 36, Ballygunge Park, Calcutta 19.

MUKHERJEA, Justice Bijan Kumar, M.A. (History), B.L. (Gold Medalist), M.L. (Gold Medalist), Doctor of Law, Ananth Deb Research Prizeman, Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, Saraswati (Sanskrit), Judge, Supreme Court of India, from Jan. 26, 1950. *b.* August 15, 1891, *s.* of R. D. Mukherjea and Sarat Kumari Devi; *m.* Labanyalata Devi; one *s.* Amiya Kumar Mukherjea; *Educ.:* Hooghly College, Bengal; University Law College, Calcutta. Joined Calcutta Bar, 1914; Junior Govt. Pleader, Calcutta High Court, 1934; Senior Govt. Pleader, Calcutta High Court, 1936; Judge, Calcutta High Court, Nov. 1936-Oct. 1948; Judge, Federal Court of India, Oct. 1948-Jan. 1950; member, Bengal Boundary Commission, 1947; Fellow of the Calcutta Univ.; Pres., Bengal Sanskrit Assoc.; is associated with Scouts Movement in Bengal and acted as District Commissioner, South Calcutta Boy Scouts' Assoc.; connected with literary and cultural societies, *e.g.*, Bibudha Janani Sava, Nabadwip, Gita Sava, Calcutta, Sanskrit Sahitya Parishad, Calcutta, etc., etc. *Publications:* Problems of Aerial Law, Hindu Law of Religions and Charitable Trust. *Address:* 10, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

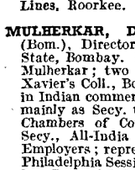
MUKHERJEE, Jnanendra Nath, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Calcutta), M.Sc. (Calcutta), D.Sc. (London), Premchand Roychand Scholar; Calcutta Univ., Mouat Medal, Calcutta Univ., King George's Medal, C.B.E. (1944). Director, Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee. *b.* April 23, 1893, *s.* of Durgadas Mukherjee and Saratsasi Banerjee *m.* Ajita

Chaudhuri; one *s.*, Debapriya; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Began as Assistant to Palit Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Univ., 1915; Lecturer in Chemistry, Univ. College of Science and Technology, 1917; Professor of Chemistry, Calcutta Univ., 1921-45; associated with many Indian and International Institutes and Associations; Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 1945-50; Director, Central Building Research Institute, 1950; member, Bureau and Executive Board, International Council of Scientific Unions and Vice-Pres., International Soil Science Congress, 1950; Pres., Indian Science Congress Assoc., 1952. *Publications:* Numerous papers on Colloids, Soil Science, Physical Chemistry. *Address:* 39, Civil Lines, Roorkee.

MULHERKAR, Dattatraya Ganesh, B.A. (Bom.), Director of Industries, Bombay State, Bombay. *b.* Oct. 11, 1893, *s.* of G. S. Mulherkar; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Served for 30 years in Indian commercial and industrial Interests, mainly as Secy. to the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and Secy., All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; represented Indian Employers at Philadelphia Session of the I.L.O., 1944; member, Govt. of India Delegation to the First and Second Preparatory Meeting of the International Trade Organisation in London, 1946, and in Geneva, 1947; acted as Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegation to First Asian Session of the I.L.O., 1947. Retired from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1948; Commercial Counsellor, Indian Liaison Mission, Tokyo, 1948-49; acted as Head of the Mission, 1949-50; Consul-General, Philippines, 1951; retired from Indian Foreign Service. *Address:* Cliff, Worli, Bombay 18.

MULKY, Mangesh Anandrao, M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Secy., Commerce and Industry Ministry, Govt. of India. *b.* Sept. 13, 1908; *m.* Leela Anant Nadkarni; *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Govt. Law Coll., and the Univ. School of Economics & Sociology, Bombay; London School of Economics and Political Science, London; Research Officer and later Chief Research Officer to the Economic Adviser to the Govt. of India; Under-Secy., and later Dy. Secy., Commerce Ministry, Govt. of India: Secy., Institute of Chartered Accountants of India for some time; Member Secy., Indian delegation to the International Trade and Employment Conference held at London (Oct.-Dec. 1946), at Geneva (April-Oct. 1947) and at Havana (Nov. 1947-March 1948); Secy., Indian Tariff Board. *Publications: Organisation & Finance of Industries in India* (joint author) (1937); *Financing of Indian Industries during Wartime* (1940); *The New Capital Issue Market in India* (1947), etc. *Address:* Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi.

MUNOT, Seth Chandmal Jawanmal, Banker, Merchant and Partner of Sha Jawanmal Motilal, Sholapur, leading Yarn and Cloth Merchant and Commission Agent. *b.* May 2, 1924 in the family of Jawanmal Meghaji at Sarangwas and adopted *s.* of late Seth Jawanmal Lomchand, Sholapur, 1934; *m.* Miss Kamala Gandhi; *Educ.:* H.D. High School, Sholapur. Joined his father's firm at the age of 18 and became a partner after the death of his father, 1944; started business in his own name, 1947; has donated to public welfare, libraries, schools and hospitals; has travelled widely in India for gaining business experience. *Publications:* Contributed several articles on Commerce and other subjects to different newspapers and magazines *Recreations:* Music, Walking and Photography. *Hobbies:* Stamps collection, Books and Magazines, exchanging views through correspondence. *Clubs:* Member and life member of many clubs in India and abroad. *Address:* 65, Sakharpeth, Sholapur.



MUNRO, John, O.B.E. (June 1947), B.Sc. (Eng.) (Glasgow), Deputy Director-General, Supplies, Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply, Govt. of India, New Delhi. *b.* August 1900, *s.* of J. Munro and C. McCulloch, Viewfield, Tain, Rosshire, Scotland; *m.* Hilda Robinson, two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Tain Royal Academy; Royal Technical College, Glasgow. William Beardmore & Co. Ltd., Glasgow, 1919-25; Govt. of India (Inspection Department, Purchase Department and Disposals—War Surpluses—Department), since 1926. *Recreation:* Golf. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi; Bengal United Services Club, Calcutta. *Address:* Kotah House, New Delhi.

MUNSHI, Kanialal Maneklal, B.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Governor of U.P., since 1952. *b.* 29th Dec. 1887; *m.* Lilavati Seth, an authoress of repute in Gujarati language, 1926; *Educ.:* Baroda College. Advocate, Bombay High Court, 1913; Joint Editor, *Young India*, 1915; Secy., Bombay Home Rule League, 1919-20; Editor, *Gujarat*, 1922-31; Fellow of the Universities of Bombay and Baroda since 1925; member, Baroda Univ. Commission, 1926; Chairman, 1946 Commission; member, Cttee. for the Univ. of Gujarat, 1947; M.L.A., Bombay, representing the Bombay Univ., 1927-46; sentenced to six months' imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930; member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1930; member, A.I.C.C., 1930-36 and 1947; sentenced to 2 years R. I. for C.D., Jan. 1932; Secy., Congress Parliamentary Board, 1934; Home Minister, Government of Bombay, 1937-39; President, Hindi Sahitya Sammellan, Udaipur, 1944; President, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, since 1938; Editor, *Social Welfare*, 1940-46; detained under D.O.I. Act, 1940-41; member, Constituent Assembly of India and of its Drafting Cttee. and of Parliament; Agent-General to the Government of India in Hyderabad, 1947; Chairman, Institute of Agriculture, Anand; Trustee: Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust; Hansraj Morari Public School, Bombay; Food and Agriculture Minister, Govt. of India, 1950-52. *Publications:* (Gujarati): Novels, Dramas, Essays, Memoirs, etc. (English): *Gujarat and its Literature, I follow the Mahatma, Akhand Hindustan, Imperial Gurjaras, Bhagwad Gita and Modern Life, Creative Art of Life. Address:* Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty, Bombay; Governor's Camp, Lucknow (U.P.).



MURSHIDABAD: Ihtisham-ul-Mulk, Rais-ud-Dowla, Amir-ul-Omrah, Nawab Asif Kadr Sir Syed Wasif Ali Meerza, Khan Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., MAHABUT JUNG, NAWAB BAHADUR OF. Premier noble of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 38th in descent from the Prophet of Arabia. *b.* 7th Jan. 1875; *m.* Nawab Sultan Dullin Fugfoor Jahan Begum Sahiba, 1898; Heir-Apparent: Murshidzada Asif Jah Syed Waris Ali Meerza; *Educ.:* in India, under private tutors and in England at Sherborne, Rugby and Oxford. Has six times been member of Bengal Leg. Council, an all-round sportsman, a great lover of fine arts and oriental pictures, and also an Urdu and Arabic scholar; Founder-President, Hindu-Muslim Unity Assoc. *Address:* The Palace, Murshidabad.

MURTI, Pandit A. S. N. *b.* Nov. 29, 1894; *m.* Kameswari. Former member, Working Cttee., National Liberal Federation; was President of the Ganjam District Harijan Sevak Sangh; took part in Non-Party Leaders Conferences; original member of the Indian Council of World Affairs; member, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London; conducted the administrative affairs of local bodies in the district; was a member of the Educational Council; was a senator of the Andhra Univ.; Delegate to the Historical Congress, 1949; connected prominently with the Co-operative Movement; Ex-President, S. Orissa Agricultural Association; an active farmer; is interested in journalism and politics; was President, Orissa Millowners' Assoc.; was President, Berhampur Chamber of Commerce; constructed and equipped Maternity Ward in the Zenana Hospital; Mg. Director, India Commercial Farms Ltd. *Publications: Free State for India, Linguistic States*, etc. *Address:* Sarvodaya Bhavan, Chatrapur (Orissa).



MURTI, Captain G. Srinivasa, B.A., B.L. M.B., C.M., Vaidya Ratna. *b.* 1887; *m.* Srimati Sringarammal; *Educ.:* Madras University, awarded the Johnstone and many other medals and prizes. Served as Lecturer, Surgeon, and Superintendent in Madras Medical Schools and College and in Civilian and War Hospitals.; Secretary, Committee on Indigenous Medicine; President, Ayurveda Mahamandal, Nasik Session, 1929; ex-Secretary of the Madras Medical Association and Editor, *Madras Medical Journal*; Principal, Government Indian Medical School, 1924-42; awarded the title "Vaidya Ratna", 1932; Past Treasurer and Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, Adyar; Director, Adyar Library and General Editor, Adyar Library Series; Founder and First President, Academy of Indian Medicine, Madras, Indian Medical Practitioners' Co-operative Pharmacy and Stores Ltd.; Founder and Director, Ashtanga Polyclinic, Madras; Consulting Physician, Govt. Hospital of Indian Medicine, Madras. *Address:* Adyar, Madras 20.

MURTI, Nidambur Narasimha, B.A. (Madras), D.I.C. (London), Ph.D. (London), Principal and Professor of Zoology, Ramnarain Ruia College, Bombay, since April 1952.



b. May 26, 1908, *s.* of N. Rajgopalrao and Smt. Kamalabai Rajgopalrao; *m.* Smt. Leelabai Baburao Moro; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras; Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology, London; Marshall Scholar, Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology, London (1931-32). Professor of Biology, Lingaraj Coll., Belgaum (1935-37); Professor of Zoology, Ramnarain Ruia Coll., Bombay, 1937-52; Member, Senate of the Univ. of Bombay from 1946; Dean, Faculty of Science, Bombay Univ., since Aug. 21, 1952. *Publications:* Several Original Papers in Foreign and Indian Scientific Journals. *Recreations:* Tennis, Table-Tennis and Billiards. *Clubs:* Dadar Club, Bombay 14. *Address:* Principal's Quarters, Ramnarain Ruia College, Lakhampsey Napoo Road, Matunga, Bombay 19.

MUTALIK, V. N. Annasaheb, B.A., First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *b.* Sept. 6, 1879; *m.* S. Ramabaisaheb, *d.* of K. Bhiranhi; *Educ.:* Satara High School and the Deccan Coll., Poona. Member, Bombay Legislative Council for the Deccan Sardars. 1921-1923, and of Central Assembly, 1924-26; President, Inamdars' Central Association, 1914 to the present day; was appointed non-official member of Army Accounts Committee, 1925-26, to represent Legis. Assembly on the Committee; President of the 1st Provincial Conf. of Sardars, Inamdars, 1926 and President, Provincial Postal Conf., 1926; elected Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Conference, Sardars and Inamdars, 1927 and 1931; Leader of the deputation to H.E. Lord Chelmsford and Mr. Montague, Secretary of State, 1917; represented Sardars' and Inamdars' interests before the Franchise and Functions Committees of 1919; Leader of the deputation to the Simon Commission, 1928, and leader of two deputations, 1927 and 1929 to H.E. the Governor; raised to be First Class Sardar of the Deccan in September 1930; nominated member of the Provincial Franchise Committee, 1932; Pres., Satara Education Society since 1937; Pres., Rotary Club, Satara; Director, Sahyadri Insurance Co., Nasik and Oriental Pictures, Bombay; takes keen interest in Agricultural Developments. *Publications:* Currency System of India in Marathi. *Address:* Satara.

MUZUMDAR, Rao Bahadur Vinayak Dattatray, M.A., Commissioner, Income-tax Investigation Commission, Govt. of India, since 1947. *b.* February 4, 1893, *s.* of Dattatray S. Muzumdar of Ankola, North Kanara Dist., Bombay State; *m.* Anusuya Telang, *e. d.* of Rao Saheb D. A. Telang; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Bhandari High School, Malwan; Bharda New High School, and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Joined Govt. of India service, 1918; H.M.'s Customs, 1918-19; Income-Tax Dept., 1919; Deputation to Madras State, 1921-23; Income-Tax Officer, Bombay State, 1923-34; Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax, Poona, Sind and Bombay City, 1934-44; Commissioner of Income-Tax, Calcutta Central and City, 1944-46; Accountant Member, Income-Tax Appellate Tribunal, 1947; Commissioner, Income-Tax Investigation Commission, 1947-51; member: Social Service League; Students' Brotherhood; Co-operative Housing Movement, Bombay Suburban Dist.; Sales Tax Tribunal, 1951. *Publications:* Contributions to magazines. *Club:* Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay. *Address:* Roxana, 190, Queen's Road, Fort, Bombay 1.

MYLERU, Coimbatore Ramaswamy. *b.* Sept. 1, 1908 at Coimbatore; *m.* Smt. Meenakshi Ammal, *s.* of Ramaswami Iyer, Educational Officer, Madras Govt.; two *s.*, Sivakumar and Udaya Chandar; *Educ.:* District Board High Schools, Coimbatore Dist.; Arts Coll., Trivandrum; Sri Meenakshi Coll., Chidambaram. Served in Union Christian Coll., Alwaye, then Annamalai Univ. as Lecturer in English; services lent to Defence Dept., Govt. of India as Entertainment Officer for Indian Troops in India and Overseas, 1944-47; did valuable service in raising Indian Concert Parties for troop entertainment; deeply interested in Indian Music, Dance, Drama and Elocution which are also his hobbies; was trained by the late Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri in elocution and public speaking; can speak well in English, Tamil and Kannada; knows Telugu and Malayalam; is a broadcaster over A.I.R. and amateur actor of South India being particularly successful on the stage as Cardinal Wolsey and Raghupathi; gives mono-acting recitals from Shakespeare's plays and his own plays; is called Moliere of Tamil Nad because of the humour in his plays; unanimously elected member, P.E.N., in recognition of his record as a writer specially as a playwright; has been interpreting Indian Literature and Culture to the West and the masterpieces of English Literature to India. *Publications:* Number of papers in English, Tamil and Kannada; *What a Life is This?* and four other plays (A Collection of One Act Social Plays in Tamil); a prose translation in Tamil of Shakespeare's masterpiece "Othello" in three Acts, *Address:* 'Kala Niketan', New Lecturers' Quarters, Annamalainagar Post Office, South Arcot Dist.



MYSORE: His Highness Sir Sri Jaya Chamarajendra Wadiyar Bahadur, G.C.B. (1946), G.C.S.I. (1945), LL.D. (1942), the Rajpramukh of. *b.* July 18, 1919; *Educ.:* Maharaja's College, Mysore; passed B.A. from the Mysore Univ., 1938. Succeeded to the *gadi*, Aug. 1940; was invested with full ruling powers, Sept. 8, 1940; has travelled extensively in the Far East and Europe; is an expert musician and a keen rider; has fallen in line with the other Indian rulers in having his State, with an area of 29,458 sq. miles, a population of 9,071,678, and a revenue of Rs. 13,80,69,000, acceded to the Republic of India. *Recreations:* Music, Riding, Tennis, Racquets and Big game shooting. *Address:* Mysore.

NADIRSHAH, Erach Ardeshir, B.A., B.E., B.Sc. (Eng. Edin.), M. Inst., C.E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (India), F.I.S.E. (Lond.), O.B.E., Chief Engineer, Concrete Association of India since 1947. *b.* Feb. 8, 1895; *m.* Miss Amy Hormusji Nariman, Feb. 12, 1928; *Educ.:* Bombay, Poona and Scotland. Apprentice Engineer, Cardiff Corpn. (1918); Asstt. Engr., The Economic Structures Co. Ltd., London, 1921-23; Works Engineer, 1930-33; Dy. City Engineer, 1933-36; Hydraulic Engineer; chiefly instrumental in introducing traffic round-abouts and pedestrian crossovers in the Bombay City; on the Cttees. of Bombay Town Planning; Institution of Engineers (India) (Past President); The Indian Roads Congress (Vice-Pres. of Council); Indian Standards Institution, Cement and Concrete (Chairman); Parsi Lying-in-Hospital (Secretary); Assoc. of Edinburgh Univ. Graduates and Chartered Collegiates (Pres.); Assoc. of the Engineering Graduates of the Univ. of Bombay; Rep. in India of the Inst. of Sanitary Engineers (Lond.); Anjuman Atash-Behram; Athornan Mandal; The Bombay Agri-Horticultural Society; Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. *Recreations:* Tennis, Swimming, Ping-pong, Badminton, etc. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; Rotary; R.W.I.T.C.; W.I.A.A. *Address:* Khatau Mansion, Cooperage, Bombay.

NADIRSHAW, Rustom Dadabhoy, A.M.I. Mech. E., A.M.I. Loco. E., Works Manager, Locomotive Works, Central Railway, Bombay. *b.* Jan. 24, 1912, *s.* of Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Nadirshaw, M.B.E.; *m.* Vera, *d.* of Minocher Dorabji Laikaka, Bar-at-Law,, J.P.; one *s.*, Zubin and one *d.*, Pervin; *Educ.:* St. Edward's School, Bishop Cotton Coll., Simla, underwent training in the E. Railway Locomotive Works and in the Mechanical Dept. of Southern Railway (England), as C.M.E.'s pupil, 1936-38; appointed Asst. Transport Supt. (Power), Central Railway, Jhansi, April 1938 and on Bhusawal and Nagpur Divisions, 1939-41: Staff Capt. (Mech.) Transport Dte. with Middle East Forces, 1941-43; Asstt. Works Manager, Central Railway, Carr. Works, Matunga, July 1943; and officiated as Works Manager, Dist. Controller of Stores, Supt. Power (Senior Scale) on Sholapur Division and as Dy. Chief Mech. Engineer. *Clubs:* Western India Automobile Association; Royal Western India Turf; National Sports; Cricket Club of India. *Address:* Roshera, Dinshaw Wacha Road, Churchgate, Bombay.

NAGPUR: The Rt. Rev. George Sinker, M.A., Bishop of. *b.* May 5, 1900; *m.* Margaret, *d.* of Colonel C. Madden, O.B.E., M.C.; *Educ.:* Rossall School and Brasenose College, Oxford. Ordained, 1924; Missionary, C.M.S., Bannu, Peshawar, N.W.F.P.; Headmaster, Bishop Cotton School, Simla, 1935-46; General Secretary, Bible Society of India & Ceylon, 1947-49. *Address:* Cathedral House, Nagpur.

NAIDU, Bijiaty Venkata Narayanaswamy, M.A., B. Com., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law, Member, Indian Tariff Commission, since Jan. 1952. Is the *s.* of Bijiaty Devarajulu Naidu; *m.* B. Leelavathy; three *s.*; *Educ.:* London. Professor of Economics, Annamalai University; Acting Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai University; Principal, Pachaiyappa's College; Member of the Syndicate, Annamalai University and Madras University; was simultaneously appointed Economic Adviser to Govt. of Madras and member, Tariff Board, 1947; accepted membership, Tariff Board. *Publications: The Problem of Rural Indebtedness; Study of the Working Conditions of Handloom Industry of the Madras Presidency; Study of the Problem of Working Conditions of Workers in Tannery and Allied Industries; Groundnut; Sales Tax; Economics of Indian Agriculture; Fundamentals of Business Organisation; State and Economic Life; Madras Finance. Address:* Indian Tariff Commission, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

NAIDU, K. Venkataswami, B.A., B.L., M.L.A. *b.* July 1896; *m.* K. Varalakshmi Amma; *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College and Law College. Enrolled as Advocate, 1924; Councillor, Corporation of Madras, since 1928; Trustee, Pachaiyappa's Trust Board; Mayor of Madras, 1938-39; President, Madras Central Industrial Museum; member, Senate, Madras University; President, Purushawalkam Anna Dana Samajam; Vice-President, Chennapuri Anna Dana Samajam; Vice-President, State Scout Council; President, Madras City Congress Cttee.; President, Madras Co-operative House Construction Society Ltd.; Director, Midland Insurance Co.; Chairman, Tirupati Devastanam Board of Trustees; Trustee, Madras Town Improvement Trust; Secy., Madras Legislature Congress Party; President, Ophthalmic Hospital Advisory Board. *Publications: Badrinath—a guide book; Darsan-Srivachana Bhushana. Club:* Cosmopolitan, Madras. *Address:* Appah Gardens, Taylor's Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

NAIK, Atmaram Shridhar, B.Sc. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Dy. Secy. to Govt. of Bombay, Education Dept., since April 1952. *b.* May 19, 1917, *s.* of S. A. Naik, Retd. Judge of the Small Causes Court, Poona; *m.* Miss Manorama Chandavarkar, *d.* of Sir Vithal and Lady Chandavarkar, Bombay; *Educ.:* Fergusson Coll., Poona; passed B.Sc. in 1st Class with distinction; Sidney Sussex Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., 1940; after one year of probation at Dehra Dun was posted as Asstt. Collector in Anantpur Dist., Madras State; Sub-Collector, Penukonda Division of Anantpur Dist. and Narasapatam Division of Vizagapatam Dist. till 1946; Under Secy., Development Dept. and Secy., Industrial Planning Cttee., Madras, 1946-47; Collector of Bijapur, Alibag and Sholapur Districts, 1947-50; Director of Industries, Central Stores Purchasing Officer & Statistics Authority, Bombay till Dec. 1951; Collector of Kolaba, Bombay and Bombay Suburban Dist. till March 1952. *Address:* 'Nirvana', 19, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

NAIK, Gajanan, Palm Gur Adviser, Govt. of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi. *b.* at Kolhapur and comes from Khanoli Village, Vengurla Taluk, Ratnagiri Dist.; *Educ.:* Kolhapur. Is an ardent follower of Gandhiji and has worked in close conformity with his ideals in the political and constructive field for the last 20 years; was in charge of the Gur Dept. of the All-India Village Industries Assoc., Wardha, for 10 years. *Publications: Palm Gur. Address:* New Delhi.

NAIK, Dr. Kuverji Gosal, M.A. (Bombay), D.Sc. (London), F.R.I.C. (England), F.N.I., Rector, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad. *b.* Sept. 1, 1885; *m.* Itchhagauri; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay and London.

NARAYANAN, Ramaswamy Lakshmi, B.E. (Madras) (Mechanical & Electrical), Hons. Diploma (Eng.), B.Sc. Hons., London (Electrical & Hydraulic), Chief Engineer, Electricity and Secretary to Govt. of Orissa, Electricity Dept., Puri, since 1946. *b.* July 1, 1896, *s.* of K. P. Ramaswamy Ayyar; *m.* Srimathi Kamalambal; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Ambasamudram High School; St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly; College of Engineering, Madras; Faraday House Electrical Engineering College, London; Post-graduate course in Hydro-Electric Engineering, Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Asstt. Engineer, English Electric Company Ltd., for 2½ years; Asstt. Executive Engineer and Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Punjab Hydro-Electric Dept. for 6 years; Electrical Engineer, Simla Municipality for 9 years; Chief Engineer, Electrical & Mechanical Dept., Jammu & Kashmir Govt. for 6 years. *Club:* The Cuttack Club, Cuttack. *Address:* Puri, Orissa.

NARAYANASWAMI, C. S., Journalist. *b.* 1895, of a Brahmin family in South India; *Educ.:* Coimbatore and Madras. Active public worker from 1920; was a staunch Congressman for several years. *Address:* 7, Hemingway Street, Tirupur, Coimbatore District.

NARENDRA, Kumar, M.A. (Punjab), Editor, 'Daily Pratap,' New Delhi and Jullundur. *b.* April, 24, 1914, *s.* of Mahashaya Krishna and Sh. Chanan Devi; *m.* Kamala Malhotra, M.A.; one *s.*, Anil Kumar and one *d.*, Usha; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Forman Christian Coll., and Law Coll., Lahore. Joined the Pratap, 1939; Treasurer, All India Newspaper Editors' Conference. *Recreations:* Music; Tennis. *Club:* Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. *Address:* 6, Keeling Road, New Delhi.

NARENDRASINGH, Ranjitsingh Mahida Kumar, of the Mahida family who were previously Rulers of Mandvee State (Surat Dist.), which was annexed by the British Govt. in 1848. *b.* 1913; *m.* Suryakumari, *d.* of Thakore Saheb of Madhavpura; two *s.*, one *d.*; *Educ.:* School & College. Recipient of cash allowance from the Govt. Treasury at Olpad, Surat Dist.; possesses landed property in Broach and Baroda Dists.; has extensively travelled in India & Europe; President, Gujarat Kshatriya Sabha; Chairman: Narendrasinh Construction Co., Ltd., Bombay, Kamla Soaps Ltd., Rajput-Bandhu Press Ltd., Baroda; Director, Air Services of India Ltd. (Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.), Bombay, Jayendra Metal Industries Ltd., Baroda. *Publications:* Author of many Gujarati short stories and essays; Editor, *Rajput-Bandhu. Clubs:* Cricket Club of India, Willingdon Sports Club. *Address:* Mahida Nivas, Mandwa-Chandod, *via* Baroda.

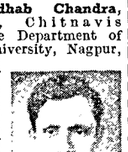


NATARAJAN, Dr. Balasubramaniam, M.A., D. Litt., Dip. in Statistics, Certificate of Land Tenure From Univ. of Wisconsin, Economic Adviser and Joint Secy. to the Govt. of Madras. *b.* May 13, 1910, *s.* of Balasubramania Pillai; *m.* Srim. Jayammal; *Educ.:* Scott Christian Coll., Nagercoil; Sri Meenakshi Coll., Chidambaram; Economic Research Dept., Madras Univ. Senior Lecturer in Economics, Dept. of Indian Economics, Madras Univ.; Asstt. Dir., Co-ordination (Planning and Development) of Industries during War and Transition from War to Peace, and Post-war Planning and Development under Govt. of India (Ministry of Industries and Supplies), 1944-48; was connected with the work of Planning industrial capacity for War, and the switch over to peace; made a special study of Crop Insurance and prepared an original scheme for Madras State; studied the working of the Passenger Transport in London, 1949; familiarised with problems of General Economic Development and combined resources development in the U.S.A. during a four months' travel study under the auspices of the the U.N.; studied the working of the Federal Crop Insurance Scheme in the U.S.A., Japan and Cottage Industries in Japan; India's delegate to the 1st Conference of Economic Commission of Asia and the Far East, 1948; the Seventh International Conference of Agricultural Economists at Stressa, Italy, 1949; the World Land Tenure Conference at Madison, Wisconsin, 1951; Syndicate Member, Annamalai Univ.; Member: Board of Studies in Economics, Annamalai Univ.; Special Cttee. for Institution of Commerce Degree in Annamalai Univ.; Board of Examiners to adjudicate Univ. Degree; Presidency Coll. Reorganisation Cttee.; Tamil Academy and Tirukkural Research Cttee.; Board of Management, Madras Provincial Co-operative Union; Indian Cotton Forecast Sub-Cttee.; Indian Central Cocoanut Cttee.; State Compost Development Cttee.; State Cottage Industries Board; Inter Departmental Secretaries' Cttee. on Planning; Board of Industries, Madras; Executive Cttee., Indian Society of Agricultural Economics; Indian Economic Assoc.; Central Executive Cttee., Indian Conference of Social Work, Bombay; Canadian Political Science Assoc., Canada; American Statistical Assoc., Washington; Econometric Society, Illinois, U.S.A.; National Assoc. of Soil Conservation, U.S.A.; Secy., Cabinet Economic Cttee.; 10th Session, All-India Agricultural Economic Conference; Independent Member, Advisory Board, Minimum Wages Act, 1948; Fellow, Royal Economic Society, London; Examiner, Annamalai and Madras Universities. *Publications: National Income and Expenditure in India; Wealth and Welfare in the Province of Madras; A Scheme of Crop Insurance for Madras State; Madras Finances; Statistical Atlas; Food and Agriculture in Madras State* and over 100 papers in academic periodicals in India and abroad. *Clubs:* Social Rescue Service, Madras; Comrades' Social Club; Cosmopolitan Club; Young Men's Christian Assoc. *Address:* 'Natana Bagh,' 1, East Spur Tank Road, Egmore, Madras 8.



NATARAJAN, Swaminath, B.A. (Hons.), Journalist; Editor, *Bombay Chronicle,* since Jan. 1949. *b.* April 21, 1907, *s.* of the late Kamakshi Natarajan; *m.* S. U. Sobani; *Educ.:* Cathedral High School; Elphinstone Coll. Editor, *Indian Social Reformer* (1931, 1932 and since 1940); Editor, *Free Press Journal* (June 1946 to Sept. 1947). *Publications: West of Suez; Lallubhai Samaldas; Social Problems* and *Indian Parties & Politics* (Oxford Pamphlets on Indian Affairs). *Recreation:* Chess. *Address:* Bombay Chronicle, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay; *Residence:* Kamakshi House, Bandra, Bombay 20.

NATH, Prof. Dr. Madhab Chandra, D.Sc., F.N.I., F.R.I.C., Chitnavis Professor & Head of the Department of Biochemistry, Nagpur University, Nagpur, since 1946. *b.* Oct. 1905 at Hashara, Dacca, *s.* of Nibaran Chandra Nath; *m.* Shrim. Indu Rani Nath; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Jagannath Intermediate Coll., Dacca; Univ. of Dacca; Lady Tata Memorial Scholar, 1934-37. Lecturer in Physiological Chemistry, Dacca Univ., 1937; awarded Elliot Prize for Chemistry for 1941 by the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal; elected member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Washington, 1948; elected to the Fellowship of the National Institute of Science of India, 1950; elected member, Soc. Expt. Biol. and Med., New York, 1950; Fellow, Royal Institute of Chemistry, London, 1951; is connected with several Scientific Societies, Learned Bodies, etc. *Publications:* 72 original papers on various problems of Bio-chemical importance published in India and outside; *Carbohydrate metabolism with special reference to the cause, theory and treatment of diabetes; Biosynthesis of Vitamins; Steroids, Enzymes, Nutrition, etc., etc. Address:* Nagpur University, Nagpur.

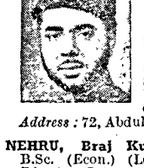


NATH, Ram, M.A. (Allahabad), Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. *b.* Nov. 13, 1903, *s.* of late Rai Bahadur Pandit Kashi Nath, C.I.E. and Smt. Lilavati; *m.* Dr. (Miss) Kamla Rai, M.B., B.S., L.M., D.G.O. (Dublin), L.R.C.S. (Edin.); one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Allahabad Univ. Joined the Imperial Bank of India, 1925; services transferred to the Reserve Bank of India, 1935; Secy., Reserve Bank of India, 1943-48; M.L.A., Centre, 1945-47; member: first Indian Delegation on Sterling Balances, Jan.-Feb. 1947; Indian Delegation to the Second Annual Conference of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Sept. 1947; Cttee. appointed by Govt. to report on the application of profit sharing to Industry, 1948; Managing Dir., Industrial Finance Corporation of India, 1948-51; Pres., Session of the International Credit Conference in Rome, Oct. 1951. *Recreation:* Walking. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

NAWABZADA Imad-ul-Dowla Yeminul Mulk Rasshiduzzafar Khan, Col., B.A. *b.* November, 1909, *s.* of late Nawab Moshinul Mulk Mohd. Obaidullah Khan, C.S.I. and nephew of His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal; *Educ.:* Privately and at the University, Aligarh; Graduated in 1932. A keen lover of art and literature; has been responsible for elevating the literary standard of Bhopal by patronising leading Urdu poets in India; completed a course of military training in former C.I. States, O.T.C. at Indore; Staff Officer, 'Q' Branch, attached to different area and District Headquarters, and the Central Command, Agra, for Staff training; subsequently promoted' Chief of Staff,' Bhopal State Forces; was sent by the military authorities on an inspection tour to the Middle East in October 1943, and visited Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Palestine, Iraq, and Iran; takes keen interest in education and generously supports many private and local charitable institutions; together with his late brother he donated Rs. 1,44,000 to the Aligarh University for higher Technical Education; member of the University Court, Aligarh; Minister for Education and Local Self-Govt. in the Popular Ministry in Bhopal State (1948-49). *Recreations:* Big game hunting, Yachting, Tennis, Commodore of the Bhopal Yacht Club; Vice-Patron of the Bhopal Hockey Association of All-India Obaidullah Khan Hockey Tournament. *Address:* Shamla, Bhopal, C.I.



NAWANAGAR, Lieut.-General His Highness Maharaja Jam Shree Digvijaysinghji Ranjitsinghji Jadeja, G.C.S.I. (1947), G.C.I.E. (1939), K.C.S.I. (1935), the Maharaja Jamsaheb Bahadur of. *b.* Sept. 1, 1895; *m.* Princess Gulabkunverba, *d.* of His late Highness Maharao Saheb of Sirohi and *g. d.* of His late Highness Maharao Shree Khengarji Saheb of Kutch, March 7, 1935; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot; Malvern Coll. and Univ. Coll., London. Succeeded to the *Gadi,* April 1933; Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1937-44; Capt., late 5th/6th Rajputana (Napier's Rifles; saw active service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, 1920, and with the Wazir Force, Jan. 1922-24; Major, 1936; Colonel, 1942; Lieut.-General, 1948; was elected Rajpramukh or the constitutional head of the United State of Saurashtra, Feb. 15, 1948 and permanent Rajpramukh, 1949; visited the Middle East, 1941; represented Indian Princes on the Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council in London, 1942; Indian delegate at the Annual Sessions of the General Assembly of the U.N.O. at Paris in Sept.-Dec. 1948 and at the 4th Session of the General Assembly of the U.N.O., Flushing Meadows, Lake Success in Sept.-Dec. 1949; again at the 5th Session, 1950; elected member and then Chairman, U.N. Administrative Tribunal at Lake Success, 1950, July-Aug. 1951; at Paris, Dec. 1951; Chairman, Budgetary Cttee., 1950; elected Chairman, U.N. Negotiating Cttee. for Korean Rehabilitation; Specialised in Lewis Gun, Machine Gun, Searchlight work and tactics. *Recreations:* Rackets, Cricket, Squash, Tennis and Shooting. *Clubs:* Marlborough; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay; National Sports Club of India, New Delhi.; Patron, Jamnagar Rotary Club. *Address:* Palace, Jamnagar, Saurashtra.



NAYAR, Dr. Sushila, M.B.B.S., M.D., Dr. P.H., Minister for Health, Rehabilitation and Transport, Delhi State, since 1952. *b.* Dec. 26, 1914, *d.* of Brindaban Nayar and Smt. Taradevi of Kunjah, Dist. Gujrat (West Punjab); *Educ.:* Lahore Coll. for Women, Lahore; Lady Hardinge Medical Coll., Delhi; John Hopkins in U.S.A. (Baltimore Md.); King Edward Medical Coll., Lahore for M.D. Medical attendant to Mahatma Gandhi and his Ashram; Rural medical work at Sevagram and in Noakhali, Chief Medical Officer, Faridabad; Secy. Medical Board of Kasturba Trust; Leprosy Board of Gandhi Memorial Trust. *Publications: Kasturba, Karavas ki kahani,* various articles on Gandhian thought or medical subjects. *Recreations:* Painting, writing, etc. *Address:* Bhangi Nivas, Balmiki Temple, Reading Road, New Delhi.

NAYUDU, Lt.-Col. Cottari Kankaiya, Muntazim Bahadur, 1939; Diler Jung, 1940; WAFADAN-I-DOWLAT (1944), A.D.C. to H. H. The Maharaja Holkar of Indore; Mil. Secy. to H. H. The C.-in-C., Indore Army; All-India Cricketer. *b.* Oct. 31, 1895; *m.* Gunavati; *Educ.:* Hislop College, Nagpur. *Address:* Indore.

NAYUDU, Justice W. S. Krishnaswami, B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since July 16, 1949. *b.* Oct. 25, 1896, in the City of Madras; *m.* W. S. Bangaramah; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's Coll. and Law Coll., Madras Univ. Enrolled as Advocate, Madras High Court, 1924; was one of the leading Advocates. *Recreation:* Music. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan Club; Free Mason; Past Master Lord Justitia. *Address:* "Venkata Baugh", 30, Langs Garden Road, Komaleswaranpet, Madras 2.

NAZARALLY, M. Abdulhusein Nazar, Scholar in Urdu and Business man; Founder and Proprietor, Saifee Book Mfg. Depot. *b.* Feb. 1911, in Sehore in the Dist. of Bhopal, *s.* of late Mulla Abdulhusein, business man and Hon. Magistrate in Mandhata (Onkareshwar); *m.* Amtubai (deceased); Zehrabai; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Privately. Started writing poems in Urdu at the age of 15; Pres. of several Urdu Literary Societies. *Publications: Moje-Sal-Sabil* in Urdu, containing poems on martyrs of Islam. *Address:* 72, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay 3.

NEHRU, Braj Kumar, B.Sc. (Allahabad), B.Sc. (Econ.) (London), I.C.S., Executive Director, International Bank for Reconstruction & Development, and Minister, Indian Embassy, Washington, since 1949. *b.* Sept. 4, 1909, *s.* of Pandit Brijlal Nehru, Accountant-General (Retd.); *m.* Magdalena Friedmann, 1935; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Allahabad University; London School of Economics; Balliol College, Oxford; Inner Temple. Joined the I.C.S., 1934; Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, 1934-39; Under-Secretary to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, Health and Lands, 1939; Officer on Special Duty, Reserve Bank of India and Under-Secy., Finance Dept., 1940; Dy. Secy., 1944; Joint Secy., 1947; represented India at the Reparations Conference in Paris, 1945, Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference, London, 1949-50, United Nations General Assembly, 1949-50, Food & Agricultural Organisation, 1949-50 and at the Sterling Balance Conferences, 1947-48-49; deputed to enquire into Australia Federal Finance, 1946; member, U.N. Advisory Cttee. on Administrative and Budgetary questions. *Recreations:* Bridge, Reading and Conversation. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* The Westchester, Washington, D.C.

NEHRU, Jawaharlal, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Prime Minister of India and Minister for External Affairs. *b.* 1889; *m.* 1916; *Educ.:* Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, Bar-at-Law of the Inner Temple. Advocate, Allahabad High Court; Secretary, Home Rule League, Allahabad, 1918; member, All-India Congress Committee since 1918; imprisoned, 1921; released and again jailed, 1922; General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee, 1929; President, Indian National Congress, 1929-30; underwent imprisonment for Salt Satyagraha, April 1930 and released in January 1931; again imprisoned in 1932 in connection with Civil Disobedience Movement; released and again imprisoned, 1934; released, 1935; President, Indian National Congress, 1936, 1937 and 1946; imprisoned for the eighth time in 1940 under the Defence of India Rules; again, for the ninth time, Aug. 1942; released on 15th June, 1945; was conferred the Hon. degree of LL.D. by Patna Univ., Nov. 1946; represented India as the Prime Minister at the Commonwealth Conference held in London in May, 1949, at which it was agreed to retain India as a member of the Commonwealth even after she became a Republic; went to America on a goodwill mission, Oct.-Nov. 1949; attended the Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference, Colombo, Jan. 1950; also visited Indonesia, June 1950; attended the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference, London, Jan. 1951; appointed Chancellor, Vishwabharati Univ., Santiniketan, May 1951; became Congress President Sept. 1951. *Publications: Autobiography, Glimpses of World History, Soviet Russia, Discovery of India,* etc. *Address:* "Anand Bhavan," Allahabad and New Delhi.



NEHRU, Shrimati Rameshwari, Hon. Adviser and President, Rehabilitation Board, the Central Ministry of Rehabilitation. *b.* 1886, *d.* of the late Raja Narendra Nath; *m.* Pandit Brij Lal Nehru; two *s.*, Braj Kumar Nehru, Balwant Kumar Nehru; *Educ.:* Privately. Edited Women's Magazine *Stridharpan* from 1909; Founder-President, Delhi Women's League, 1926; Member, Age of Consent Cttee., 1928; toured England and Continent, 1930-32, and collaborated with League of Nations at Geneva, 1931; President, All-India Women's Conference, 1940; Agent, Kasturba Memorial Fund Cttee. for Punjab and Kashmir; Pres., Children's Aid Society, Lahore, 1946, and Delhi, from 1947; Pres., The Assoc. for Moral and Social Hygiene in India. *Publications: Gandhi is my Star*—collection of speeches and writings, edited by Prof. Somnath Dhar. *Recreation:* Work. *Address:* 8, Lodi Estate, Cornwallis Road, New Delhi.

NEHRU, Ratan Kumar, B.A. (Oxon.), Secretary, Commonwealth Relations. *b.* Oct. 10, 1902, *s.* of Pandit Mohanlal Nehru; *m.* Rajan Nehru; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Allahabad and Oxford. Joined I.C.S., 1925; Dy. Commsr., M. P.; Deputy Secretary to Govt. of India; Collr. of Customs, Bombay (1936); Commissioner, Central Excises, Northern India (1939-42); Joint Secretary, Supply and Commerce (1942-46); Leader, Indian Delegation to International Trade Conference London (1946); Representative on U. N. Commissions (1947); Additional Secy., Finance (1947); Chairman, C.B.R. (1947); Secretary, Communications Ministry (1947). Minister in Washington (1948); Ambassador of India, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Sweden, Finland and Denmark till Sept. 1951; Delegate to 6th Session of U.N. General Assembly. *Recreations: Hiking;* Tennis. *Club:* International Club, Stockholm and Gymkhana Club, Delhi. *Address:* External Affairs Ministry, New Delhi.

NEOGY, Kshitish Chandra, Chairman, Finance Commission, Govt. of India since June 1951. *b.* 1888; *m.* Sreemati Lila Devi; *Educ.:* Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Dacca Coll. Some time a member of the All-India Council of the Nat. Lib. Fedn.; elected member of the Dacca Univ. Court, 1921-24; member (Central) Legislative Assembly, 1921-34; re-elected 1942; Adviser to the Indian States Delegation to the Three Round Table Conferences in 1930-31; Dewan of Mayurbhanj State in Eastern States group, 1935-40; Political Adviser, Mayurbhanj State, 1940-42; elected member, Standing Ctee. of Ministers of the Chamber of Princes, 1940-42; Chairman, Committee of Ministers of the Council of Rulers, Eastern States, 1940-42; Member, Central Assembly, 1946 to 15th August, 1947; Member, Human Rights Commission (U.N.O), 1946; Chairman, Planning Advisory Board (Government of India); Chairman, Indian Railway Enquiry Committee, 1947 (Government of India); Minister for Commerce, Govt. of India, 1948; resigned 18th April 1950. *Address:* 13-A, Southern Avenue, Calcutta.

NEVATIA, Shrigopal, Business man, Industrialist and Hindi Literateur. *b.* 1907, in Jaipur State. Has been responsible for establishing and successfully running several Industries, including sugar, power alcohol, textile, cycles, vanaspati and small tools; Director: Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd.; Pulgaon Cotton Mills Ltd.; Indian Tool Manufacturers Ltd.; Indian Smelting & Refining Co. Ltd.; Cotton Agents Ltd.; is keenly interested in social service; has to his credit the establishment in Bombay and functioning of the modern and fully equipped Bombay Hospital with 250 beds; is one of the Secretaries of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan; directs the publication of *Navneet* (Hindi Digest) a monthly. *Address:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort.



NEVGI, Madhav Bhikaji, M.Sc. (Distinction), D.Sc., Moos Medalist (1944), Professor of Physics, Maharashtra Education Society's College of Arts & Sciences, Poona, since 1945 and Principal, since June 1948. *b.* Sept. 19, 1904, *s.* of Bhikaji Anant Nevgi; *m.* Godubai Khalap; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Belgaum, Sangli, Poona, Baroda, Bombay & Lahore; Punjab Univ. Research Scholar, Tata Research Scholar & Birla Research Scholar. Worked as Professor of Physics at Rajaram College, Kolhapur, D. A. V. College, Sholapur and N. Wadia Coll., Poona; member of the Court, Academic Council, Board of Univ. Teaching, Board of Studies in Physics, Poona Univ.; member of one of the Recognition

Worked in the Factories of the I. G. Farbenindustrie, Germany. Professor of Chemistry, Univ. of Calcutta and Baroda Coll.; Industrial Chemist to Govt. of Baroda; Principal (Retd.), Baroda Coll.; member, Senate, Syndicate, Academic Council and Post-Graduate Board, Univ. of Bombay; was Principal, L.D. Arts Coll. and M. G. Science Institute, Ahmedabad. *Publications:* Over sixty Research Papers. *Recreations:* Music, Indoor Games, Hiking. *Address:* Rector, Gujarat University, Ahmedabad 9.

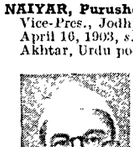
NAIK-NIMBALKAR, Nanasaheb, *alias* **Major Raja Bahadur Shrimant Sir Malojirao,** K.C.I.E., Maratha (Kshatriya), Raja of Phaltan, Minister for Public Works, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* Sept. 11, 1896; *m.* Laxmidevi Rani Sahiba, *d.* of the late Shrimant Raje Shambhusinhrao Amarsinhrao Jadhavrao, Saranjamdar of Malegaon Bk., Poona Dist. and First Class Sardar of Deccan; *Heir:* Shrimant Pratapsinha Bapusaheba; *Educ.:* Rajkumar Coll., Rajkot. Succeeded to the *gadi*, Oct. 16, 1916; invested with full powers, Nov. 15, 1917; the Phaltan State was merged with Bombay State, March 8, 1948. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

NAIR, Komath Govindan, B.A., B.L., member, Income-tax Investigation Commission. *b.* July 1891. *Educ.:* Ernakulam College; Madras Christian College; Law College, Trivandrum. Started service as Income-tax Officer, Madras; was Asstt. Commissioner and Commissioner (I.T.) at Madras; Commissioner, Bombay (Central), Director of Inspection (I.T.), New Delhi; member, I.T. Central Board of Revenue and joint Secy. to Govt. of India; Retd., April, 1951. *Clubs:* National Sports Club of India and Indian Officers' Association, Madras. *Address:* Tharawath House, Palghat and 3, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

NAIR, N. N., Social Worker, Paravoor, Travancore-Cochin State. *b.* 1909, Travancore. Soon after his education, started career as a teacher; entered social work in the field of Harijan Uplift, Co-operation, labour relief and rural development, 1935-41; was Founder-Secy., the rural development Centre at Paravoor recognised and financed by the State Govt.; He had also contributed valuable articles to the Travancore Economic Journal. Was on active service with the Indian Army as an Officer in the Signal Corps in the Arakan and Burma War theatres, 1941-46; retired after five years of meritorious service as Labour Welfare Officer in the Kanan Devan Hills Produce Co. Ltd., Travancore State; has travelled widely in India, Burma and the F.M.S.; member, Indian Conference of Social Work, Madras Branch. *Address:* Seva Sadan, Paravoor, Travancore-Cochin State.



NAIYAR, Purushottam Prasad, Journalist; Vice-Pres., Jodhpur Zila Congress Cttee. *b.* April 16, 1903, *s.* of Munshi Pitamber Prasad, Akhtar, Urdu poet, and *g. s.* of Kayasth-Kul-Bhusan Munshi Devi Prasad, Historian and Antiquarian; *Educ.:* Had his early education locally; obtained proficiency in Urdu and Persian; contributed much to art and literature. Correspondent of several Indian and foreign papers; a prominent worker, Indian National Congress in Indian States, since 1930; Pres., Jodhpur City Congress Cttee., 1936-46; member, Ex. Body, Ajmer P.C.C., 1939-46; Rajputana P.C.C., since 1946; A.I.C.C., 1940-46; elected member, Jodhpur Municipal Board, 1944; Leader of its Congress Coalition Party, 1947-50; was Secy., Marwar Lok Parishad; was Pres., Jodhpur Civil Liberties Union; arrested and detained in Parbatsar Fort, 1939; first satyagrahi in Rajputna, after clarion call by Mahatma Gandhi offered Satyagraha and sentenced to 15 months' R.I.; kept in Central Jail, Ajmer, 1940-41; during 1942 Quit India Movement arrested under 26 (*b*) D.I.R. and detained in Matchya Fort, 1942-44; is a popular figure in the public life of Rajasthan and Ajmer-Merwara. *Address:* Jodhpur.

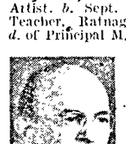


NAJIB-Ullah, H. E. Sardar Doctor, Ambassador for Afghanistan in India, since Jan. 1949. *b.* Feb. 24, 1914, in Jalalabad, Afghanistan; *Educ.:* Isteklal College, Kabul. Secy., Press Dept., and Asstt. Dir. for Treaties Section, Afghan Foreign Office, 1934; Chief, League of Nations Dept., Foreign Affairs, 1935; General Dir., Political Affairs, 1937-46; temporary missions, to U.S.S.R., 1937; to Persia, 1938; member, Trade Delegation in India, Dec. 1938-Jan. 1939; Minister of Education, 1946-49; Head of Afghan Delegation in the Picao Regional International Conference in Cairo, 1946; Envoy Extraordinary and Special Representative of H. M. The King of Afghanistan in Pakistan; Head of the Afghan Delegation in the General Assembly, UNESCO, Beyrouth, 1948; Goodwill visit to Iran, Dec. 1948; Hon. member, Afghan Academy, from 1938; member, Historical Commissions, from 1940; Prof. and Lecturer, Political History of Afghanistan, Univ. of Kabul from 1941; member, Council of the Afghanistan Bank, 1942-49; knows Persian, Pushtu, French, Arabic and English languages. *Publications: Ariana or Afghanistan* (2 volumes) (Political History of Afghanistan from the Dawn of History until the 13th Century A.C.); *Strabo and Ariana; Negotiations with Pakistan. Address:* Royal Afghan Embassy, 24, Ratendone Road, New Delhi.

NAMBIYAR, Kavitilakan P. Sankaran, M.A. (Hons.) (English Language and Literature), Principal, Sree Kerala Varma College, Trichur. *b.* June 15, 1892; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras. Formerly Professor and Head of the Department of English and Principal, Maharaja's College, Ernakulam. *Publications: A Short History of Malayalam Literature; Sahitya-Nishkutam*, etc. (Prose); *Palazhi-Mathanam; Prasthana-trayam*, etc. (Poetry). *Address:* "Sushama", Kuruppam Road, Trichur (South India).

NAMBOODIRIPAD, E.M.Sankaran, Member, Political Bureau, C.P.I., since 1941. *b.* June 14, 1909; *m.* Smt. Arya; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Thomas' Coll., Trichur. Left College while in B.A. Class to join 1932 Civil Disobedience; formed along with others Congress Socialist Party in Kerala, 1934; joined C.P.I. later; Secy., Kerala Provincial Congress, 1938-40; Congress M.L.A., Madras, 1939-40; *Publications:* Various Books in Malayalam; *Short History of Peasant Movement in Kerala*, etc. in English. *Address:* Raj Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

NAMJOSHI, Waman Moreshwar, Decoration Artist. *b.* Sept. 18, 1907, *s.* of Moreshwar, Teacher, Ratnagiri and Saraswati (Venu), *d.* of Principal M. S. Gole, Poona; *m.* Vimal; one *s.*, Madhusudan; *Educ.:* Ratnagiri. Started career as Furniture Designer; served in Army & Navy Stores, 7 years, McKenzies Ltd., 3 years and E. Wimbridge & Co., 2 years, as Interior decoration and Furniture Designer; opened own business with brother Vishnu, under the name Nambros Designers, 1939; designed decorative works for many States, prominent personalities, offices, shops and theatres; designed decorative settings and Furniture for V. Shantaram's "Parvat-pe-apna dera" and "Patchhain"; designed decorative dais for H.H. Aga Khan's Diamond Jubilee Ceremony, the most noteworthy of his designs being Interior decoration and Architectural Features of the theatres Strand, New Empire, Liberty, Minerva of Bombay; Minerva, Calcutta; Phul, Patiala; Chhaya, Sholapur; and Rajkumari, Madras, the Academia private preview theatre at top of Liberty being his best piece of design; is now busy with designs to renovate two Cinema Houses, one at Bombay and the other at New Delhi. *Recreation:* Photography. *Address:* 21, Benham Hall Lane, Girgaum, Bombay 4.



NANAVATI, Dhanjisha Hoshangsha, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, Senior Partner, Mulla & Mulla, Bombay. *b.* July 28, 1890. *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay. Became Solicitor in April 1914 and joined the firm of Mulla & Mulla, Solicitors, Bombay, with whom he had signed Articles; was made a partner in that firm in 1921; in January 1940 became Solicitor to the Central Government at Bombay and in 1943, Solicitor to the Income-tax Dept. in Bombay; in 1947 was appointed Solicitor to the Govt. of India and worked at New Delhi in the Ministry of Law as such till 1950. *Publications: Income-Tax Sections Re-arranged*, being a Commentary on the Income-tax Law in India. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi; Ripon Club, Bombay; and Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address:* Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay.

NANAVATI, Romesh Chandra Motilal, F.C.I., F.F.C.S., F. Com. Sc. A., F. R. Econ. S., F.S.S. (Loudon), M. Econ. S. (Chicago), Corporate Secretary & Consulting Economist; Proprietor, R. C. M. Trading Corporation; Director, Concord Corporation Ltd., Ashok Insurance Co. Ltd., and Sea-India, Ltd. *b.* 25th Jan. 1905; *m.* Yasumati, *d.* of Ratilal Achratlal Parekh; *Educ.:* Esplanade High School, Bombay; Theosophical College, Madras. Obtained Fellowships of the Commercial Institute, Birmingham, the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., Guildford, and the Association of Commercial Science, Hull (England). Elected Fellow of the Royal Economic and the Royal Statistical Societies of London in 1935; appointed Assistant Registrar for India of the Faculty of Secretaries Ltd., in 1936; received by Their Majesties King Carol of Rumania, King Boris III of Bulgaria (1936) and the Governor-General of Australia (1934); Secretary to His Highness the Maharana of Dharampur, 1928-38; recipient of the International Honour of the Order of Officer of L'ordre Universal du Merite Humain of Switzerland (1938); Travel Solicitor to The American Express Co., Inc. (1938-39); Political and Foreign Secretary, Senior member, States Executive Council and Vice-Pres., State's Legislative Assembly (Raj Praja Parishad), Nagod State, C.I., 1940-43; Manager, Famous Cine Laboratories and Studios Ltd., 1944-47; was responsible for planning and bringing into existence Asia's largest Cine film processing Laboratories and Studios; Constitutional & Economic Adviser, Nagod State (1946-48); visited Europe several times, cruising, as far as Spitzbergen, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, St. Settlements, China, Japan and Ceylon. *Publications: A Few Freelances. Address: Residence:* "Khalsa Cottage", 14th Road, Khar, Bombay 21; *Office:* 41, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay 1.



NANAVATI, Someschandra Manilal, *b.* Aug. 23, 1909, *y.s.* of Sir Manilal B. Nanavaty; *m.* Smt. Sulochana Chinai, *d.* of Jeewanlal Chinai, 1917; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Sydenham College of Commerce. Has made exhaustive study of the Silk and Art Silk Industry; started the National Art Silk Mills Ltd. in Bombay, 1938; is its Managing Director; concentrates on the production of fine varieties of art silk fabrics; travelled extensively in Japan, Switzerland, Holland, France,

England, etc.; member, Managing Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; member, Govt. of India Rayon Advisory Cttee.; Director, Silk and Art Silk Mills' Assoc., Bombay; member, Santa Cruz Residents' Association. *Clubs:* Willingdon, C.C.I., Radio Club. *Address:* "Leela," Juhu, Bombay.

NANDA, Gulzarilal, B.A. (Hons.) in English (1918), M.A., LL.B. (1920), Minister for Planning, Govt. of India, since Sept. 24, 1951; Dy. Chairman, National Planning Commission, March 28, 1950-Sept. 23, 1951. *b.* July 4, 1898; *Educ.:* Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, Agra Coll., Agra; Research Scholar, Allahabad Univ. Joined the non-co-operation movement, 1921; Professor of Economics, National Coll., Bombay; Secy., Textile Labour Association, Ahmedabad, 1922 to 1946; member: Ahmedabad Municipality, 1926; member, National Planning Cttee.; Imprisoned for Satyagraha, 1932, 1942-44; Trustee, Kasturba Memorial Trust; Secy., Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; Chairman, Bombay Housing Board, 1946-48; Parliamentary Secy., Govt. of Bombay, Labour and Excise, 1937-39; Chairman, Standing Cttee. of the Ahmedabad Municipality, 1940-42; went to Geneva as a Govt. delegate to the 30th Session of the International Labour Conference in June-July 1947; worked on "Freedom of Association Cttee.", appointed by I.L.C.; largely instrumental in organising, Indian National Trade Union Congress in May 1947; appointed a substitute Govt. Delegate, Asian Regional Conference, Oct. 1947; elected member, Economic Proggamme Cttee. of the All-India Congress Cttee.; Minister for Labour, Govt. of Bombay, till March 1950; resigned membership of Bombay Legislative Assembly, March 28, 1950. *Publications: Some Aspects of Khadi; History of Wage Adjustment in the Ahmedabad Textile Industry. Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi.



NANDA, Shanti Prakash, B.A., LL.B., Manager, Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, since 1947. *b.* Sept. 1, 1910, *s.* of late Raizada Har Narain Nanda, Landlord; *m.* Smt. Lila Sethi, *d.* of Rai Sahib L. Gyan Chand Sethi, Retd. Executive Engineer; one *s.* and two *d. Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lyallpur; D. A. V. Coll., Lahore; Law Coll., Lahore. Joined 11/14th Pb. Regt., 1936; resigned, 1938; took up insurance as a career; worked with Oriental and with Lakshmi as Branch Manager; joined Bharat as Manager after the partition of India, 1947; one of the best shots in the Regt.; first class rower, runner. *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton and Swimming. *Clubs:* Calcutta Pb. Club Ltd.; Radio Club, Bombay; Cricket Club of India Ltd., Bombay. *Address:* 16, Maskati Court, Queen's Road, Bombay 1.



NANJAPPA, Venkata Subramani, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Mysore), I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Tripura. *b.* Jan. 26, 1911; *m.* Smt. Lalita Devi, *d.* of late C. S. Doraiswamier, Chief Justice, Mysore State, 1937; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Central Coll., Bangalore; Univ. Coll., London,; Jesus Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1934; posted as Asstt. Collector, Jalgaon, East Khandesh; joined the Army during World War II, 1940-43; Collector and Dist. Magistrate, Nasik and North Kanara districts; appointed Administrator, Kolhapur State, 1948, Chief Commissioner, Cooch-Behar State, Special Commissioner, Telangana, Hyderabad State. *Recreations:* Riding, Tennis, Swimming, etc. *Address:* Chief Commissioner's House, Tripura.

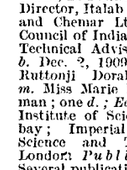
NANJEE, Mrs. Jayavati Pranlal Devkaran, J.P. and Hon. Presidency Magistrate. *b.* 1898, only daughter of the late Govindji Jhaverchand, a Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State; *m.* Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee in 1911. Prominent in social activities for several years; Founder and Chairman of Fort Hindu Stree Mandal and Suman Bal Mandir; takes interest in Santa Cruz Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, and Bhagini Samaj; Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council. *Recreation:* Writes Poems, Plays and Short Stories. *Publications: Suman Sarathi* and *Sreyasi. Residential Address:* "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



NANJEE, Pranlal Devkaran, Banker, Merchant, Broker and Landlord. *b.* 11th June 1894, second son of late Seth Devkaran Nanjee, J.P.; *m.* Jayavati, daughter of the late Govindji Jhaverchand, Munsiff and Magistrate of Jamnagar State, 1911; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Joined his father's firm at the age of 18; one of the Senior Partners in the firms of Devkaran Nanjee & Sons, and Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee; Chairman: Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., Devkaran Nanjee Insurance Co., Ltd., Denasons Ltd., and Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd.; Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber; Chairman, Indian Banks' Association; Fellow of the Indian Institute of Bankers and a member of its Council; was Pres. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber for 1944; was Pres. of Bombay Shroffs' (Bankers) Association Ltd., 1944-48; Trustee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and also a member of its Managing Cttee. and several Sub-Cttees. *Address:* "Lalit Vilas," Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay; *Office Address:* Devkaran Nanjee Buildings, Horniman Circle, Fort, Bombay.



NANJI, Dr. Homi Ruttonji, B.Sc. (Bombay), Ph.D., B. Pharm. (Lond.), F.R.I.C., Managing Director, Halab Ltd.; Director, Pharmed Ltd. and Chemar Ltd.; Member, the Pharmacy Council of India and Drugs Technical Advisory Board. *b.* Dec. 2, 1909, *s.* of Dr. Ruttonji Dorabji Nanji; *m.* Miss Marie Helen Silkman; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Imperial Coll. of Science and Technology, London. *Publications:* Several publications in Chemistry and Biochemistry. *Recreations:* Hockey, Cricket. *Clubs:* Radio Club; W.I.A.A. Club; Willingdon Club; Chembur Golf Club; Ripon Club. *Address:* 'Sea View', 13, Pali Hill, Bandra.



NARAIN, Brijraj, I.A.S., Senior Member, Board of Revenue, Madhya Bharat. *e. s.* of late Bhakt Narain of the Indian Service of Engineers and Chief Engineer, Gwallor; *Educ.:* Model High School, Jabalpur, M.P.; Muir Central College, Allahabad; M.A., 1927; LL.B., 1929 (Allahabad Univ.); won the Univ. Research Scholarship in Modern Indian History. Entered Gwalior Civil Service, 1929; appointed on the personal staff of H. H. the Maharaja Scindia, 1936; granted Honorary Commission in Gwalior Cavalry, 1937; Major (1943); Lt.-Col. (1945); Col. (1947); Asst. Huzur Secy., Secretary to the Govt., Foreign and Political Department, 1940; Director of Information (1944); Chief Secretary to the Govt. (1947); Commerce Minister and Finance Minister (1947); Minister for External Affairs (1948); accompanied His Highness as Private Secretary to Eastern Assam and Burma, 1943 during the last World War; worked as Liaison Officer with Gen. Wingate's Chindits posted in Gwalior; Adviser (1948); selected for appointment in the Indian Administrative Service (1950); awarded Gwalior Gold Medal for meritorious service; Director, Provident Investment Co., Bombay, Gwalior, and Northern India Transport Co., Ltd., Delhi; Gwalior Potteries, Delhi; Jiyajirao Cotton Mills Ltd., Gwalior; Texmaco Ltd., Gwalior; elected member to the Constituent Assembly of India; member, Publicity Committee of Ministers and Civil Aviation Committee of Ministers, Chamber of Princes; one of the founder members of the Indian Institute of International Affairs; a Rotarian; Member, Indian Council of World Affairs; elected Pres. of Madhya Bharat Administrative Service Association; has travelled extensively both in India and abroad. *Address:* Morar, Gwalior; 9, Clyde Road, Lucknow.

NARANG, Dr. Gokul Chand, M.A., Ph.D., Bar-at-Law. *b.* 15 Nov. 1878; *Educ.:* Punjab, Calcutta, Oxford and Berne Universities. Was Professor and Barrister; Ex-Minister, undivided Punjab Government; relinquished his knighthood in protest against Govt.'s attitude towards the legitimate rights of the Hindus, August 1945. *Publications: The Message of the Vedas, Transformation of Sikhism and Real Hinduism. Address:* 5, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

NARASIMHAM, Justice Ramaswamy Lakshmi, M.A. (Madras), B.A. (Hons.) (Oxford), Diploma in Economics (Madras), I.C.S., Judge, Orissa High Court, Cuttack since 1948. *b.* Sept. 27, 1906, *s.* of late R. Ramaswamy Ayyangar; *m.* Sreemati Indira Devi; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras and New College, Oxford. Joined the Indian Civil Service, Bihar & Orissa, 1931; after holding various administrative posts, joined the Judiciary, March 1939; officiated as Deputy Secretary, Legislative Department, Govt. of India, May-Sept. 1945; Law Secy. to the Govt. of Orissa, Oct. 1945-June 1948. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Club:* Cuttack Club. *Address:* Cuttack.

NARAYAN, Jayaprakash, Politician and Trade Union Leader. *b.* Oct. 10, 1902; *m.* Smt. Parbhavati Devi; *Educ.:* Bihar and U.S.A. Founder Secy., Socialist Party (India); Head of Labour Dept., Indian National Congress, 1931; imprisoned on several occasions; was member, Congress Working Cttee.; resigned membership due to difference of opinion with the Congress; Pres., All-India Railwaysmen's Federation, New Delhi. *Address:* C/o National Office, Socialist Party, 6, Tulloch Road, Bombay 1.

NARAYAN, Justice Jugal Kishore, M.A. (Economics), B.L., Judge, Patna High Court, since Jan. 1950. *b.* July 2, 1895 at Rampur village, Saran Dist.; *m.* Srim. Manmohini Devi; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Mostly at Patna, and for some time at Calcutta; was first class first in B.L. exam. of Patna Univ. Was appointed Munsiff, August, 1920; rose to the position of a High Court Judge by gradual promotion; first man from the Provincial Judicial Service to be appointed a permanent Judge of the High Court; Addl. Judge, Patna High Court, Jan. 1948-Jan. 1950; is a staunch Vaishnava and is the disciple of Pandit Ram Ballabha Saranjee, celebrated Saint of Ayodhya; is the first to be appointed a permanent Judge of the High Court from the Bengal and Bihar Provincial Judicial Service. *Address:* 14, Bayley Road, Patna.



Cttees of the Karnatak Univ. *Publications:* 15 papers on Magnetism and Molecular Structure in some prominent journals such as Phil. Mag., Zeit Fur Phsik, Indian Journal of Physics, Journal of Indian Chemical Society, Current Science, etc. *Recreations:* Tennis, Cricket, Bridge, etc. *Address:* M.E.S. Coll. of Arts and Sciences, Bhandarkar Institute Road, Poona 4.

NICHOLS-ROY, The Rev. James, Joy Mohon, B.A., Minister, Excise and Jails, Assam Govt. since 1952; Christian Missionary. *b.* June 12, 1884 at Shella, Khasi Hills, Assam;



m. N. Evelyn Nichols; *Educ.:* Duff Coll., Calcutta; member, Assam Leg. Council, 1921-36; M.L.A., 1937-52; author of the Assam Students' Smoking Act, the Assam Temperance Act, the Opium Smoking Act; Minister of Local Self-Govt. and Public Health, Excise and Registration, 1927-29; Chairman, Assam Opium Enquiry Committee, 1934; Minister: Local Self-Government, Medical and Public Health, 1937-38; P.W.D., Forest, Industry and Co-operative Societies, 1946-47; P.W.D., 1947-April 1950; was member, Consultative Cttee. of the Congress Party in the Constituent Assembly, New Delhi; Member: Advisory Cttee. for Minorities, Sub-Cttee. for Excluded and Partially Excluded and Tribal Areas in Assam; A-I.C.C., 1946-47; has travelled widely and visited Singapore, Japan, China, U.S.A., Canada, Honolulu and the British Isles, 1913-15; again from April 1943-Oct. 1945, visited Durban and Cape Town in South Africa, South America and Panama Canal, U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Member of the Constituent Assembly; Deputy Leader, Congress Parliamentary Party in Assam in 1950 and 1951. *Publications: Speech on Christianity; Hours with Jesus Christ: Life of Christ; Clarion Call to Christian Unity; Christian Unity; Hill Districts of Assam; Speech on the British Cabinet Mission Declaration, etc. Address:* Shillong, Assam.

NIJALINGAPPA, Siddavvanahalli, B.A., LL.B., M.P., Pres., Karnatak Provincial Congress Cttee., member, Congress Working Committee. *b.* Dec. 10, 1902; *m.* Srim. Murigamma, three *s.* and six *d.*; *Educ.:* Davangere, Chitaldroog, Bangalore and Poona. Enrolled as advocate of the Mysore High Court, 1926; convicted for political offence, 1929; debarred from practice, 1940; member, Mysore Congress Working Cttee., since 1939; Pres., Mysore Congress, 1945-46; member, Working Cttee. of Parliamentary Board, Indian National Congress. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* Venkateshpura Extension, Chitaldroog (Mysore State).

NILAKANTAN, V., B.E. (Madras), Member "Staff", Railway Board. *b.* Sept. 9, 1902, *s.* of K. Venkateswara Aiyar, Principal, Training College, Trivandrum; *m.* Smt. Anantalakshmi; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Model School & Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum; Coll. of Engineering, Guindy, Madras. Joined as Asstt. Trans. Supdt., Central Rly., April 1926; after working in various capacities at Bhusawal and Jhansi, was appointed Senior Establishment Officer in C.T.S.'s Office, 1936; Dy. Director, Establishment, Railway Board, 1940-44; Dy. General Manager, Staff, Central Rly., 1944-45; Divl. Transportation Supdt., Bhusawal, 1945-46; appointed Secy., Railway Board, 1946; officiated for a short period as Member, Staff in addition to post of Secy., 1947; Member, Refugees, to deal with the evacuation of population which followed in the wake of partition, Sept.-Dec. 1947; General Manager, East Indian Railway, Dec. 1947-April 1949. *Address:* Member "Staff", Railway Board, New Delhi.

NIMBKAR, Vishnu, B.Sc., M.E. (N. Y. Univ.). M.A.S.M.E.(U.S.A.), A.M.I. Mech. E. (London), A.I.Loco. E. (London), General Manager (India and Pakistan), The Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd. *b.* June 25, 1900, *s.* of Dr. R. K. Nimbkar of Phaltan State; *m.* Miss Elizabeth Lundy of Newtown, Pa., U.S.A.; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Deccan Coll., Poona, New York Univ., New York and Columbia Univ., New York. Employed in the Foreign Trade Department of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co., New York, 1927-29; Asstt. Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Fraserburgh, 1929; Service Engineer, Consolidated Pneumatic Tool Co. Ltd., Bombay, 1929-32; Manager for Bombay, 1932-34; Acting General Manager, 1934-42 and apptd. Resident General Manager, 1943; General Manager, 1945; General Manager, India & Pakistan, 1948; Managing Director, Hindusthan Mineral Products Co. Ltd., Bombay; Mineral Mining Co. Ltd., Madras; Director, Premier Chromate & Chemical Works Ltd., Bombay; Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd., Bombay; Hyderabad Construction Co. Ltd., Hyderabad; Proprietor, Hindustan Fine Chemicals, Bangalore; Director: Koruta Rubber Co., Ltd., Bombay; BEMCO Engineering Co., Ltd., Belgaum. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Willingdon and Bombay Presy. Golf Club, Bombay; Roshanara Club, Delhi; Mysore Sports Club, Mysore; Century Club, Bangalore; Calcutta Club, Calcutta; National Sports Club, Delhi. *Hobbies:* Gardening and Agriculture. *Address:* Liberty Building, 41/42, Marine Lines, Bombay; *Residence:* 'Amerind, 15th Road, Khar, Bombay.



NIYOGI, Machiraju Bhawanishanker, M.A., LL.M., LL.D. (Hon.), Kt. (1944), C.I.E. (1936), Chairman, Public Service Commission, Madhya Pradesh, since June 1, 1948. *b.* Aug. 30, 1886, *s.* of M. Sunder Ram & Kanakabai; *m.* Dr. Indirabai, M.B.B.S. (Bom.); two *d.*; *Educ.:* The Hislop College, Nagpur. Started practice at the Bar, 1910; Pres., Municipal Cttee., Nagpur, 1925-28; member, Univ. Court since 1924; Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur Univ., 1932-36; Addl. Judicial Commissioner, 1930-36; Judge, High Court, 1936-46; Chief Justice, 1946; retired, 1946; Pres., Univ. Union, 1928-29; Chairman, Local Board of Directors, Bharat Insurance Co., 1928-33; interested in social and political reforms activities. *Recreation:* Billiards. *Clubs:* Gondwana Club, Nagpur; Maharajbagh Club; Indian Gymkhana. *Address:* Amba Vihar, P.O. Nagpur-Ajni.

NOPANY, Rameshwarlall, Millowner and Merchant. *b.* in 1902 at Calcutta, son of late Seth Daulatram Nopany; *Educ.:* Scottish Church College, Calcutta. Partner: Messrs. Daulatram Rawatmull, Calcutta; Director: Shree Hanuman Sugar Mills Ltd., Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Shree Bajrang Jute Mills Ltd., New Huntodih Coal Co., Ltd., Mahabir Collieries Ltd., Hind Mills Ltd., United Commercial Bank Ltd., Ruby General Insurance Co. Ltd., and several other Industrial and commercial concerns. Member, Indian Central Sugarcane Cttee., and Indian Central Oil-seeds Cttee.; Pres., Indian Chamber of Commerce (1942-43); Indian Hemp Association (1941-43); Indian Sugar Mills' Association (1940-41); Hon. Treasurer, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (1933-34); takes active interest in social work, was Honorary General Secretary of the All-India Marwari Federation (1940-42); has founded Charitable Trusts and Institutions for social and educational uplift and medical relief. *Address:* 178, Harrison Road, Calcutta.



NORONHA, Mark Stanislaus, B.A. (First Class First in Latin), LL.B., J.P. (July 1930), Advocate (O.S.), High Court, Bombay. *b.* July 19, 1889 at Mangalore, *s.* of Raymond Noronha, Asstt. Inspector of Schools and Advocate, and Ellen Noronha (*née* Coelho); *m.* Vida Mary Margaret Saldanha (deceased); three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Aloysius' College, Mangalore (Prizeman in Elocution). Govt. Law College, Bombay. Enrolled as Advocate (A.S.), High Court, Bombay, 1914, and as Advocate (O.S.), High Court, 1925; read in Chambers with Sir Kenneth Mc. I. Kemp and Sir Thomas Strangman, K.C., former Advocates-General; Examiner, High Court Advocates' Exam., 1927-28; Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, 1928-43; officiated as Chief Judge on four occasions; Chief Judge, 1943-49; first Indian Christian Chief Judge; was Claims Officer under the War Injuries Ordinance; Chairman, Board of Referees under the Excess Profits Tax Act; Arbitrator in disputes re. properties requisitioned or acquired by Govt. under the D.I. Act; Chief Revising Authority for the Electoral Rolls of the Leg. Assembly (Central), the Council of State and the Bombay Leg. Council and Assembly, and on three occasions, member, Tribunal appointed to try Election petitions (Bombay Leg. Assembly), 1943-49; nominated by the Govt. of India as Chairman, Tribunal for the trial of petitions challenging the election of candidates from Bombay State to the House of the People and the Bombay Leg. Assembly (1952); recipient of the King's Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals; presented with an address in a silver casket by friends and admirers (1944) who also founded the "Mark Noronha Latin Prize" in St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, 1945; toured the Far East and Japan, 1935, Europe, 1936; Pres.: Kanara Catholic Assoc., Bombay, 1922, 1936-39; Mangalorean Garden Homes Co-operative Society Ltd., 1934-42; Mangalorean Educational Co-operative Credit Society Ltd., for several years; Life Member and Trustee, Catholic Gymkhana, Bombay; Founder, *The Mangalorean Review*, Bombay and its editor, 1919-22; Vice-Pres., Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society. *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton, Ping-pong, Chess, Cards and Walking. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India; R. W. I. T. Club; Catholic Gymkhana, Bombay. *Address: Office:* Chamber No. 18-D, Ground Floor, High Court, Bombay, 1; *Residence:* 23, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.



NORONHA, Socrates, M.B.E., K.I.H., J.P., L. M. & S., D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.), D.T.M. (Lond.), F.C.P.S., Consulting Dermatologist, Bombay; Surgeon Lt.-Commander, R. I. N.; Professor, Dermatology, National Medical College, Bombay; Hon. Consultant Dermatologist, St. George's, Hon. Secretary, Social Hygiene Council, and Mothers & Children Society; President University Medical Post-Graduate Association; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. *b.* 1889; *m.* Dr. Myrtle Machado, M.B.B.S., F.C.P.S., D.T.M. & Hy. (Eng.). D.T.M. (Lond.), J.P., Hon. Magistrate (died 1943); *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, St. John's, St. Paul's and St. Thomas Hospitals, London; Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh; St. Louis Hospital, Paris; Wilhelmine Spittal, Vienna. Ex-Venereologist, Municipal Corporation of Bombay (1917-41); represented the University and Municipality of Bombay at various International Congresses in Europe; decorated for distinguished public service with the Order of British Empire, Kaiser-I-Hind Medal, Coronation and Jubilee Medals. *Address:* "Lesnor", 45, Lamington Road, Bombay 8.

OAK, Vidyadhar Govind, B.Sc. (Hons.), 1929, District & Sessions Judge, Allahabad. *b.* May 18, 1909, *s.* of G. R. Oak, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Belgaum; *m.* Kusum Kanitkar, Ahmednagar; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Jaipur, Indore and Allahabad; passed I.C.S. examination in 1930. Joined service in 1931 as Assistant Commissioner at Faizabad (U.P.). *Recreations:* Music, Tennis & Bridge. *Address:* District & Sessions Judge, Allahabad.

OBEROI, Rai Bahadur M. S., Managing Director & Chairman of several Hotel Companies in India. *b.* August 1900, *s.* of A. S. Oberoi; *m.* Shrimati Ishran Devi Oberoi; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Rawalpindi and Lahore. *Clubs:* Roshanara Club, Delhi; Calcutta Club, Calcutta. *Address:* Grand Hotel, Calcutta.



OBHRAI, Justice Ram Labhaya, B.A., LL.B. (Punjab), Judge, Assam High Court, since Jan. 1949. *b.* Jan. 22, 1897, *s.* of late L. Amir Chand; *m.* Smt. Isher Kaur; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Chakwal Dist., Jhelum; Abbottabad, Dist., Hazara; Lahore. Practised law in the Hazara Dist. for 20 years; then at Peshawar for about four years; managed aided educational institutions at Abbottabad; served as Vice-Pres., Municipal Board; member, Provincial Transport Authority and Provincial Rationing Authority at Peshawar; elevated to the Bench, appointed Acting Judge, Judicial Commissioner's Court, Peshawar, March 1946; after partition, appointed Chief Minister (Dewan) of Chamba State and its Chief Executive Officer after merger of the State; was Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer, for a few weeks. *Recreation:* Reading, particularly Oriental poetry. *Club:* Gauhati. *Address:* Judge, Assam High Court, Gauhati.

OJHA, Jayantilal Manishanker, Chairman, Amritlal Ojha & Co., Ltd. *b.* May 3, 1907 at Anjar, Kutch; *m.* Srimati Mangala Gouri, *d.* of Lakshmishanker Ojha, 1928; *Educ.:* High School education, Ahmedabad; while a student, took part in Congress movement and worked at Sabarmati Ashram. Joined Messrs. Amritlal Ojha & Co., 1929, as a Clerk and gradually working in various Depts., became Director in 1939 and Chairman in 1944; served on E. Rly. Advisory Cttee., Coal Wagon Supply Cttee., Soft Coke Cess Cttee., Indian Colliery Owners Assoc., Joint Working Cttee. of Coal Assoc.; Chairman: New Bansdeopur Coal Co., Ltd.; Jote Dhemo Colliery Co., Ltd; Guzdar Kajora Coal Mines Ltd.; Pure Sitalpur Coal Concern Ltd.; National Metal Industries Ltd.; The Metal Products Ltd.; Ojha Brothers Ltd; Great Social Life & General Assurance Ltd.; Indian Enamel Works Ltd.; Amritlal Ojha & Co. (Burma), Ltd.; New Burma Amrit Sugar Mills Ltd.; Purnema Agencies Ltd.; Calcutta Safe Deposit Co., Ltd.; Director: Gourangdih Collieries Ltd.; India United Agencies Ltd.; Bhurangya Coal Co., Ltd.; Khas Shampore Coal Co., Ltd.; Shree Diamond Seetalpore Colliery Co., Ltd.; North Dhemo Coal Co., Ltd.; Sarpi Kajora Coal Mines Ltd.; Shree Mahakali Coal Mines Ltd.; New Joyrampore Coal Co., Ltd.; Indian Coal Shipping Corporation Ltd.; President: Board of Trustees, Bhawanipur Gujrati Balmandir; Managing Trustee, Sheth Amritlal Ojha and Lalji Rewashankar Ojha Memorial Trust; Trustee, Shrimali Education Trust, Ahmedabad; Shree Narbheram Madhavji Memorial Trust; Lalji Rewashankar Memorial Trust; Vice-Chairman: Calcutta Anglo-Gujrati School; Member: Cttee. of Bharat Chamber of Commerce; Indian Mining Federation; Calcutta Traffic Advisory Board. *Clubs:* Calcutta Rotary Club, South Calcutta Club, Calcutta Club and Life Member: Cricket Assoc. of Bengal. *Address:* "Security House," Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.



OLPHERTS-FORRESTER, Shirley Wybrants George, B.A. (Nagpur), I.C.S., Secy. to the Governor and Secy. to Govt., Forest and Public Works Dept., Madhya Pradesh, since Sept. 1947. *b.* Sept. 2, 1905, *s.* of the late George Tyrone Olpherts-Forrester, O.B.E. of Katni, M.P.; *m.* Charice Mabel (*Née* Wynne); twin *s.* and *d.*; *Educ.:* Highbury High School, London W.; Tollington High School, Muswell Hill, N.W. 7; Boys' High School, Panchgani; Ewing Christian College, Allahabad; Robertson College, Jabalpur; University College, London; passed into the I.C.S. by open competition in London, 1928. Dy. Commsnr., Nimar, Hoshangabad, Sagar, Bilaspur, Buldana and Nagpur, 1936-45; Commsnr., Nagpur, 1944; Secy. to Govt., Public Works and Forests since 1945. *Recreation:* Shooting. *Address:* Govt. House, Nagpur.

OWEN, Rowland Hubert, C.M.G. (1947), B.A., LL.B., H. M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, since 1945 and Economic Adviser to High Commissioner for the United Kingdom. *b.* 1903; *m.* Kathleen, *d.* of the late W. A. Scott, of Omagh, N. Ireland; *Educ.:* Royal School, Armagh and Trinity Coll., Dublin. Joined Dept. of Overseas Trade, 1926; Private Secy. to Sir E. Crowe, Comptroller General, 1930; Secy., Gorell Cttee. on Art and Industry, 1931; attended Imperial Defence College, 1934; Commercial Secy., Residency, Cairo, 1935; Private Secy. to the Secretary, Dept. of Overseas Trade (the late Captain Euan Wallace), 1936; transferred to the Ministry of Economic Warfare, 1939; successively Deputy Head of Prize Dept. and Head of Shipping, Enemy Resources and General Departments, Ministry of Economic Warfare; Representative on Staff of Minister of State, Middle East, 1942; Director of Combined (Anglo-American) Economic Warfare Agencies at Allied Force Headquarters, Mediterranean, 1944; holds U.S. Medal of Freedom. *Address:* 6, Albuquerque Road, New Delhi.

OZA, Ghanshyam Chhotalal, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Rehabilitation, Industry and Commerce, Food Supply, Labour and Backward Classes, Govt. of Saurashtra. *b.* Oct. 25, 1910, *s.* of Chhotalal Pitamberdas Oza and Smt. Savitagauri Chhotalal Oza; *m.* Smt. Rama Ghanshyam Oza; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Bhavnagar, Poona, and Ahmedabad. Advocate, Saurashtra High Court, Rajkot. *Recreations:* Reading; Sports. *Address:* Swastik Bhuvan, Race Course, Rajkot.

OZA, Keshavlal Karsanji, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Deputy Collector (Gharkhed), Zalawad District. *b.* December 9, 1895; *m.* Savitri, *d.* of late Mulshanker J. Trivedi, once a Naib Suba in Baroda State; *Educ.:* Wankaner High School; Bahaudin College, Junagadh; and Government Law School, Bombay. Practised as a Pleader in Junagadh State, 1921-22; Sarnyayadhish, Lakhtar State, 1922-27; Treasury Officer, Wankaner State, 1927-31 and 1941; Dewan, Lathi State, 1931-38; Dewan, Mansa State (Mahikantha), 1938-41, Dewan, Vala State, 1943-48; was elected President, Executive Committee of the 11th "Gujarati Sahitya Parishad" convened at Lathi under the Presidentship of Dewan Bahadur Jhaveri Krishnalal Mohanlal, retired Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay; on integration of Kathiawar States into the United State of Saurashtra, was first appointed as Officer-in-Charge, Mull and Sayla; District Treasury Officer, Zalawad and Dy. Collector (Gharkhed). Zalawad. *Address:* Surendranagar.



PAI, Ammembal Vittal, B.A., I.C.S., C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1939), Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Govt. of India, since 1st March 1950. *b.* Oct. 11, 1901; *m.* Tarabai, only *d.* of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. Kesava Pai, O.B.E., M.D.; *Educ.:* Canara High School, Mangalore, Presy. Coll., Madras and Wadham Coll., Oxford. Asstt. Collector, North Arcot Dt., Madras, 1926-27; Sub-Collector, Palghat and Kumbakonam, 1928-30; Under-Secy., Govt. of Madras, Public Works and Labour Depts., 1931-34; Addl. Dt. Mgte., Tanjore, 1936; Agent of the Govt. of India in Ceylon, 1936-40; Dy. Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Indians Overseas, 1941-44; nominated Official member of the Council of State, 1942, and nominated Official member of the Leg. Assembly, 1943; Joint Secy. to Govt. of India, Commonwealth Relations Dept., and Controller-Genl. of Emigration, 1944-47; Minister-Counsellor, Indian Embassy, Moscow, 1947-48; Principal Private Secy. to the Prime Minister of India, 1948-49. *Address:* Secretariat, New Delhi.

PAI, Mangalore Purshotam, B.A. (Madras), B.A. (Hons.) (London), Managing Dir., Sindri Fertilizer Factory, since April 1952. *b.* December 1, 1906, *s.* of Rao Bahadur Dr. M. K. Pai, O.B.E., M.D., *m.*; two *s.*, and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Madras, London and Oxford. Controller of Coffee, Indian Coffee Board, 1940-42; Provincial Textile Commissioner, Madras, 1942; Controller of Supplies, S. I. Circle, Govt. of India, 1942-45; Joint Secy., Ministry of Industry & Supply, 1940-49; Jt. Secy., Ministry of Works and Supply 1949-52. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana, New Delhi. *Address:* Sindri, Bihar.

PAKVASA, Mangaldas Manchharam, ex-Governor of Madhya Pradesh from August 1947 to July 1952. *b.* May 7, 1882: *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone College, Bombay: some time Dakshina Fellow, Elphinstone College, and won Dhirajlal Mathuradas Scholarship in LL.B. Solicitor for thirty years; was in jail 14 months in connection with the 1932 Satyagraha, 12 months in 1940 and 17 months in 1942-43; went on a world tour and visited Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Hungary, England, America, Japan and China, 1935; as Solicitor for the All-India Spinners' Assoc. did work for saving income-tax, and fought up to the Privy Council when it was decided that that body was not liable to income-tax; was the Chairman of Bombay City Adult Education Cttee., Bombay Historical Society, Hindustan Scout Assoc., etc.; President, Bombay Legislative Council from July 1937 to 14th August 1947. *Address:* c/o Raj Bhavan, Nagpur.

PAL, Benjamin Peary, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.L.S., F.N.I., Director, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. *b.* May 26, 1906, *s.* of Dr. R. R. Pal; *Educ.:* Rangoon University (1924-29); Cambridge Univ., Downing College (1929-32). Joined the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, 1933; appointed Director, 1950; President, Botany Section of the Indian Science Congress (1945-46); Indian Society of Genetics and Plant Breeding (1947-48); member, Agricultural Mission to China (1944); member, Indian Scientific Delegation to Australia (1949); Pres., Indian Botanical Society, 1950; Vice-President, All-India Fine Arts and Crafts Society. *Publications:* Over 50 papers on plant breeding and genetics of crop plants. *Recreations:* Painting and Rosegardening. *Address:* New Delhi.

PALIWAL, Pt. S. K. Dutt, M.A. (Economics), Sahitya Rattan (Hindi), Journalist. *b.* August, 1896, at Tanawra Village, Agra Dist., *s.* of Pt. Brij Lal Sharma; *m.* Begam Maqsud Jehon; *Educ.:* Agra Coll., Agra; M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Pres., U.P. Congress Cttee. for 7 years; M.L.C. (U.P.), 1924-26; M.L.A. (Central), (1935-48); Minister of Finance and Information, U.P., 1947-48;

Leader, U. P. Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party; General Secy., All-India Kisan Congress and Rural People's Federation; Editor: *Prabha*, Monthly Magazine, *Pratap* and *Sainik*, Daily and Weekly; Leader and Pres., People's Congress, U.P.; member, Legislative Council, U.P. *Publications: Seva Marg; Amarpuri; Seva Dharm and Seva-Marg, Hamara Swadhinta Sangram: Kisan Raj Ka Panchvarshiya Programme: Marxvad or Gandhivad.* *Address:* 3, Vijya Nagar Colony, Agra.

PALIWAL, Pandit Tika Ram, B.A., LL.B., Minister, Rajasthan. *b.* 1909; *m.* in 1936; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Village School at Mandawar, Jaipur State; Alwar State; National Commercial High School, Delhi. Took active part in the Salt Satyagrah; was Editor, Congress Bulletin in Hindi; set up practice at Hindaun; joined the Satyagrah movement under the late Seth Jamnalal Bajaj; was in succession the Joint Secy., Secy., Vice-Pres. and Pres., Jaipur Rajya Praja Mandal; took particular care in his special study of the Kisans; was Revenue Minister, the first popular Govt., Jaipur State; was member, executive of the Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee.; became General Secy. when the Rajputana States were integrated; was Revenue Minister in Vyas Ministry; was the moving spirit behind the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act which received the President's assent recently; prohibited unlawful ejectment of the tenants, made basic improvements in the Court of Wards Acts and sanctioned a scheme of summary settlement; courted jail several times in Freedom movement. *Address:* Minister, Jaipur, Rajasthan.

PANANDIKAR, Satyashraya Gopal, M.A. (Bombay), Ph.D. (Econ., London), D.Sc. (Econ., London), Secretary, Indian Banks' Association, Bombay; Retd. Principal and Prof. of Commerce, Sydenham College, Bombay. *b.* July 18, 1894; *m.* Indira, *d.* of S. A. Sabnis, Solicitor, High Court, Bombay; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay and School of Economics, Univ. of London. Some time Professor of Political Economy, University of Dacca (1921-23). *Publications: Economic Consequences of the War for India; Wealth and Welfare of the Bengal-Delta; Economic Development of the Great Powers and India; Banking in India; Industrial Labour in India.* *Address:* Gandhi House, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay.

PANCHAMUKHI, Vidyaratna R. S., M.A. (Bom.), Vidyaratna (1948), Director of Kannada Research, Dharwar, Bombay, since 1939. *b.* May 4, 1898, *s.* of late Swamirayacharya Panchamukhi, Landlord, Kurvinkop, Dharwar; *m.*; three *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.:* B.A. (High II class Hons.) in Sanskrit, 1923; M.A. (High II class) in Sanskrit, 1925; R.B. Deepad Sanskrit Gold Medalist; Dakshina Fellow, Karnatak Coll., Dharwar, 1923-25; entered the Archæological Dept. after M.A. and worked there in Epigraphy, 1925-39; awarded the title of Vidyaratna by the All-India Dharma-Maha-Mandala, Benares. *Publications:* Several books and papers on Inscriptions, Coins, Iconography, History, Archæology, Museum and Kannada Literature. *Address:* Dharwar.

PANDE, Bhairab Datt, B.Sc. (Allahabad), B.A. (Cantab.), Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Finance Department since Oct. 1949; also Food Commissioner and ex-officio Addl. Secy., Supply Dept., since September 1950. *b.* March 17, 1917, *s.* of C. D. Pande, Retd. A.D.G., P. & T.; *m.* Vimla Pande *née* P. D. Pande, Dy. Auditor-General; two *s.*, Arvind and Lalit; *Educ.:* Modern High School, Delhi; Govt. Inter. College, Almora and Allahabad; Allahabad Univ. (Muir Hostel); and Christ's College, Cambridge. Entered the I.C.S., 1939 and posted to Bihar; Asstt. Magistrate, Gaya, Oct. 1939-Oct. 1940; Aurangabad (Gaya), Oct. 1940-April 1941; Subdivisional Officer, Khunti (Ranchi), April 1941-Jan. 1942; Bihar-shariff (Patna), Jan. 1942-Sept. 1943; Regional Grain Supply Officer, Darbhanga & Monghyr, Sept. 1943-Dec. 1945; Food Controller and Dy. Secy., Dec. 1945-Feb. 1948; Secy., Supply Deptt. and Chief Controller of Prices & Supplies, March 1948-Oct. 1949; passed in Mundari (1941) and Nepalese Paharia (1944). *Recreations:* Tennis, Hiking, Photography. *Address:* Champanoula, Almora (U.P.); Patna, Bihar.

PANDE, Lt.-Commd. Shukdev, M.Sc., Secretary, and Rector, Birla Education Trust; Ex-Vice-Pres., Jaipur State Council; Dt. Commissr., Boy Scouts Assocn. *b.* April 13, 1893; *m.* on December 3, 1916; three *s.*; *Educ.:* M.Sc., Muir Central College, Allahabad. Appointed Asstt. Prof. of Mathematics, Benares Hindu Univ., 1918; did research work under Dr. Ganesh Prasad and published a few papers; took commission in I.T.F.; organised collection work for the Univ.; deputed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya to Pilani as Principal, Birla Intermediate Coll., and as Hon. Secy., Birla Education Trust, 1929; now 'Kulpati', Birla Vidya Bihar; was appointed Hon. Principal, Technical Training Centre and later of H.M.I.S. Pilani which trained Artificers of the R.I.N.; was conferred the honorary rank of Lieut.-Commander; elected Vice-Pres., Montessori Assoc. International; travelled extensively in Europe to study modern trends in Education. *Publications:* Some books in Hindi on Mathematics for High School and College students; a glossary of Mathematical terms including Astronomy in Hindi. *Address:* Pilani (Jaipur).

PANDEYA, Gayanacharya Avinash Chandra, M.A. (Economics—I), B.Com., J.D., Assistant Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India, since July 1948. *b.* 1923, *s.* of Kunwar Dr. Nanak Chand Pandeya and Mrs. Rampiari Pandeya; *Educ.:* Agra, Lucknow and Punjab Universities; Culture study tour of East Indies, etc., 1938-39; Associate Editor, *Globe*, 1941; Editor, *Music and Dancing*, 1941-42; General Editor, F.I.P. Corporation, 1943; Staff and Touring Correspondent, *The Hindustan Times*, *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and *U.P.I.*, 1943-46; Journalist on Special Duty, Dept. of Information, U. P. Govt., 1946-47; Publicity Officer, Modi Industries, 1947-48; Founder-Secy., KALAKENDRA (Art Centre), New Delhi; Observer, All-India Cultural Conference, 1951. *Publications: The Art of Kathakali; Problem of Micronotes in Indian Music; Bhartiya Nritya Kala; The Dance of India*, etc. *Recreations:* Photography, Painting, Music and Dancing. *Address:* Press Information Bureau, New Delhi.

PANDHARIPANDE, Shrikrishna Laxman, M.A. (Sanskrit), M.A. (Marathi), Principal, S.B. City College and Shri M. M. College of Science, Nagpur, M.P. *b.* July 14, 1899; *m.* Mrs. Ramabai; *Educ.:* Nagpur, M.P.; The Neill City High School and Hislop College, Head Master, National School, Bhandara, M.P. (1920-23); Teacher, St. Ursula Girls' High School, Nagpur (1924-30); Political prisoner (1930-31); Founder and Principal, S.B. City College since 1931; member, Faculty of Arts, Academic Council, Board of Studies and University Court of Nagpur University; Vice-President, M.P. Research Society; President, Federation of Recognised Educational Institutions, Madhya Pradesh; Depressed Class Girls' Hostel, Nagpur; Bharat Mahila Vidyalaya, Nagpur. *Publications:* Articles on literature, Indian philosophy, Marathi language and script, education, religion, etc. in newspapers, various journals and compendiums. *Address:* Vidya Nagari, Umrer Road, Nagpur (M.P.).

PANDIT, Anand Dattatraya, B.Sc. (Alld.), I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Ajmer. *b.* April 1, 1909, *s.* of Dattatraya Vinayak Pandit; *m.* Miss Leela Rawat, M.B.B.S.; one *s.* and one *d.* *Address:* Chief Commissioner, Ajmer.

PANDIT, Keshav Gopal, B.A. (Hons.), Ellis Scholar, M.A., M.L.C., Principal & Senior Prof. of English, Willingdon College, Sangli. *b.* January 1904, *s.* of Gopal Balwant Pandit; *m.* Sau. Vijaya Kumari, *d.* of Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya; four *s.*; *Educ.:* Wilson College, Life-Member, D.E. Society; Head of Dept. of English, Fergusson College, Poona (1929-44); Superintendent, Model & Experimental Primary School, Navin Marathi Shala (1932-44); Fellow, Univ. of Bombay and Member, Board of Studies in English Literature, Bombay Prov. School Book Cttee. (1943-46); Recognized Univ. Post-Graduate Teacher; member of the Court, Academic Council, Executive Council and Chairman, Board of Studies in English, Univ. of Poona; member, Bombay Legislative Council. *Publications: Why English?; Introduction to Chaucer; Approach to Shakespeare*; Plays and Poems in Marathi and other educational books. *Address:* Willingdon College, Sangli.



PANDIT, Srimati Vijaya Lakshmi, Ex-Ambassador of India in U.S.A. *b.* 18th August 1900; *m.* Ranjit Sitaram Pandit, Bar-at-Law (Classicist and Historian), 9th May, 1921; 3 *d.*; *Educ.:* Privately by tutors and governesses. Elected Chairman, Education Cttee., Allahabad Municipal Board, 1935; elected to U.P. Assembly, 1937; appointed Minister of Local Self-Government and Public Health in U.P. Congress Government; Pres., All-India Women's Conference, 1940-42; Vice-Pres., Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; attended Pacific Relations Conference at Hot Springs, Virginia, U.S.A., as leader of Indian delegation appointed by the Indian Council on World Affairs; toured extensively in U.S.A.; was present in San Francisco at the time of the United Nations Conference, and presented India's case in an unofficial capacity to the world as spokesman for the India League of America and the National Committee for India's Freedom; Leader of the Indian delegation to the U. N. O., 1947 and 1948 Peace Conference; imprisoned three times in connection with Congress Civil Disobedience Movements—15 months, 6 months and 11 months respectively; returned unopposed to U.P. Assembly from the old constituency; appointed Minister for second time by Congress Government holding portfolios of Local Self-Government and Public Health; Indian Ambassador in U.S.S.R., 1947-49; Ambassador in U.S.A., 1949-52. *Address:* Allahabad.

PANDYA, Gangashanker Baldevshanker, B.A. (Hons.) (London), M.A. (Allahabad), Dean, Faculty of Arts and Head of Dept. of History, Baroda Univ., since July 1950. *b.* August 24, 1915, *s.* of Pandit Baldevshanker Pandya of Hatta, Dist. Sagar (Madhya Pradesh) and Manekbai; *m.* Prabhavati, *d.* of G. V. Trivedi, M.B.E., P.F.S. of Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh); one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* The Theosophical National School, Benaras; Benaras Hindu Univ.; The Univ. of Allahabad; London Univ. Professor of History, M.T.B. College, Surat, 1940-42; Professor of Administration and Geography, College of Commerce, Baroda, 1942-49; First Registrar, Maharaja Sayajirao Univ. of Baroda, May 1949 to July 1950. *Publications:* 2 books on Indian Administration and Politics; sundry articles in Politics and History in periodicals. *Recreations:* Hiking; Mountaineering; Hockey; Table Tennis. *Address:* Adhyapak Niwas, Pratap Ganj, Baroda.

PANIGRAHI, Justice Lingaraj, B.A., B.L., High Court Judge, Cuttack, since 1948. *b.* March 21, 1896, *s.* of Gopinath Panigrahi; *m.* Smt. Swarnamayi; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Madras Presidency College. Practised at Berhampur (Ganjam); was a Public Prosecutor for two terms; Advocate-General, 1945-48; attended the Round Table Conference and gave evidence before the Joint Parliamentary Cttee., 1934; one of the prominent leaders responsible for creation of the Orissa Province; a forcible speaker and a writer. *Publications:* Contributor to periodicals. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Club:* Cuttack Club. *Address:* Keonjhar House, Tulsipur, Cuttack.

PANIKKAR, H. E. Kavalam Madhava, Indian Ambassador to Egypt since Sept. 1952 *b.* June 3, 1895; *Educ.:* Madras & Oxford, Scholar of Christ Church, Barrister-at-Law (Middle Temple). Professor, Aligarh Muslim University; Editor, *The Hindustan Times*; Secretary to the Chancellor, Chamber of Princes; Foreign Minister, Patiala; Foreign & Political Minister, Bikaner; Prime Minister, Vice-President of State Council and Foreign & Political Minister and Minister for Education & Health, Bikaner State (1944); Secretary, Indian States Delegation to the Round Table Conference; official witness on behalf of the States before Joint Select Committee; Indian States' Representative to the Pacific Relations Conference, Canada, 1942 and Commonwealth Relations Conference, 1945; member of Indian Delegation to United Nations General Assembly Session, 1947; Vice-President, Royal India Society, London; Ambassador in China 1948-52. *Publications: Indian States and Government of India; International Law; Portuguese in Malabar; Dutch in Malabar; Caste and Democracy; Hinduism and the Modern World; Kingship in India; Education Reconstruction; India and the Indian Ocean; Future of South East Asia; The Basis of Indo-British Treaty; Survey of Indian History*; etc.; has also contributed to *The Times, The Manchester Guardian, News Chronicle, Contemporary Review*, etc. and published novels, dramas and poems in Malayalam. *Address:* Cairo.

PANJA, Jadabendranath, M.A. in Pure Mathematics (Cal.), B.L. (Cal.), Minister for Cottage and Small-scale Industries, State of West Bengal. *b.* July, 1886, *s.* of Nrisinghamurari Panja, B.A.; *m.*; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Burdwan Raj College, Ripon (now Surendranath) College, Scottish Churches College, Calcutta. Read Congress literature from early boyhood; joined non-co-operation movement after the Special Congress Session at Calcutta, 1920; suffered imprisonment for 2½ years, 1932-34 and for 6 months in 1942. *Recreations:* Literature on religion, philosophy and economics. *Address:* 8-C, Ramanath Majumdar Street, Calcutta 9.

PANJU, Esmail Abdulkarim, Senior Partner of the firm of E. A. Karim and also Husein Abdulkarim Panju, Bombay, founded in 1914. *b.* at Zanzibar (British East Africa); *m.*; 1 *d.* Vice-President and Trustee, Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Boarding Orphanage at Jamnagar; Hon. Treasurer, the Anjuman-I-Faiz-I-Panjetani; Trustee of Khoja Shia Isna Ashri Jamat and Jam-e-Masjid, Bombay; Seth Dawood Fazel Educational Trust and many other Institutions; Chairman, Karim Corporation Ltd.; Director, The Kaiser-e-Hind Insurance Co., Ltd. *Address:* Panju House, 138-40, Samuel Street, Bombay.



PANSE, Vinayak Govind, B.Sc. (Bombay), Ph.D. (London), Statistical Adviser to Govt. of India, Ind. Council of Agr. Research since Aug. 1951, Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences in India and of the Indian Academy of Sciences. *b.* Jan. 11, 1906; *m.* Kamalabai Karmarkar; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Nasik, Wilson Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll., London; Rothamsted Agricultural Experiment Station, Harpenden, England. Joined the Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, 1929; worked as Statistician at the Institute; Statistician to the Indian Central Cotton Cttee., 1945-46; Dy. Director-in-Charge of research at the Institute, 1946-49; Dir., Inst. of Plant Ind., Indore, 1949-51. *Publications:* More than fifty scientific papers and reports published in scientific journals in India and abroad on agricultural statistics, plant breeding, genetics, agronomy. *Recreations:* Tennis; Bridge. *Club:* Yeshwant Club, Indore. *Address:* New Delhi.

PANT, Apasaheb Balasaheb, B.A. (Bombay), M.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Commissioner for the Govt. of India in British East Africa, since July 1948; apptd. Consul-General for Belgian Congo & Ruanda-Urundi, Nov. 1950 & Commissioner for Central Africa and Nyasaland, Dec. 1950. *b.* Sept. 12, 1912, of the family of the Pratinidhis of Aundh; *m.* Nalni Devi Dravid, M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.; one *s.*, Aniket Kumar and one *d.*, Aditidevi; *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona; Oxford (B.N.C.); Lincoln's Inn. Started work in the Aundh State under his father Shrimant Bhawanrao Pratinidhi, Rajasaheb of Aundh; worked as Education Minister; prepared a draft Constitution for the Aundh State, with the consent of Mahatma Gandhi, when his father granted Responsible Govt. to his subjects, 1939; first elected Prime Minister, Aundh State, for six years; was Minister for four years till the State was merged into Bombay State, March 1948; member, A.I.C.C., 1948. *Recreations:* Tennis, Cricket, Volleyball, Hockey, Mountain climbing, Hiking, etc. *Address:* Amrai Camp, Deccan Gymkhana, Poona 4; P.O. Box 2274, Nairobi, Kenya, East Africa.

PANT, Pandit Govind Ballabh, B.A., LL.B., LL.D. (Allahabad, Banaras and Lucknow), Chief Minister, General Administration, Finance, Uttar Pradesh, since April 1, 1946; member, Congress Working Cttee., since 1931. *b.* Sept. 10, 1887, in Almora District; *Educ.:* Almora, Muir Central College, Allahabad; School of Law, Allahabad Univ. Enrolled Advocate, Allahabad High Court, 1909; joined the Bar at Naini Tal; took active part in politics; started Kumaon Parishad in 1916 to study local problems and redress grievances; gave evidence before the Southborough Cttee. and succeeded in bringing the Kumaon districts under the Southborough Committee and the Montford Reforms; elected member, A.I.C.C., 1916; U.P. Leg. Council, 1923, on Swaraj Party ticket; Leader, Swaraj Party, U.P. Council, for 7 years; elected Pres., U.P.C.C., 1927, and presided at Aligarh Session; took prominent part in anti-Simon Commission agitation; twice imprisoned for C. D., 1930-32; appointed Chairman, U.P. Agrarian Cttee. by the U.P.C.C.; submitted Pant Report, 1931; Genl. Secy., All-India Parliamentary Board, 1934; elected M.L.A. (Central), 1934 and was Deputy Leader of the Congress Party; elected Leader of the Congress Party in U.P. Assembly, 1937 and Premier, 1937-39; resigned on War issue; offered Satyagraha, Nov. 1940 and was jailed for one year; arrested and kept in detention in Ahmednagar Fort, August 9, 1942-March 31, 1945; attended Simla Conference, June 1945, and carried on negotiations with Jinnah; member, Central Parliamentary Board and Chairman, U.P. Parliamentary Board; re-elected to U.P. Legislative Assembly and Leader of Congress Party in the U.P. Assembly; elected member, Constituent Assembly and member of several Committees and Sub-Committees of the Constituent Assembly. *Address:* Chief Minister, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.



PARANJPE, Gopal Ramchandra, M.Sc., A.I.I.Sc., I.E.S. (Retd.), F.N.I., O.B.E. *b.* 30th January, 1891; *m.* Mrs. Malini Paranjpe; *Educ.:* Poona, Heidelberg and Berlin; Bombay University Research Scholar. For some time Assistant in the Physical Chemistry Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; Principal and Professor of Physics in the Indian Educational Service at the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, 1920-46; Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore; Fellow of the National Institute of Science of India. *Publications:* Various papers in scientific journals. Joint Editor of the popular scientific monthly in Marathi *Srishti Dnyan.* *Address:* Sudarshan, 202/1, Sadashiv, Poona 2.

PARANJPYE, Dr. Sir Raghunath Purushottam, M.A. (Cantab.), B.Sc. (Bombay), D.Sc. (Calcutta). *b.* Murdi, 16th Feb. 1876; *Educ.:* Maratha H.S., Bombay; Fergusson Coll., Poona; St. John's Coll., Cambridge (Fell.), 1901-07, and Hon. Fellow, 1945; Paris and Göttingen; Govt. of India Scholar; bracketed Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, 1899. Principal and Prof. of Math., Fergusson Coll., Poona, 1902-24; Hon. Associate of the Rationalist Press Association; has taken prominent part in all social, political and educational movements in Bombay State.; Vice-Chancellor of Indian Women's Univ., 1916-20; Bombay Leg. Council, 1913-23, 1927; awarded the Kaisar-i-Hind Gold Medal in 1916; Knighted, 1942; Minister, Bombay Government, 1921-23, 1927; member, Reforms Inquiry Committee, 1924; Auxiliary and Territorial Forces Committee, 1924; Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee, 1924-25; member, India Council, 1927-32; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, 1932-33; President of the National Liberal Federation, 1924, 1939; High Commissioner for India in Australia, 1944-47. *Publications: Gokhale, Karve, The Crux of the Indian Problem, Rationalism in Practice.* *Address:* Poona 4.



PAREENJA, R. D., Managing Director, New Bombay Theatres, Ltd.; German trained Film expert and business man. *b.* 1913, in the Punjab; *Educ.:* Punjab Univ. Joined the Bombay Talkies, Ltd., since its inception as Cameraman, 1934; became the Head of its Camera Dept., 1939; was producer-director of short documentary pictures of the Company; founded his own concern, The New Bombay. Theatres, Ltd. and began independent career as Film producer, director, screen-play-writer, cameraman and Film distributor, 1943; has successfully produced and directed several pictures for his own concern and also other leading film studios like Filmistan, Ltd.; has various business interests in Bombay and produces short documentary Films also for the Government. *Address:* East & West Building, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

PARIKH, Chandulal Pitamberdas, B.A., LL.B., M.P., Merchant. *b.* Jan. 22, 1894; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Member: Indian Central Cotton Cttee., 1936-41; Cloth Control Production Cttee., since 1948; Representative of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc. in Bombay Assembly, 1946-51; member, Textile Control Cttee., since 1950; Pres., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc., 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53; Member: Control Advisory Council of Industries, 1952; Council of States, 1952. *Clubs:* W.I.T.C. Ltd.; Willingdon Sports Club Ltd.; Cricket Club of India Ltd. *Address:* 40-C, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.



Advisory Cttee. *Clubs:* Willingdon; Rotary Club of Bombay; Royal Western India Turf Club; Royal Western India Golf Club, Nasik; President for the last eight years of the W.I.A.A. Staff Sports Club and the W.I.A.A. Staff Association. *Recreations:* Football, Motoring and Photography. *Address:* Jer Manor, Chanda Ramji Estate, Colaba, Bombay.

PATIALA: Lieutenant-General His Highness Maharajadhiraj Sir Yadavindra Singh Mahendra Bahadur, G.C.I.E. (1945), G.B.E. (1941), LL.D. (1939), Rajpramukh, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, and Maharaja of. *b.* January 7, 1913, *s.* of His late Highness Maharajadhiraj Bhupendra Singhji; *m.* The Princess of Seraikella; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Aitchison College, Lahore. *Recreations:* Practically all games, particularly Cricket, Tennis, Horticulture. *Club:* Rajindra Gymkhana Club, Patiala. *Address:* Motibagh Palace, Patiala (in Winter); Chail, Simla Hills (in Summer).



PATIL, Bhaurao Payagounda, popularly called 'Karmaveer' Patil, Social worker in educational field; founder, 'Rayat Shikshan Sanstha', Satara. *b.* 1887, at Aitavade Bk., Satara Dist., *el. s.* of Payagounda Devagounda Patil, Chaturtha Jain; *m.* Laxmibai Patil (deceased) of Kumbhoj, Kolhapur Dist.; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Rajaram High School, Kolhapur. Started career as Insurance agent; joined Kirloskar Bros. Iron Works and Ogale Glass Works as Sales Organiser; took a prominent part in starting Cooper Engineering Ltd.; worked hard to promote education among masses; founded 'Shikshan Prasarak Mandal' at Dudhaganon, 1911; started boardings for children at Kale and Nerle; founded 'Rayat Shikshan Sanstha' (Education Society for Peasants), Kale, 1919; shifted to Satara in 1924 with a modest starting of a boarding house, which was later (1927) named as 'Chathrapati Shahu Boarding House' at the hands of Mahatma Gandhi; the Sanstha with State and public support, he canvasses, educates 30,000 students and runs (in both Satara Districts), 478 Primary Schools, 36 High Schools, 11 cosmopolitan boardings (1 at Poona), 4 Primary Training Colleges (1 for women) and a Residential Arts College at Satara, the guiding principles in all these institutions being manual labour, simplicity of life, self-help and abolition of castes and creeds; the yearly budget (1952-53) is 11 lakhs of rupees. Presented with a purse of over one lakh of rupees by the Satara Dist. Students Congress in appreciation of his selfless services in the educational and social spheres, 1948, which he donated to the Rayat Shikshan Sanstha; member of various Provincial Boards such as Backward Class, Adult Education and Extra Mural Board appointed by the new Poona Univ. *Address:* Rayat Shikshan Sanstha, Satara.



PATIL, Kallanagouda Fakiragouda, B.A. (Bombay), Deputy Minister for Agriculture and Forest Deptts., Govt. of Bombay, since 1952. *b.* April 3, 1905, *s.* of Fakiragouda & Basamma Patil of village Kakol, Dist. Dharwar; *m.* Puttamma Herur; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Primary education at Kakol and Motebennur; Secondary education at Byadgi and Hubli; Karnatak Coll., Dharwar & Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; graduated, 1931. Headmaster, D. S. M. School, Haunsbhavi, 1932; arrested and convicted for 6 months R.I., worked as Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh, 1934; Harijan Balikashram, Hubli. 1933-35; member, D. L. B., Dharwar, 1936-43; Chairman, Dist. School Board, Dharwar, 1939-43; Pres., Byadgi Municipality, 1940-43; spent in Jail (Yarawada & Hindalaga), March 1943-Dec. 1945; elected as M.L.A. from Dharwar South Rural General Constituency, 1946. Founder, *Vishalkarnatak*, Kannada Daily, Hubli; Parliamentary Secy. to Home & Revenue Minister, Bombay, 1946-52; elected M.L.A. (Bombay) from Ranebennur Constituency, 1952. *Publications: Philosophy of Village Movement; Removal of Untouchability; Subhaschandra Bose* (1938); *Satyagraha* (1938); *Our Land Tenure Problem* (1948); *Consolidation of small Holdings* (1949); *Muhammad Paigamber, the Divine Light of Islam* (1949), etc. all in Kannada. *Address:* Bungalow No. 3, Foreshore Road, Bombay 1.

PATIL, Laxmanrao Madharao, B.A., LL.B., Ex-Minister (Excise and Reconstruction), Government of Bombay. *b.* 16th July, 1907, at the village of Gahu, Taluka Rahuri, District Ahmednagar; *m.* Urmilabai, *d.* of Col. R. S. Chavan, Baroda; *Educ.:* Sangamner High School; Deccan College, Poona, Kolhapur Law College. Participated in the C. D. Movement in 1932 and sentenced to two years' R. I.; practised at Ahmednagar; presided over a number of political conferences; President of the District Congress Committee, Ahmednagar; edited local Congress paper "Sangha Shakti" for one year before accepting office under the new Constitution; offered Satyagraha in 1940 and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment; detained as political prisoner for 21 months under Defence of India Rules on 10th August, 1942; Pres., Local Self-Govt. Institute, Bombay, since 1937; again elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly, 1952. *Address:* "Keverne," Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PATIL, Malagouda Punagouda, B.A., LL.B., Minister for Local Self-Govt. and Co-operation, Bombay. *b.* February 4, 1901; *m.* Mrs. Laxmibai Patil; *Educ.:* Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Began practice at Hukeri in Belgaum, 1924; Hon. Organiser of the Co-operative Societies in Hukeri; Pres., Taluka Local Board and member, District Local Board; joined the I.T.F. in 1926 and was promoted Lieut.; resigned, 1930 and joined the Satyagraha Movement; took active part in Satyagraha Movement in 1930 and courted imprisonment; organised Karnatak Provincial Political Conference in 1931 of which he was the Reception Committee Chairman; elected to the A.I.C.C.; arrested and detained, 1932; after release again convicted for 3 years; released by the end of 1934; elected M.L.A., Bombay, from Belgaum North General Constituency, 1936; was Parliamentary Secy. to the Revenue, Agriculture and Rural Development Departments; courted imprisonment for one year during individual C. D. Movement; jailed for more than a year in 1942 movement; elected Pres. of the K.P.C.C., 1945; Minister for Agriculture and Forests; again returned to the Bombay Leg. Assembly from his former constituency. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

PATIL, Ramrao Krishnarao, B.Sc., LL.B., Minister, Madhya Pradesh. *b.* December 13, 1907; *m.* Subhadrabai, *d.* of Ganpatrao Hublikar, *Educ.:* Morris College, Nagpur; Hindu University, Benares; Law College, Nagpur; competed and passed the I.C.S. examination in England, 1930; called to the Bar, 1931. Served as Asstt. Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in different districts of the province; resigned from the I.C.S., 1943; Secretary of the Kasturba and Gandhi Memorial Funds for the Marathi districts of Madhya Pradesh; Minister for Food and Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh; Food Commissioner, Govt. of India; Associate Member, National Planning Commission. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur.

PATIL, S. K., M.P., President, Bombay P.C.C. since 1946. *b.* Aug. 14, 1900 in Sawantwadi State; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay and London Univ. Joined non-co-operation movement, 1920 and conducted National Schools till 1924; studied journalism at the London School of Economics and London Univ. Coll. For sometime was on the editorial staff of the *Bombay Chronicle*; took part in C.D. movements and was sentenced 8 times; member, Congress Working Cttee., 1947-Sept. 1951; member: A.I.C.C. for last 22 years; Bombay Corporation for 17 years; was Chairman, Govt. of India's Film Enquiry and Cantonment Cttees.; was General Secy., Bombay P.C.C. for 17 years until he became Pres. in 1946; was M.L.A., Bombay for 10 years; was member: Central Board of Film Censors; member, C.C.I., N.S.C.I., W.I.A.A., etc.; Pres., Bombay Branch of H.M.S.S.; connected with various social organisations and educational institutions in the City; toured important cities of Europe, America and Pacific Coast several times to study City Administration and Motion Picture industry; met important personalities while on tour; first Mayor of Greater Bombay from 1949 to 1952. *Address:* Shanti Kutir, Marine Drive, Bombay 1.



PATNAIK, Lalmohon, B.A., B.L., ex-Speaker, Orissa Legislative Assembly. *b.* Oct. 6, 1891; *m.* Mrs. Hemamali Devi, 1914; two *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.:* Madras and Calcutta. Practised as lawyer; joined Congress, 1921. *Publications:* "Resurrected Orissa (English), *Jeevan-Champoo*; *Bandana* and other poems in Oriya. *Address:* 28, Cantonment, Cuttack.

PATRA, Basant Kumar, Proprietor, W.B. Scales and Co., Calcutta. *b.* April 16, 1889, *s.* of late Ramanath Patra; *m.* Smt. Laxmi Devi; two *s.* and one *d.* Was the first in India to venture manufacturing Weighing Scales, 1921; produced Automatic Scales of all kinds namely Automatic Recorder Scales, Counting Scales, etc. *Address:* 85, Netaji Subhas Road, 1st Floor, Calcutta.



PATRAVALI, Dharamappa Padamappa, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple), Principal, Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur. *b.* Jan. 19, 1899; *m.* Nagadevi Somappa Gunjal; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Poona, Cambridge and London. Professor of Mathematics Karnatak Coll., Dharwar (1926-38); Elphinstone Coll., Bombay (1924-26, 1938-47); Royal Institute of Science, Bombay (1947-49); first Registrar, Karnatak University, 1949-51; Private in the Indian Defence Force (1917-20); Captain in the Univ. Officers' Training Corps (1935-45). *Recreations:* Carpentry and Wood Work. *Clubs:* Dharwar Gymkhana, Mitra Samaj. *Address:* Rajaram College, Kolhapur.

PATTABHI RAMAN, C. R., B.A., LL.B. (Lond.), Barrister-at-Law, Advocate of the Madras High Court and of the Supreme Court, New Delhi. *b.* November 11, 1906, *e. s.* of Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar; *m.* Saraswathi, *d.* of Captain P. Krishnaswami; *Educ.:* B.A., at the Presidency Coll., Madras, LL.B., London School of Economics and Political Science, Bar-at-Law, Middle Temple. Accompanied Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Chief Delegate to the League of Nations, Geneva as Private Secy., 1927; Pres., Madras Cricket Association and member, Working Cttee. of the Board of Control for Cricket in India since its inception; member, Central Council, International Law Association (India Branch). *Publications: Law of Waters and Water Rights; Periyar Arbitration Proceedings;* Collaborated in latest XI edition of Mayne's Hindu Law; articles to various periodicals. *Recreations:* Cricket, Tennis and Golf. *Address:* The Grove, Teynampet, Madras; 'De Lisle,' Ootacamund; Gautam Nagar, Yusuf Serai, New Delhi.

PATTANI, Anantrai Prabhashanker, M.A. (Cantab.), ex-Dewan, Bhavnagar State. *b.* 29th September, 1888, *el. s.* of late Sir Prabhashanker Dalpatram Pattani, K.C.I.E. and Lady Rama Pattani; *m.* Yashomati L. Valdya, 1904; one *s.*; *Educ.:* in England at Elstree, Harrow and Cambridge. Joined Bhavnagar State service in 1911; Controller of State Accounts; Tutor to His Highness the Minor Maharaja and brothers, 1920; Huzur Secretary, 1931; member, State Council, 1935; Dewan, 1937; States' Representative, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947; retired, 1948. *Publications:* Has written two small plays for students in Gujarati; A Gujarati translation of Bernard Shaw's "St. Joan" with an original "Explanation" of same; First fourteen chapters of H. G. Wells' "Outline of History" in Gujarati with original Preface for parents and guardians and Epilogue. *Address:* Anant Wadi, Bhavnagar.



PATWARDHAN, A. S., B.A., LL.B., Speaker, Madhya Bharat Assembly. *b.* 1909, in a respectable Brahmin family in Dewas; *Educ.:* Had a brilliant career in High School; took LL.B. degree (1st class) from Holkar Coll., Indore, 1933. Started practice at Dewas, 1934; was a leading practitioner in Dewas; was legal adviser to various industrial concerns and public institutions; member, Dewas Rajsabha, 1934-47; member, Popular Executive Council; first elected Speaker of Dewas Assembly; Ex-Pres., Dewas Congress and Dewas Municipality; a prominent Congressman of Madhya Bharat; unanimously elected Speaker, Madhya Bharat Assembly, 1952; defeated the Pres., M.B. Hindu Mahasabha in the elections. *Address:* Kusum Kunj, Bajrangpura, Dewas.



PATWARDHAN, Dr. Vinayak Narayan, M.Sc. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Lond.), A.I.Sc. (Bangalore), Director, Nutrition Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, Coonoor. *b.* 10th Jan. 1905; *m.* Miss Godavari Damle, *d.* of the late Rao Bahadur P. L. Damle of Buldana; *Educ.:* Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad, Fergusson Coll., Poona, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Research Asst., Biochemistry Dept. of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1927-32; Grocers' Company Research Scholar, Lister Institute of Preventive Medicine, London, 1933-34; Asst. Prof. of Biochemistry, Seth G. S. Medical Coll., Bombay, 1935-46; member, Nutrition Advisory Cttee., I.R.F.A. since 1939; F.A.O./W.H.O. Expert Cttee. on Nutrition. *Publications:* Papers on (1) Cheap balanced diets, (2) Basal metabolism, (3) Metabolism of Calcium, phosphorus fats and proteins, (4) Vitamin action and requirements, etc. *Address:* Director, Nutrition Research, I.C.M.R., Coonoor (Nilgiris), S. India.

PAVRY, Dasturzada Dr. Jal, M.A., Ph.D., Spiritual Head of the Liberal Zoroastrian Church of Europe and America; Scion of a distinguished high-priestly family; Orientalist and Author. Received highest academic honours at Bombay Univ., 1916-20, and at Columbia Univ., New York, 1921-25. First scholar from India to be elected a Fellow and appointed a member of Columbia Faculty; awarded the University's most coveted Alumni Medal on his fiftieth birthday, 1950; Delegate to numerous international conferences for establishment of friendly relations between nations; Author of several important works on history and religions of Israel and Iran; delivered lectures upon aspects of Indian and Iranian civilizations at several leading Universities of Europe and America; well-known figure in literary and political circles of England and on the Continent; has travelled all over the world and has world-wide contacts; received and honoured by Kings and Presidents of most of the countries in Europe and the Near and Middle East; has personal acquaintance of leaders of various nations; Member of Council of various international organizations for World Peace and of several scientific and learned societies; Pres., Columbia Univ. Alumni Assoc. of India; Hon. Member, Institute Litteraire et Artistique de France; Director, Indo-Iranian Society; Vice-Pres., World Alliance for International Peace through Religion, of World Fellowship of Faiths and of All-Inclusive Spiritual Centre of Geneva; has touched life at several points and given himself devotedly to the service of his country and larger humanity, identifying himself with various religious, educational and philanthropic movements. *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PENDHARKAR, Yeshwant Dinkar, Rajkavi (Poet Laureate) of Baroda (1940), Poet and Author. *b.* March 9, 1899, at Chafal, Dist. Satara, *el. s.* of Dinkar Ganesh Pendharkar and Mrs. Ambikabai Pendharkar; *m.* Kamalabai D. A. Pitre of Kolhapur; 2nd, Gulab Thakur of Tehri-Garwal; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Sangli High School. Served as a clerk in the Education Dept. for 17 years; a poet of Maharashtra; Popularly known as "Yeshwant"; Pres., Marathi Literary Conference at Bombay, 1950; Literary Editor, Dnyanprakash. *Publications:* Seven Collections of Lyrics and 3 longer narrative poems of which one is Bandishala and 2 Kavyakirit. A collection of essays and a novel and 4 books for children (Bal Vangmaya). *Address:* 196/42, Sadashiv Peth, Poona 2.

PERIER, Most Rev. Ferdinand, S.J., Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, since 1924. *b.* Antwerp, 22nd Sept. 1875. Joined Society of Jesus, 1897, nominated Superior of Jesuit Mission in Bengal, 1913; consecrated Co-adjutor Bishop, Dec. 1921; Archbishop of Calcutta on June 23, 1924; Grand Cross Order of the Crown; Grand Officer Order of Leopold; Assistant at the Pontifical Throne. *Address:* 32, Park Street, Calcutta.

PETIT, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, 3rd Baronet, *cr.* 1890. *b.* June 24, 1901, *s.* of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, 2nd Baronet, and Dinbai; *m.* Sylla, *d.* of late R. D. Tata, 1928; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's, Bombay; Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Called to Bar, Inner Temple, 1925. *Heir: s.* Nasserwanjee Dinshaw Petit, *b.* Aug 13, 1934. *Address:* Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

PETRUS I, His Eminence the Most Rev. Mar. M.A., D.Litt., D.D., Archbishop of India, Primate of all the Indies and Catholicos of the East. *b.* Oct. 26, 1903; *Educ.:* Voorhees College, Vellore, India; National Theological Seminary, U.S.A.; Western Orthodox Univ., England. Consecrated to the Episcopate, March 6, 1938 and appointed Exarch of the Catholicate of the West in the Indies, and Commissary of the Order of Corporate Reunion for the East, 1948. *Address:* Archbishop's Residence, Ambur, India.

PILLAI, Prof. A. Ramanatham, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., since Dec. 1951. *b.* Aug. 1895; *m.* Smt. Jagadambal; one *s.*, Gnanadesikan, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Statistics) and one *d.*, Saraswathi, B.A. *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras; took Honours Degree, 1921. Deputy Inspector of Schools, 1923-30; promoted to gazetted post 1930; Prof., Presidency Coll., 1930-42; promoted Principal cadre; retired as Principal, Arts Coll., Coimbatore, 1951; awarded the King's Commission in the Territorial Forces (U.T.C.), 1934; Company Commander (Presidency Coll.), 1938-42; was Hon. Principal, Sri Ramakrishna Vidyalayam for a few months; member: Board of Studies, Senate, Academic Council and Syndicate of the Madras University; Board of Studies and Senate of the Annamalai Univ.; Board of Secondary Education; was member: Board of Studies, Andhra Univ.; Technical Terms Cttee. and Madras Text-book Cttee.; is an advocate of free primary education for children. *Recreations:* Tennis; Cricket. *Address:* Annamalai University, Annamalainagar.

PILLAI, J. Shivashunmugam, M.A., Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly. *b.* Feb. 24, 1901, *s.* of T. Jaganathan Pillai and Shree Jayalakshmi Amal; *m.* Chandra Leela; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Loyola College, Madras. Mayor of Madras, 1937-38. *Address:* Mayor Sivashunmugam Pillai Street, Nungumbakam, Madras.

PILLAI, Sir Narayana Raghavan, K.C.I.E. (1946), B.A. (Madras), 1918, B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), 1922, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Secretary to the Cabinet, Govt. of India. *b.* July, 24, 1898; *m.* Edith Minnie Arthurs; *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Entered I.C.S. in 1922 and served till 1927 in Madhya Pradesh; Assistant Collector of Customs, 1927; Deputy Director of Commercial Intelligence, 1929; Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, 1931; Collector of Customs, 1936; Joint Secretary to the Government of India, 1938; Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1941; Secretary to the Govt. of India, 1942; Commissioner General for Economic and Commercial Affairs in Europe, Paris till 1949. *Address:* Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.

PILLAI Dr. Purushottama Padmanabha, Representative of the I.L.O. in India. *b.* 1894; *m.* Lakshmikutty Menon; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Maharaja's Coll. and Law Coll., Trivandrum; London School of Economics; Middle Temple, London; University of Geneva. Member, Economic and Financial Sec. of League of Nations, Geneva, 1924; Senior Member, Dip. Div. of the I.L.O., Geneva, 1927-28; off. Rep., I.L.O. in India, and Director of its Indian Branch, 1929-47; Chairman, I.L.O.'s Asiatic Mission, 1947; Vice-Chairman of Council, Indian Institute of International Affairs, 1942-44; Special Adviser to the Asian Regional Conference, Nuwara Eliya (Ceylon) 1950; Minister Plenipotentiary and Charge d'Affaires of India in France, 1949; Permanent Representative of Government of India to United Nations, July 1947-49. *Publications: Economic Conditions in India; Banailli Lectures, 1929-30; India and the I.L.O.; World Economic Changes since 1914-18; Labour in South East Asia*; numerous contributions on social and economic questions. *Address:* Cochin House, New Delhi.

PARIKH, Chunilal Narandas, Branch Secretary, The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada, Bombay. *b.* Feb. 28, 1903, at Bhavnagar, *s.* of late Narandas Bhikhabhai Parikh, Retired Postmaster, Bhavnagar R. S. and late Smt. Narmadabai; *m.* Smt. Taralaxmi, May 5, 1922; three *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar; Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay. Joined the staff of M. Kanji & Co., former General Agents in Bombay of the Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada, May 1921; Head of Life Insurance Dept., M. Kanji & Co., 1929-35; has been the senior member of Indian Office staff in Bombay since the Company's branch office was opened in Bombay in 1935; is keenly interested in the affairs of his community; member: Managing Council of the Jain Education Society, Bombay; Managing Cttee. of the Assoc. of his community. *Address:* Office: 123, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay: *Residence:* 113, Gaiwadi, Swadeshi Market Building, Room No. 210, 3rd floor, Bombay.



PARIKH, Harshadray Jibhaidas, Inter-Commerce, Editor, "Age Kadam" weekly, since 1948; Partner, Saraswati Press. *b.* Nov. 4, 1925, *s.* of late Jibhaidas Hargovandas, Grain Merchant; *m.* Indira Parikh of Ujjain, 1943; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* N. K. High School, Petlad; Passed Examination of Charottar Vyayam Pracharak Mandal at Bhadran, 1940; Pratap High School, Baroda, 1941; joined and passed, Matriculation Exam., Bombay Univ. from Education High School, Petlad, 1944; Pratapsingh Coll. of Commerce and Economics, Baroda, 1944-45; was Hockey Secy., P.C. of C. & E., for two years; member, Working Committee, Rashtriya Vidhyarthi Mandal, Baroda; left Coll. and started a weekly "Age Kadam", July 21, 1948; initiated social and political work and organised a Nagrik Mandal in Petlad, 1948; lead a successful movement against tax enforced by Municipality, 1949-50; Promoter and Vice-Pres., Youth Congress, Petlad, 1950-52; Pres., Electric Motive Power Consumers' Assoc., Petlad; Secy., Shri Dasha Nagar Vanik Samaj; member, Working Cttee. and Parliamentary Board, Pragati Mandal, Petlad; Pres. and Promoter, D.N.V.S. Water Works Co., Petlad. *Publications:* Weekly paper, 'Age Kadam'. *Recreations:* Playing Chess, Volley Ball, Indian game 'Hu-tu-tu' party. was sometimes Captain of 'Hu-tu-tu' party. *Club:* Prabhudal Bhagwandas Club, Petlad. *Address:* Saraswati Bhuvan, New Gandhi Chawk, Petlad (Dist. Kaira).



PARIKH, Hiralal Maganlal, Merchant and Quarrist. *b.* March 20, 1910, at Nadiad, *s.* of Maganlal Sankalchand Parikh, Railway Contractor, Western Rly. Started career as an independent Quarry Owner in Kotah State; presented a scheme to Kotah Govt. for working quarries on an economical basis which was subsequently accepted resulting in the formation of the Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Ltd., Ramganjmandi; Promoter and Director-in-Charge, Associated Stone Industries (Kotah) Ltd., Ramganjmandi; Director-in-Charge, Rajputana Mining Agencies Ltd., Ramganjmandi; Director, Western India Industrial Agencies Ltd., Bombay; Chairman, Vyapar Sangh, Ramganjmandi; Member, Municipal Cttee., Ramganjmandi. *Address:* Ramganjmandi (Rajasthan), Western Rly.

PARIKH, Jayantilal Lallubhai, Merchant and Landlord; Managing Director, Jostle Trading Corporation, Ltd. *b.* November 7, 1914, *s.* of late Lallubhai Premanand Parikh, Income-Tax Officer, Bombay; *m.* Sarladevi, *d.* of Dr. S. V. Shah, B.Sc., Ph.D. (Berlin), Ex-Principal, Dharmendrasinghji College, Rajkot; three *d.*; *Educ.:* Bharda New High School, Bombay and Davar's College of Commerce, Bombay. Established the Jostle Trading Corporation as a proprietary firm, 1939; converted it into a private limited firm, 1947; established the Jain Sahakari Bank Limited (Co-operative Bank), 1946; was Assistant Managing Director of the Bank; became Managing Director, 1948; visited England, 1946, stayed there for 4 months and developed the electrical trade in which the firm was taking interest since 1939; Committee Member, The Electric Merchants' Assoc., Bombay since 1940; was twice Secretary, 1943 and 1947; was President, 1948; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay; Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; General Secretary, The Bombay Digamber Jain Prantik Sabha, Hirabaug, Bombay (Provincial Organisation of the Digamber Jain Caste) since 1944; Managing Committee Member of various charitable trusts such as Hirachand Gumanji Jain Boarding School, Tardeo; Hirachand Gumanji Dharmashala, Hirabaug, C.P. Tank; Sheth Manekchand Hirachand Jubilee Baug Trust; Ratanben and Rukshmaniben Panachand Sravik-Ashram (Ladies' Hostel), Tardeo: Cttee. Member, Jain Yuwak Sangh, Bombay. *Recreations:* Riding, Tennis and Indoor games. *Clubs:* Life Member, The Cricket Club of India, Ltd.; W.I.A.A. Club House, Ltd.; P. J. Hindu Gymkhana; The Bombay Amateurs' Riding Club; Member, Bombay Presidency Radio Club, Ltd.; Shree Krishna Merchants' Club; Aryan Lodge (Masonic). *Address:* Office: The Jostle Trading Corporation, Ltd., Maskati Mahal, Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2. *Residence:* 1st Floor, Madhavani Building, Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay 7.



PARIKH, Rasiklal Umedchand, B.Com. (Bombay), B.Com. (London). Home & Communications Minister, Saurashtra. *b.* May 18, 1910, *s.* of Umedchand Nanchand Parikh of Limbdi and of Surajben; *m.* Sharda, *d.* of Capt. V. J. Doshi of Bhavnagar; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Jaswantsinhji High School, Limbdi; Fergusson College, Poona (1926-27); Sydenham College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay; London School of Economics, London. Courted imprisonment thrice in 1930, 1933 and 1942; was Secretary, Kathiawar Political Conference. *Address:* Eastern House, Rajkot.

PARICHA, Lt.-Col. Chiranji Lal, M.A., M.B.Bchir, (Cantab.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.N.I., F.R.A.S.B., Fellow of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine & Hygiene, Fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine; Medical Adviser to the High Commissioner for India in U.K. *b.* September 9, 1897; *m.* Sita, *d.* of the late Col. B. J. Singh; *Educ.:* Leys School, Gonville; Caius College, Cambridge; St. Bartholomews Hospital, London; Shuter Scholar, St. Bartholomews, 1918; Resident, St. Bartholomews Hospital, London & Queens Hospital, Birmingham. Joined I.M.S., 1925; Research Worker at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1929; Professor at the same Institute, 1932; Director of the Calcutta School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta, 1945-47; Superintendent, Carmichael Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Calcutta; Minto Medal for Research, 1938. *Publications:* 100 Scientific Papers, bearing mainly on researches on Cholera & Bacteriology. *Address:* India House, Aldwych, London, W.C. 2, England.



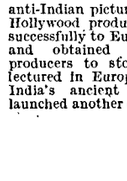
PATANKAR, Dr. Vasant Sitaram, M.Sc., Ph.D., Principal, Siddharth College, Bombay. *b.* April 21, 1907, *s.* of S. G. Patankar, Deputy Collector, Bombay. *m.* Mrs. Putalabai Patankar; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Worked on the Physics Staff of the Khalsa College, Bombay; Baroda College, Baroda and Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. *Publications:* Many research publications in Indian and foreign journals. *Address:* Kharkar House, Hindu Colony, Bombay 14.

PATEL, Ambalal J., F.R.P.S., F.R.S.A., P.S.A. *b.* April 15, 1907; *Educ.:* at Village School. In 1924 took up photography and went to East Africa in 1926 as a newsreel cameraman and returned in 1928. Started Central Camera Co. in 1932; proceeded to America as one of the technical advisers on the picture "The Rains Came," 1939; floated A. J. Patel Ltd. in 1942. Started Patel India Ltd. in 1946 for distributing Photographic and Cinema equipment (wholesale); a pioneer in producing Educational Films; largely contributed to the success of village film scheme of the Bombay Govt. and other Provincial Governments; started a Film Laboratory in 1945 styled "Film Center"; is now for the first time, processing Colour Films in India; acquired from the Govt. of India the "Information Films of India" and "Indian News Parade"; has visited practically all leading countries of the world; was made a Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society in 1939; elected twice President of the Photographic Society of India; Managing Director, A. J. Patel Ltd., Director, Patel India Ltd., and Allied Photographics Ltd. *Address:* 190, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.



PATEL, Babubhai Jashbhai, B.A., LL.B., Dy. Minister, Public Works, Bombay. Member, Bombay State Road Transport Corporation. *b.* Feb. 9, 1911, *s.* of Jashbhai Makandas Patel, Nadiad, Dt. Kaira; *m.* Smt. Lilavati; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Nadiad; Baroda; Fergusson, Wilson, St. Xavier's and Govt. Law Colleges, Bombay. Joined Congress movement, 1930; was Parliamentary Secretary to Chief Minister. *Address:* Anand Kutir, Nadiad, Dt. Kaira; *Residence:* 76, Marine Drive, Block No. 13, 1st Floor, Bombay 1; *Office:* Secretariat, Bombay 1.

PATEL, Baburao, Critic, Author, Journalist, Film Producer, Director, Editor, *Filmindia* and Managing Director, Filmindia Publications Ltd. *b.* April 4, 1904, at Maswan, Thana Dist., Bombay, *s.* of Pandurang V. Patel, Advocate, Bombay High Court. Took up free-lance journalism as a career, 1922; wrote, directed and produced motion pictures simultaneously with journalistic activities; specialized as a critic of art, stage and films; started *Filmindia* a popular magazine in India, April 1935; agitated against anti-Indian pictures produced by British and Hollywood producers; carried the campaign successfully to Europe and Hollywood in 1939 and obtained guarantees from foreign producers to stop films slandering India; lectured in Europe and United States on India's ancient culture and civilization; launched another campaign against indigenous crime and anti-social pictures, 1940; set up a production code and compelled revision of film censorship; recognized as one of India's foremost critics of art, stage, films and politics; visited America again for sociological study and survey, 1948. *Hobbies:* Music, Gardening and Travelling. *Publications:* *Grey Dust*; wrote and produced the following films: *Kismet, Mahananda, Bala Joban, My Darling, Maharanee, Draupadi* and *Gvalan*; wrote numerous articles for several Indian and Overseas periodicals. *Address:* "Girnar," Pali Hill, Bombay 20.



PATEL, Bhagwat Prasad R., M.A., A.I.A., I.C.S., Chief Secretary, Saurashtra, since March 1950. *b.* 1912; *Educ.:* Proprietary High School, Ahmedabad and Gujarat College and Baroda College; M.A., 1933; passed I.C.S. Examination, 1935. Became Associate of the Institute of Actuaries, London, 1936. Joined I.C.S., 1936; joined service in Sind; served as Asstt. Collector, Asstt. Revenue Officer, Barrage Collector, Dy. Secy. and Secy., Food & Civil Supplies Department, Govt. of India, Ministry of Food, April 1947 to Aug. 1948; was Chairman, Capital Selection Cttee. for Saurashtra and Rajasthan; Chief Secy., PEPSU, Aug., 1948—March 1950. *Address:* Rajkot.

PATEL, Bhailal Khushaldas, B.A. (Bom.), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., ex-Municipal Commissioner, Bombay. *b.* April 12, 1906; *m.* Kanta M. Patel; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School, Elphinstone College, Bombay; Christ's College, Cambridge. Asstt. Collector and Collector in various districts in Sind, Dec. 1929-1937; Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage Scheme, 1938-42; Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary, Supply Dept., Govt. of India, May 1943-May 1946, Mun. Commissioner, Bombay, 1946-52. *Club:* Willingdon Sports Club. *Address:* 9, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

PATEL, Bhogilal P., B.Sc., Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Commissioner, Municipal Corporation, Ahmedabad. *b.* Oct. 16, 1912, *s.* of Prabhudas Kalidas Patel of Khanpur, Taluka—Baroda; *m.* Kamalaben G. Patel of Dasharatha Taluka —Baroda; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Primary education, Khanpur; secondary education, Nar and Baroda; Baroda College and Royal Institute of Science, India; London School of Economics and Middle Temple Inn, England, 1933-37. Asstt. Collector, Satara, 1937-41; Collector for a month, 1940; Settlement Officer, Central Division, Sholapur, 1941-42; did Revision Settlement of Land Assessment in the Talukas of Karmala, Madha, Malsiras and Sholapur; Special Asstt. Commissioner, Central Division, Poona, in charge of supplies and controls for Maharashtra, 1942; Collector of Ahmednagar, Jan. to June 1943; Collector of Ratnagiri, 1943-46; Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agricultural Marketing and Rural Finance; also Registrar-General of Moneylenders, Bombay State, 1946-50. *Recreations:* Swimming, Riding, Tennis, Shooting. *Address:* Municipal Commissioner, Ahmedabad.

PATEL, Chhotabhai Shankerbhai, J.P., Millowner and Industrialist. *b.* Oct. 5, 1889, at Sunav, Kaira Dist.; *m.*; two *s.* and three *d.* Joined as clerk in Customs Dept., East Africa, 1909; started own cotton business in Uganda, 1913; returned to India, 1930; Chairman, Chhotabhai Patel & Co. Ltd., Managing Agents of Asarwa Mills Ltd. Nos. 1 and 2, Ama Ltd., Pure Products & Madhu Canning Ltd., New Era Armoury Ltd., Geigy Insecticides Ltd. and New Indian Textile Products Ltd.; Director, Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., Alco Insurance Co., Ltd., Aluminium Hindustan Ltd., New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd., etc.; Ex-Chairman: Chemical Industries Sub-Cttee. (Bombay Govt.); Oil and Vegetable Mfg. Sub-Cttee. (Central Govt.); Association of Indian Industries (1942); Ex-member: former B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Cttee.; Indian Oil Seeds Cttee.; Food Standards Cttee.; Bombay Leg. Assembly; Public Accounts Cttee. of Bombay Govt., etc.; Pres., Rotary Club of Bombay (1950); Vice-Chairman, Vanaspati Manufacturers' Assoc. of India; Chairman, Bombay Oilseed Crushers Assoc.; member: Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber; Regional Transport Authority; Bombay Labour Advisory Board; Electric Standing Advisory Cttee; State Advisory Council of Industries; was appointed J.P. and Hon Presidency Magistrate, 1948. *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club; Cricket Club of India; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Royal Western India Turf Club and Rotary Club of Bombay. *Address:* Office: Kodak House, Hornby Road, Bombay 1; *Residence:* Malabar Court, Ridge Road, Bombay.



PATEL, Dahyabhai Vallabhbhai, *b.* Nov. 28, 1905, *s.* of late Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel; *m.* Bhaumati, sister of Pashabhai Patel, Baroda; two *s.*, *Educ.:* Bombay and later at the Gujarat Vidya Pith, Ahmedabad. Joined Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd. as an Apprentice, 1927; Inspector 1929; Superintendent of Agents, 1938; Dy. Agency Manager, 1946; Agency Manager, 1947; retired, 1948; elected Policyholders' Director, June 1949; member, Bombay Municipal Corporation since 1939; Chairman, Standing Cttee., 1946-47; member, B.E.S.T. Cttee. since 1947; Leader of the Congress Party in the Municipal Corporation, April 1949; member: Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Senate of the University of Bombay; Pres.: W.I.A.A. *Address:* 68, Marine Drive, Bombay 1.

PATEL, Hiralal Muljibhai, B.A. (Oxon.), B.Com. (London), C.I.E. (1946), Secretary, Ministry of Defence, since Oct. 1947. *b.* Aug. 27, 1904; *m.* Savita Patel; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay, and St. Catherine's at Oxford. Served as Sub-Divisional and Dt. Officer in Sind; Sind Separation Officer, 1935; Deputy Secy., Finance Dept., Govt. of Bombay; Secy., Stock Exchange Cttee., 1936-37; Trade Commnr., Northern Europe, at Hamburg, June 1937 to outbreak of War; Deputy Trade Commnr. and Trade Commnr., London, 1939 Sept. to 1940 July; Secy., Eastern Group Supply Council, 1941-42; Deputy Director-General, Supply Dept., 1942-47; Joint Secy. and Secy., Industries and Civil Supplies Department, 1943-46; Joint Secy. and Secretary to the Cabinet, 1946-47; Partition Secretary and Defence Secretary, 1947-49. *Address:* 2, Roberts Road, New Delhi.

PATEL, Lt.-Commander Dr. Jal R., M.D. (with distinction), F.C.P.S., Professor, Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; Surgeon; Hon. Physician to the President of the Indian Republic. *b.* in Surat; *Educ.:* Baroda Coll.; passed M.D. with distinction from Bombay Univ. Was Hon. Physician to the British Military Hospital during the last war; worked for the R.N. Hospital and also for R.I.N. Hospital (Sewri); was appointed Lt. Commander; is Chief Medical Officer among others to: The Tata Industries Ltd., Air-India Ltd., The Times of India Press, The Central Bank of India Ltd.; Examiner: M.D. and M.B.B.S., Lucknow and Bombay Univs.; M.Sc. and M.B.B.S., Madras Univ.; L.C.P.S. and M.C.P.S., College of Physicians and Surgeons; Fellow, Bombay Univ.; Member, Academic Council; Hon. Cardiologist & Physiotherapist (Mily. Hospital, Colaba) for the Defence Service personnel stationed in Bombay; was Mr. Jinnah's personal physician. *Publications:* Paper on the actions of the various official and non-official drugs on dogs' Blood Pressure with special reference to Supra Renal Cortex. *Address:* Mherwan Building, Sir P. M. Road, Fort, Bombay.

PATEL, Jehangir Pestonji, B.A. (Cantab.), Cotton Merchant. *b.* 1st February 1905, son of Pestonji D. Patel; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay and Downing College, Cambridge. Mg. Director of The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd., Chairman of the Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., Director of The New Great Insurance Co. of India Ltd., G. Claridge & Co. Ltd., Indian Schering Ltd.; The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. and The Khatau Makanji Spg. & Wvg. Co. Ltd.; Partner, Messrs. Patel Brothers, Cotton Brokers, Bombay and Director, The Patel Cotton Co. (Pakistan) Ltd., and Patel Brothers (Pakistan) Ltd., Karachi; Member: New York Cotton Exchange; New York and Liverpool Cotton Assoc. Ltd., Liverpool; Vice-Pres., Cotton Buyers' Assoc., Bombay; Pres., Adivasi Seva Mandal; Trustee, Rustomji N. Wadia Trust Buildings and Nowrosji N. Wadia Trust Buildings. *Clubs:* Willingdon, Rotary, Cricket Club of India, Radio Club, The Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., The Western India Automobile Association Club House Ltd. and The National Sports Club of India. *Address:* Gandhigram, Juhu, Bombay 23.



PATEL, Mrs. Sushila Rani Baburao, M.A., L.T., Journalist, Associate Editor of *Filmindia* and Director, Filmindia Publications Ltd. *b.* Oct. 20, 1918, at Madras, *d.* of Anandrao Tombat, Advocate, Madras High Court; *m.* Baburao Patel, Editor, *Filmindia*, Dec. 27, 1945; *Educ.:* Had a brilliant first class career; obtained M.A. degree in Science from Madras Univ. with first class honours winning Pulney Andey Gold Medal for Botany, May 1939; passed L. T. (Madras Univ.) in 1941 standing first and won the Univ. Gold Medal. After some experience of teaching, took up journalism in 1942 and joined *Filmindia*; worked in two motion pictures *Draupadi* (1944) and *Gvalan* (1946); is keenly interested in classical music; visited America for social studies, 1948. *Hobbies:* Music, Arts, Gardening. *Publication:* *Grey Dust*. *Address:* "Girnar," Pali Hill, Bombay 20.



PATELL, Jehangir J. K., Secretary, W. I. A. Association, Bombay, since 15th April, 1939. *b.* 2nd August, 1905, *s.* of Jamshedji Cowasji Patell, Solicitor; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and College; Davar's College of Commerce and School of Accountancy, London; completed articleship for Incorporated Accountancy with Messrs. S. B. Billimoria & Co., Bombay. Assistant Secretary, W.I.A. Association, 1931-39; contributed articles on various subjects, particularly on 'Motoring' and 'Photography'; Vice-Patron and Life Member of the Bombay Presidency Olympic Association and the Bombay Symphony Orchestral Society; Honorary Treasurer of the Western India Football Association; Life Member of the Western India Automobile Association and the Cricket Club of India, Limited; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; member, Govt. Traffic



PILLAY, Dr. Ayappen Padmanabhan, M.B. B.S., O.B.E. (1919), Consulting Sexologist. *b.* 1890 at Trivandrum, *s.* of Damodaran Karthavu, Prof. of Sanskrit, Trivandrum College and a Malayalam poet; *Educ.:* Trivandrum and Madras. Served in the I.M.S. in the first war, 1916-19; general practice till 1930 and since then Consultant in sex and marriage problems; was Editor of the Quarterly Journal 'Marriage Hygiene' started in 1934; after the War, undertook a journey abroad to canvass the prospect of resumption of the journal, which came out in the name of 'International Journal of Sexology' on his return in 1947; Editor-in-Chief, 'International Journal of Sexology.' *Publications: Art of Love and Sane Sex Living; Disorders of Sex and Reproduction; Ideal Sex Life, Birth Control Simplified*, etc. *Recreations:* Reading, Racing and Gardening. *Club:* Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address:* Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PIZEY, Vice-Admiral Charles Thomas Mark, C.B. (1942), D.S.O. (1942) and Bar to D.S.O. (1943), Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy, since Oct. 1951. *b.* June 17, 1899, *s.* of the late Rev. C. E. Pizey of Mark and Huntspill, Somerset and Mrs. Pizey of "Sandhills", Burnham-on-Sea, Somerset; *m.* Phyllis, *d.* of Alfred D'Angibau; two *d.*; Midshipman, H.M.S. Revenge, 1916-18; Lieut, 1920; H.M.S. Danae Special Service Squadron, World Cruise, 1921-22; Flag Lieut. to Vice-Admiral Sir Howard Kelly, 2nd in command, Mediterranean Fleet, 1929-30; Destroyer Commands Mediterranean and Home Fleets, 1930-39; Captain, 1939; commanded H.M.S. Ausonia, Atlantic patrol and convoys, 1939-40; Captain (D) 21st Destroyer Flotilla in H.M.S. Campbell, Nore Command, Channel and North Sea operations, 1940-42; C.B., D.S.O. and despatches twice; commanded H.M.S. Tyne and Chief Staff Officer to Rear-Admiral Destroyers Home Fleet, Russian convoys, 1942-43; Bar to D.S.O.; Director of Operations (Home), Admiralty Naval Staff, 1943-45; Chief of Staff to Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, 1946; Imperial Defence Coll., London, 1947; Rear-Admiral, 1948; Chief of the U.K. Services Liaison Staff in Australia, 1948-50; Flag Officer Commanding, First Cruiser Squadron, 1950-51; Vice-Admiral, 1951. *Recreations:* Golf, Tennis. *Clubs:* United Service Club, London, S.W.1.; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* Admiral's House, New Delhi; C/o Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S.W.1.



PODAR, Raja Ramdeo Anandilal, Sheriff of Bombay; Industrialist, Cotton Magnate and Philanthropist. *b.* 1896, at Nawalgarh (Jaipur); founder Pres., Silk and Art Silk Mills Assoc., Pres., Research Institute of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Assoc.; Bombay Yarn Exchange; New York Cotton Exchange; New Orleans Cotton Exchange; Liverpool Cotton Exchange and Incorporated Oil and Seed Assoc. of London; Local Board, Reserve Bank of India (Western Area), Bombay; Pres., Marwari Chamber of Commerce and Marwari Federation (1941-44); Santa Cruz Education Society, Santa Cruz Residents' Assoc.; Trustee: Anandilal Education Society; Bombay Ayurvedic Society, etc.; member, Indian Merchants' Chamber; Extensive World Tour, 1948, visiting U.K., Western Europe, The United States of America and Japan; is a member of numerous Institutions having activities connected with Medical Relief, Social Welfare and Imparting of Education; Member and Director of many other Commercial and Industrial Enterprises. *Clubs:* Orient Club and the W.I.A.A. *Address: Office:* Podar Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay; *Residence:* Podar Mansion, 10, Marine Drive, Bombay 1.

POLLACK, Fred William, Trade Commissioner for Israel in India and South East Asia, since Sept. 1950 and Consular Agent and Immigration Officer, since June 1951. *b.* June 24, 1903, *s.* of Eugen Pollack, Manufacturer at Berlin; *m.* Eva, *nee* Stein; one *d.*; *Educ.:* High School and College at Berlin. Upto 1933 Manager of a Publishing Company at Berlin; Director, Fruit Products Company in Israel, 1933-39; Partner of Import-Export Firm in Bombay, 1939-50; Editor and Publisher of Monthly Magazine, "India and Israel," since July 1948; Fellow of Royal Philatelic Society, London, and many other Philatelic Societies. *Recreation:* Stamp Collecting. *Club:* United Services Club. *Address:* 126, Marine Villa, Woodehouse Road, Bombay 5.



POTDAR, Damodar Vaman, B.E. (Mechanical), B.E. (Electrical), A.M.I.E. (India), Electrical Engineer and Contractor. *b.* Nov. 26, 1905, in a respectable Hindu family; *m.* Mrs. Mrinalini Damodar Potdar; two *s.* and one *d. Educ.:* Poona; graduated in Mechanical Engineering, 1929 and Electrical Engineering, 1935. Served in P.W.D., Sind, Hyderabad and later in Tata Hydro-Elec. Power Station; has been working as a Consulting Engineer and Contractor for 19 years; President, Paisa Fund Glass Works, Talegaon; Working Pres., Mahratta Chamber of Commerce & Industries; Director, Bombay Prov. Co-op. Bank Ltd.; Bombay Prov. Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.; Bombay Prov. Co-op. Marketing Society Ltd.: formerly member, Executive Cttee., Bombay Prov. Co-op. Banks' Assoc.; Chairman, Poona Dt. Co-op. Land Mortgage Bank Ltd.; Chairman, Poona Dist. Co-op. Purchase and Sale Union Ltd.; Poona People's Co-op. Bank Ltd.; member, Sales Tax Advisory Cttee. (Bombay State); formerly member, Board of Technical & Industrial Training (B.P.); member, Telephone Advisory Cttee., Poona; Member: Local Police Advisory Cttee., Poona; Ex. Cttee., All-India Glass Manufacturers' Assoc., New Delhi; Ex. Cttee., Bombay Prov. Co-op. Institute, Bombay State Co-op. Council; is a keen worker in the field of Co-operation, Commerce and Industry, etc. *Address:* 180, Shanwar Peth, Poona 2.



POTDAR, Datto Vaman, Mahamahopadhyaya (1946), B.A. (Bombay), Educationist and Historical Research Worker. *b.* Aug. 5, 1890; *Educ.:* Poona. Worked as Professor of Marathi and History in the S.P. College, Poona; Orator, Educationist & Research Worker in the field of Indian History, particularly of the Mahrattas; developed the Bharat Itihasa Sanshodhak Mandal, Poona; was its Hon. Secy. for 25 years; started the Indian History Congress in Poona, 1935; presided over the History Congress held at Delhi, 1948 and the Ahmednagar session of the *Maharashtra* Sahitya Sammelan, 1939; nominated on the Court and Academic Council of the Poona Univ.; Chairman, Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, Poona; Expert Member, Indian Historical Records Commission; Indian National Commission for co-operation with UNESCO; Kul-Guru of the Tilak Vidyapeeth, Poona; Pres., Maharashtra Rashtra Bhasha Sabha. *Potdar Commemoration Volume:* presented on Oct. 28, 1950. *Publications: A History of Marathi Prose Literature*, etc. *Address:* 'Lokakalyan,' 77, Shanwar Peth, Poona 2.

PRABHU, Ramachandra Mukund, LL.B., ex-Parliamentary Secretary, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* June 16, 1915, *s.* of Mukund Narayan Prabhu, Landlord, Banker and Business man; *m.* Smt. Sunanda Krishna Gaitonde; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Gibb High School, Kumta; Dharwar Karnatak Coll.; Govt. Law Coll., Bombay. Joined the 1942 movement; worked underground for two years; was an undertrial prisoner for 9 months; later acquitted of all charges; elected as Congress candidate to Legislative Assembly, Bombay. *Recreations:* Music; Reading. *Address:* Ankola, North Kanara District.

PRADHAN, Manohar Gopal, B.E. (Mech.), D.I.C., A.F.R.Ae.S., Council Member for India on International Civil Aviation Organisation, Montreal. *b.* January 11, 1906, *s.* of late Rao Bahadur G. V. Pradhan of Nasik; *m.* Miss Kamal Karnik, *d.* of late M. V. Karnik; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Royal Institute of Science, Bombay; Engineering College, Poona; Imperial College of Science and Technology, London. Appointed in Civil Aviation Department as Aerodrome Officer, 1932; later Technical Officer (Operations), Deputy Director of Air Routes & Aerodromes and Director. *Address:* 907, International Aviation Building, 1080, University, Street, Montreal, Canada.

PRAKASA, Sri, B.A. (Allahabad), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Governor of Madras, since March 12, 1952. *b.* Aug. 3, 1890, *e.s.* of Dr. Bhagavan Das, M.A., D. Litt.; *m.* Anasuya Devi, *d.* of Govind Prasad, landlord of Sasaram; 2 *s.* and 2 *d.* Educationist, Journalist and Politician; connected with the Benares Hindu Univ. (1914-17); *Leader*, Allahabad (1917-18); *Independent*, Allahabad (1919); *Aj*, Benares (1920-43); *National Herald*, Lucknow, (1938-49); *Sansar* (Benares) (1943-49); member, A.I.C.C. (1918-45); Foundation member, Kashi Vidyapith (1921); Benares Municipal Board (1921-25); General Secy., U.P.P.C.C. (1928-34), and Indian National Congress (1929-31); Pres., U.P. Political Conference (1934) and Pres., U.P.C.C. (1934-35); M.L.A. (Central), 1934; re-elected, 1945; Chairman, Reception Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1936; imprisoned for Congress activities in 1930, 1932, 1941 and 1942; elected member, Indian Constituent Assembly for U.P., 1946; High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, 1947-49; Governor of Assam, Feb. 1949—May 1950; Minister of Commerce, Govt. of India (1950-51); Minister for Natural Resources & Scientific Research, Govt. of India, 1951-52. *Publications: Annie Besant, as Woman and as Leader* (in English) and *Grihasta Gita, Sphut Vichar* and *Nagarik Shastra* (in Hindi). *Clubs:* Kashi Club and Rotary Club, Banaras. *Address:* Raj Bhavan, Guindy, Madras.



PRASAD, Justice Bind Basni, B.Sc., LL.B., M.A., Judge, High Court, Allahabad, since 1947. *b.* Feb. 20, 1893, *s.* of late M. Kashi Prasad, Magistrate and Collector (U.P.); *m.*, *d.* of late Kunwar Kamta Prasad, Dy. Collector; practised at bar at Allahabad, 1915-21; entered judicial service, 1921; served as Civil Judge and later as District & Sessions Judge; has served as Chairman of several boards, Cttees. of Courts of Enquiry in Industrial Cases; lately appointed by the President to advise the Govt. of India on the scheme of legislation regarding debts of displaced persons from Pakistan. *Publications:* Translated the U.P. Co-operative Manual and contributed many articles to Co-operative Journals. *Recreations:* Co-operative movement; Education and Relief of the poor. *Address:* 3, Mayo Road, Allahabad.

PRASAD, Jagat, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E. (1934), Retd. *Educ.:* Muir Central College (now University College), Allahabad. Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts Service, 1902; retired, 1934, as Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs (Permanent); Dy. Auditor-General (Officiating). *Address:* Daryaganj, Delhi.

PRASAD, Jamuna, B.A., Hons. (English), Patna, M.A. (Philosophy), Calcutta, Moral Sciences Tripos and M.Sc. (Experimental Psychology), Cambridge; Principal, Ranchi College, since Nov. 1946. *b.* Sept. 27, 1898, *s.* of M. Mewa Lal; *m.* Smt. Kishori Devi; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Patna, Calcutta and Cambridge Universities. Professor of Philosophy, Patna Coll., 1926-37; Registrar, Patna Univ., 1938-43; Professor of Philosophy, Patna Coll., 1943-46. *Publications: The Conscious, the Sub-Conscious and the Unconscious; Psychology of Rumour; Psychology of Class Consciousness; Psychological Study of Hindu Muslim Communal Problems; Psychology of Culture Conflict; A Comparative Study of Rumours in the History of Earthquake. Recreations:* Football, Hockey, Tennis, Cricket, Music. *Address:* Ranchi (Bihar).

PRASAD, Dr. Jwala, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), King George V Silver Jubilee Medal, and King George VI Coronation Medal; Principal, Shri Shivaji College, Amravati; Head of the Philosophy Department, Nagpur University; Director, Shri Shivaji Loka Vidyapitha, Amravati. *b.* Oct. 25, 1890; *m.* Shreemati Manorama; *Educ.:* St. John's College, Agra; and Fitz-William House, Cambridge. Professor, St. John's College, Agra; Professor and Principal, Robertson College, Jabalpur and King Edward College, Amravati. *Publications:* Text-Books of Intermediate Logic, Deduction and Induction; *Introduction to Indian Philosophy; Indian Epistemology;* Lectures on B.A. Ethics; *History of Rome* (Hindi); *Western Logic* (Hindi); and a number of research papers. *Address:* Camp, Amravati (Berar).

PRASAD, Dr. Mata, M.Sc., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.N.I., Principal, Institute of Science, Bombay, since 1946 and Professor of Physical and Inorganic Chemistry, since 1925. *b.* Feb. 1898, *s.* of Munshi Mathura Prasad; *m.* Sheila Mathur; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Agra, Banaras and London; was the recipient of merit scholarship at the B.Sc. examination; was the U.P. Govt. Scholar for research at Banaras; worked at the Royal Institution, London, 1926 and 1934; Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, London; Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences, India; Fellow of several societies in India; President, Indian Science Congress, Chem. Sec., 1941. *Publications:* About 140 original papers published in journals in India and abroad on Colloidal Chemistry, Magneto Chemistry, Photo Chemistry, X-rays and Crystal structure, Chemical Kinetics and many industrial topics. *Clubs:* Rotary Club, Bombay; Radio Club, Bombay. *Address:* Bombay.

PRASAD, Raj Kishore, M.A., B.L., F.B.U., Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India and Advocate, Patna High Court, Bihar. *b.* March 30, 1902, at Isapore, Dist. Patna, *s.* of late Shashi Bhushan Lal, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Monghyr and Gaya; *m.* Smt. Sarojani Devi, 1918, 2nd *d.* of late Munshi Bishundeva Narayan of Gamharia, Pleader, Aurangabad; three *s.*, Shiva Priya, B.A. (Hons.), B.L., Advocate, Patna High Court, Shankar Priya, B.Sc. and Shambhoo Priya and four *d.*, Mrs. Premlata, Snehlata, Kanaklata and Hemlata; *Educ.:* Matriculated in the first division from Palamau Zila School at Daltonganj, 1916; joined Patna Coll. same year; took M.A. degree in English language and literature, 1922; joined Patna Law Coll., 1920 and took B. L. degree, Jan. 1924, having been placed high in the first class at both the Intermediate and Final law Examinations; Secretary, Patna Coll. Chanakya Society and Prefect, Minto Hindu Hostel, 1919-20. Enrolled as pleader and joined Dist. Court, Gaya, 1924; enrolled as Advocate, Patna High Court and set up practice at Patna, 1933; enrolled as Advocate, Federal Court of India, 1939; enrolled as Senior Advocate, Supreme Court of India, 1950; Asstt. Public Prosecutor at Gaya on Advocate-General's Panel in the High Court, and Part time Lecturer at the Patna Law Coll., 1939-43; Ex-Pres., Patna Rotary Club and Kishore Dal, Central Headquarters, Bihar State; Member: Bihar Univ. Senate and Syndicate since April 1952; Patna High Court Bar Council, since 1945; Council of All India Federation of Educational Assocs.; Governing Bodies of Deoghar Coll., and B. N. R. Trg. School, Gulzarbagh; Executive Cttees. of Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bihar State; Bihar Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Patna High Court Advocates' Assoc.; Bihar Young Men's Institute; Asstt. State Commr., Bharat Scouts and Guides, Bihar State; Ex-Member: Governing Bodies of Patna Law Coll., Sachchidananda Sinha Coll. and H. D. Jain Coll., Arrah; Ex. Cttees. of Patna Law Coll. and Patna Coll. Old Boys' Assocs.; Working Cttee. of Lawyers' Assoc., Bihar State; Board of Secondary Education, Bihar State and Patna Univ. Secondary Examination Delegacy; Vice-Pres., Bihar Physical Educational Assoc., Bihar State and Sahishnu, Patna; Ex-Member, Old Patna Univ. Senate, from 1943 and Syndicate, 1948-51; Member, Faculties of Arts and Law, Bihar Univ. and Old Patna Univ. and Examiner in Law (B.L. Exm.) and Member, Board of Examiners in Law, Old Patna Univ. *Publications: Law of Torts*, prescribed for B.L. Exam. by the Old Patna Univ. *Hobbies:* Walking, reading and writing; Public and social work. *Address:* Shashi Sadan, Patna 3, Bihar.



PRASAD, Dr. Rajendra, M.A., M.L., LL.D., President, Indian Republic, since Jan. 26, 1950. *b.* Dec. 3, 1884; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Prof. of English, G.B.B. Coll., Muzzafarpore, 1908; practised, Calcutta High Court, 1911-16; practised, Patna High Court, 1916-20; joined Mahatma Gandhi in Champaran Agrarian movement; suspended practice as lawyer and joined non-co-operation movement, 1920; General Secretary, Indian National Congress; member, Congress Working Committee; President, Indian National Congress, 1934, 1939, 1947; imprisoned several times for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement; last time arrested, Aug. 1942; released, 1945; Member and Minister for Food and Agriculture in Indian Interim Govt. and first Indian Government after Independence in 1946 and 1947 respectively; Chairman, Indian Constituent Assembly since formation in Dec. 1946; left Government, Jan. 15, 1948; President of Congress, Nov. 18, 1947-Dec. 1948; other activities include propagation of Hindi, journalism, and social humanitarian and relief work in general; one of the founders of the Patna English daily, *Searchlight* and the Hindi Weekly, *Desh. Publications: India Divided. Address:* Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.



PRASADA, Krishna, I.C.S., J.P., C.I.E. (1943), Director-General, Posts and Telegraphs, New Delhi. *b.* Aug. 4, 1894; *m.* Shrimati Bishan Devi; *Educ.:* Bareilly College, Bareilly, and New College, Oxford. Started service in 1921 in U.P. where he was Collector & District Magistrate till 1934, when he was appointed P.M.G. led the Indian Delegation to the International Tele-communications Conference, Cairo, in 1938 and to the International Postal Congress, Paris, in 1947; Oxford Tennis Blue (1921); played for India in the Davis Cup in 1927 & 1932; Pres., Indian Lawn Tennis Assoc., 1951. *Address:* New Delhi.

PRASADA, Shankar, M.Sc., I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Delhi, since 1948. *b.* March 11, 1905, *s.* of Kameshri Prasad; *m.* Radhavati; two *d.*, Mrs. Virendra Kumar and Mrs. L. Nigam; *Educ.:* Allahabad Univ., Allahabad; Magdalene College, Cambridge. Joint Magistrate, 1930-36; Magistrate & Collector, Shahjehanpore, 1937-38; Dy. Secy., Govt. of U.P., Education & Industries Dept., 1938-41; Settlement Officer, 1941-42; Excise Commissioner, Uttar Pradesh, 1942-46; Magistrate & Collector, Meerut, 1946-47; Chief Commissioner, Ajmer, 1947-48. *Club:* Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address:* Delhi.

PRASHAD, Dr. Baini, D.Sc. (Punjab *et* Edinburgh), F.R.S.E., F.L.S., F.Z.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., O.B.E. (1943), Director of Fisheries, West Bengal, Calcutta, since Dec. 1950. *b.* 13th March, 1894; *m.* Miss Ram Dass; *Educ.:* Punjab Univ., Lahore and Edinburgh Univ. Appointed Supdt. of Fisheries, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, 1917; Offg. Dir. of Fisheries, 1918-20; Asstt. Supdt., Zoological Survey of India, 1920 and again 1921; Offg. Supdt., 1920 and 1923; Offg. Dir., 1924, 1927, and again 1929, confirmed 1932. Fisheries Development Adviser to the Govt. of India, 1944-50. *Publications: Progress of Science in India during the past 25 years; English translations of Tabaquat-i-Akbari; Qanun-i-Humayuni; Maathir-ul-Umara* and over 150 scientific papers on the Zoology of India in various Indian and foreign journals. *Address:* Writers' Buildings, Calcutta 1.

PREMJI, M. H. Hasham, B.A., J.P., Merchant, Head of the Firm, Hasham Premji and allied concerns. Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1945-46; for several years on Cttee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry and on Foodgrain Prices Advisory Cttee.; Hony. Secy., Rice Conference of India, Burma and Ceylon; was appointed member of several deputations to represent grievances of Indians in Burma, South Africa and Ceylon on constitutional problems; Secy., Smt. Kasturba National Memorial Fund and Bengal Relief Fund; Treasurer, Mayor's Gujarat Relief Fund; Chairman, Bijapur Famine Relief Committee; was member of the Sales Tax Enquiry Cttee.; member, Food and Commodity Advisory Board and the State Council of Industries, Govt. of Bombay; Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *Address:* Hasham Premji House, 5, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay.

PRUTHI, Hem Singh, B.Sc. (Hon.), M.Sc. (First Class), Ph.D. & Sc.D. (Cantab.), O.B.E.; Plant Protection Adviser to Govt. of India since 1945. *b.* Feb. 1897; *m.* Shrimati Harbans Kour; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore; Peterhouse, Cambridge; Mcleod, Kapurthala; Natural Science Student (Punjab Univ., 1920-23), Charles Abercrombie Research Student of Peterhouse (1924-25); International Education Board (Rockfeller) Research Fellow, 1925-26; Foundation Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Secretary of the Institute since 1947; Fellow and Barclay Memorial Medalist of Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal (for best work in Biological Research). Sectional Pres., Indian Science Congress, 1940; Pres., Entomological Society of India; Imperial Entomologist, Govt. of India, 1934-44; Director, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi, 1944-45; Director, Locust Control in India, since 1940. *Publications:* About one hundred original research papers on insects and other animals. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi.

PURANESH, Dr. Dhirendrodite Gajendrodite. *b.* June 19, 1904, *s.* of the late Gajendrodite N. Puranesh of Sumantgarh, Author and Research Scholar; *m.* Smt. Satyavati Devi, *d.* of late Rai Sahib P. H. Kataria, Educational Advisor to the Eastern States Agency, Raipur, M.P.; one *s.*, Manu and one *d.*, Aruna; *Educ.:* Harrow and Balliol College, Oxford. Travelled extensively in Europe, U.K., U.S.A. and the Far East. *Publications: Vicram and his Era*; *A Journal of an Indian Anthropologist*, etc. *Address:* 8/1/2, Loudon St., Calcutta.



PURANIK, G. V., *alias* **Nanasaheb,** Registered Medical Practitioner, Panvel, Bombay. *b.* March 1, 1907, *s.* of Vishnushastri Krishna Puranik, at Panvel; Dist. Kolaba, *m.* Miss Ambutai, *d.* of Kashinath Govind Navare, Sion, Bombay; three *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* V. K. High School, Panvel; Fergusson Coll., Poona; Grant Medical Coll., Bombay. Governing Director, Shri Dhootapapeshwar Panvel Ltd., Panvel; Ex-Pres., Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay; Chief Editor, *Arogyamandir* (Monthly Magazine, devoted to Health, Physical Culture and Indigenous Systems of Medicine), Panvel; Chairman, Sathe Biscuit and Chocolate Works Ltd., Poona, Indian Pharmacists' Assoc., Bombay; Pres., Ayurvidya Prasarak Mandal, Bombay; Vice-Pres., All-India Manufacturers' Organization; presided over the Maharashtra Provincial Ayurvedists Conference, Kolhapur, 1949; Vice-Chairman, Dhootapapeshwar Industries Ltd., Bombay; Managing Director, Dhootapapeshwar Sales Corporation Ltd., Bombay; Director: Dhootapapeshwar Prakashan Ltd., Bombay, Banthia Bank Ltd., Panvel, Swastik Textiles, Ltd., Bombay, Neptune Life Assurance Co., Ltd., Bombay, Panvel Taluka Electric Development Co. Ltd., Panvel; member, All-India Manufacturers' Organization Delegation which visited U.K., Europe and U.S.A., 1946-47; member, Indian Delegation to the World Economic Conference, held in Moscow, 1952; presided over the All Maharashtra Physical Culture Conference, Poona, 1944; Pres., Konkan Education Society; Vice-Pres., Mumbai Marathi Sahitya Sangha. *Recreations:* Tennis, Photography. *Clubs:* W.I.A.A.; C.C.I.; Panvel Tennis Club; Silver Fish; Club of Maharashtra. *Address:* Dhootapapeshwar Prasad, Girgaon, Bombay.

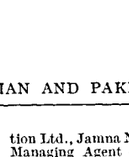


PURI, Dev Datt, B.A. (Punjab), M.L.A. (Punjab), Business man. *b.* August 4, 1914, *s.* of *R. B.* Dewan Badri Das, Advocate, and Sh. Basanti Devi; *m.* Shreemati Kamla Khanna; one *s.* and one *d*; *Educ.:* Central Model School, Lahore; Forman Christian College, Lahore. Started career as an apprentice in 1933 with the Jailakshmi Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., Doiwala; appointed Manager of the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Jamna Nagar (Distt. Ambala), 1935; promoted General Manager, 1937; Managing Director, 1941; appointed Managing Director of the entire concern, The Saraswati Sugar Syndicate Ltd. owning the Saraswati Sugar Mills, Jamna Nagar (Distt. Ambala) and The Neoli Sugar Factory, Neoli (Distt. Etah), 1946; Managing Director of the Punjab Textile Mills Ltd., Jamna Nagar (Distt. Ambala), 1943; elected Chairman of the Upper India Glass Works Ltd., Ambala City, 1943; appointed Managing Director, The Indian Sugar & General Engineering Corporation Ltd., Jamna Nagar (Distt. Ambala), 1946; Managing Agent of The Pakpattan Electric Power Co. Ltd., Pakpattan (Pakistan); elected member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1952. *Address:* "Saraswati House", P.O. Jamna Nagar, Distt. Ambala, Rly. Stn. Jagadhri, Northern Rly.

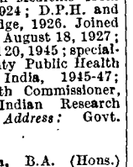
PURI, Lt.-Col. T. C., M.B.B.S. (Pb.), D.T.M. (Camb.), D.P.H. (Camb.), Deputy Director-General, Directorate-General of Health Services, since Aug. 15, 1947. *b.* Aug. 25, 1900; *Educ.:* Graduated in Medicine from K.E.M. College, Lahore, 1924; D.P.H. and D.T.M. & H. from Cambridge, 1926. Joined the Indian Medical Service, August 18, 1927; served in Military till April 20, 1945; specialised in Pathology; Deputy Public Health Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1945-47; officiated as Public Health Commissioner, April-May 1947; Secy., Indian Research Fund Assoc., 1947-48. *Address:* Govt. of India, New Delhi.

PURI, Yogender Krishan, B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab), LL.B. (London), I.C.S.; Deputy High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, Lahore, from Nov. 1948 to May 1951. *b.* July 25, 1916, *s.* of Diwan and Mrs. Radha Krishan Puri; *m.* Savitri, *d.* of Bakshi Sir Tek Chand; one *d.*, Aruna and one *s.*; *Educ.:* D.A.V. High School and College, Lahore; Govt. College, Lahore; University College, London. Asstt. Commsnr., Gauhati (Assam), 1939; S.D.O., North Lakhimpur, 1941; Under-Secretary to Assam Govt., 1943; Deputy Commissioner, Sylhet, 1944; Secretary to Govt. of Assam, Supply Dept. and Director of Supply, 1945; Finance and Commerce Pool, Govt. of India, 1946; Director-General of Evacuation, Govt. of India, Jan.-June 1948. *Recreations:* Cricket, Tennis, Billiards and Philately. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana, Delhi Golf Club. *Address:* 19, Roberts Lane, New Delhi.

PUROHIT, Mool Raj, General Merchant, Commission Agent, Landlord and Banker. *b.* Fagun Badi 11, 1946, *s.* of Bankidas Purohit. Prop., Bankidas Mool Raj of Merta City; has two *s.*, Vijeyraj and Hemraj; Vijeyraj: Managing Agent and Director of Chopasni Ice Aerated and Oil Mills, Jodhpur; Marwar Ice and Cold Storage Co. Ltd., Jodhpur; Director, Rameshwar Lal Industries Corporation Ltd., Parbatsar; Director, the Marwar Salt Dealers' Assoc. Ltd., Jodhpur; Member, Marwar Chamber of Commerce, Jodhpur; Partner, Shri Umaid Ginning Mills, Riyan (Rajasthan); Burmah-Shell Agents, Jodhpur; Burmah-Shell Petrol Dealers at Nagaur and Merta City; has great aptitude for astrology. *Address:* Jalori Gate, Jodhpur.



PURSHOTAMDAS, Ishwardas, J.P. *b.* January, 1896; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School, Bombay. Entered public life under the guidance of his father, Sir Ishwardas Lukhmidas; President, Society of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, 1942-43, when he put vigour into the programme of the organisation and was responsible for providing comforts to Magistrates on outdoor duty during the riots; Agent in Bombay of Triton Insurance Co., Ltd., is on the Committees of several Trusts and public institutions and temples: Shri Laxminarayan and Madhaubag temple; Shri Samudrimata temple; The Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Assoc. Treasurer, Pechey Phipson Sanatorium for Women and Children, Nasik, and Bombay Vigilance Association, amongst other bodies; Life Associate of Bombay Red Cross Society; a keen social worker and holds rational views in political and religious matters; Freemason; member of various organisations and clubs, including the Royal Asiatic Society and Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. *Clubs:* Orient Club, Willingdon Sports Club. *Address:* Garden View, 19, Hughes Road, Bombay.



PURUSHOTTAM, Jatavallabha, M.A. (Madras) in Sanskrit and Telugu, Head of the Department of Sanskrit, S.R.R. and C.V.R. College, Vijayawada, since June 1948. *b.* Aug. 2, 1906, *s.* of Krishna Somayaji, a Vedic scholar; *m.* Mrs. Bala Tripura Sundaramma, *d.* of Dr. M. Narasimha Sastri of Cocanada; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Taylor High School, Narsapur; Maharajah's College, Vizianagaram. Principal, S.V.J.V. Sanskrit College, Kovvur, West Godavari Dist., 1932-48; Congress Detenu, 1943. *Publications: Vedic Women; Women in the Smritis: Hinduism; Introduction to Bhagavat Gita*, etc. *Address:* Vijayawada (Bezwada).

RADHAKRISHNAN, Sir S., Kt. (1931), F.R.S.L., M.A., D.Litt. (Hon.), LL.D., F.B.A., Vice-President, Indian Republic. *b.* 5th Sept. 1888; *Educ.:* Madras Christian Coll. For some time Prof. of Philosophy, Presy. Coll., Madras; Mysore Univ.; Upton Lecturer in Comparitive Religion, Manchester Coll., Oxford; Hibbert Lecturer, 1929-30; Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu Univ., 1939-48; Spalding Professor of Eastern Religions and Ethics, Oxford, 1936; George V Professor of Philosophy, Calcutta, 1921-39; member, International Cttee. on Intellectual Co-operation, 1931-39; member and leader, Indian Delegation, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950; elected Chairman of the Executive Board, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1946; Chairman, Univ. Commsn., Govt. of India, 1948; Indian Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Soviet Russia. *Publications: Philosophy of Rabindranath Tagore, Reign of Religion in Contemporary Philosophy, Indian Philosophy*, 2 Vols., *The Hindu View of Life, An Idealist View of Life, East and West in Religion, Kalki or the Future of Civilisation, The Religion We Need, Gautama the Buddha, Eastern Religion and Western Thought, India and China, Religion and Society, Education, Politics and War, Bhagavadgita, Dhammapada*. Articles on Indian Philosophy and others in Encyclopædia Britannica. *Address:* 30, Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras; New Delhi.

RAGHAVAN, H. E. Shri Nedyam, B.A. (Madras), Barrister-at-Law (Inner Temple), Indian Ambassador in China, since 1952. *b.* June 23, 1900, *s.* of K. C. Veerarayan Rajah; *m.* Radha Nambyar; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Christian College, Madras; Council of Legal Education, London. Practised Law in Malaya, 1928-47; Consul-General for India in Indonesia, 1947-48; Indian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia, 1948-50; Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxemburg, 1950-51; Indian Ambassador in Switzerland, 1951-52. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Address:* "Hermitage," Ormes Road, Kilpauk, Madras; Indian Embassy, Peking.

RAHMAN, M. D., M.A., LL.B., Income-tax Practitioner, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. *b.* 1912, at Cuttack, Orissa; *Educ.:* Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack; B.A., Patna Univ. Coll. Appointed Auditor after the separation of Bihar and Orissa; passed M.A. as a non-collegiate student; was deputed on special work during World War II; completed the LL.B. course of the Calcutta and the Dacca Universities; started practice in the Revenue offices; is now practising independently with Head Office at 20, Zakaria Street, Calcutta; handles all matters connected with Income-tax and Sales-tax. *Address:* 20, Zakaria Street, Calcutta 1.

RAHMAN, Sardar Mohammad Latifur, M.L.A. (Bihar). *b.* 1902. Left Coll., and joined Non-Co-operation (Khilafat) movement, 1920; was Managing Dir., Sadaqat Ashram and Asstt. Editor, "The Motherland," Patna, under the Editorship of Maulana Mazharul Haque. Took a very prominent part in the All-India Congress Session, Gaya, 1922; elected Pres., All-India Momin Conference; liquidated the organisation, 1947; was Chairman, Gaya District Local Board; Commissioner and Registration Officer, Gaya Municipality; has been repeatedly elected to the Bihar Leg. Assembly; served as Leader of Opposition till 1951; joined Muslim League, 1937; served as member, All-India Muslim League Working Cttee., Vice-Pres., Bihar Muslim League, Pres., Bihar Muslim Students Federation, Chairman, Bihar Civil Defence Cttee. and Pres., Gaya Muslim League till 1947; elected to the Constituent Assembly of India; Pres., Bihar Tarraqui Anjuman Urdu; Vice-Pres., Sardar Patel Memorial Fund Cttee.; *Address:* Nagmatia House, Kutchery Road, Gaya.



RAI, Aftab, Barrister-at-Law, General Manager, Machine Tool Factory, Jalahalli: Over-all Charge, Penicillin Factory, Pimpri. *b.* October 24, 1893, *s.* of late Rai Khushwakt Rai, S.C.S., U.P.; *m.* Krishna; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Benares, Glasgow and Dublin. After return from U.K. in 1919, Private Secy. to late Sir Ganga Ram of Lahore; later in business in Lahore; in 1943 appointed as Deputy Director-General (Supplies), Ministry of Industries and Supplies, Materials Economy Officer and Director-General of Disposals; Chairman, Rehabilitation and Development Board and Ex-officio Additional Secy. to the Govt. of India; was Consul-General for India in Buenos Aires (Argentine); Charge d' Affaires, Brazil. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, Calcutta; Delhi Gymkhana Club; Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; Roshanara Club, Delhi. *Address:* Jalahalli, Bangalore.

RAICAR, Poi Venctexa Ananta, Zamindar. *b.* March 1, 1912, *s.* of Ananta Poi Raicar, Land-lord; *m.* Smt. Shalini, *d.* of late Morto S. Agaxicar; five *s.* and two *d.* A popular Marathi author and social worker in Goa; contributed generously to literary and educational institutions; is conducting a small Marathi school thus meeting a long-felt need of primary education in the village. *Hobbies:* Agriculture and Music. *Address:* Savoi-Verem, Volvoi (Goa).



RAIJI, Mrs. Jayashri, B.A. (Bom.), M.P. *b.* Oct. 26, 1895, *d.* of Sir Manubhai Mehta; *m.* N. M. Raiji; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Baroda Coll.; Bombay Univ.; Justice of Peace and Honorary Magistrate; appointed on the Women's Section, Relief and Rehabilitation Dept., Govt. of Bombay; Member, Children's Aid Society; Chairman, United Women's Organisations Cttee.; Vice-Pres., All India Women's Conference; Pres., Bhagini Samaj for a long time; member, Syndicate of the S. N. D. Thackersey Women's Univ. Bombay. *Address:* "Nishat", Darobsha Road, off Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 26.

RAJ, Des, B.A., LL.B., ex-Minister for Civil Supplies, Industries and Law, PEPSU. *b.* July 14, 1914, *s.* of L. Dhani Ram of Papra Bhai-ka village, Mansa tehsil (PEPSU). *m.* Smt. Sita Devi, *d.* of late L. Tilak Ram of Bhadaur; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Graduated from Mohindera Coll., Patiala; Law Coll., Lahore. Started practice at Mansa, 1941; joined the Civil Supplies Department, Govt. of India, 1942; dismissed from service for his anti-British activities; took active part in 'Quit India Movement' and was detained in District Jail, Delhi; entry banned in Delhi and Punjab States; returned to Patiala State; has been a member of Executive of State Prajamandal and State Congress for the last six years. *Address:* C/o Secretariat, Patiala.

RAJA, Dr. Kizhakke Covilagam Kutty Ettan, L.M. & S. (Madras), L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), D.P.H. (Cambridge), D.T.M. & H. (Cambridge), Spl. Officer, All-India Medical Institute, New Delhi. *b.* Aug. 19, 1893; *m.* Shrim. Parappil Madhavi Amma; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Madras Medical Coll.; Edinburgh; Cambridge and London at the London School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Medical Officer of Health, Madras Public Health Service for 11 years; Asstt. Professor and Professor of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics, All-India Institute of Hygiene & Public Health, Calcutta, 3½ years; Medical Statistician, Central Health Dept., 1½ years; Asstt. Public Health Commissioner, over 2 years; Dy. Public Health Commissioner, 2½ years; Secy., Health Services and Development Cttee. (Bhore Cttee.), 2 years; Officer, Health Planning & Development, Central Health Dept., 1½ years; Dy. Director-General of Health Services, Govt. of India, about 9 months; Director-General, 1948-52. *Publications: A life table for London*; *The Use of Bacteriophage against Cholera in North Arcot District, Madras Presidency in* 1933; *Probable Trend of Population Growth in India*; *A plea for a Forward Public Health Policy in India*; *Health Problems of India*, etc. *Address:* New Delhi.

RAJA, P. S. Kumaraswami, Ex-Chief Minister, Madras State. *b.* June 1898 in Rajapalayam, Ramnad Dist., *s.* of late Jagga Raja *alias* Sanjeevi Raja; *Educ.:* Early education in Rajapalayam; Srivilliputtur; evinced keen interest in social service and public activities even as a student. Pres.: Pudupalayam Co-operative Society, 1920; Srivilliputtur Co-operative Central Bank till 1932; Rajapalayam Co-operative Supervising Union, 1924; Bhoopathi Raju Co-operative Bank, Rajapalayam, 1924-46; Rajapalayam Land Mortgage Bank, 1930; Rajapalayam Panchayat Board, 1928-32; Vice-Pres., Srivilliputtur Co-operative Central Bank, 1921; Madras Provincial Co-operative Union for some time; Sivakasi Taluk Board, 1933; Ramnad Dist. Educational Council, 1934; Ramnad Taluk Congress Cttee. for some time; was member, Executive Cttee., Madras Prov. Co-operative Union; member: Executive Cttee., Tamil Nad Congress Cttee. since 1930; A.I.C.C. since 1931; has closely associated himself with the Congress movement since 1920; elected M.L.A., Central on Congress ticket, 1934; M.L.A., Madras, 1937; again elected M.L.A., Madras and became Minister for Agriculture, Sri Prakasam's Cabinet, 1946; resigned, Feb. 1947; was member, Industrial Planning Cttee.; elected Leader, Madras Congress Legislature Party, March 1949; had as his guest in his house, Mahatma Gandhi, 1927 and 1933. *Address:* Madras.

RAJA, Tribhovandas Jagjivandas, M.A., LL.B., J.P., retired Dewan of Kutch State, *b.* Nov. 6, 1893; *m.* Miss Taralaxmi R. Khandedia; *Educ.:* Bahadurkhanji High School, Junagadh; Bahauddin Coll., Junagadh; Wilson Coll., Bombay and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Lecturer in History, Wilson Coll., 1914-16; Naib Dewan and Sarnyayadhish, Wankaner State, 1917-20; Deputy Revenue Commissioner, Junagadh State, 1920-21; Huzur Personal Asstt. and Revenue Minister, Limbdi State, 1921-30; appointed Dewan, Lunawada State, 1930; Foreign, Political and Finance Minister, Bikaner, Jan. 1933; reverted to Lunawada, July 1933; appointed Dewan, Porbandar State, 1934; created a Tazmi Sirdar (Dowdi) of the Porbandar State, July 1936; retired with grant of a special Varshasan (annuity for life), Nov. 1938; appointed Dewan, Partabgarh State, Nov. 1939; elected by the Rajputana Group of States (Rulers) to the All-India Cttee. of Ministers in bye-election, July 1941; re-elected for another term of two years, March 1942; appointed Chief Minister, Ratlam, Nov. 1942; received the decoration of Dohri (double) Tazim and Gold from His Highness of Ratlam, Jan. 1944; elected by the Central India Group of States (Rulers) to the All-India Cttee. of Ministers, 1944; was granted a *Vorshasan* of Rs. 1,501-0-0 for life by H. H. of Lunawada, June 1945; appointed Dewan, Kutch State, Jan. 1947; was granted by the Ruler of Ratlam, an annuity of Rs. 3,000 for life on his leaving Ratlam service and a moiety thereof to his heirs and successors from generation to generation in lieu of Jagir; retired from Kutch service, March 1948, on the demise of the late Ruler; joined Betai & Co. Ltd., Exporters and Importers, Bombay, as Chairman, March 1950; Jt. Promoter, Bharat Salt & Chemical Industries, Ltd., Mundra, Kutch. *Address:* 'Dev-Kunj', 81, Shivaji Park, Cadell Road, Bombay 28.



RAJADHYAKSHA, Justice Ganpat Sakharam, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), I.C.S., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 9, 1896, *s.* of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, formerly Executive Engineer, Bombay; *m.* Miss Champu Nabar; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School and Coll., Bombay; St. Catherine's Coll., Cambridge; Secy. of Oriental Studies, London Univ.; entered I.C.S., 1920; Asstt. Collector, Patna, 1921; Asstt. Collector and Collector, E.K., 1921-24; Asstt. Judge, Dhulia, 1924-26; District and Sessions Judge, Satara (1926), Bijapur (1927); Dy. Secy., Govt. of Bombay, Legal Dept. and Secy., Bombay Leg. Council, Jan. 1928; Secy., Indian R.T.C., London, 1930-31; member, Franchise Cttee., 1932; Secy., Govt. of Bombay, Legal Dept., and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1934-37; District & Sessions Judge, Dharwar (1935-36), Ahmedabad (1938-42), Poona (1942-43); Addl. Judge, Bombay High Court, 1943; member, Court of Industrial Arbitration, 1940-46; Adjudicator in the Postal Dispute, 1946; Adjudicator in the Rly. Dispute, 1946-47; Commissioner, Income Tax Investigation Commission, 1947-48; Chairman, Indian Air Transport Inquiry Cttee., 1950; Sole Member, Indian Fertilizer Inquiry Cttee., 1951. *Recreations:* Tennis, Golf, Photography. *Clubs:* Orient Club, Bombay; Cricket Club of India, Bombay; Willingdon Club, Bombay. *Address:* High Court, Bombay.

RAJAGOPALACHARIAR, C., B.A., B.L., Chief Minister, Madras, since April 1952. *b.* 1879 in a village near Hosur, Salem District; *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore; Presidency College and Law College, Madras. Joined Bar in 1900; joined Satyagraha campaign, 1919 and the Non-co-operation Movement in 1920; edited Mahatma Gandhi's paper *Young India* during the latter's imprisonment; General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, 1921-22; member, Working Committee of the Congress, 1922-42 and again 1946-47; served sentences of imprisonment on five occasions in Congress Campaigns. Member of the Council of the All-India Spinners' Association from the beginning up to 1935; Secretary, Prohibition League of India, 1930; Vice-Pres., Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha; Prime Minister, Government of Madras in Charge of Home and Finance Portfolio, July 1937-39; resigned

Prime Ministership of Madras, October 1930 with other Congress Ministers; resigned in April 1942, from Congress on account of difference of opinion; assisted Mahatma Gandhi in the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Sept. 1944; member of Governor-General's Council, September 1946-August 15, 1947, holding the Portfolios of Industries and Supplies, of Education and of Finance for different periods; Governor of West Bengal, Aug. 1947; acted as Governor-General of India, Nov. 1947; Governor-General of India, June 1948-Jan. 26, 1950; Minister Govt. of India, without portfolio, May-Dec. 1950 and Home Affairs, Jan.-Nov., 1951. *Publications:* Tamil books on Socrates, Marcus Aurelius, Bhagavad-Gita, Mahabharata and Upanishads; *Fatal Cart and other Stories;* (in English) Mahabharata, Baghavad-Gita, Upanishads and Vedanta; *Prohibition Manual* and *Way Out* and *Reconciliation. Address:* Bazlullah Road, Thiyagarayanagar, Madras.

RAJAGOPALAN, Justice P., B.A. (Hons.) (Madras), B.A. (Tripos) (Cambridge), Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* April 29, 1901, Pundi, North Arcot Dist., Madras State; *s.* of P. Desikachariar; *m.* Ambujammal Rajagopalan, 1922; three *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras; Queen's College, Cambridge. Joined Indian Civil Service, 1924; Asstt. Collector till Feb. 1926; Sub. Collector, 1926-33; Dt. Judge in various districts, 1933-48. *Recreations:* Tennis, Bridge. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan Club; Mylapore Club; M.C.C., Madras; Century Club, Bangalore. *Address:* Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras 4.

RAJAMANNAR, Chief Justice P. V., B.A., B.L., Chief Justice, High Court, Madras, from 18th January 1948. *b.* May 10, 1901; *Educ.:* Christian Coll. and Law Coll., Madras. Apprenticed and later served as junior under his father, Dewan Bahadur P. Venkataramana Rao; Advocate-General, Madras, 1944-45. Puisne Judge, July 25, 1945. *Publications:* Sometime edited a Telugu Journal of Art and Letters called *Kala;* author of many plays in Telugu. *Address:* 16, Victoria Crescent, Egmore, Madras.

RAJAN, Dr. T. S. Soundara, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (London), 1911, Ex-Minister for Public Health, Hindu Religious Endowments and Resettlement of ex-Army Personnel, Madras Govt. *b.* August 1880; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, Medical College and Medical School, Madras, Middlesex Hospital, London. Government service in Burma for three months in 1905; Practitioner in Rangoon till 1914; Practitioner at Srirangam, Trichinopoly (1914-1920); *Address:* Rajan Clinic, Trichinopoly Cantt.

RAJENDRASINHJI, Lieut.-General Maharaj Shri, D.S.O. (1941), American Legion of Merit, Degree of an Officer (1946), mentioned in dispatches, 1941, G.O.C.-in-C., Southern Command, Poona, C.-in-C. designate, due to take charge, Jan. 1953. *b.* June 15, 1899, *s.* of Maharaj Devisinhji and Bashri Nathiba Saheb of Jamnagar; *m.* Bashri Mayakunwar Sabalsinhji; one *s.*, Rajkumar Sukhdevsinhji, and two *d.*, Rajkumari Chandrakunwar and Rajkumari Dhiraj Kunwar; *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot; Malvern College, U.K.; Royal Mil. College, Sandhurst. Joined 60th Rifles in 1921 and 2nd Royal Lancers; Gardner's Horse in 1922; saw service in Egypt and Western desert, 1941, being awarded the D.S.O., and mentioned in dispatches in the same year; on special deputation to U.S.A., 1942-43 and as Military Attache, U.S.A., 1945-46; promoted Brig., 1946; Maj.-Gen., 1947 and Lt.-Gen., Jan. 1948 and posted as G.O.C.-in-C., East Comd.; transferred to South Comd., May 1948. *Recreations:* Rackets, Cricket, Polo, Golf and Shooting. *Address:* Command House, Poona.

RAJKUMAR Jain, B.Sc., LL.B., Asstt. General Manager, Bennett, Coleman & Co. Ltd., since September 1952. *b.* May 1916, *s.* of L. Manphul Singh Jain; *m.* Smt. Prabha Devi Jain; two *d.*, Swadesh Rani Jain and Usha Rani Jain. *Educ.:* Delhi Univ. Practised as a Pleader in the Courts of Hissar District, Punjab High Court about 3 years; served Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Ltd., Kanpur, 1940-46; transferred to Meyer Mills Ltd. (Beharilal Ram Charan Cotton Mills Ltd.), Bombay, 1946; managed the textile mills, 1946-52. *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton, Bridge. *Clubs:* W. I. A. A., Bombay. *Address:* C/o *'The Times of India'*, Bombay.

RAJU, Dr. P. T., B.A. (Allahabad), M.A. (Calcutta), Ph.D. (Calcutta), Sastri (Govt. Sanskrit Coll., Benares), Dalmia Professor of Philosophy, Univ. Professor of Philosophy and Psychology, and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Univ. of Rajputana, Jaipur. *b.* Aug. 17, 1903. Sometime Reader in Philosophy, Andhra Univ., Waltair; sometime Secy., Indian Philosophical Congress; Sectional Pres., Indian Philosophical Congress, 1938; All-India Oriental Conference, 1947; Tata Visiting Prof. of Philosophy, The Asia Institute, New York, 1949; Delegate, East-West Philosophers' Conference, Hawaii, 1949; Woodward Lecturer, Yale Univ., 1950; Visiting Prof. of Philosophy, Univ. of California, 1950; Visiting Prof. for Comparative Philosophy, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, 1952-53; sometime joint-editor, *The Philosophical Quarterly*, Amalner; Member, Editorial Board, *Philosophy—East and West*, Univ. of Hawaii; Philosophical views: Vedanta and Critical Humanism; authority on Comparative Philosophy. *Publications:* A number of articles in British, Indian and American philosophical journals; *Thought and Reality* (Allen and Unwin Ltd., London); *Comparative Studies in Philosophy* (Allen and Unwin Ltd., London); *Telugu Literature* (International Book House, Bombay); *India's Culture and Her Problems* (Univ. of Rajputana, Jaipur) and chapters in *Essays in East-West Philosophy* (Univ. of Hawaii Press); *Cultural Heritage of India* (The Ramakrishna Mission); *Philosophy: Eastern and Western* (Govt. of India) and *Radhakrishnan* (Library of Living Philosophers. *Recreations:* Light reading and walking. *Address:* Jaswant College, Jodhpur.



RAJU, Rao Bahadur P. Venkataramana, B.E.C.E (Hons.), M.I.E. (Ind.), I.S.E. (Retd.), Head of the Dept. of Engineering, Annamalai Univ. *b.* Jan. 14, 1895; *m.*; four *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Madras Christian Coll.; Engineering Coll., Chepauk; member, Indian Roads Congress and Assocn. of Principals and Technical Institutions. Served in Madras P.W.D. in I.S.E., 1919-50; Govt. of India's delegate to the International Roads Congress at the Hague (Holland), 1938; toured 14 different countries in Europe; made special study of modern methods of Road making, Soil Mechanics Laboratories, construction of high dams and Irrigation works, 1938; Madras Govt. delegate at the Indian Roads Congress Sessions, Bombay, 1939, Madras, 1945, Jaipur, 1946, Trivandrum, 1947; conducted special examination of weak bridges along trunk Roads in Madras State, 1940-41; A.R.P. Special Engineer, 1941-45; carried out Aerodrome works on behalf of Govt. of India, War Deptt., 1942-46; delivered Endowment Lectures under Madras Univ. "Maharaja of Travancore Curzon Endowment" on Roads in Holland, Reclamation of the Zuider Zee, Engineering in A.R.P.; Chairman, Board of Examiners in Engineering and Technology, Annamalai Univ.; member, Syndicate, Academic Council, Faculty of Engineering and Technology and Board of Studies, Annamalai Univ.; Freemason and Rotarian. *Clubs:* Presidency Club, Madras; Century Club, Bangalore; Lawly Institute, Ootacamund. *Address:* "Shangrila," 23, Crescent II Road, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Madras.



RAJU, V. B., Diploma in Engineering (Civil), Minister for Labour, Rehabilitation, Planning and Information, Govt. of Hyderabad. *b.* May 6, 1914, *s.* of Vissom Raju and Punnamma; *m.* Kamala; *Educ.:* Visakhapatnam and Madras. Worked as Consulting Engineer and Architect, 1934-45; joined Hyderabad State Congress, 1946; was in charge of Madras border in the Hyderabad peoples' freedom struggle; member, Hyderabad Pradesh Congress Cttee.; was Pres.: All-India Aero Workers' Federation and N. S. Railway Employees' Union and Tandur Collieries Workers' Union. *Publications:* A book on Hyderabad Political Reforms in 1946. *Recreation:* Bridge. *Club:* Hyderabad Boat Club. *Address:* 215/6-A, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad-Dn.

RAM, Chandrika, M.A., B.L., M.P.; Advocate, Patna High Court; President, Bihar Provincial Depressed Classes League, Patna. *b.* July 7, 1919, *s.* of Babu Jitan Ram and Shrim-Guljari Devi *m.* Shrim. Prem Kumari Devi (Deceased); Smt. Uma Kumari, *d.* of Ganesh Prasad, Supdt., L.S.G. Dept., Bihar Govt.; *Educ.:* Bijaipur, U.P. School; Bhore Middle School; Goriakothi High School, 1935-42; Patna Coll., Patna Univ. While in College, was elected General Secy., Bihar Prov. Depressed Classes League, 1941; joined the national movement, Aug. 1942; appointed Supervisor, Harijan Co-operative Society, Bihar, 1943; Under Secy., Bihar Industry Assoc., Patna, 1944; member, Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh and Harijan Edn. Board for Bihar, 1944-45; nominated M.L.C. (Bihar), 1946; elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1946; elected to Parliament, 1950; member, Bihar Harijan Enquiry Committee & Upliftment Board, Government of India for Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes; member, Bihar Enquiry Committee, for Agricultural Labour; Central Wages Board, Government of India. *Publications: A plan for Harijans; Harijans in Bihar; The Coming Election,* etc. *Recreations:* Gardening; Volley-ball; Photography. *Address:* Village Mahuawa, Bijaipur P.O., Dist. Saran, Bihar; 5/12, 'R' Block, Patna; 16A, Ferozeshaw Road, New Delhi.

RAM, Jagjivan, B.Sc., Communications Minister, Govt. of India, since May 1952. *b.* April 1908; *Educ.:* Benares Hindu Univ.; Calcutta Univ.; B.Sc., 1930. Took active interest in the uplift of Depressed Classes early in life; Provincial Secy., Harijan Sevak Sang, 1933; Pres., All India Depressed Classes League, 1936-46; nominated Member, Old Legislative Council, Bihar, 1936; Parliamentary Secy., Bihar, 1937-39; Secy., Bihar P.C.C., 1940-46; jailed, 1940; released Oct. 1943 on medical grounds; leader of Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, June 1947; elected Chairman, Preparatory Asia Regional Conference of the I.L.O. held in New Delhi, Oct.-Nov. 1947; member, Working Cttee., A.I.C.C., 1948-51; Leader, Indian Delegation to 33rd Session of A.L.O. Conference, June 1950 and unanimously elected Chairman of the Conference; Member, Central Parliamentary Board, A.I.C.C., 1950-51; Member, Central Election Cttee. 1951; sponsored many bills to better the condition of industrial workers and the following have since been



placed on the Statute book: Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946, Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Indian Trade Union (Amendment) Act, 1947, Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1947, Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948, Minimum Wages Act, 1948, Labour Plantation Act, 1951; has now ordered an inquiry into conditions of Agricultural Labour to consider what protective and ameliorative measures should be undertaken to improve their condition. *Address:* 3, Queen Victoria Road, New Delhi.

RAM, Shobha, M.A., LL.B., Ex-Revenue Minister, United State of Rajasthan. Gave up legal practice, and joined active politics, 1942; observed 17 days' fast in sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's fast, 1943; Pres., Alwar Raj Prajamandal for 4 years; keenly interested in constructive work of the Congress; recently started Gandhi Vidyalaya at village Harsana to impart basic education and to give an impetus to constructive work and Khadi production; member: Rajputana Regional Council; Council of the All-India States Peoples Conference, 1946-47 and 1947-48; Rajputana Provincial Congress Cttee.; A.I.C.C.; Adviser to the Alwar State Govt. and subsequently Chief Minister, United State of Matsya. *Address:* Alwar; Jaipur.

RAM, Sir Shri, Managing Agent, Jay Engineering Works Ltd., Bengal Potteries Ltd. *b.* 1884. Director, Central and Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India, Delhi; Central Electric Power Authority Ltd., Madan Mohan Lall Shri Ram & Co. Ltd.; Chairman, Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd.; Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd.; Member, Textile Advisory Cttee.; member, Trade Mission to Afghanistan, 1934; past President and member, Executive Cttee. of Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; International Chambers of Commerce and All-India Federation of Industrial Employers; Chairman, Reception Committee, Inter-Asian Relations Conference, 1947; Chairman, Industrial Finance Corporation of India; member, Board of Scientific and Industrial Research and Chairman of its Cttee.; Chairman, Governing Bodies and Trusts of the Indraprastha, Ramjas and Hindu Colleges; Food Adviser to the Govt. of India; member, Standing Cttee., Industries Conference. *Address:* 22, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

RAMACHANDRAN, S. G., B.A. (Madras), Ex-Agent of the Govt. of India in Malaya, now with the Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India. *b.* Feb. 24, 1913, *s.* of late S. S. Gopalakrishnan, Asstt. Headmaster, Basel Mission Christian Coll., Calicut; *m.* Sow. R. Shantha, B.A., *d.* of Rajamantrapravina A. V. Ramanathan, B.A., Retired Dewan of Bharatpur, one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Bishop Heber Coll., Trichinopoly. Auxiliary Secy., to the French Trade Commissioner in India, Burma & Ceylon, 1933-36; Asstt., Gramophone Co. Ltd., Dum Dum, 1936-39; joined Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., Calcutta, in 1939; was Asstt. District Manager, Bangalore till 1943; Asstt. Rubber Purchase Officer and ex-Officio Asstt. Controller of Rubber to the Govt. of India, 1943-45; Rubber Purchase Officer, 1945-46; Deputy Director (Co-ordination), Directorate-General of Industries and Supplies, 1946-48; Under-Secretary, Ministry of Industry & Supply, 1948-49. *Recreations:* Football, Volley Ball, Basket Ball, Tennis, etc. *Hobbies:* Photography; Classical Music. *Club:* Kuala Lumpur Flying Club. *Address:* C/o Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

RAMAIYA, A., M.A., Fellow of the Royal Economic Society (London), Advocate, Madura; Adviser, Madura-Ramnad Chamber of Commerce; Director, Bureau of Economic Research. *b.* Dec., 1894; *m.* Kamlabai, *d.* of S. Krishna Iyer of Tiruvarur; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and Madras Law College. Gave evidence before the Indian Taxation Inquiry Committee (1924-25) and the Currency Commission (1925-26); Secretary, Madura District People's Association, 1925 to 1927; frequently contributes to the British Press articles on Indian subjects especially economic and financial. *Publications: A National System of Taxation, Monetary Reform in India, Law of Sale of Goods in India, Commentary on the Reserve Bank of India Act, Reserve Bank and Agricultural Credits. Address:* Lakshmi Vilasom, Sandaipet Street, Madura, S. India.

RAMAKRISHNA, Rangampalli, M.Sc., E.E. (Wisconsin), M.A.I.E.E., Director of Industries & Commerce, Govt. of Mysore, Bangalore. *b.* June 21, 1901, *s.* of R. Ramanujiah; *m.* Srimati Varada Bai; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Purdue University and University of Wisconsin, United States of America. Served as Electrical Engineer, Govt. of Mysore for nearly 20 years in various capacities; deputed to study Public Utility Administration with the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Federal Power Commission and Rural Electrification Authority, U.S.A., 1945-46; was Electrical & Railway Secy. to the Govt. of Mysore for 2 years; General Manager, Mysore State Railway for 2½ years. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Club:* Bangalore Club. *Address:* Director of Industries & Commerce, Bangalore.

RAMAMURTI, P., B.Sc., Secretary, Communist Party, Tamilnad Provincial Cttee.; member, Political Bureau, C.P.I. *b.* Sept. 20, 1909, *s.* of Panchapakesa Iyer, Vepathur (Tanjore Dt.); *Educ.:* Banaras Univ. and Presidency Coll., Madras. Courted Jail in 1930-32 Congress Movement; political worker, ever since; was in the executive of the Tamilnad Congress Socialist Party, 1935-39; member, A.I.C.C. for about 4 years; Working Cttee. member, A.I.T.U.C.; a top ranking Trade Union leader in Madras State; is an orator: went to I.L.O. Conference on behalf of A.I.T.U.C., 1946. *Publications: Kundal Deepavali* (on cloth famine, in Tamilnad); *Open Letter to Kumarasami Raja. Address:* 3, Anthony Street, Royappetta, Madras.

RAMAN, Ayyaswami Kalyana, M.A. (Hons.) (Madras), I.A.A.S., J.P., Director of Civil Supplies and Joint Secretary to Bombay Government, since 1946. *b.* Jan. 18, 1903, *s.* of late T. S. Rajagopala Iyer, B.A., an officer of the Madras Registration Dept.; *m.* Sow. Gnanambal, *d.* of T. K. Venkatrama Iyer, retired Principal, Govt. College, Rajahmundry; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Board High School, Lalgudi, St. Joseph's College, Trichy, and Law College, Madras. Appointed to Indian Audit and Accounts Service, March 1926; served as Audit and Accounts Officer on several Railways; Deputy Accountant-General, U.P., 1938; Dy. Accountant-General, Madras, 1939; Dy. Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, 1940; Dy. Accountant-General, Bombay, 1942; Additional Director of Civil Supplies and Dy. Secretary, Bombay Govt., 1943; promoted to rank of Accountant-General, 1948. *Recreations:* Swimming, Tennis, Riding. *Club:* Cricket Club of India, *Address:* B-5, Industrial Assurance Building, Churchgate, Bombay.

RAMAN, Sir Chandrasekhara Venkata, Kt., M.A., Hon. Ph.D. (Freiburg), Hon. LL.D. (Glasgow), Hon. D.Sc. (Paris), and Bordeau F.R.S., Nobel Prize for Physics (1930); Franklin Medallist of the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; Corresponding member, Soviet Academy of Sciences (1947); Foreign Associate, Paris Academy of Sciences (1949). *b.* Nov. 7, 1888; *m.* Lokasundaramal; *Educ.:* A.V.N. College, Vizagapatam and Presidency College, Madras. Officer, Indian Finance Dept., 1907-17; British Association Lecturer (Toronto), 1924; Research Associate, California Institute of Technology, 1924; Matteucci Medallist, Rome, 1929; Hughes Medallist of the Royal Society (1930); Hon. Fellow, Zurich Phys. Soc., Royal Hungarian Acad., Royal Irish Acad., Chinese Phys. Soc., Royal Phil. Soc., Glasgow, Optical Society of America, Franklin Institute, Societe Philomathique (Paris); President, Indian Academy of Sciences, 1934; National Research Professor of Physics, 1949. *Publications: Molecular Diffraction of Light; Music Instruments* and numerous scientific papers in Indian, British and American Journals. *Address:* Director, Raman Research Institute, Hebbal, Bangalore.



RAMAN, Radha, M.P., Ex-President, Delhi Pradesh Congress Cttee.; active in Education, Politics. *b.* August 4, 1904, *s.* of Joti Prasad, Retired Station Master; *m.* Shrimati Kaushalya Devi; one *s.*, Ajai Kumar; *Educ.:* Jamia and Commercial College. Founder, Nation's League of Pen Friends and Young Folks Brotherhood; Founder & Editor of the Magazines, now defunct, Children's News & C, N. Fortnightly; has been an active participant in all progressive movements, National and International; Women's movements; Boy Scouts, Theosophical Society, Rotary Club, Foreign Relations Society, Indian Council of World Affairs, All-India Children's Association, Youth League and Congress. *Publications: Children's News and Pen Friendship; Udgar,* Hindi; writes books and pamphlets. *Recreations:* Badminton and Volley Ball. *Clubs:* National Club; Constitution Club; Rotary Club. *Address:* Nai Sarak, Delhi.

RAMANUJACHARI, R., M.A. (Madras), Professor & Head of the Dept. of Philosophy, Annamalai Univ., since 1932. *b.* Dec. 6, 1902, *s.* of N. Rangachari and Ranganayaki; *m.* Janaki; four *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras. Chief Lecturer in Philosophy, Sri Minakshi Coll., Chidambaram, 1924-29; joined the staff of the Annamalai Univ., 1929. *Publication: Siddhitraya of Yamunacharya,* with English translation; *Nitimala of Narayanarya* with translation; *Educational Psychology* (Tamil); *Bhavmopanishad,* etc. *Recreations:* Bridge. *Club:* Staff Club. *Address:* Annamalainagar P.O.

RAMANUJAM, K. R., B.E. (Civil), General Manager, Southern Railway, Madras, since April 1951. *b.* May 15, 1892, *s.* of K. R. Ramaswami Aiyangar, I.E.S. (Retd.); *m.* Smt. R. Pankajam; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency & Engineering Colleges, Madras. Joined the old M. & S. M. Rly., 1922; after working at several stations as Assistant & District Engineer, was appointed Deputy Chief Engineer, 1947; General Manager, S.I. Rly., 1949-51. *Recreations:* Tennis. *Club:* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address:* General Manager, Southern Railway, Madras.

RAMASWAMI, Periar, E. V., Life President, Dravida-Kazhagam and Leader of the Justice Party. *b.* 1878; *m.* Miss Kanthimathi Ammal *alias* Maniyamayar, Editor, 'Vidudhalai,' July 9, 1949. Ex-Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode; ex-President, Taluk Board, Erode; was President, Tamil Nad Congress Cttee.; successfully led Vaikkam Satyagraha as a result of which untouchability and un-approachability came to be abolished in Travancore State; jailed about 13 times for political and social reasons; left the Congress, 1925; fights for eradication of all social evils in general through his Self-Respect Movement and his Tamil papers *Kudi Arasu* and *Viduthalai* and *Revolt* (English); toured Malaya in 1929; toured the Continent, England and Russia in 1931 particularly for studying Communism; started Rational Books Publishing Co. and has published more than 100 books of criticism on God, Religion and Superstition including 10 volumes under the title 'Vulgarities in Ramayana'; founded Dravidian Federation and its ally Black Shirt Volunteer Corps. *Address:* Erode, Madras.

AMASWAMI AIYAR, Sir C. P., K.C.S.I. (1941), K.C.I.E. (1925), C.I.E. (1923), ex-Dewan of Travancore, Fellow of Madras University. *b.* Nov. 12, 1879, *o. s.* of late C. R. Pattabhi Ramayyar, Vakil, High Court and afterwards Judge, Madras City Court; *m.* Sitammal, *g. d.* of C. V. R. Sastri, the first Indian Judge in Madras; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Wesleyan High School, Presidency College, and Law College, Madras. Joined the Madras Bar, 1903, and led the original side soon afterwards; enrolled specially as an Advocate, 1923; Fellow of University, 1912; member of Madras Corporation, 1911, served on many committees; member, Indian National Congress and was its All-India Secretary, 1917-18; Madras Delegate to Delhi War Conference; Trustee, Pachayappa's College Trusts, 1914-19; gave evidence before the Southborough Commission on Indian Reforms and the Meston Committee on Finance, also before Mr. Montague and Lord Chelmsford; gave evidence in London before the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Indian Reforms, 1919; University Member of Legislative Council, Madras, 1919; member of Committee to frame Rules under Reforms Act, 1919; member of Legislative Council under Reformed Constitution for Madras, 1920; Advocate-General for the Presidency, 1920; one of the Indian representatives at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1926 and 1927; Rapporteur to the League of Nations Committee on Public Health, 1927; Law Member of Madras Government, 1923-28; Vice-President, Executive Council, 1924; resigned membership of Madras Government, March 1928 and rejoined the Bar, April 1928; delivered the Sri Krishna Rajendra University Lecture at Mysore, 1928; represented the State of Cochin before the Butler Enquiry Committee, 1928; member of the Sub-Committee to draft constitution for uniting British India and the Indian States in a Federation, 1930; Delegate to the Indian Round Table Conference and member of the Federal Structure Committee of the R. T. C., 1931; Acting Law Member, Government of India, 1931; Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Government of Travancore; member, Consultative Committee of the R.T.C.; delivered the Convocation Address of the Delhi University, 1932; Tagore Law Lecturer, Calcutta University, 1932; Acting Commerce Member of the Government of India, 1932; Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Chamber of Princes to consider the White Paper, 1933; member, Joint Select Committee of Parliament on Indian Reforms, 1933; Delegate to World Economic Conference, 1933; drafted a new constitution for Kashmir, 1934; member, Government of India Committee on Secretariat Procedure, 1935; Dewan of Travancore, 1936-47; conferred the title of "Sachivothama" by His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore; was instrumental in implementing the Temple Entry Proclamation of His Highness, 1936; Chief Commissioner, Travancore Boy Scouts Association, 1937; Vice-Chancellor, Travancore University, 1937; was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts, London, 1937; was conferred the Degree of Doctor of Laws by the Travancore University, 1939; delivered the convocation address of the Osmania University, Hyderabad, 1942; appointed Member for Information in the Governor-General's Executive Council, Aug. 3, 1942, resigned on Aug. 20, 1942; re-appointed as Dewan of Travancore, Aug. 28, 1942; Chairman, Indian Rubber Production Board, Nov. 1942; Chairman, Travancore Steam Navigation Co., 1944; Member of the Govt. of India, Post-war Reconstruction Cttee. and of the Central Board of Education, 1944; President, 1st South India Brahmana Conference, 1946; represented the Indian States before the British Parliamentary Delegation and the Cabinet Mission, 1946; member, Negotiating Committee on behalf of the States under the Cabinet Scheme; was invested with the rank and title of Lieutenant-General of the Travancore State Forces by His Highness; relinquished Dewanship of Travancore, August 1947; visited the U.S.A. on a lecturing tour and later travelled in South America, Australia & New Zealand in 1948. Delegate, East & West Philosophy Conference, Honolulu, 1949 (May & June); India, America Conference, Delhi, 1949; Pres., Nilgiri Rotary Club, 1948; President, Nilgiri Rotary Club, 1949; delegate to the International P.E.N. Congress at Edinburgh, 1950; visited Industrial and Univ. Centres in Great Britain under the auspices of the British Council, Aug-Oct. 1950 and thereafter toured Europe; Indian delegate to the P. E. N. Congress at Lausanne, June 1951; at present Professor, American Academy of Asian Studies in California; lectured in Yale, Stanford and other Universities in U.S.A.; elected Rotary Governor, 1952. *Publications:* Contributions to various periodicals on political, philosophical, financial and literary topics; a selection of his speeches and writings in two volumes; a volume of Essays, broadcasts and other addresses entitled *Pen-Portrait* published in 1948. A second volume of Essays on Religious & Cultural topics published in 1949; third volume under the title "*Mysticism*" and other essays published in 1950; Published Cultural Freedom and other Essays, 1950. *Recreations:* Lawn tennis, riding and walking. *Clubs:* National Liberal, Royal Automobile, Madras Cosmopolitan, Ootacamund Club. *Address:* The Grove, Teynampet, Madras; 8, Delisle, Ootacamund.



RAM CHANDRA, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1919), C.I.E. (1933). Chairman, Public Service Commission, Punjab (India), Simla, since 1948. *b.* 1st March 1889; *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore; Trinity College, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in several districts in the Punjab; Colonisation Officer, 1915; Under-Secretary to Punjab Government, 1919; Settlement Officer, 1921; Director of Land Records, 1924; Secretary to Punjab Government, Transferred Departments, 1926; Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Secretary to the Govt. of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, 1928-36; Finance Secretary to Punjab Govt., 1936-37; Commissioner, 1938-39; Secretary to Punjab Govt., Medical and Local Govt. Departments, 1939-41; Chief Controller of Imports, Govt. of India, 1941-44; Leader of Indian Cotton Delegation to Egypt, 1943; Secy. to Govt. of India, Commerce Dept., 1944-45; Secy. to Govt. of India, Defence Dept., 1945-46; Financial Commissioner, Punjab, 1946-48. *Address:* Simla.

RAMIAH, Krishnasamy, L.Ag., M.Sc., Dip. Agri. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1938), Rice Consultant in East and South-East Asia of the Food and Agricultural Organisation, since Sept. 1951. *b.* May 15, 1892; *m.* Janaki Ammal; *Educ.:* Coimbatore, Madras, Cambridge, England. Has been connected with Rice Research, Dept. of Agriculture, Madras, 1914-37; the last seven years as Paddy Specialist to the Govt. of Madras; Geneticist and Botanist in charge of research in Cotton, Institute of Plant Industry, Indore, under the Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1937-46; is a successful plant breeder in India, has toured England and Europe several times and U.S.A. once, also rice countries in S. & E. Asia; has served on Technical Mission sent by F.A.O. to Siam; fellow of all the three Academies of Sciences in India; Dir., Central Rice Research Institute, 1946-51; under F.A.O. as Rice Breeding Consultant for S. & E. Asia, since Oct. 27, 1951. *Publications:* has published over 70 papers, mainly contributions to the genetics and agronomy of rice and cotton. *Address:* F.A.O., Bangkok.

RAMPUR, Maj.-Gen. His Highness Alijah Mukhlis-ud-Daula, Nasir-ul-Mulk, Amir-ul-Umara, Nawab Dr., Sir Syed Raza Ali Khan Bahadur, Mustaid-I-Jung, G.C.I.E. (1944), K.C.S.I. (1936), D. Litt., LL.D., the Nawab of. *b.* November 17, 1906; *m.* Her Highness Nawab Rafaat Zamani Begum, *el. d.* of the late Sahibzada Sir Abdus Samad Khan, Kt., C.I.E., 1921; three *s.* and six *d.*; Heir-Apparent, Capt. Nawabzada Syed Murtaza Ali Khan Bahadur, M.B.E.; *Educ.:* Rajkumar College, Rajkot. Ascended the *gadi*, June 20, 1930. Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim Univ. Hon. Col., 9/11th Jat Regiment, and Hodson's Horse; Pres., Board of Trustees, Shia College, Lucknow and All-India Shia Conference; member, East India Assoc. and Marlborough Club, London, the Royal Automobile and the Calcutta Club (India); is entitled to a permanent salute of 15 guns; has been responsible for great progress in commerce, industry in former State; has fallen in line with the rulers of other Indian States in having his State acceded to the Indian Republic, is a Patron of the Delhi Flying Club, P.G.D., Grand Lodge of Scotland, P. Depute G. Master of U.S F.I.P., P.G.S.D. of the Grand Lodge of England, Asstt. D. G. Master, District Grand Lodge of Bengal; Hon. Col. in 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles. *Address:* Rampur (U.P.).

RAMPURIA, Ratanlal, Landlord. *b.* June 20, 1926, *s.* of late Seth Shobhagmalji and *g.s.* of Seth Hiralalji Rampuria. Is a partner of Messrs. Hazareemull Hiralal, Calcutta; managing agents of the Rampuria Cotton Mills Ltd.; director of many important industrial concerns; Chairman, Bank of Bikaner Ltd.; owns considerable landed property at Calcutta and Bikaner; is simple in habits and is very sociable; takes keen interest in educational affairs; is a prominent figure in the social, economic and political life of Bikaner; Patron, Rajasthan Chamber of Commerce and Life Member, Asiatic Society, Bengal; member, Central Cttee. of the Bikaner State Chamber of Commerce. *Address:* Rampuria Mansions, Bikaner.



RANA, H. E. Bijaya Shamshar Jung Bahadur, M.A. (Engg.) (Calcutta), Nepalese Ambassador to the Republic of India, since Aug. 1951. *b.* Dec. 15, 1915, *s.* of H.H. Maharaja Mohun Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana of Nepal and Smt. Dikshya Kumari Devi of Nepal; *m.* Smt. Sarala Devi of Sukhet; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Univ. of Patna and Calcutta. *Recreations:* Polo, Tennis, Swimming and Cards. *Clubs:* South Club, Calcutta; Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* Embassy of Nepal, Barathama Road, New Delhi.

RANGA, Prof. N. G., M.P., Principal, Indian Peasants Institute, Nidubrolu, Inaugurated by Mahatma Gandhi in 1933. *b.* Nov. 7, 1900; *Educ.:* Oxford. Chief Professor of Economics and Political Science, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras, 1927-30; Member, Congress Working Cttee., 1947-51; Pres., All India Kisan Sammelan, Rural People's Federation; Ex-Pres., Andhra Provincial Congress Cttee.; one of the founders of International Federation of Agricultural Producers and member of its Executive (H.Q., Washington) and Colonial People's Freedom Front (H.Q., London) and African, Asiatic and European People's Congress (Paris); Founder, Indian Peasant Movement; member, Congress Economic Policy Cttee., Agrarian Reforms Cttee., National Labour Cttee. and Hindustan Mazdoor Sevak Sangh; India's delegate to the Food & Agriculture Organisation Conference, Copenhagen (1946); International Labour Organisation Conference, San Francisco (1948); led the Indian Delegations to the London (1946), the Hague (1947), and Guelph (Canada, 1949) Conferences of International Federation of Agricultural Producers; toured extensively in Europe and America spreading Gandhian philosophy and ideals; gave a Food Plan to Govt. of India on the request of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, to achieve self-sufficiency in food, 1949; resigned from Congress, April 1951; has formed new party, the Bharat Krishikar-Lok Party. *Publications:* 14 books including *Economic Organisation of Indian Villages, Colonial and Coloured Peoples, World Role of National Revolution, Outlines of National Revolution, Peasants and Communists* and *Revolutionary Peasant. Address:* Nidubrolu (Post).

RANGANATHAN, Rao Saheb Shiyali Ramamritha, M.A., D. Litt., L.T., F.L.A., Professor of Library Science, Delhi University, since 1947. *b.* July 9, 1892; *m.* Sarada; Pres., Indian Library Assoc.; Secy., Madras Library Assoc.; Member, International Library Cttee., United Nations. *Publications: Five Laws of Library Science*, 1931; *Theory of Library Catalogue*, 1938; *Reference Service and Bibliography*, 1940; *Bibliographies of Reference Books and Bibliographies*, 1941; *School and College Library*, 1943; *Library Classification: Fundamentals and Procedure*, 1944; *Dictionary Catalogue Code*, 1952; *Classified Catalogue Code*, 1952; *Elements of Library Classification*, 1946; *Organisation of Libraries*, 1946; *Preface to Library Science*, 1948; *Education for Leisure*, 1948; *Rural Adult Education*, 1949; *Library Development Plan for India*, 1950; *Library Catalogue Fundamentals*, 1950; *Library Tour, Europe and America*, 1950; *Colon Classification*, 1950; *Classification and Communication*, 1951; *Library Book Section*, 1952; *Social Bibliography* and other books. *Address:* Delhi 8.

RANGASWAMI, Prof. Dr. S., M.A., Ph.D. (Andhra), Dr. Phil. (Basle), University Professor and Head of the Dept. of Pharmacy. *b.* June 15, 1912; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras; Andhra Univ., Waltair; Basle Univ. (Switzerland). Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, London; member, the Swiss Chemical Society; Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences; member, Academic Council and Senate of the Andhra Univ. *Publications:* Author of *Chemistry of Vitamins & Hormones* and about 60 Scientic papers in Indian and Foreign Journals. *Address:* Professor. Andhra University, Waltair.

RAO, B. Shiva, M.A. (Allahabad) in English Literature, M.P. from Madras; *b.* Feb. 26, 1891, *s.* of Dr. B. Raghavendra Rao; *m.* Kitty Verstaendig; *Educ.:* Madras and Allahabad. Went on the Indian Workers' delegation, I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1929-30; a delegate to the Round Table Conference in London, 1930-31; A Member of the Indian delegation to the U. N. General Assembly in 1947, '48, '49, '50; was member of the Indian Constituent Assembly. *Publications: The Industrial Worker in India* (Allen and Unwin, London, 1939). *Recreation:* Tennis. *Club:* Constitution Club, New Delhi. *Address:* 4, Hardinge Avenue, New Delhi.

RAO, Chandra Rajeswar, I.Sc., Public Worker. *b.* June 6, 1914 at Mangalapuram, Kistna Dt., Andhra; *m.* Smt. Chandra Savitri Devi: one *s.*; *Educ.:* Hindu High School, Masulipatam; Banaras Hindu Univ.; passed I.Sc. and studied up to B.Sc.; joined Vizagpatam Medical Coll., 1936; discontinued, 1937. Joined the Communist Party, 1931 at Banaras; worked in Andhra in youth and peasant movements from 1936; member of Central Cttee., C.P.I., since 1948; General Secy., C.P. of India, 1950-51. *Recreations:* Sports, poultry keeping and animal husbandry. *Address:* Andhra Communist Committee, Vijayawada 2.

RAO, Justice Chintagunta Raghava, M.A. (English), B.L., Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since Jan. 15, 1949. *b.* January 15, 1896; *m.* Srimati Sitalakshmi; four *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Board High School, Bapatla (1904-11); Pithapur Rajah's College, Cocanada (1911-13); Presidency College, Madras (1913-16); Law College, Madras (1916-18). After apprenticeship under Sri Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, was enrolled, 1919; quickly made his mark at the bar; was elected member of Madras Bar Council for 5 successive terms from 1934; appeared before Privy Council, June 1948 and before Federal Court, Dec. 1948; is interested in literature, art, religion and philosophy. *Address:* High Court, Madras.

RAO, Gurty Venket, M.A., LL.B., Professor of History and Head of the Dept. of History and Politics, Andhra University. *b.* Jan. 1896, *s.* of Gurty Subba Rao and Srim. Sitamma; *m.* Srim. Subba Lakshmi; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Ewing Christian Coll., Allahabad (U.P.); Allahabad Univ. Research Scholar and Lecturer, Allahabad Univ., 1919-25, 1929-31; Lecturer, Reader and then Professor, Andhra Univ. since 1931; practised at the Bar, Allahabad Dist. Court, 1925-29. *Publications:* Articles on Historical Topics in History Journals and Proceedings of the Indian History Congress. *Recreation:* Chess. *Club:* Andhra University Faculty Club. *Address:* Official Colony, Maharanipeta P.O., Vizagapatam.

RAO, Dr. H. Srinivasa, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., D.Sc. (Madras), F.A.Sc., F.N.I. *b.* July 16, 1894, *s.* of the late H. Venkoba Rao, Dy. Supdt., Statistics, Customs, Madras; *m.* Srimati Padmavati, *d.* of the late T. K. Venkata Rao, Education Dept., Madras; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Muthialpet High School and Presidency College, Madras. Demonstrator in Zoology, Presidency College, Madras, 1918-20; Lecturer in Zoology, Calcutta Univ., 1920-22; Research Asstt., Zoological Survey of India, 1922-24; Asstt. Supdt., Zoological Survey of India, 1924-44; Dy. Fisheries Development Adviser, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi, 1945-46; Chief Research Officer, Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Govt. of India, Ministry of Agriculture, 1947-50. *Publications:* Several original publications on the morphology, taxonomy and bionomics of Mollusca Coelenterata, Porifera and Pisces, general contributions on Fisheries, Fauna of India and Progress of Zoology in India. *Address:* C/o Imperial Bank of India Ltd., Vellore P.O., S. Rly.

RAO, Katre Seshagiri, M.A. (Hons.) (Madras), Controller of Patents & Designs. *b.* Oct. 21, 1898, *s.* of Katre Mangesh Rao, late Asstt. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay; *m.* Smt. Ganga Bai; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Mangalore & Presidency Coll., Madras. Research Scholar of the Indian Assoc. for Cultivation of Science, 1920-21; Univ. of Madras Research Scholar under Sir C. V. Raman, Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta Univ., 1921-23; joined Patent Office, Govt. of India, 1923. *Publications:* Research papers on optics in Philosophical Magazine, London. *Address:* 214, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-17.

RAO, L. Rama, M.A., F.G.S., F.A.Sc., F.N.I. Professor and Head of the Department of Geology, Univ. of Mysore. Principal, Central College, Bangalore. *b.* April 1896, *s.* of L. Raghavendra Rao; *m.* Mrs. L. Seetha Bai; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Central Coll., Bangalore. On the staff of the Geology Dept., Central Coll., Bangalore; Professor, 1934. *Publications:* About 50 research papers on the geology of the Cretaceous & Eocene rocks of India. *Recreations:* Tennis; Billiards. *Address:* "Shantiniketan", Basavangudi P.O., Bangalore City.

RAO, Mosalikanti Thirumala, ex-Deputy Minister for Food and Agriculture, Govt. of India. *b.* Jan. 29, 1901, *s.* of Bayanna Pantulu and Srim. Ramanamma of Cocanada; *m.* Srim. Narasubayamma; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Pithapur Raja's Coll., Cocanada. Has been an active public worker since 1921; is a Congressman; first elected to the Central Legislative Assembly, 1937; elected to the Council of State, 1945; Member, Constituent Assembly; went to England and the Continent as a Parliamentary delegate to the Commonwealth Conference, Oct. 1948; interested in journalism; Member, Standing Cttees. of Parliament for External Affairs and Railways; Chairman, Grain Procurement Enquiry Cttee. of the Central Govt.; takes active interest in the work of the Legislature; Member, Literary Assocn., Cocanada; Dy. Min., Food and Agri., Govt. of India, 1950-52. *Club:* Constitution Club, New Delhi. *Address:* c/o Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi.

RAO, Pandurangi Kodanda, M.A. (Hons). (Madras), Senior member, Servants of India Society, Madras Branch. *b.* Dec. 25, 1889; *m.* Miss Mary Louise Campbell, Poland, Ohio, U.S.A.; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras, Lecturer in Botany, Central Coll., Bangalore, 1915-21; Private Sec. to Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri in India, England and South Africa, 1922-32; Editor, *Servant of India*, Poona; Carnegie Scholar, Yale Univ., U.S.A., 1934-35; World Study Tour, 1934-37; Seminar, Conference on Education in the Pacific, Honolulu, 1936; Senate, Academic Council and Executive Council, Nagpur Univ., 1939-42 and 1948; Govt. of India Deputation to Malaya, 1946; Adviser to India's Delegate to the Permanent Migration Cttee. of the I.L.O., Montreal, Canada, 1946; Secy.: Society for the Elimination of Beggary, Nagpur, M.P., 1940-48; Vice-President, Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi; Secy.: Bangalore Branch since 1950; Indian Conference of Social Work, Bangalore; member, Govt. of India's Deck Passenger Cttee., 1950; member, Prohibition Enquiry Cttee., Govt. of Madhya Pradesh, 1951. *Publications: Malabar Tenancy Problem; East* Versus *West; Denial of Contrast; Culture Conflicts: Cause and Cure; Technical Education and Industrial Development in America; Some Aspects. Address:* Servants of India Society, Basavangudi, Bangalore 4.

RAO, Raja, Writer. *b.* Nov. 21, 1909, *s.* of Professor H. V. Krishnaswamy, Hyderabad, Deccan. *m.* Madame Camille Mouly, Professor of French, Girls' Coll., Menton, France; *Educ.:* Madra-sal-Aliya, Hyderabad (Dn.); Nizam Coll., Hyderabad (Dn.); Univ. of Montpellier, and the Sorbonne, Paris. *Publications: Kanthapura; Cow of the Barricades* (Oxford Univ. Press). *Address:* 138, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

RAO, Raja J. Rameshwar, M.A. (Hons.) (Madras), Raja of Wanaparthy; In the Govt. of India diplomatic service. *b.* Feb. 6, 1923, *s.* of Raja Krishna Deo Rao and Rani Saraladevi. *Educ.:* Jagirdars' Coll., Hyderabad Dn.; Nizam Coll., Hyderabad Dn.; Madras Univ. Administered the Wanaparthy Samasthan, 1944-49; brought in Village Panchayat, democratic and land reforms in Wanaparthy State under Gandhiji's advice; enacted a new constitution based on decentralised democracy as approved by Gandhiji; State merged in 1949; joined diplomatic service, 1950; First Secy., Indian Commission at Nairobi, East Africa, Dec. 1950 to Aug. 1952. *Recreations:* Cricket, Tennis. *Club:* Secunderabad Club. *Address:* Ramsagar Palace, Wanaparthy, Hyderabad State.

RAO, R. Vyas, Principal Partner, Mysore Industrial Development Co., and special Director, Mysore Stoneware Pipes & Potteries Ltd., Partner, Mysore Electrical Development Co., and Director, Mysore Electro-Chemical Works, Ltd., Bangalore. *b.* 1881 at Gudibanda, Kolar Dist., *s.* of R. Nanjundappa. Post-Graduate apprentice in the Mysore Government Geological Dept., 1905-1906; Prospector, Peninsular Mineral Co., Ltd., Bangalore; discovered Sindhuvalli Chrome Mines; Geologist, Tata Sons & Co., 1906; Geologist & Head of Department,



Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., 1908-1917; Government of Mysore Industrial Geologist, 1917 and on contract, 1918-1921; worked out a scheme for the manufacture of porcelain in Mysore; Consulting Geologist to the firm of Dalchand Bahadur Singh, Calcutta; Chairman, The Mysore Silk Ltd. *Address:* 122, Santhikuteera, Central Bank Road, Chamarajapet, Bangalore City.

RAO, S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama, B.A., B.L., Minister for Rural Welfare, Madras State. *b.* Dec. 30, 1911; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras for the Intermediate; B.A. in Pithapur Rajah's Coll., Kakinada; Law Coll., Madras. Joined the High Court as junior to Mr. V. L. Ethiraj; practised for a few years in the Madras High Court; served on the Senate of the Andhra Univ., 1938-52; was on the syndicate, Andhra Univ., since 1944; ex-member, Executive Cttee., Madras Provincial Co-op. Bank; was member, Local Board of the Reserve Bank of India, 1947. *Address:* No. 136, First Main Road, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Madras 20.

RAO, T. V. Ramakrishna, M.A. (Madras), Ag. Agent of the Govt. of India in Malaya, since Sept. 1951. *b.* May 17, 1916, at Masulipatam, *s.* of T. S. Prakasa Rao of Vijayavada, Krishna District; *m.* Sow. Satyavati Devi, *d.* of M. Gopalaswamy of Vijayavada; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Hindu High School, Vijayavada; Pachaiyappa's Coll., Madras. Asstt. Agent, Govt. of India in Malaya, 1947-51. *Recreations:* Football, Volley ball, Basket ball, Swimming. *Hobby:* Photography. *Address:* Ag. Agent of the Government of India in Malaya, Post Box No. 59, Kuala Lumpur.

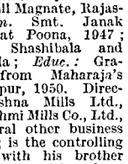
RAO, Vijayendra Kasturi Ranga Varadaraja, M.A. (Bombay), B.A., Ph.D. (Cambridge), Univ. Professor and Director, Delhi School of Economics, Univ. of Delhi since 1942. *b.* July 7, 1908, *s.* of K. Kasturirangachar; *m.* Pramila, *d.* of D. R. Balaji Row; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Wilson Coll., Bombay; Gonville and Caius Coll., Cambridge. Principal and Professor of Economics, L. D. Arts Coll., Ahmedabad (1937-42); Director of Statistics and subsequently Planning Adviser, Food Dept., Govt. of India (1944-46); Food Adviser to Indian Embassy, Washington (1946-47); Chairman, United Nations Sub-Commission on Economic Development (1947, 1948, 1949, 1950); Corresponding Member, Institute de Science Economique Appliquee, Paris, since 1948; member, Governing Council, International Assoc. for Research in Income and Wealth (1947-51); Correspondent, Royal Economic Society in India (1950-55); Pres., Indian Economic Association (1949). *Publications: Taxation of Income in India; An Essay on India's National Income*, 1925-29; *The National Income of British India*, 1931-32; *War and Indian Economy; Post-war Rupee. Recreation:* Walking. *Club:* University Club, Delhi. *Address:* 10, Cavalry Lines, Delhi 8.

RAO, Vyakarana Naraharí, M.A. (Honours), C.S.I. (1946), C.I.E. (1937), Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. *b.* July, 1893, *s.* of Vyakarana Narasimhasastr of Mysore; *m.*, *d.* of Shamasastri of Madhugiri; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Tumkur; Central Coll., Bangalore; Presidency Coll., Madras; awarded the Arni Gold Medal for Physics by the Madras Univ., 1913 and 1915. Entered I. A. & A. S., 1917; Asstt. A. G. and Dy. A. G. (Posts & Telegraphs), 1917-23; Officer on Special Duty and Under-Secy., Finance Dept., Madras Govt., 1923-27; Asstt. Secy. and Under-Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1927-29; in the Govt. of India Foreign and Political Dept., 1929-37 in various capacities; Chairman, Special Cttee. for investigation of financial relations between Indian States and British India culminating in the constitutional changes under the Govt. of India Act, 1935, 1929-37; Crown Finance Officer and Dy. and later Jt. Secy., Political Dept., 1937-44; Addl. Secy., Govt. of India, Finance Dept., 1944-45; Secy., 1946-48; leader, Indian Sterling Balances Delegation, 1947-1948; Official Adviser to the Sterling Balances Delegation, May and June 1948. *Publications:* A number of official publications for the Madras Govt., 1924-27. *Recreations:* Tennis and Golf. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club; East India Association, London; Overseas League, London; Roshanara Club, Delhi; East Punjab Club, Simla. *Address:* "Armsdell," Simla.

RAREWALA, Sardar Gyan Singh, Chief Minister, The Patiala and East Punjab States Union. *b.* Dec. 1901; *Educ.:* Mehendra College, Patiala. Started his career as a First Class Magistrate in Patiala, 1928; was attached to the Foreign Office and worked with K. M. Panikkar; had secretarial training; appointed Revenue Commissioner; became Sessions Judge and then District Magistrate; has been associated with a number of social and educational activities in Patiala; was Pres., Shri Guru Singh Sabha, Patiala for nine years; founder, Rotary Club, Patiala; acted on a number of Committees appointed from time to time by the State administration; was promoted as Revenue Commissioner, 1942; later appointed as Judge, High Court of Judicature, Patiala; Revenue Minister, 1947; nominated by His Highness as member of the Constituent Assembly; elected member, PEPSU Legislative Assembly and Leader of United Front. *Address:* Patiala.



RATHI, Seth Gokuldasji, B.A., Industrialist & Banker. *b.* 1927, at Beawar, *y. s.* of the late Seth Vitthaldasji Sahab Rathi, Mill Magnate, Rajasthan; *m.* Smt. Janak Kumari at Poona, 1947; two *d.*, Shashibala and Madhubala; *Educ.:* Graduated from Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur, 1950. Director, Krishna Mills Ltd., Mahalakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., and several other business concerns; is the controlling element with his brother Seth Mukund Dasji Rathi; is a social worker; is keenly interested in philanthropic activities and industrial development. *Hobbies:* Driving; Travelling; Making 16 mm. Cine films; has produced many Amateur films; is now producing Amateur 16 mm. sound films under the banner Rathi Kala Mandir. *Address:* Rathi Mansions, Beawar (Ajmer).



RATHI, Seth Mukund Dasji, Millowner and Banker; Proprietor, Seth Thakurdas Khinvraj of Beawar with branches at Pokaran, Gulabpur, Raichur and Amraoti. *b.* 1926, *el. s.* of the late Seth Vitthaldasji Sahab Rathi, Industrialist and Mill Magnate, Rajasthan; *m.* Smt. Krishna Kumari, 1944; two *s.*, Vishnu Kumar and Krishna Kumar and one *d.*, Raj Bala; *Educ.:* S. D. P. Inter-College, Beawar. Managing Agent, Krishna Mills Ltd. and Mahalakshmi Mills Co., Ltd., Beawar; Director of several other industrial and financial concerns; President, S. D. P. College and other institutions of Beawar; Chief Patron, Gymkhana Club, Beawar; is keenly interested in social reform activities and industrial development. *Hobbies:* 16 mm. sound movies, Driving, Reading. *Address:* Rathi Mansions, Beawar (Ajmer).



RAU, Sir Benegal Narsing, B.A. (Madras), B.A. (Cantab.), Hon. LL.D. (Delhi), Hon. LL.D. (Oberlin, Cleveland), C.I.E. (1934), Kt. (1938), I.C.S., Judge, International Court of Justice, The Hague, since 1952. *b.* 26th Feb. 1887; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras and Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Entered the I.C.S., 1910; District and Sessions Judge, Murshidabad, 1919-20; Sylhet and Cachar, 1920-25; Secy., Assam Legislative Dept. and Assam Legislative Council, 1925-33; Joint Secy., Govt. of India Legislative Dept., 1934-35; Offg. Judge, High Court, Calcutta, 1935; on special duty with the Govt. of India for the revision of the Indian Statute Book, 1935-38; officiating Reforms Commr., 1938; Judge, High Court, Calcutta, Jan. 1939; Chairman, Central Rly., Court of Inquiry, 1940; Hindu Law Cttee., 1941; Indus Commission, 1941-42; retd., Feb. 1944; Prime Minister, Jammu and Kashmir, 1944-45; appointed Constitutional Adviser, Constituent Assembly of India, 1946; advised Constituent Assembly of Burma in framing Constitution of Burma, 1947; Delegate to Paris Session of U.N. General Assembly, 1948; elected Chairman, Atomic Energy Sub-Cttee. of U.N.; elected by General Assembly to International Law Commission; became Vice-Chairman of Commission, April 1949; Chairman, Indian Delegation to fourth, fifth and sixth Sessions of General Assembly; Representative of India on Security Council, A.E.C., C.C.A., Interim Cttee., 1950 and 1951; Member, International Law Commission of the U.N. and India's Permanent Rep. with the U.N. at Lake Success, 1949-52. *Address:* The International Court of Justice, the Hague, Netherlands.

RAU, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt. (1939), C.I.E. (1930), M.A. (Cantab.), Governor, Reserve Bank of India, since July 1949. *b.* Jan. 10, 1889; *m.* Miss Dhanvanthi Handoo; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras, and King's Coll., Cambridge. Entered I.C.S., Nov. 1913; Under-Secy. and Dy. Secy., Govt. of Madras, 1919-24; Secy., Indian Taxation Cttee., 1925-26; Dy. Secy., Finance Dept., Govt of India, 1926-28; Financial Adviser, Simon Commission, 1928-30; Jt. Secy., Industries Dept., Govt. of India, 1930-31 Secy., Round Table Conferences and Jt. Select Cttee. of Parliament on India Bill, 1931-34; Deputy High Commissioner for India in London, 1934-38; Agent-General and High Commissioner for India in the Union of South Africa, 1938-41; Chairman Bombay Port Trust, 1941-46; Indian Ambassador in Tokyo, 1947-48; Leader of Indian Delegation, Commonwealth Conference at Canberra, 1947; Indian Ambassador in United States, 1948-49. *Address:* Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

RAU, Hathiangadi Shankar, B.A., C.I.E. (1931), ex-Controller of Currency. *b* September 29, 1887; *m.* Uma Bai *Educ.:* Government College, Mangalore and Presidency College, Madras; Superintendent Government of India, Finance Department 1922-24; Indian Audit and Accounts Service 1924; Asstt. Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, 1924; Under Secretary, 1925; Deputy Secretary, 1926 Budget Officer, 1926-31; member, Legislative Assembly, 1927, 1930 and 1931; Dy. Controller of Currency, Bombay, 1931-35 Controller of Currency, 1935; Secretary Saraswat Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd. Bombay, 1915-19; President, Kanara Saraswa Association, Bombay, 1931-32; President Mahasabha of Chitrapur Saraswats, 1932 Karnatak Assocn., Bombay, 1937-38; Bombay Homœopathic Medical Assocn., 1937-38 and 1940-41; Editor, *The Homœopathic Outlook. Publications: The Chitrapur Saraswat Directory; A Chitrapur Saraswa Miscellany; The Anandashram Jubilee Souvenir. Address:* 2, Laburnum Road Bombay 7.

RAU, Karkal Madhava, B.E., D.F.H. (Lond.) A.M.I.E.E., M.I.E.E., J.P. (Greater Bombay) Chairman, Staff Seniority Cttee., Head quarters Office, Northern Railway. *b* June 8, 1897; *Educ.:* Madras Univ. and London. Electrical Engineer, Chief Electrical Engineer, Central Railway; Controller of Stores, Central Railway. *Publications:* Technical Papers. *Recreation:* Hiking

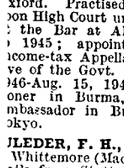
Clubs: Willingdon Sports Club; Rotary Club. *Address:* 19, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga (Bombay 19).

RAU, Pendyala Satyanarayana, B.A. (Mad.), M.A. (Oxon.), I.C.S., Adviser to the Planning Commsn. on Programme Administration. *b.* July 31, 1895; *m.* the late Rajeshwari Rau; three *d.*, Mrs. Tara Venugopal, Mrs. Leila Vidyasagar and Mrs. Vimla Nagraj Rao; *Educ.:* Madras Univ. and New Coll., Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1918 and served as Asstt. Commr., Madhya Pradesh and became successfully Dy. Commr., Settlement Officer, Settlement Commr., Commr. of Excise and Inspector-General of Registration, Financial Secy.; Director-General of Food, Govt. of India; Commissioner, Nagpur Division, 1943-45; Chairman, Provincial Industries Cttee., 1945-46; Financial Commr., 1946; Chief Secy. and Adviser to H.E. the Governor of M.P., 1947-48; Regional Commr. and Adviser to the Rajpramukh of Rajasthan and Dewan of Jodhpur, 1948-49; Regional Commissioner and Adviser to the Rajpramukh and to the Government of Madhya Bharat; Chairman, Damodar Valley Corporation. *Clubs:* Gondwana Club, Nagpur; Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; Yeshwant Club, Indore. *Address:* Planning Commsn., New Delhi.

RAU, Dr. U. Rama. *b.* September 17, 1874; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College and Madras Medical College. Medical Practitioner, Madras; Councillor, Corporation of Madras; member, Madras Legislative Council; member, Council of State; resigned membership of Council of State, 1930; was member, Madras Medical Council and its Vice-President; was Honorary Presidency Magistrate; was a member of the Senate of the Madras University; was President of the Indian Medical Association and Madras Legislative Council; Editor of *The Antiseptic* and *Health*; District Superintendent, St. John's Ambulance Association, Madras; organiser, Madras Ambulance Corps; Director, United India Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; organised Congress Hospital in Madras during the C.D. Movement, 1930. *Publications: First Aid in Accidents, First Aid in Child Birth* and *Health Tracts* (in English, Tamil and Telugu). *Address:* "Hawarden," Lauder's Gate Road, Vepery, Madras.

RAUF, His Excellency Mohamed Abdul, B.A. (Hons. in Jurisprudence), 1924, B.C.L. (Oxon.), 1925, called to the Bar, Middle Temple, Jan. 1924, LL.D. (Dublin), Ambassador for India in Japan. *b.* 15th November, 1901; *m.* Maksood Jahan Begum, *d.* of Syed Mohamed Mir of Delhi & Meerut; *Educ.:* St. Paul's High School, Rangoon, and Worcester College, Oxford. Practised at the Bar in the Rangoon High Court until end of 1941; practised at the Bar at Allahabad High Court, 1942 to 1945; appointed Judicial member of Income-tax Appellate Tribunal; Representative of the Govt. of India in Burma, Nov. 1946-Aug. 15, 1947; Indian High Commissioner in Burma, Aug. 1947-Jan. 1948; Ambassador in Burma, 1948-52. *Address:* Tokyo.

RAULEDER, F. H., General Manager, Parsons Whittemore (Machinery) Limited, Madras. Hails from Stuttgart, in the U.S. Zone of Germany; member, School of Art, Stuttgart and Leipzig; has passed all technical and commercial examinations as Master Printer and won several first prizes in International Competitions for Commercial designs; studied Art under Prof. Schneidler at the School of Art, Stuttgart, and served as a Volunteer in some of the well-known Printing Houses in England, France, Austria and Switzerland; ventured out to India, to improve the Printing Industry which, in 1927, was in its infancy; has held many responsible positions and contributed in several ways to the betterment of this industry; one of the first to introduce Photo-Offset Colour Printing in South India; was elected member, Expert Cttee. (Printing), Govt. of India, 1947. *Address:* General Manager, Parsons & Whittemore (Machinery) Ltd., 38, Mount Road, Madras 6.



RAVAL, Natvarlal H., Partner, Shree Gujrat Sat Isabgol Factory, Sidhpur. *b.* 1904, at Unava, Mehsana Dist., Bombay; has two *s.*, Harshad and Vinod; *Educ.:* Unava and Unjha. Took up charge of father's firm of Bankers early in life; developed his business and established the following firms: Harnarayan Bhudarji Raval, Unava; Harshadray Natvarlal Raval, Unjha; Natvarlal Umiyashankar Pancholy, Mehsana; Somnath Manilal Patel, Visnagar and Shree Gujrat Sat Isabgol Factory, Sidhpur; Director, Gujrat Tramways Ltd., Unjha; has been responsible for making Unjha, now an important Seeds market in India, a business centre; is a social worker and a leading Congressman of the Dist.; has liberally donated to the Library and Reading Room, named after his father, at Unava; takes keen interest in the educational and social institutions of his village; was member, Prant Panchayat (Dist. Local Board) of ex-Baroda State. *Address:* Shree Gujrat Sat Isabgol Factory, Sidhpur.



RAY, D. P., Managing Proprietor, New Formula Co. (NEFCO), a leading manufacturing chemist. *b.* 1907, in Bengal, *s.* of Jagat Prasanna Ray. Vice-Pres., Ramendra Sunder Smriti Pathagar; Secy., Kandi Hindu Mahasabha; Joint Secy. & Director, Kandi Co-opt. Town Bank Ltd.; Asstt. Secy., G.B. Girls' School; Executive Member, N.N.H.E. School and Sub-divisional Red Cross Society, Kandi, etc.; is a prominent business executive, social worker and also connected with many literary associations; has been a writer and poet from his student days; was Editor of a Bengali Magazine *Sadhana* while a student in Berhampore Coll.; was a Congressman and later joined Hindu Mahasabha; actively participated in social and relief work during the 1943 Bengal famine; is now managing the Bombay Branch of the Electrical Storage Co. Ltd., Calcutta; has travelled all over India from Cape Comorin to Kadar-Badri Nath. *Address:* Bhagwandas Mansion, P.O. Kalyan, Bombay.



RAY, Nihar-Ranjan, M.A. (Cal.), D. Litt. & Phil. (Leiden), F.L.A. (Great Britain), Baglsvari Professor of Indian Art and Culture, Calcutta University. *b.* Jan. 14, 1904; *Educ.:* A. M. College, Mymensingh; M. C. College, Sylhet; University College, Calcutta; University College, London; and Leiden University. Calcutta University prizeman and gold medalist; Mrinalini Research Gold Medalist; Premchand Roychand Scholar; Griffith Prizeman; Mouat Gold Medalist, Calcutta University; and Government of Bengal Research Fellow in Indian Art and Archæology, 1927-30; University Post-Graduate Lecturer in Indian History, Art and Archæology, 1931-44; Ghosh Travelling Fellow, Calcutta University, 1935-36; represented Calcutta University at the XIX International Congress of Orientalists, Rome, 1935, the Anglo-American Historical Conference, London, 1936 and the International Numismatists' Congress, London, 1936; President, Federation of the Indian Students' Abroad, Prague Session, 1936; Member, Indian National Delegation, Pacific World Conference, 1951; Chief Librarian, Calcutta University, 1937-44; Secretary, Bengal Library Association, 1939-43; imprisoned for about a year in connection with the Congress movement of 1942; Member, Governing Body, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan; Member, Board of Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta; General Secretary, Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; Secretary, Indian Society of Oriental Art, Calcutta; visiting Prof., Washington Univ., and Guest Lecturer at U.S. Univs., 1952-53. *Publications: Brahmanical Gods in Burma, Sanskrit Buddhism in Burma, Theravada Buddhism in Burma, Indo-Burmese Art, Maurya and Sunga Art, Dutch Activities in the East, Rabindra-Sahityer Bhumika* in 2 volumes (in Bengali), *A People's History of Bengal* (in Bengali), etc., etc. *Address:* The University, Calcutta.

RAY, Priyada Ranjan, M.A., F.N.I. (1935), Palit Professor and Head of the Dept. of Pure Chemistry, Calcutta Univ., since 1946; Director (Hony.), Indian Assoc. for the Cultivation of Science, Calcutta. *b.* January 16, 1888; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Professor of Chemistry, City College, Calcutta (1913-18); Assistant Palit Professor and Lecturer in Chemistry, Calcutta Univ. (1919-37); Khaira Professor of Chemistry (1937-45); President, Indian Chemical Society (1947-48); President, Indian Science Congress, Chemistry Section, 1932; Co-operating Editor, *Chemische Analyse*, Leipzig, and of *Microchimica Acta*, Vienna (now defunct); member, Cttee. of New Reagents of the International Union of Chemistry; Editor, Science and Culture. *Publications:* Articles in Indian, German and English Journals on problems of Inorganic, Analytical and Magneto-Chemistry; *The Theory of Valency and the Structure of Chemical Compounds;* Translation of Riesenfeld's 'Anorganish-Chemisches Praktikum.' *Address:* 50/1, Hindusthan Park, Ballygunge, Calcutta.

RAY, Radha Gobinda, M.A. (Philosophy) (Cal.), Minister for Tribal Welfare, West Bengal. *b.* 1891, *s.* of late Prassaunakumar Ray; *m.* Smt. Nirupama Ray; three *d.*; *Educ.:* Bishnupur H.E. School; Bankura Zilla School; Bankura Christian Coll.; City Coll., Calcutta; Calcutta Univ. Joined Indian National Congress, 1906; Non-co-operation Movement launched by Gandhiji, 1921; twice elected M.L.C., undivided Bengal; resigned membership in response to the Lahore Congress decision, 1929; suffered imprisonment in picketing movement, 1931-32; kept under police surveillance; Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the Provincial Congress Conference held in Bishnupur, 1938; offered satyagraha, 1942; Principal, Ramananda Coll., Bishnupur, 1940-52; Pres., Subdivisional Congress Cttee. for many years; elected M.L.A., West Bengal, 1952. *Address:* Minister for Tribal Welfare, Calcutta.



RAYMOND, V. E., Manager for India, Indian Life Assurance Co., Ltd., since Oct. 1, 1947. *b.* Oct. 31, 1911, at Karachi, *s.* of the late E. Raymond, Retired Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind; *Educ.:* St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Asst. Secretary, Indian Life Assurance Co. Ltd., April 1, 1940-Oct. 1947. *Address:* Ilaco House, Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

EDDI, N. Sankara, Minister for Local Administration, Govt. of Madras. *b.* 1899; *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's Coll., Madras; underwent training in Swadina Vidyalaya, Madras. Courted imprisonment, 1940 and 1942; member, Kurnool Taluk Board, 1926; Pres.: Dist. Educational Council, 1928; Taluk Board, 1932; Dist. Board, 1935-38; Dist. Congress Cttee.; organised Parliamentary Election Cttee., Kurnool Dist., 1935; Parliamentary Secy. in Sri T. Prakasam's Ministry. *Address:* Minister for Local Administration, Fort St. George; Madras.

EDDY, B. Gopala, ex-Minister for Finance, Commercial taxes, Elections, Agencies, Motor Transport and Registration, Govt. of Madras. *b.* August 5, 1907; *Educ.*: Graduated from Viswa Bharathi, Santiniketan; boycotted Government schools in his early age. Actively connected with Congress since 1931; member of the Andhra University Syndicate; imprisoned several times; was a member of the first Congress Ministry, 1937-39 in charge of Local Administration portfolio; was elected Leader of the House, April 1948. *Address:* Vijaya Vihar, Adyar, Madras; Buchireddipalem, Nellore District.

EDDY, Kyasambally Chengalaraya, B.A., B.L., Minister for Production, Govt. of India. *b.* May 1902, *s.* of B. Venkata Reddy; *m.* Sreemathi Sarojamma, B.A.; five *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's Coll., and Law College, Madras. Pres., Mysore Peoples' Federation, 1935-37; Pres., Kolar Dist. Board, 1934 and 1937; was for some time Editor of *Janavani*; effected a coalition of the Peoples' Federation with Mysore Congress, Oct. 1937; Pres., Mysore Congress, 1937-38; was incarcerated four times; went to England and the Continent as representative of the All-India State Peoples' Conference and Miners' Conference to attend the International Miners' Conference, 1946; elected Pres., Mysore Congress and successfully launched Satyagraha for the establishment of Responsible Govt. in Mysore; elected Leader of the Assembly thrice since 1947 and was Chief Minister; was member, Indian Constituent Assembly; elected again to the State Legislative Assembly in 1952. *Address:* "Carlton House," Bangalore; "Lake View," Mysore; Secretariat, New Delhi.



REDDY, Neelam Sanjiva, President, Andhra Provincial Congress Cttee., since April 1951; member, Working Committee. *b.* May 19, 1913, *s.* of Neelam Chinnapa Reddy; *m.* N. Nagarathnamma; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: early education at Adyar (Madras); higher education in the Arts Coll., Anantapur. Discontinued his studies and joined the Congress movement; elected Secy., Andhra Provincial Congress Cttee., 1938-46; convicted and imprisoned for 6 months in connection with the Satyagraha movement, Dec. 1940; arrested again after his release, was transferred to the Vellore Jail as a detenu; released, March 1942; imprisoned, Aug. 1942; released, 1945; after release, organised Congress activities and was elected General Secy.; became Secy., P.C.C. on lifting the ban on Congress; elected M.L.A., Madras, 1946; has been the Secy., Madras Congress Legislature Party; elected to the Constituent Assembly, 1947; was associated with voluntary Prohibition work carried on in villages in Anantapur Dist. from 1921; Minister for Prohibition, Housing and Forest, Madras till April 1951, when he resigned and was elected Pres., A.P.C.C. *Recreations:* Hockey and Cricket. *Address*: C/o Secretariat, Madras.

REDDY, H. Sitarama, ex-Minister for Land Revenue and Labour, Govt. of Madras. *b.* May 14, 1900; *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's College, Madras and the Law College. Was a member of the Indian Constituent Assembly; member, Bellary District Board; Senate of the Andhra and Madras Universities, and District Famine Cttee.; President, District Educational Council; member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee. and the Indian Council of Agricultural Research; Director, Cuddapah Electric Supply Co. and Prithvi Insurance Co.; member of the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research of the Government of India; led the Indian Delegation to ECAFE Session in June 1948 at Ootacamund; led the Indian delegation to the I.L.O. Industrial Cttee. on inland transport, Brussels, May 1949; led the Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Asian Regional Conference at Nuwara Eliya, Ceylon, Jan. 1950. Leader, the Indian Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva, June, 1951; Visited Germany and England to study Lignite mining and its oxidation on behalf of the Govt. of Madras, July 1952. *Address:* C/o Secretariat, Madras.

REED, Sir Stanley, Kt., K.B.E., LL.D. (Glasgow), ex. M.P., England, was Editor, *The Times of India*, Bombay, 1907-1923. *b.* Bristol, 1872; *m.* 1901, Lilian, *d.* of John Humphrey of Bombay. (She died 1947.) Joined *The Times of India*, 1897; Sp. Correspdt., *The Times of India* and *The Daily Chronicle* through famine districts of India, 1900; tour of Prince and Princess of Wales in India, 1905-06; Amir's visit to India, 1907; Persian Gulf, 1907; King and Queen in India, 1911; Jt. Hon. Sec., Bombay Pres., King Edward and Lord Hardinge Memorials; ex. Lt.-Col. Commdg. Bombay L. H., Represented Western India at Imp. Press Conference, 1909 and 1930. *Address: The Times of India*, Dalmia Jain Trading Corporation Ltd., 4, Albemarle Street, London, W. 1.

REGE, Dattatraya Vaman, B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, I.C.S., Regional Commissioner and Adviser, Saurashtra, since 1950. *b.* Sept. 18, 1897; *m.* Miss Ambutai Telang; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay, Deccan Coll., Poona and Fitzwilliam Hall, Cambridge; obtained double first class in Oriental Languages Tripos. Entered I.C.S., 1921; held charge as Dy. Commsnr. of various districts, *e.g.*, Nimar, Bilaspur, Buldana, Akola; established Lady Butler Hospital for women and children at Khandwa and Jubilee Memorial Hospital for women and children, Khamgaon; Chairman, Labour Investigation Cttee., Govt. of India, 1944-46; Commissioner, Jabalpur Division, M.P., 1946-48; Chief Commissioner, Mayurbhanj, Nov. to Dec. 1948; Adviser for Orissa States, Jan. to June 1949; Chairman, Labour Investigation Cttee., Hyderabad, July to Dec. 1949. *Publications:* Reports on Labour conditions in Plantations, Dockyard's Mineral Oil, Bidi, Cigar and Cigarette Industries, etc. *Address:* The Residency, Rajkot.

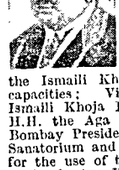
REWA: His Highness Bandhawesh Maharajadhiraja Martand Singh Ju Deo Bahadur, Maharaja of. *b.* 1923; *m.* the *d.* of His late Highness Maharao Shri Vija Raj Singh Ji Sawai Bahadur of Kutch, August 23, 1943; *Educ.*: Daly College, Indore; Mayo College, Ajmer; received training at the I.C.S. Probationers' Course, Dehra Dun, 1942; Administrative training in Mysore for over a year. Ascended the *gadi*, Feb. 7, 1946; was invested with full ruling powers, April 1, 1946; acceded to the Indian Union, Aug. 1947; agreed to the formation of the United State of Vindhya Pradesh consisting of Rewa and thirty-four Bundelkhand States, Feb. 1948; unanimously elected Raj Pramukh when Vindhya Pradesh was inaugurated, April 1948; is a keen sportsman; bagged his first tiger at the age of 13; has shot 90 tigers—the record being 10'-0"—shot when he was only 13; member, General Council, Daly College; Managing Cttee., King Edward Medical School, Indore. *Address:* Fort, Rewa (Vindhya Pradesh).



ROW, Kavi Sadashiv Jagannivas, Partner, Basant Film Distributors, Bombay. *b.* at Bangalore in a family of poets; *Educ.*: Completed school education at the early age of 15; took special interest in his pet subjects science, mathematics and electricity. Started career as a stenographer; came to Bombay and took a job with a film distribution organisation, 1940; opened his own distribution concern in partnership with Mr. Homi Wadia, June 1946; has been on the Executive Cttee. of the Indian Motion Picture Distributors' Assoc. for the last three years; takes kten interest in the activities of the Assoc.; is a man of multiple activities and works during his spare time for social and welfare organizations; is on the Managing Cttees. of a number of such institutions; studies mechanics, science, photography and electronics during leisure; has built up a small library of books on those subjects; is an amateur cine and still photographer; has a large collection of films and photographs both colour and black and white, with a wide range from a flying bird to a steady rock; has been experimenting on 16 mm. colour with a view to enlarging its scope in the country; ambition is to write and produce pictures which would put Indian films on world market. *Address:* Basant Film Distributors, near Majestic Cinema, Bombay 4.

ROW, Pandita Kshama, Titles of Pandita and Sahitya Chandrika conferred by Oudh Sanskritalaya for original works in Sanskrit in 1938 and 1940 respectively. Writer. Is the *d.* of S. P. Pandit, Sanskritist and linguist; *m.* Dr. R. Row, M.D. (Lond.), D.Sc. (Lond.), one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Privately in Rajkot and two years in a Coll., Bombay. Has written numerous plays in English produced privately; also numerous short stories in English and published in various magazines, from 1932; has devoted all her time to writing in Sanskrit; Author of *Satyagraha Geeta, Kalpa Panchakam, Meera Lahari, Uttar Satyagraha Geeta*, Tukaram Charitam all published. Short Stories in Sanskrit and *Life of Ramdas* ready for publication. *Recreations:* Walking and Tennis. *Clubs:* Willingdon Club and C.C.I. *Address:* 37, New Marine Lines, Bombay.

ROWJEE, Mahomedbhoy Ibrahimbhoy, B.A., M.Sc., C.E. (U.S.A.). *b.* Sept. 28, 1900. Sheriff of Bombay, 1937-38; Diwan to H.H. the Aga Khan and President of H.H. the Aga Khan's Federal Council for India; Bombay Municipal Corporator 1932 to 1948; worked in the Standing Committee of Bombay Municipal Corporation for 11 years and also served in various special Committees of the Corporation; at 21, began serving Rt. Hon'ble H.H. the Aga Khan and the Ismaili Khoja Community in various capacities; Vice-President, Shia Imami Ismaili Khoja Bombay Council; President, H.H. the Aga Khan's Supreme Council for Bombay Presidency, and for India; built a Sanatorium and a Jamatkhana at Matheran for the use of the Shia Ismaili followers of H.H. the Aga Khan; Mayor of Bombay, 1946-47. *Address:* Moobarak Manzil, 50-52, Hughes Road, Bombay.



ROY, Sir Asoka Kumar, M.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Kt. (1937). ex-Law Member, Govt. of India. *b.* Sept. 9, 1886; *m.* Charu Hashini, *d.* of late Taraprasad Roy Choudhury; *Educ.*: Doveton College, Presidency College and Ripon College, Calcutta; called to the Bar, Middle Temple, 1912 (First Class Honoursman at the Final Bar Examination). Standing Counsel, Bengal, 1929; twice acted as Judge of the High Court of Calcutta; Advocate-General of Bengal, 1934-43; Law Member of the Government of India, 1943-46. *Address:* 3, Upper Wood Street, Calcutta 16.

ROY, Dr. Bidhan Chandra, M.D. (Cal.), M.R.C.P. (London), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.Sc. (Cal. & Allahabad). Chief Minister, West Bengal, since Jan. 23, 1948. *b.* July 1, 1882, *s.* of late Babu Prokash Chandra Roy; *Educ.*: Patna, Calcutta, England, Calcutta Medical Coll., Calcutta, and St. Barts Hospital, London; Pres., R. G. Kar Medical Coll., Belgachia; Professor of Medicine, R. G. Kar Coll.; Founder, Medical and Educational Institutions: Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta Univ., 1942-44; Pres., All-India Medical Council, 1939-45; Mayor, Corporation of Calcutta, 1931-33; member, Congress Working Cttee.; Pres., National Council of Education and Jadabpur Technical Coll.; Calcutta Medical Club and also Indian Medical Assoc.; Chairman, Higher Institute of Technology, Govt. of India. *Address:* 36, Wellington Street, Calcutta.



ROY, Sir Bijoy Prosad Singh, Kt. (1933), K.C.I.E. (1943), M.A., B.L., Ex-President, Bengal Legislative Council, formerly Minister-in-Charge, Local Self-Govt., and Revenue Department, Bengal, 1937-41; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1952. *b.* 12th January, 1897; *m.* Billwabashini Debi; *Educ.*: Chakdighi S. P. Institution; Hindu School, Calcutta; Presy. Coll., Calcutta; Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta; member, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, 1913-19; awarded King's Commission of Hon. 2nd Lieut., 1918; member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1921-36 and 1940; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1936-40; Councillor, Calcutta Corporation, 1924-30; elected President, National Liberal Federation of India, 1942; Chairman, Board of Directors, Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd.; National Insulated Cable Co. Ltd.; Bengal Provincial Rly. Co.; Director: Local Board, Imperial Bank of India, Calcutta; Duncan Bros. & Co., Ltd.; Hindusthan Development Corporation Ltd.; India Steamship Co. Ltd.; Birkmyre Bros. Ltd.; Managing Director, Lionel Edwards Ltd. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club and Darjeeling Gymkhana Club; Royal Calcutta Turf Club. *Address:* Chakdighi, Dist. Burdwan, W. Bengal; 15, Lansdowne Road, Calcutta.

ROY, S.C., M.B.E., M.Sc., B.Sc. (Agri.) (Lond.), Dip. Agri. (Wye), Dip. I.A.R.I., ex-Director, The Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur; Director of Intensive Cultivation, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi, Jan. 3, 1950-Oct. 31, 1951; at present working as the Agricultural Extension Commissioner to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, New Delhi. *b.* Sept. 21, 1901, *s.* of L. M. Roy and Mrs. S. Roy; *m.* Chaya Roy; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: A. B. School, Allahabad; The Wye College (London University); Univ. of Allahabad; Post-graduate training in Agricultural Botany, Indian Agricultural Research Institute. Professor of Botany and Head of the Department of Biology, Agricultural College, Kanpur, 1930-31; Asstt. Director and later Dy. Director of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh, 1931-40; Asstt. Agricultural Commissioner to the Govt. of India, 1940-44; Secy., Indian Central Sugarcane Cttee., New Delhi, 1944-46. *Publications:* On various Subjects. *Address:* New Delhi.

ROY, Sailendra Narayan, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Calcutta), Diploma, Jamshedpur Technical Institute, M. Met. (Sheffield), M.I.E. (Ind.), Director of Training, Govt. of India, Directorate-General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour. *b.* February 19, 1901; *m.* Shovona Roy, *d.* of Babu Gopinath Mallick, Hazaribagh; three *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.*: Hooghly College, West Bengal; Technical Institute, Jamshedpur; Sheffield University, England. After serving the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. in several capacities was appointed Supdt. of their Training Dept. in 1934 and continued in that capacity till February 1943; travelled extensively in the U.K. and some of the continental countries to study the methods of apprenticeship training; joined the Dept. of Labour, Govt. of India, as Senior Regional Inspector of Training, 1943 under the War Technicians' Training Scheme and was appointed as Director of Training, March 1946; deputed to U.N., E.C.A.F.E. as Technical Training Expert, 1948. *Recreations:* Sports and Reading. *Address:* 2, Kushak Road, New Delhi.

ROY, Suresh Chandra, M.A., B.L., Chairman and Managing Director, Aryasthan Insce. Co. Ltd.; Chairman and Director, Managing Agency of The Dhakeswari Cotton Mills Ltd. *b.* 1902, *s.* of Woomesh Ch. Roy; *m.* Pratima Lahiri, *d.* of late Rai Bahadur J. C. Lahiri; one *d.*; *Educ.*: Hindu School and Presidency College, Calcutta. Pres., Bengal Millowners' Assoc., 1948; President, Indian Life Assurance Officers' Assoc.; Member of several Committees of Govt. of Bengal and Govt. of India; Director of about 20 Industrial and Commercial concerns; Editor, *Insurance World*. *Publications:* Indian Insurance Law. *Address:* Aryasthan Insurance Building, 15, Chittaranjan Avenue, Calcutta 13.

RUDRA, Major-General Ajit Anil, O.B.E. (1946), *b.* 1896, *s.* of the late Principal S. K. Rudra of St. Stephen's College, Delhi; *Educ.*: Trinity College, Kandy. Enlisted as a private, 18th Bn. Royal Fusiliers; saw service in France and Flanders during World War I; promoted L/Corporal, then Corporal and finally Sergeant; led the British troops against the Germans in the fierce battles along the Somme, 1915; was wounded; commissioned, 1919; joined the 4/15th Punjab Regt. in Palestine; took part in the Afghan War, 1920, in the relief of Wana, 1921, and other Frontier operations; has held every regimental appointment in succession in his Bn.; was Q.M. for four years, Adjutant for four years and then a Company Commander; appointed 2nd in Command of his Bn., 1941; promoted Lieut.-Col., 1943; joined the G.H.Q., India as Liaison Officer, South East Asia Command, 14th Army and Eastern Command H.Qrs.; full Colonel, May 1945; appointed Director of Morale at G.H.Q. with the rank of Brigadier; was Military Secretary, Indian Army; G.O.C., Madras Area (Retired, March 1, 1952). *Address:* C/o Grindlay's Bank Ltd., New Delhi.

RUIA, Madanmohan Ramnarain, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* in Samvat 1971, *Second s.* of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay; *m.*; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director: Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd., Cotton Export & Import Ltd., East India Cotton Association Ltd., United Commercial Bank Ltd., United Agencies Ltd. (Kolhapur), United Sales Ltd., Bombay Potteries and Tiles Ltd., Chopda Electric Supply Co. Ltd., The Rajputana Commercial and Industrial Investment Trust Ltd., Ramnarain Sons (Pakistan) Karachi Ltd., The Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd., The Marine General Insurance Co. Ltd., The Evening Star Publication Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Precision Engineering Works, Ltd., Cotton Importers' Advisory Cttee.; Board of the Bombay Port Trust; Cttee. member, Indian Merchants' Chamber; Pres., Cotton Buyers' Assoc. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; Willingdon; Orient.; Cttee. member, National Sports Club of India. *Address:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.



RUIA, Radhakrishna Ramnarain, B.A., Merchant, Banker and Millowner. *b.* Samvat 1973, *third s.* of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay; *m.* Miss Rajkumari, daughter of Sahu Ramnarain, Rais and Zemindar of Bareilly; three *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.*: Marwari Vidyalaya and St. Xavier's College, Bombay. Director: Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Vinaya Trading Co. Ltd., Upper Doab Sugar Mills Ltd., Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., Hind Steel Corporation Ltd., United Sales Ltd., Nilambur Mines Ltd., United Agencies Ltd., Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Kolhapur), Bank of Jaipur Ltd., Ramnarain Sons (Pakistan) Karachi Ltd., The Rajputana Commercial and Industrial Investment Trust Ltd., Ruia Industries Ltd., Kolhapur, Noble Steel Products Ltd.; Member; Millowners' Association Cttee. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; Willingdon; Orient. *Address:* Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUIA, Ramgopal Ganpatrai, Landlord, Philanthropist and Millowner. *b.* 1906, *s.* of Ganpatrai Ramkrishdas Ruia of Ramgarh, Jaipur; *m.* Ratnibai, *d.* of Jwaladutt Singhania of Fatehpur; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Marwari Vidyalaya High School and St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Joined his father's firm, Gorakhram Ganpatrai, Bombay in 1921; expanded his business after his father's death; floated in 1943 two limited liability concerns, Ramgopal Ganpatrai & Sons Ltd., and Ramrikhdas, Balkison & Sons Ltd. Partner, Gorakhram Ganpatrai; Director, Ganpatrai Ruia Charitable Trust, Ramgopal Ganpatrai Charitable Trust. Has given generously to deserving causes; built the Laxminarayan Temple at Vile Parle; maintains a free school and dispensary at Ramgarh; gives free food to cows and poor. Member: Millowners' Assocn. and its Arbitrators'' Panel; Hindustani Native Merchants' Assocn.; the Marwari Samelan; the East India Cotton Assocn.; Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bombay Chamber of Commerce. *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding and Swimming. *Clubs:* Radio, Willingdon, C.C.I., Poona Club, etc. *Address: Residence:* 67, New Worli, Bombay. *Office:* Dhanraj Mills, Ltd., Sun Mills Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.



RUIA, Ramniwas Ramnarain, Merchant, Banker and Millowner; Senior Partner, Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Bombay. Is the *e.s.* of the late Seth Ramnarain Harnandrai of Ramgarh (Rajasthan) and Bombay; *m.* Miss Kamlabai, *g.d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Sir Hariram Goenka of Calcutta; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Marwari Vidyalaya, Bombay and privately. Entered business at an early age; Director: Ramnarain Sons Ltd., Phoenix Mills Ltd., Finlay Mills Ltd., Swan Mills Ltd., Gold Mohur Mills Ltd., Bank of India Ltd., Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., United Power Co. Ltd., Bachhraj & Co. Ltd., Bachhraj Factories Ltd., Oudh Sugar Mills Ltd., Hindustan Sugar Mills Ltd., Mukund Iron & Steel Works Ltd.





Hind Cycles Ltd., New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., Mining Management Syndicate Ltd., Oriental Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., United Agencies Ltd. (Kolhapur), Dawn Mills Co. Ltd., Kolhapur Sugar Mills Ltd. (Kolhapur), Praga Tools Corporation Ltd. (Secunderabad), United Sales Ltd., Jaipur Mining Corporation Ltd., Jaipur, Brady Engineering Co. Ltd., The Machinery Paints & Chemicals Ltd., Sir Gangaram Cold Storage & Agricultural Industries Ltd., New Hindustan Cements Ltd., Indokem Ltd., New Consolidated Construction Co. Ltd., Rewa Pulp and Paper Mills Ltd., Air India Ltd., The Rajputana Commercial and Industrial Investment Trust Ltd., Jaipur, Association of Indian Trade & Industry, The Gaekwar Foam & Rubber Co., Ltd., Bradbury Mills Ltd., Saraf Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Kalabagh Collieries Ltd., Punjab Breeders Ltd.; Committee Member of Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd. *Clubs*: C. C. I.; Willingdon; Orient; Hindu Gymkhana. *Address*: Imperial Bank Building, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUIKER, Ramachandra Sakharama, B.A., (Econ. Hons.), M.A. (Econ. and Hist.), LL.B., Advocate, High Court, Nagpur. *b.* Jan. 8, 1895 (Kolhapur), *s.* of Sakharama Baji Ruiker, a State Official of Kolhapur State; *m.* Sushilabai Lothe, *d.* of Ganapata Rao Lothe, Extra Asst. Commissioner, M.P. (Nagpur); *Educ.*: Rajaram College, Kolhapur; Fergusson College, Poona; LL.B. (Allahabad Univ.), 1921. Joined the Bar, 1921; began to take active part in the Labour Movement in M. P. and then in Bombay; courted imprisonment in Congress Movement, 1930, 1932 and 1942; joined the All-India Forward Bloc, 1939 under the leadership of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose; Pres., A.I.T.U.C., 1932 and 1935; Pres., Hind Mazdur Sabha, 1948; member, Legislative Assembly (M.P.) representing the Nagpur Trade Union Constituency, on Labour ticket; is a prominent member of the opposition in the Assembly; visited Europe and United Kingdom, 1947 and attended Moral Rearmament Conference held at Caux-Sur-Montraux in Switzerland. *Publications: India in Revolt* and *Netaji's Politics and Ideology*. *Address*: Walker Road, Nagpur City.

RUKMINI Devi, President, Kalakshetra-International Arts Centre, Adyar, Madras. *b.* 1904, Madura, *d.* of Pandit Nilakanta Sastri; *m.* 1920, late Dr. G. S. Arundale, Pres., Theosophical Scty., 1934-45. Started dancing under personal guidance of Anna Pavlova; travel and research in dance, music, drama in many countries; extensive tours in N. and S. India with dance recitals and lectures; works through Art and Education for India's cultural renaissance specialising in Bharata Natya, music, drama, painting and crafts. Dramatic productions include *The Light of Asia*; *Incidents from the Life of Bhishma*; *Karaikal Ammayar* (Tamil); *Rukmini Swayamvaram* (Kathakali); *Kutrala Kuravanji* (Temple drama); *Kumara Sambhavm*; Lectures and writes on Theosophy, Religion, Art, Culture, Education, etc.; Pres., World Federation, Young Theosophists; Director: The Besant Theosophical School, Adyar; the Dr. V. Swaminatha Iyer Tamil Library; Pres., The Bharata Samaj; Gen. Secy., All-India Cttee., Besant Centenary Celebrations; Director, The Arundale Training Centre for Teachers, Adyar; Vice-Pres., S.P.C.A.; Member, Indian National Commission for Co-operation with UNESCO. *Address*: Adyar, Madras 20.

RUKNUDDIN, Ahmed, Retd. Senior Deputy, Accountant-General, Govt. of India. *b.* 1900; *s.* of late Shams-ul-Ulamakhan Bahadur Nawab Aziz Jung, a well known scholar of Hyderabad; *Educ.*: Nizam's College, Hyderabad; proceeded to British India to take up training in Accountancy and Audit. Began his career as the Superintendent of Treasury; rose to the position of Deputy Controller-General of Audit & Accounts; and afterwards the Joint Secretary of Finance and Supply Accounts; was Secretary, P.W.D. for some time; is also a talented poet; Retired as Senior Deputy Accountant-General, Govt. of India. *Address*: "Aziz Bagh", Hyderabad (Deccan); New Delhi.

RUPCHAND, His Excellency Wing Commander, Aitchison Chief's College Diploma, Ambassador of India to Afghanistan, Kabul. *b.* June 15, 1900, *s.* of late Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Ram Saran Das, Member, Council of State (India); *m.* Vilas Kanta, *d.* of late Dewan Ajudhia Das, Foreign Minister, Kapurthala State; two *s.*; *Educ.*: Aitchison Chief's College, Lahore. Visited Europe a number of times; took interest in international politics; was a member of Council of State, India representing whole of undivided Punjab. *Recreations*: Polo, Big game shooting, Tennis. *Clubs*: Aero Club of India & Burma; Imperial Gymkhana, New Delhi; Gymkhana Club Lahore; Gulmarg Club, Gulmarg; Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address*: Kabul.

RUSSELL, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Dudley, K.B.E. (1 Jan. 1950), C.B. (1945), C.B.E. (1944), D.S.O. (1942), Military Cross (1918), Commander, Order of American Legion of Merit, Chief British Adviser, Army H.Q., India. *b.* Dec. 1, 1896; *m.* Elizabeth, *d.* of Sandys Birkett Foster, New York, U.S.A. Served Eritrea and Abyssinia, 1941 (O.B.E.); Western Desert, 1942 (D.S.O.); Italy, 1944-45 (C.B.E., C.B., Commander Order of the American Legion of Merit). *Club*: United Service. *Address*: Imperial Bank of India, 25; Old Broad Street, E.C. 2; Army Headquarters, New Delhi, India.

RUSTOMJI, Nari Kaikhosru, M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Adviser to the Governor of Assam for Tribal and Excluded areas. *b.* May 16, 1919. Is the *s.* of late K. J. Rustomji, Bar-at-Law, Author of Law of Limitation, Indian Companies Act, etc. and of Mrs. Homi K. Rustomji, daughter of late Ardeshir Byramji Cooper of Lahore; *Educ.*: Bedford School (Senior Scholar) and Christ's College, Cambridge (Classical and Choral Scholar). Appointed to I.C.S., 1942 and posted to Assam; Asstt. Commissioner, Sylhet, 1944-45; Sub-Divisional Officer, South Sylhet, 1945; Under Secy., Home and Political Dept., 1947; Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur District, 1948. *Recreations*: Music and Gymnastics. *Address*: Lumsohphoh, Shillong.

RUTHNASWAMY, Mariadas, B.A. (Madras), M.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law (Gray's Inn), C.I.E. (1930), K.C.S.G. (1938). *b.* 15th August, 1885; *m.* Marie Dhyrinfathan, 1914; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll. (Cuddalore); St. Joseph's Coll. (Trichinopoly); Nizam Coll. (Hyderabad); Downing Coll. (Cambridge). Asstt. Professor of English and History, Baroda Coll., 1913-18; Prof. of History, 1918-27 and Principal, Pachaiyappa's Coll., 1921-27; Principal, Law Coll. (Madras), 1928-30; Councillor, Madras Corpn., 1921-23; member, Madras Leg. Council, 1921-26; Pres., Madras Leg. Council, 1925-26; M.L.A. (Cen.), 1927: member, Madras Public Service Commission, 1930-42; Pres., Catholic Indian Assoc. of Madras; Catholic Union of India; Joint Cttee. of All-India Conference of Indian Christians and Catholic Union; Vice-Chancellor, Annamalai Univ., 1942-48. Editor, *Democracy* 1950, *Tamilnad* 1951. *Publications*: *The Political Philosophy of Mr. Gandhi* (1923); *The Political Theory of the Government of India* (1928); *The Making of the State* (1933); *Some Influences that Made the British Administrative System in India* (1939); *India from the Dawn* (1949). *Club*: Presidency Club, Madras. *Address*: Weston, Cathedral P.O., Madras.

SACHAR, Bhim Sen, B.A., LL.B., Chief Minister, General Administration, Law and Order, Punjab (India), since April 1952. *b.* 1st December 1893; *m.* Shrim. Lalta Devi, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Mukand Lal Puri; *Educ.*: Punjab University. Joined the Bar in 1918; joined Non-Co-operation Movement, 1921; Secretary, Punjab Provincial Congress Committee, 1921; Registrar, National University, Lahore; Secretary, Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1922-24, Municipal Commissioner, Gujranwala, 1924-33; founded the Sunlight of India Insurance Co. Ltd. in 1932; Director, Gujranwala Electric Supply Co. Ltd. and Local Director, Punjab National Bank, Ltd.; elected member, Punjab Legislative Assembly on Congress ticket, 1936-45; re-elected in 1945; member, West Punjab Legislative Assembly; membership transferred, East Punjab Assembly; elected leader, Congress Party, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1940; elected member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from West Punjab in 1947 and Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly; Finance Minister, Punjab Government, 11th March 1946 to 3rd March 1947; elected leader, Congress Legislative Party, East Punjab, April 1949; Chief Minister, East Punjab, 1949. *Address*: Simla.



SACHDEV, Mulk Raj, B.A. (Hons.) (Punjab), M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Chief Secy., Govt. of East Punjab. *b.* Oct. 12, 1903, *s.* of late R. S. Ladharam Sachdev of Quetta; *m.* Savitri, *d.* of late R. B. Arjandas Vasudev; one *s.*, Naresh; *Educ.*: Quetta, Lahore and Cambridge. Asstt. Commissioner, D. C., Controller of Supplies, Bombay; Deputy Director-General, Supply Deptt.; Director-General, Civil Supplies, Punjab; Excise and Taxation Commissioner; Secy. to Govt., Punjab; Partition Commissioner. *Clubs*: Willingdon Club, Bombay; East Punjab Club, Simla. *Address*: Simla.

SADANAND, Swaminath, Managing Editor, *Free Press Journal*, *Free Press Bulletin*, *Bharat Jyoti*, *Navshakti* and *Janashakti*, *b.* May 30, 1900, in Madras (South India), *s.* of C. V. Swaminatha Iyer, a Madras Journalist and Publisher, 1885-1922; *m.* Srim. Sagaravati, 1929; *Educ.*: Madras. Entered journalism, 1917; on Reuter's staff in India, 1919-20; Asstt. Editor, Manager, *Independent*, 1921-22; Publicity Officer to the Congress Khaddar Organization, 1922-23; promoted the Free Press of India, Oct. 1923, and its Chief Executive since; prosecuted and convicted but acquitted on appeal in 1930; detained, 1932; forfeited Rs. 51,000 under press laws; covered the second Indian Round Table Conferences, London; Delegate to the Imperial Press Conference, 1946; member: News Agency Delegation, May-June 1948; Standing Cttee. of the All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference; Executive Cttee. of the Indian and Eastern Newspapers Society; Secy., Shri Agastyar Ashram, Madras (S. India). *Address*: 21, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

SADOC, Dr. Lemuel, M.A., Ph.D. (Frankfurt), Lecturer in Modern Languages (English, French & German) and Head of the Department of Languages, and Hon. Librarian, Government of India Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. *b.* October 21, 1894; *m.* Gertrude (*nee* Wagner); one *s.*, Gunther; *Educ.*: Gordon College, Rawalpindi; St. John's College, Agra; Frankfurt University, Germany; Grenoble University, France; Sorbonne University, France; Lecturer in English & Philosophy, Christ Church College, Kanpur. Lecturer in English, Forman Christian College, Lahore. Professor of Philosophy and Head of the Department of Philosophy and first President of Philosophical Association, St. Stephen's College, Delhi, *Publications*: *Zarina a Romance of India*; *The Seven Fakirs*, etc., etc. *Recreations*: Riding, Wrestling, Cricket, Writing Poetry & fiction, Public Speaking, Humanities. *Address*: Dhanbad, Bihar; "Sadoc Estate", Nainpur, District Mandla (E.R.), India.

SADOC, Dr. William Merrill, German Interpreter to the Govt. of India, Ministry of External Affairs. *b.* Dec. 15, 1909; *Educ.*: Graduated from Gordon Coll., Rawalpindi and Univ. Law Coll., Lahore; Doctorate with distinction in Economics, Ludwig Maximillians Univ., Munich. Was Professor of Economics, Christian Coll., Lucknow; practised law at Jhelum and Calcutta; was commissioned during the last War; broadcast a number of talks from the A.I.R. against the scourge of Nazism; served as A.D.C. to H.H. the Maharaja of Jind; was Secy., Roller Flour Millers' Federation of India; managed own farm "Sadoc Estate" at Nainpur; Prizeman in Oratory, Marksmanship and Equestrian skill. *Publications*: Pamphlets on: *The Great Menace*, *The Technique of Terror*, *The Price of Peace*, *The New World Order*, *If Hitler Came to India*, etc., etc. *Recreations*: Tennis; Riding; Farming; Travelling; Motoring; Big game hunting; Lecturing. *Address*: German Interpreter to the Govt. of India, Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

SAGGI, Parshotam Das, Editor, *The Indian Outlook*, Bombay. *b.* 1913, in Bajwara; *Educ.*: Graduated with honours from Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, 1934. Travelled widely to study and acquaint himself with the peoples of India, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore and Malaya; edited the *Literary Star* and the *Punjab Times*. Responsible for formally establishing the Indian Nationals Overseas Congress, a movement enthusiastically endorsed by Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru; as Pres. of the Indian Nationals Overseas Congress, London, attended the United Nations Peace Conference of 1946 in Paris; launched and edited *The Indian Outlook* a monthly journal, from London, 1947; since then, travelled extensively in Europe, United States and the Caribbean area; acted as Observer at U.N.O. at Lake Success, 1950; after his return to India started *The Indian Outlook* in Bombay; Pres., Middle Class National Front (Bombay region). *Address*: "Sohrab House", 235, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.



SAH, Roop Narain, Proprietor of National Motors, Jodhpur, with branch at Kotah. *b.* July 21, 1926, *s.* of *R. B.* Shah Madan Mohanji, Jagirdar; *Educ.*: Graduated in science from the Lucknow University. Partner: Brij Talkies, Kotah; National Tractors, Jodhpur and Kotah; Director: Sanghi Motors Ltd., Bombay; City Light Theatres Ltd., Palanpur. *Address*: National Motors, Jodhpur.



SAHA, Jogendra Mohan, B.Sc., M.Sc. (1st Class), F.I.C., Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur. *b.* Nov. 1, 1899, *s.* of G. P. Saha (*late*), and Smt. N. R. Saha; *m.* Smt. Nilima Das; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Scottish Churches Coll., Calcutta; Univ. Coll. of Science, Calcutta. Manager & Chief Technologist, Sugar Factories, 1930-38; Chemical Examiner, Central Excises & Salt, Delhi, 1939-42; Dy. Director, Chemicals & Supply Dept., New Delhi, 1942-46; Dy. Director, Chemical Industries Section, Inter-Allied Reparations Agency, Brussels, Belgium; Professor of Sugar Technology, Kanpur; holder of patents for inventions; awarded Rs. 85,000 by the Govt. of Jodhpur for discovery of Sodium Sulphate. *Publications*: Several on Sugar Technology and other subjects. *Address*: Indian Institute of Sugar Technology, Kanpur.

SAHA, Meghnad, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.B., F.N.I., M.P., Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University. *b.* 1893; *Educ.*: Dacca and Presidency College, Calcutta. Khaira Prof. of Physics, Calcutta Univ., 1921-23; Prof. of Physics, Allahabad Univ., 1923-38; Dean of Science Faculty, Allahabad Univ. (1931-1934); President, Indian Science Congress, 1934; President, National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937-38; Carnegie Travelling Fellow, 1936; Palit Professor of Physics, Calcutta University (1938); member, National Planning Committee of the Indian National Congress; member, Indian Scientific Mission (1944-45), sent by the Govt. of India to visit U.K., U.S.A. and Canada; member, Univ. Commission, Govt. of India, 1948-49. Founder-Director, Institute of Nuclear Physics, Calcutta Univ.; Pres., Council of the Indian Assoc. for Cultivation of Science, 1947-51; Elected member of the House of People, 1952. *Publications*: On the Fundamental Law of Electric Action deduced from the Theory of Relativity, 1918; On Measurement of the Pressure of Radiation, 1918; Selective Radiation Pressure, 1918, etc. and numerous scientific papers, English, Continental and American; On a physical theory of the Solar Corona: Author of a Treatise on the Theory of Relativity; Author of a Treatise on Modern Physics; a Treatise on Heat; a Junior Text-book of Heat. Founder-Editor of *Science and Culture*. Author of *My Experiences in Russia*. *Address*: Institute of Nuclear Physics, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.

SAHAY, Anand Mohan, Commissioner for the Govt. of India in the British West Indies including British Guiana, since 1950. *b.* 1898, at Bhagalpur (Bihar), *s.* of Lal Mohan Sahay; *m.* Smt. Sati Sen, niece of late C. R. Dass, 1927; left studies and joined Independence movement started by Gandhiji, 1920; Private Secy. to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, 1921-23; was Professor in Y.M.C.A. Foreign Language Coll. for 16 years; organised Japan Branch of the Indian National Congress, 1928; organised and edited a monthly journal "Voice of India" in English and Japanese, 1930; started "India Lodge," a home for Indian students who came to Japan for industrial and technical training, 1938; wrote number of books on Indian Freedom Movement in Japanese and English; one of the Chief Organisers of the Indian Independence Movement in the Far East during World War II; was Minister and Secretary-General in Subhas Chandra Bose Govt.; twice imprisoned; Pres., East Indian Railway Employees' Assoc., 1947; nominated member, Central Advisory Council of the Govt. of India on labour, 1948; Pres., of several educational institutions in Bihar; organised a degree college for women in Bhagalpur, 1949. *Address*: Post Box No. 530, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

SAHAY, Bhagwan, B.Sc. (Allahabad), I.C.S., Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, since 1952. *b.* Feb. 15, 1905; *m.* Smt. Dayawati; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Univ. of Allahabad; School of Oriental Studies, London. Jt. Magistrate, U.P., 1929; Dy. Secy. to Govt., U.P., 1936-39; Supdt., Census operations, 1939-41; Secy., Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1941-43; Joint Secy., Govt. of India, 1944-45; Commissioner, Food & Civil Supplies, 1946-49; Chief Secy., U.P. Govt., 1949-51; Chief Commissioner, Himachal Pradesh, 1951-52. *Address*: Chief Commissioner, Bhopal.

SAHAY, Jagatnandan, M.A. (Patna), T.D. (London), Registrar, Patna University. *b.* July 1, 1912, *s.* of the late Ranajit Prasad, B. & O. Civil Service; *m.* Srim. Indumati; one *s.*; *Educ.*: Science Coll., Patna; Patna Coll., Patna; Institute of Education, London Univ.; Bihar Educational Service; Lecturer in English Language and Literature. *Address*: Patna 5.

SAHAY, Krishna Ballhabbh, Minister for Revenue, Forest, Excise, Govt. of Bihar since 1946. *b.* Dec. 31, 1898; *m.* Srimati Kailashpati Debi; *Educ.*: St. Columbus Coll., Hazaribagh; passed B.A. with Honours in English, coming 1st in the Univ. and obtaining Gait Gold Medal. Prof. of English in Bihar Vidyapith, 1921-23; Member, Bihar Leg. Council, 1924-29; jailed four times between 1930 and 1934 in connection with Congress C. D. Movement; Secy., Bihar Earthquake Relief, 1935-36; elected M.L.A., Bihar, in Jan. 1937 and was appointed Parliamentary Secy. to Minister in-Charge of Political Appointment, Land Revenue and Forest; courted imprisonment, 1940-41 and 1942-44 in connection with individual Civil Disobedience Movement and 1942 movement; elected uncontested to Bihar Leg. Assembly from Hazaribagh Central Constituency in 1946. Editor: *Motherland*, 1921-22; Hindi Weekly named *Chota Nagpur Darpan*, 1940-42. *Address*: Hazaribagh and Patna.

SAHAY, Vishnu, B.Sc. (Allahabad), Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Food & Agriculture. *b.* Nov. 22, 1901, *s.* of Banke Bihari of Amroha Dist., Moradabad; *m.* Radha Rani; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Allahabad and Oxford. Deputy Commr.; Registrar, Co-operative Societies; Director of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh; Director-General, Food; Food Secretary, Govt. of India; Secy. for Kashmir Affairs, Govt. of India. *Recreation*: Golf. *Address*: Ministry of Food & Agriculture, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

SAHGAL, Amar Chand, RAI-SAHIB, RAJYA-RATNA, B.A. (Punjab), B.Sc., Tech. (Manchester), A.M.I.E.E. (London), Principal, Kala Bhavan Technical Institute and College of Engineering, Baroda, since 1940. *b.* Oct. 30, 1898, *s.* of Rai Sahib Mulchand Sahgal; *m.* Kamla Mehta, *d.* of R. L. Mehta. *Educ.*: Govt. Coll., Lahore; Coll. of Technology, Manchester; Asstt. Electrical Engineer, Simla; Professor of Electrical Engineering, Kala Bhavan (1927-40). *Address*: Alkapuri, Baroda.

SAHU, Kishore, Director, Producer, Actor in and Writer of films. *b.* 1915, in Madhya Pradesh in a Zamindar family; *m.* Smt. Preeti Devi, Shantiniketan graduate in Arts; one *s.*, Rohit and two *d.*, Naina and Mamta; *Educ.*: Graduated from Morris Coll., Nagpur 1937. Joined Bombay Talkies and played the lead in *Jeevan Prabhat* opposite Devika Rani; and then again in *Punarmilan*; attained a prominent place among the leadplayers of the day; produced his own picture *Bahurani* at the age of 22 and was the youngest Producer of the day; wrote and directed *Kunwara Baap*, a funny comedy of the Indian screen; began directing pictures invariably written and produced by himself, and which proved a great success; the film *Raja* produced by him, brought him coveted recognition from the Bengal Film Journalists' Association; was called the genius of the film world; launched his own concern Hindustan Chitra, 1943; gave a number of hits under that banner; worked for a time with Filmistan Ltd., as Producer-Director and produced three pictures, *Sindoor*, *Sajan* and *Nadiya Ke Par*; awarded the first Indian Oscar for the best direction of *Sindoor*, 1947; produced *Sawan Aya Re* and *Rimjhim*; later *Hamara Ghar*, *Bijli* and *Janmashtami*, 1950; wrote, produced and directed, *Kali Ghata*, 1951 acclaimed universally as the Industry's prestige picture, and receiving the coveted distinction as the best psychological picture of 1951; *Kali Ghata* was also adjudged by



India Journalists' Assoc. as 1951's best directed picture and Director Kishore Sahu was declared the year's Gold Medal Award Winner; latest is *Sapna*, which is another fine picture; yet another *Hamari Duniya* is on the floor; is a fine actor and a clever painter; celebrated for his brilliant achievement as a writer in Hindi with a number of books to his credit. *Publications:* Writes short stories, plays and prose-poems in Hindi. *Hobbies:* Dogs, Photography and Gardening. Literature and Art. *Address:* Watika, Central Avenue, Chembur, Bombay.



SAHUKAR, Nariman Dinsha, B.A., Manager, Godrej & Boyce Mfg. Co., Ltd. *b.* Feb. 2, 1902, *s.* of Dinsha Dossabhai and Motibai Dinsha; *m.* Mani N. Chubb, B.A.; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay. President, Engineering Association of India, Bombay Br., 1947; President, Assoc. of Indian Industries, 1948; Vice-President, All-India Manufacturers' Organization, 1949. *Club:* W.I.A.A., Club House Ltd. *Address:* 39-F, Hill Road, Bandra, Bombay.

SAIN, Kanwar, I.S.E., O.B.E. (1946), Rai Bahadur (1940), Member, Designs, Central Waterpower, Irrigation, Navigation Commission, Govt. of India. *b.* Jan. 2, 1899, *s.* of L. Devi Dialji; *m.* Sushila Devi; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee. Served Punjab Irrigation Department, Oct. 1922 to May 1947; was associated with the design and construction of Sutlej Valley Headworks and Haveli and Thal Projects; proposed irrigation projects for combined Punjab; was associated with exploration and design of Bhakra, Kishau Dams in East Punjab & Kosi Dam in Nepal; is conducting detailed designs of Hirakud Dam Project in Orissa. *Publications:* A large number of professional papers. *Address:* Ministry of Natural Resources & Scientific Research, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

SAIYEDNA, Taher Saifuddin Saheb, His Holiness Sardar (Mullaji Saheb), Head of Dawoodi Bohra Shia Muslim Community, a business community having interests and connections practically all over the world; First Class Sardar of the Deccan. *b.* Aug. 5, 1885, at Surat; succeeded to his office, 1915; *m.*; is the 51st incumbent of the office of Dail-Mutlaq; derives his succession from Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) through his descendants the Fatemid Caliphs of Egypt; *Heir-Apparent*: Abil Qaued Johar Mohammed Burhanuddin Saheb who is appointed to succeed as 52nd Dail-Mutlaq in the line; the East India Company counted the Saiyeduas among the Indian nobility; enjoys all the privileges of a first class Sardar including exemption from the operation of the Arms Act and personal appearance in civil courts; is an eminent Arabic Scholar and one of the greatest exponents of Islamic culture and literature; his annual Arabic brochures on religious and philosophical subjects published during the month of Ramzan, are acknowledged as masterpieces of Arabic literature; received the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Theology from the Muslim Univ. of Aligarh at a special convocation in 1946; widely travelled in the Middle Eastern countries; keenly interested in Indian and world problems; a liberal patron of education, arts, and industries; has made suitable arrangements to conduct about 350 Madresas or schools including High Schools with attached hostels; maintains at Surat an Arabic College the El-Jameat-us-Saifiyah, where more than 300 students are given free education and also are provided with free boarding and lodging; instances of his munificence are, preparation of Kiswat, *i.e.* an artistic carpet of silver brocade for the covering of the inner walls of the Holy Kaaba at Mecca, the presentation of gold and silver Zarih to the Mausoleas (sepulchres) of the saints of Najaf and Kerbala in Iraq and the erection of a Minaret outside the shrine of Molana Hussain, the Martyr of Islam, and substantial donations to several institutions in India including Aligarh Muslim Univ. and the Shia Technological Institute at Lucknow; is a patron of the Assoc. of Muslim Education, Mombasa (Kenya). *Address:* Saify Mahal, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.



SAJJAN, Purohit, Director, Producer, Film Actor and Dialogue and Song Writer of Films. *b.* Jan. 15, 1921 at Jodhpur; *m.*; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Graduated from the Agra Univ., 1941. Came to Bombay and worked as an unpaid Asstt. Director, an extra artiste, Dialogue and Song Writer, 1942-44; joined Prithvi Theatres, 1944; attracted producers by his outstanding performance on the stage, particularly as Jinnah in DEEWAR; was at his best as a film hero in the classic role of Raj, the bad boy in SAIYAN; acted in MUQADDAR, HUM LOG, NIRMOHI, SHEESHA, MALKIN, MEHMAAN and JHANJER; is engaged in producing and directing his own films. *Address:* 13, Union Park, Pali Hill, Bandra.

SAKSENA, Mohanlal, B.Sc., LL.B., M.P., Advocate, Supreme Court of India. *b.* Oct. 25, 1896; *Educ.:* Canning College, Lucknow, University School of Law, Allahabad. Lecturer, Isabella Thoborn College, Lucknow, 1919-20; joined N.C.O. in 1920; member, Municipal Board, Lucknow, 1923-25; member, U.P. Leg. Council and Chief Whip, Swaraj Party, 1924-26; General Secretary, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1928-35; elected member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1935-45; re-elected unopposed, Nov. 1945; President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1938-39; Managing Director, the *National Herald*, 1939-40; Member, All-India Congress Committee; has undergone imprisonment several times since 1921 for national cause; Secy., All-India Political Prisoners' Relief Cttee., Lucknow; Sec., Congress Party, Central Leg. Assembly, 1946-47; Member of the Constituent Assembly of India, July, 1946; Secretary of the Congress Party in the Dominion Parliament, 1947-March 1949; Chairman, Railway Grainshops Enquiry Cttee.; Minister for Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, 1948-50; Elected to the House of the People from Lucknow-Barabanki Constituency; interested in village industries. *Address:* Aminudaulah Park, Lucknow; Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

SAKSENA, Premchandra, B.Sc., Inspector-General of Police, Madhya Pradesh. *b.* Dec. 26, 1900; *m.*, *d.* of Raja Sir Oudh Narain Bisarya, Prime Minister, Bhopal; two *s.*, eldest is a Commissioned Officer in Indian Armed Forces, and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Robertson College, Jabalpur; Muir Central College, Allahabad. Joined the Indian Police as a result of competitive examination, 1925; District Superintendent of Police in several districts; was for sometime Central Intelligence Officer, Madhya Pradesh, under the Govt. of India; promoted D.I.G. of Police, August 1947; officiating as I.G. of Police since Feb. 1948; awarded the Indian Police Medal in 1947. *Recreations:* Riding, Tennis and Golf. *Address:* Nagpur.

SAKSENA, H.E. Ramji Ram, B.Sc., M.A., LL.B., Indian Customs Service, High Commissioner for India in Canada, since June 1951. *b.* June 15, 1897, Sultanpur, U.P.; *Educ.:* Allahabad University. Professor of Economics, Allahabad University, 1920-21; joined Income-tax Department, 1922; Imperial Customs Service, 1923; First Secretary, Central Board of Revenue and Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department, 1934; Officer on Special Duty, Finance Department, Government of India, for the revision of the official publication "Handbook of Commercial Information for India," Third Edition, 1936; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Japan, April 1937 to September 1940; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Australia and New Zealand, February 1941-47; Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, July 1947 to April 1948; Indian Consul-General in New York, May 1948-May 1951. *Recreations:* Tennis, bridge. *Address:* C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

SALDANHA, Alphonsus, B.A. (Hons.) (Bombay), M.A. (Cantab.), M.I.E. (India), F.P.W. Institute, J.P. (1948), Chief Engineer, Central Rly., Bombay. *b.* July 2, 1901; *m.* Blanche Fernandes; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Conville & Caius College, Cambridge. Had training at Rendel Palmer Triton, Consulting Engineers; appointed Asst. Executive Engineer, E. Rly., Dec. 1945 and transferred to Central Rly. in April 1934; Dy. Chief Engineer, Central Rly.; member, Govt. of India delegation to the International Railway Congress, at Lucerne, Switzerland, 1947; Chairman, Permanent Way Institution, Bombay & Western India Section for the years 1947-49; Chairman, Permanent Way Institution, Bombay & Western India Section, 1947-52. *Publications: String Lining of Curves* (Pamphlet); Article in the Quarterly Technical Bulletin No. 84 of January 1947 on *Short-staggered Joints*, an article on *Derailments* in Journal No. 15 of the P. Way Institution, Bombay & Western India Section; Article on *Slightly staggered Rail Joints*. *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton, Bridge. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; Rotary Club; Cambridge Society of Bombay. *Address:* 7, Janjira Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALOKHE, Dattatraya Maruti, Managing Director, F. & T. Corporation Ltd., Kolhapur. *b.* Nov. 30, 1909; *m.* Smt. Nanibai, *d.* of Ramchandra Baganikar; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Kolhapur. After completing his secondary education at Kolhapur, served as a compositor in a printing press; was a clerk in the Shahu Mills; resigned and took up commercial line by opening the Shradhanand Stores of stationery, etc.; also carried on the co-operative movement by opening a petty bank; converted the bank and the stores into a corporation named the Shradhanand Financing and Trading Corporation Ltd., Kolhapur; entered political career, 1939; active and prominent member, Kolhapur Praja Parishad; elected Director, Urban Bank; Chairman, Agricultural Produce Marketing Cttee. and member, Kolhapur Municipality; was Chairman, Standing Cttee., Kolhapur Municipality; Vice-Pres. and Pres., 1950; as Pres. made several improvements in Kolhapur such as tarring of roads, laying foundation of the Bagal market, opening of a maternity home and erecting the statues of Shahu Maharaj, Mahatma Fule and Dr. Ambedkar; Treasurer, Karveer Nagar Vachan Mandir, since 1949. *Recreations:* Football, Hockey. *Club:* Dival Club,' Kolhapur. *Address:* Raviwarpeth, Ward B-962, Kolhapur.



SAMPURNANAND, B.Sc. (Alld.), L.T. (Alld.), Minister, Home and Labour (U.P. Government). *b.* Jan. 1, 1891; *m.* Savitri Devi (deceased); *Educ.:* Queen's College, Benares; Training College, Allahabad. After graduating, worked as a teacher in the Prem Mahavidyalaya, Brindaban and the Harishchandra High School, Benares; worked at the Daly (Rajkumar) College, Indore, 1915-18; Headmaster, Dungar College, Bikaner, 1918-21; was Editor, *To-day* (Eng. Daily now defunct) and *Maryada* (Hindi monthly); Professor, Kashi Vidyapith, 1922; Member, A.I.C.C. since 1922; thrice Secy., U.P. Provincial Congress Committee; President, second All-India Socialist Conference, Bombay; President, 29th Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Poona Session, 1940; Minister of Education, U.P. Govt., 1938-39. *Publications:* Fifteen books in Hindi on political, historical and philosophical subjects, and in English on Politics and Philosophy; received Mangala Prasad prize of Rs. 1,200 for his book 'Samajavada' (Socialism). *Hobby:* Gardening and Astronomy. *Address:* Jalipa Devi, Benares; Secretariat, Lucknow.

SANGHI, Seth Motilal Ghanshyamdass, Chairman, Western Indian States Motors Ltd., Jodhpur, Sanghi Motors (India) Ltd., Indore, Mewar Oil and General Mills Ltd., Udaipur; Director, India Motors Ltd., Ajmer. *b.* Dec. 7, 1899 of the Sanghi family of Jodhpur. Founder of Firm Sanghi Brothers in Jodhpur with offices and cinemas in Rajasthan and Central India; toured extensively round the world. *Address:* Jodhpur.



SANGHVI, Mohanlal Lalchand, Senior Partner, Kirchand Sunderji Sanghvi, dealing in raw cotton and piece-goods at Morvi. *b.* 1892, at Morvi, Saurashtra, *s.* of Lalchand Kirchand Sanghvi; *m.* Smt. Prabhavativer *M.* Sanghvi; five *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Morvi. Joined Kirchand Sunderji Sanghvi at an early age and developed it into one of the leading cotton merchants of Saurashtra, having business connections with Textile Mills in Saurashtra, Ahmedabad and Bombay and Diamond Silk Mills Ltd., Bombay; runs an Ice Factory at Morvi; Pres.: Morvi Cotton Merchants' Assoc.; Morvi Ginning Factory Ltd.; Morvi Cotton Merchants' Industrial Corporation Ltd.; was Vice-Chairman, Morvi Chamber of Commerce. *Recreations:* Social and religious activities. *Address:* Kirchand Sunderji Sanghvi, Morvi (Saurashtra).



SANJIVAYYA, D., B.A., B.L., Minister for Co-operation and Housing, Govt. of Madras, since 1952. *b.* Feb. 14, 1921; *Educ.:* B.A. from Govt. Arts Coll., Anantapur; B.L. from Madras Law Coll. Enrolled as an Advocate, 1950; joined the Congress and was elected to Parliament from the Madras Legislature as a Congress nominee; elected M.L.A. (Madras) from Kurnool Reserved Constituency as a Congress candidate in the general elections, 1952. *Address:* Minister for Co-operation and Housing, Govt. of Madras, Fort St. George.

SANKALIA, Dr. Hasmukh Dhirajlal, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D. (London), Bhagwanlal Indraji Prizeman (1933), Silver Jubilee Medal, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society (1944), Professor and Head of the Dept. of History, Deccan Coll., Post Graduate and Research Institute, Poona. *b.* Dec. 11, 1908, *s.* of Dhirajlal V. Sankalia, Advocate, Bombay and Mrs. Motigauri Dhirajlal Sankalia; *m.* Sarla Chhaganlal Marfatia, Bombay; *Educ.:* Elphinstone High School; St. Xavier's Coll. and Law. Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll., London. Sometimes Hon. Lecturer, St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; conducted excavations and explorations in pre-history and early history relating to Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak. *Publications: The University of Nalanda; Archæology of Gujarat; Investigations into the Pre-historic Archæology of Gujarat; Historical Geography & Cultural Ethnography of Gujarat.* and over 70 papers on Indian History, Epigraphy, Iconography and Pre-history. *Recreations:* Hiking, Tennis, Boating, Cricket. *Address:* Deccan College Post Graduate & Research Institute, Poona 6.

SANTHANAM, K., Lieut.-Governor, Vindhya Pradesh, since March 1, 1952. *b.* 1895, *s.* of Kasturiranga Iyengar; *m.* Soundarammal; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Graduated with Honours in Mathematics in 1917. Enrolled in High Court, Madras, 1920; non-co-operated in the same year and gave up practice; did Khadi work, 1920-30; was in jail in the non-co-operation campaigns of 1921-1922, 1930-1932 and 1941; was Editor, *Indian Express*, 1933-40; Member, Indian Legislative Assembly, 1937-42; Joint Editor, *Hindustan Times*, 1943-48; Member, Constituent Assembly, from 1946; Minister of State for Railways and Transport, Govt. of India, Oct. 1948-Feb. 1952. *Publications:* Eng.: "*Cry of Distress*," "*Ambedkar's Attack*," "*The Constitution of India*," and "*Problems before the Indian Republic*"; Tamil: "*Poyyum*," "*Meyyum*," "*Podunala Samudayam*," "*Rajyam*" "*Kannyin Kanavu.*" *Address:* Raj Niwas, Rewa.



SANTOS, John, I.A.A.S. (Retd.), Financial Adviser to the Govt. of Bombay. *b.* Jan. 19, 1890, *s.* of Avelyn and Cacilda Santos; *m.* Maud Santos; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and College, Bombay. Entered Indian Finance Department, 1914; Asst. Accountant-General and Dy. Accountant-General; Under-Secy., M.P. Govt.; Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Finance Dept.; Member, Central Legislative Assembly, 1931; Dy. Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Finance Dept.; Comptroller, Sind; Accountant-General, Madras, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay; Govt. of India Representative on the Court and Finance Committee of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and on the Board of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company; Trustee, Baronetcy Trusts, Bombay; Member, Administrative Enquiry Committee, Bombay; Member, Public Service Commission; Secretary, later President, Lusitanian Sporting Club. *Recreations:* Cricket, Football, Hockey, Tennis and Swimming. *Address:* 26-B, New Queen's Road, Bombay 4.

SARAF, Govind Vithal, B.A., LL.B., Pleader, Shahapur, Belgaum. Director, Belgaum Bank Ltd., Belgaum. *b.* 1909; *m.* Miss Indirabai Divekar, *d.* of Dr. L. B. Divekar of Hubli; 2 *s.* and 2 *d.*; *Educ.:* Deccan College, Poona; graduated in 1931. Director, Belgaum Bank Ltd. since 1940; Vice-Pres., Belgaum District Primary Education Scty., running 135 voluntary schools in villages and a Marathi Training Coll. at Belgaum; ex-Member, Shahapur Taluka Local Board; Proprietor, New Hindustan Metal Works, Shahapur; Pres., Shahapur Municipality, 1943-46; was Chairman, Belgaum Bank Ltd., 1952; active social worker; takes keen interest in public affairs; office-bearer of various public institutions; Division Commander, Home Guards, Shahapur; fond of literary pursuits and physical culture; has contributed generously to various public institutions. *Address:* 145, Thalakwadi, Belgaum (Southern Rly.).



SARAF, P. Shamlal, Minister for Health and Development, Jammu and Kashmir State. *b.* July 4, 1904, *s.* of P. Samsar Chand Saraf; *m.*, *d.* of P. Ramchand Budki of Srinagar, Kashmir; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Sri Pratap College, Srinagar. Joined business after studies; organised many concerns; was Hon. Secy., Chamber of Commerce for several years; took active part in Kashmir's political activities; joined National Conference and courted arrest many times. *Clubs:* Amar Singh Club, Srinagar. *Address:* Rainawari, Srinagar.

SARAIYA, Jayant Varjivandas, B.A. (Hons.), Cotton Merchant. *b.* November 15, 1915, 2nd *s.* of Seth Varjivandas Motilal, Cotton Merchant and ex-Partner of Narandas Rajaram & Co., Bombay; *m.* Manorama V. Shah, niece of Seth Sakerlal Balabhai, Millowner, Ahmedabad; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. After graduation joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., 1938; travelled in Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Ceylon and extensively in India on business; started his own firm of India Cotton Supplies Ltd. in partnership with Messrs. Beharilal Ramcharan, Millowners & Bankers of Kanpur; became its Managing Director; recently visited Egypt and Europe for pushing the firm's business in cotton. *Recreations:* Sports and Motoring. *Clubs:* C.C.I., Ltd.; W.I.F.A. Ltd.; Orient Club. *Address:* Swastik Court, 132, Queen's Road, Bandstand, Bombay 1.



SARAIYA, Ramanlal Gokaldas, O.B.E., J.P., B.A., B.Sc., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Cotton Merchant and Vice-Chairman, Narandas Rajaram & Co., Ltd., Bombay. *b.* Jan. 16, 1898; *m.* Padmavati, daughter of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., of Bombay, 1920; 3 *s.*; *Educ.:* Gujarat College, Ahmedabad; Wilson College, Bombay and Imperial College of Science and Technology, London; Matric (1914); B.A. (Hon.), 1919; Dakshina Fellow, Wilson College, 1919-20; B.Sc. (1920); took post-graduate course in Chemical Engineering in England and diplomas of City and Guilds of London Institute in oils and fats and also in soap manufacturing; elected Fellow of the Chemical Society, London. After return to India, joined Narandas Rajaram & Co., in 1922; became its partner in 1926 and Vice-Chairman since its conversion to limited company in 1944; Chairman of the All-India Co-operative Planning Committee, 1944-45; member, Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee of the Govt. of India, and Co-operative Training Committee appointed by Govt. of Bombay and of the Expert Cttee. on Futures Markets (Regulation) Bill, 1950; Chairman, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association, Bombay Board of the United Commercial Bank Ltd.; Vice-Pres., Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Director, Hind Cycles Ltd., The United Salt Work and Industries Ltd., Sutlej Cotton Mills Ltd., Narandas Rajaram & Co. (Africa) Ltd., etc.; Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1950; Vice-President, Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1947-52; Member: Bombay State Rural Development Board, Council of the Indian Institute of Bankers; Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Leader of the Indian Delegation to the International Cotton Advisory Cttee., 1948, 1949 and 1950, at Cairo, Brussels and Washington, respectively. *Clubs:* Orient, Willingdon, Cricket Club, Rotary Club, Bombay. *Address:* Vasant Vihar, 85, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

SARAN, Justice Sankar, M.A. (Oxon.), Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Allahabad. *b.* March 31, 1893, *s.* of Munshi Iswar Saran and Shrimati Shivarani Devi; *m.* Shrimati Shilvati Devi; two *s.*, Chandra Bhushan and Shashi Bhushan, and one *d.*, Vijay Lakshmi; *Educ.*: Central Hindu College, Banaras, 1904-13; Univ. of Oxford, 1914-19; Called to the Bar by the Hon'ble Society of Inner Temple, 1918; Govt. Pleader, High Court, Allahabad, 1921; Dy. Govt. Advocate 1937; Govt. Advocate, 1944; Chief Warden, A.R.P., during World War II; Pres.: Annie Besant School, Allahabad; Madan Mohan Malaviya Coll., Allahabad; Harijan Ashram, Allahabad; U.P. Bharat Scouts and Guides; member, Banaras and Allahabad Univ. Courts. *Publications*: Contributes to the press on current problems. *Recreations*: Scouting; Education; Special Service. *Club*: Flying Club. *Address*: 6, Edmonstone Road, Allahabad.

SARAWGI, Dharam Chand, Proprietor, Jokhiram Baijnath. *b.* in 1905 at Ranchi in a philanthropic Jain family; *s.* of Baijnath Sarawgi; *m.* (1st), Janki Devi, *d.* of Bastiram Sontholia; (2nd), *d.* of Paresh Das Jain of Arrah; two *s.*, Nirmal Kumar & Chandra Kumar and two *d.*, Shanti Devi & Lachmi Kumari; *Educ.*: privately by guardian tutors; efficiency in English, Hindi & Bengali, besides working knowledge of Mahajani, Gujarati and Rajasthani. Made an extensive tour of Europe including Russia, 1929; again had an air-trip round-the-world with his wife, in 1947; got 'A' Class Pilot Licence, 1930; Secy., Marwari Relief Society (1936 & 1937); again elected as Gen. Secretary, Marwari Relief Society (1945 & 1946); Secretary, Marwari Traders' Association (1938); Pres.: Digambar Jain Navajuvak Samiti and Mahabir Pustakalaya, 1931-44; Calcutta Marwari Sammelan and Juganter Club, 1949-50; Kumar Sabha Pustakalaya (1949-51) and Merchants' Cttee.; Vice-Pres.: Marwari Relief Society, 1947-50; Merchants' Cttee., 1949-50; Jain Sabha and Burrabazar Yubak Sabha; recently elected Councillor, Calcutta Corpn. (uncontested). *Publications*: *Seven months in Europe* (Europe Men Sat Mas), *Gharelu Prakritik Chikitsa, Nerog Rahne Ke Prakritik Upay*, besides numerous articles of literary value on varied and interesting subjects contributed to and published in Hindi periodicals of repute. *Recreations*: Motoring, Travelling, Flying, Swimming, Photography, Naturopathy. *Clubs*: Bengal Flying Club; College Square Swimming Club. *Address*: Jokhiram Baijnath, 8/1, Esplanade East, Calcutta; *Residence*: Jain House, 8/1, Esplanade East, Calcutta.



SARDA, Dewan Bahadur Har Bilas, F.R.S.L., M.R.A.S., F.S.S. *b.* 3rd June 1867. Apptd. Guardian to H. H. the Maharaja of Jaisalmer in 1894; was Subordinate Judge, First Class, at Ajmer till 1919 and was Sub-Judge and Judge, Small Causes Court, Beawar, till 1921; Judge, Small Causes Court, Ajmer, 1921-23; officiated as Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge; retired, 1923; Senior Judge, Chief Court, Jodhpur, 1925; member, Leg. Assembly, 1924, re-elected, 1927 and 1930; was Dy. Leader, Nationalist Party in Legislative Assembly; was one of the Chairmen of the Leg. Assembly; presided over Indian National Social Conference at Lahore, 1929 and All-India Vaish Conference at Bareilly in 1925; Diwan Bahadur, 1932; awarded Silver Jubilee Medal, 1935 and Coronation Medal; author of Child Marriage Restraint Act, popularly known as the "Sarda Act". *Publications*: *Life of Dayanand Saraswati; Hindu Superiority; Ajmer Historical and Descriptive; Maharana Sanga, Maharana Kumbha, etc.* Editor of the Dayanand Commemoration Volume. Commemoration volume was presented to him in Oct. 1937. *Address*: Harniwas, Civil Lines, Ajmer.

SARKAR, Justice Amal Kumar, Barrister-at-Law, Judge, High Court, Calcutta. *b.* June 29, 1901, *s.* of Kali Kumar Sarkar and Basanta Kumari; *Educ.*: Scottish Churches and Bangabasi Colleges; Univ. Law College. Practised as an advocate in the High Court, at Calcutta. *Club*: Calcutta Club. *Address*: 55, Bagbazar Street, Calcutta 3.

SARKAR, Sir Jadunath, Kt., C.I.E., M.A., Premchand Roychand Scholar, D. Litt., Hon. Member of Royal Asiatic Society (London), Hon. F.R.A.S.B. Member of the Indian Hist. Records Comm. (1919-41), Corr. Member, R. Hist. S. (London); Sir James Campbell Gold Medalist (Bom. Br. R.A.S.). *b.* Dec. 10, 1870; *m.* Kadambini Chaudhuri; *Educ.*: Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, 1926-28; Indian Educational Service (retd.); Professor of Modern Indian History, Hindu University of Benaras (1917-19), Sir W. Meyer Lecturer, Madras University (1923), Reader in Indian History, Patna University (1920-1922 and 1932). *Publications*: *India of Aurangzeb—Statistics, Topography, and Roads; History of Aurangzeb*, 5 Vols.; *Shivaji and His Times; Mughal Administration; Studies in Aurangzeb's Reign; Anecdotes of Aurangzeb; Chaitanya; India Through the Ages; Fall of the Mughal Empire*, 4 Vols.; *House of Shivaji*. Edited, Irvine's *Later Mughals* and Poona Residency Records. *Address*: 10, Lake Terrace, Calcutta 29.

SARKER, Naliniranjan, Ex-Minister of Finance, Commerce, Industries, West Bengal Govt. Former Member, Governor-General's Executive Council for Education, Health & Lands, and later for Commerce, Industry & Food, 1941-42; resigned in Feb. 1943; Finance Minister, Govt. of Bengal; President, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Calcutta; President, Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1935 and Member, Executive Cttee.; Pro-Chancellor, Delhi University, 1941-42; President, Bengal National Chamber of Commerce; Commissioner, Calcutta Port; Mayor of Calcutta, 1934-35; Fellow of the Calcutta University; President, Indian Life Offices Association, 1933-34; Member of the Central Banking Enquiry Committee; Member of the Indian Industrial Mission, U.K. and U.S.A. in 1945; Chairman, All-India Council for Technical Education appointed by the Government of India; Member, Bengal Separation Council; Chairman, Expert Committee appointed by the President, Constituent Assembly, for incorporating the financial provisions in the Draft Constitution of India. Founder and Chairman, Hindusthan Development Corporation, Ltd., Calcutta, and Director of about 30 industrial and financial concerns. Author of a large number of tracts on current economic and financial problems; acted as Chief Minister of W. Bengal during Hon'ble Dr. B. C. Roy's absence in Switzerland in 1949. *Address*: "Ranjani," 237, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.



SARMAH, Debeswar, M.P. *b.* 1897, *s.* of late Tankeswar Sarmah of Kenduguri, Jorhat, Assam; *Educ.*: Graduated from Cotton Coll., Gauhati; law degree from Ripon Coll., Calcutta. A sportsman, secured all Assam Tennis Championship Cup in 1916; joined Non-Co-operation movement, 1920; was imprisoned; took leading part in 1930-33 and 1940-42 movements and imprisoned; elected to Assam Leg. Assembly, 1937; elected Chief Whip of the Congress Party and then of the Congress Coalition Govt. in Assam, 1938; member, Tea Garden Labour Enquiry Cttee., Assam, 1938; offered Individual Satyagraha, 1940 and was imprisoned; was arrested, 9th Aug. 1942 and detained as Security prisoner till March 1945; elected Speaker, Assam Leg. Assembly, March 1946; resigned, Sept. 1947; Dominion Agent in Manipur State, Sept. 1947-June 1948; Pres., Assam P.C.C., 1949-50; member, Working Cttee., Indian National Congress, 1949-50; elected to the House of the People from Golaghat Jorhat Constituency, 1952. *Address*: Nehru Park, Jorhat, Assam.

SASTRI, Ballapinni Nanjunda, M.Sc., A.R.I.C., A.I.I.Sc., F.I.A.Sc., Chief Editor, "Wealth of India", "CSIR News", "Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research" and other publications of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, India. *b.* Dec. 5, 1905, of a Brahmin family of Sanskrit scholars and poets; *m.* Bhagirathamma; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Central College, Bangalore B.Sc. (Mysore Univ.); Merit Scholar (Chemistry); Post-graduate research in Biochemistry at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. M.Sc. (Bombay Univ.); Research Biochemist, Tea Research Institute, Ceylon (1930-32); Lecturer in Biochemistry, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (1932-42); Lecturer, History of Science & Scientific Method, Delhi Univ. (1946-49); Member, Documentation Cttee., I.S.I., since 1948; Publisher, Current Science (1932-42). *Publications*: Over 40 research papers in Biochemistry, Plant Physiology and Plant Products. *Recreations*: Study of Sanskrit classics. *Address*: 20 Pusa Road, Karolbagh, New Delhi.



SASTRI, Dewan Bahadur K. S. Ramaswami, B.A., B.L., Retired Dist. and Sessions Judge. *b.* Aug. 1878; *m.* Srimathi Sundarammal; *Educ.*: Native High School, Kumbakonam; Maharajah's Coll., Trivandrum; Govt. Coll., Kumbakonam; Law Coll., Madras. Was an Advocate for 5 years at Madras; then became a Dist. Munsiff, Sub-Judge and Dist. and Sessions Judge in the Madras Judicial Service; was afterwards second appellate judge at Pudukotah for 4 years; took part in social, economic and political uplift movements; was Chairman of the Reception Cttee. and then Vice-Pres. of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha and opened the Mysore State Hindu Mahasabha third session at Shimoga; was editor of *Indian Progress* and of *Madras Legal Companion* and afterwards of *Dharmarajya*. *Publications*: Several books on Law, Literature, Philosophy and Sanskrit Drama. *Address*: 47, Lloyds Road, Royapettah, Madras.

SASTRI, Chief Justice M. Patanjali, B.A., B.L. (Madras Univ.), Chief Justice of India, Since, Nov. 7, 1951. *b.* January 4, 1889, *s.* of Pandit Krishna Sastri, formerly Senior Sanskrit Pandit, Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; *m.* Srimathi M. Kamakshi Ammal; three *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: Pachaiyappa's College and Law College, Madras. Practised as Advocate in the High Court at Madras; elevated to the Bench, 15th March 1939; Judge, Federal Court, Dec. 6, 1947; Judge, Supreme Court till Jan. 26, 1950. *Address*: 5, York Place, New Delhi.



SASTRY, Justice S. Panchapagesa, B.A., M.L. (Madras), Judge, High Court, Madras. *b.* April 30, 1891, *s.* of V. Sivaramakrishna Sastry and Subba Lakshmi Ammal; *m.* Ramachandra Jayalakshimi; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. Lecturer, Madras Law College (1920-23). *Publications*: Editor, "Limitation Act by Mitra", 6th Edition. *Recreation*: Walking. *Club*: Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address*: Warren Road, Mylapore, Madras.

SATHAYE, Dr. Dinkar Dhondo, F.R.F.P.S. (Glas.), Ophthalmic Surgeon, Bombay and Poona. *b.* 1874, at Poona, *s.* of R. S. Dhondo Sakharam Sathaye, Executive Engineer, Madhya Pradesh; *Educ.*: Poona; City School, Morris Coll., Nagpur; Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; Edinburgh, Glasgow, London Berlin, Vienna. Congressman since 1891; Satyagrahi since 1919; Disciple of Dadabhai Nawroji, Lok. Tilak, Mahatma Gandhi; organised the First Lahour Union of Railwaymen, 1917; founded in Bombay: Haji Bachooali Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Parel, 1914; Bhoomaya Poshetti Ashanal Free Municipal Eye Hospital, Kamathipura, 1920; National Medical Coll., 1921; People's Free Hospital, 1922; Ayurvedic Dharmartha Davakhana Mandal, 1925 with seven free Ayurvedic Dispensaries; Congress Free Hospital, 1930; in Poona, Mahatma Gandhi Free Eye Hospital, 1948; Secy., Bombay National Union, since 1908; Indian Home Rule League, 1915; Bombay Provincial Congress Cttee., 1916; Influenza Epidemic Relief Cttee., 1918; Satyagraha Cttee., All-India Congress Cttee., 1919; Indian Medical Assoc.; Bombay Citizens Peace Cttee., 1928; member, Congress Deputation to England, 1919; edited Ophthalmic Bulletin; founded Bombay Ophthalmological Society. *Publications*: A book on Ophthalmology in Hindi and Marathi. *Address*: Ophthalmic Surgeon, 502, Narayan Peth, Poona 2.

SATHIANATHAIER, R., M.A., L.T., Diploma in French, Professor of History and Politics and Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Annamalai University. *b.* Feb. 9, 1896, *s.* of P. V. Ramaier; *m.* V. S. Lakshmi Ammal (*died*, 1932); S. Ponnammal; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.*: St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly; Teachers' Coll., Saidapet, Madras. Research Scholar and Sankara Parvati Lecturer (1944), Univ. of Madras; Asstt. Professor, St. Joseph's Coll., Trichinopoly; member: Indian Historical Records Comm. and Regional Records Survey Cttee., Madras; Syndicate, Senate and Academic Council, Annamalai Univ.; Chairman, Board of Studies in History and Politics, and Convener, Research and Publication Cttee., Annamalai Univ.; Hon. Correspondent, Madras Museum. *Publications*: *History of the Nayaks of Madura; Studies in the Ancient History of Tondamandulam; A Political and Cultural History of India*, 3 Vols. *Address*: 10, Professors' Quarters, Annamalainagar P.O. (S. India).

SAWANTWADI: His Highness Rajmatoshri Parvatidevi Bhonsle of. *b.* 1907, *g. d.* of His late Highness Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda. *m.* Major H. H. Sir Khem Sawant V, the late Rajasaheb of Sawantwadi in 1922; *Educ.*: Baroda; Bently Priory Girls' School, Middlesex, England. Was invested with full ruling powers and appointed the Regent of the State, by the Crown till May 1947; successfully shouldered the responsibility with a view to following explicitly in the footsteps of her husband; was responsible for considerable progress in all branches in the State administration; had taken special interest in medical relief, and in rural development in the State. *Address*: Sawantwadi.



SAWANTWADI: His Highness Raja Bahadur Shrimant Shivram Sawant Bhonsle, the Raja of. *b.* 1927; *m.* Princess Sarla Raje 2nd *d.* of H. H. the Maharaja of Baroda, Dec. 8, 1951; *Educ.*: Doon School, Dehra Dun; Wadia College, Poona, had a long and strenuous course of military training. Succeeded to the *gadi*, 1937; was invested with full ruling powers, May 12, 1947; successfully held responsible posts in the military; has also acquired sufficient knowledge of administrative matters by undergoing training with the Commissioner, Southern Division, Bombay; has fallen in line with the rulers of other Indian States in having his State, with an area of 930 sq. miles, a population of 252,170 and a revenue of Rs. 10,34,597, merged into the Union of India; is a keen sportsman, an excellent musician, an artist, a soldier and an administrator. *Address*: Sawantwadi.



SAWHNEY, Rai Bahadur Kalidas, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Punjab), Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences; Secy., Indian Central Cotton Cttee. since Aug. 1948; Regional Agricultural Production Commissioner, Govt. of India, Bombay, since June 1950. *b.* June 4, 1896; *m.* Shrimati Washeshwaran Devi; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Government College, Lahore. Professor of Biology, Islamia College, Peshawar, 1918-19; Hindu College, Delhi, 1920; Asstt. Botanist, Dept. of Agriculture, Baghdad, Iraq, 1921-23; Cotton Breeder, Dept. of Agriculture, Iraq, 1924 to April 1929; Cotton Research Botanist, Hyderabad State, 1929-41; Director of Agriculture, 1941 to 1948; President, Section of Agricultural Sciences, Indian Science Congress, 1948. *Publications*: *Cotton Growing in Hyderabad State*, Volumes I, II and III (being a report on a Survey of the Cotton Crop, 1931-35); *A Plan for the agricultural development of Hyderabad State*. *Recreations*: Tennis and Swimming. *Club*: Cricket Club of India, Bombay. *Address*: 14, Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SAYEED, Justice Basheer Ahmed, M.A., B.L., Puisne Judge, High Court of Judicature, Madras, since July 1949. *b.* Feb. 20, 1900 at Madras; *m.* Fathima Akhtar, B.A., 1941; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Madras Christian Coll. and the Madras Law Coll.; a practising lawyer from 1925; Publicist from 1921; was Secy., Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Cttee. and the Madras Dist. Congress Cttee.; member, Madras Legislature, 1926-46; Madras Corporation for 5 terms, representing the National Congress Party; member, Madras Law Coll. Council since 1939; Syndicate and other authorities of the Madras Univ., since 1933; also of Annamalai Univ. for over 20 years; was member, Madras Bar Council for 2 terms; was on the Court of the Aligarh Univ. for 2 terms; forceful speaker and debator in English, Tamil and Urdu. *Address*: "Sadhr Gardens", Alwarpet, Madras 18.

SCOTT, Rev. Alexander Armstrong, M.A., B.D., B.Paed., D.D., King's Jubilee Medal (1935), Principal, Indore Christian College, since 1929. *b.* Jan. 5, 1887, *s.* of Alexander Armstrong Scott and Isabella Cockburn Mills; *m.* Minnie Campbell Shaw; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: University of Toronto and Knox College, Toronto, Canada; United Free Church College, Glasgow; New College, Edinburgh. Joined staff of Indore Christian College (then Canadian Mission College), 1912; Member, Senate, and Faculty of Arts, Agra Univ. *Publications*: Chiefly magazine articles. *Recreations*: Tennis; Philately. *Club*: Residency Club, Indore. *Address*: Indore, Madhya Bharat.

SEN, H. E. Shri Binay Ranjan, C.I.E., I.C.S., Indian Ambassador to Italy and Yugoslavia, Rome. *b.* Jan. 1, 1898; *m.* Chiroprova Chatterjee (1931); *Educ.*: Calcutta and Oxford Univ. Dist. Magistrate, Midnapore, 1937-40; Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, 1940-43; Director of Civil Evacuation, Bengal, 1942-43; Relief Commr., 1942-43; Director-General, Food, Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, New Delhi, 1943-45; Secy. to the Govt. of India, Dept. of Food, 1945-47; First Counsellor and Minister to the Embassy of India in the U.S.A., 1947; Secy., Ministry of Agriculture, Govt. of India, 1948; Charge d'Affaires ad interim and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Indian Embassy in Washington till Feb. 1950; Indian Ambassador to Italy and Yugoslavia, Feb. 1950-Nov. 1951; Indian Ambassador in U. S. A., 1951-52. *Address*: Embassy of India, Rome.

SEN, Mrs. Hannah, B.A. (Hons.), B.L. (1st Class) (Calcutta Univ.), Teachers' Diploma (London), Hon. Development Secy., Lady Irwin College, New Delhi. Principal, New High School for Girls, Bombay, 1922-25; was in England, closely associated with British women's organisations and engaged in activities of a socio-political character, 1925-32; was invited to return to India to take charge of the Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, which was about to be established in 1932; its Directress till Nov. 1947; is deeply interested in educational problems and women's activities; Pres., All-India Women's Conference; member, Central Maternity and Child Welfare Bureau; Central Cttee. of the All-India Conference of Social Work; Executive Board of the All-India Assoc. for Moral and Social Hygiene; Nursing Council of India; United Council for Relief and Welfare; Court of the Univ. of Delhi; recently as Chairman of the Clothes Collection and Work-Parties Sub-Cttee. of the United Council for Relief and Welfare, she was engaged in intensive relief work in an endeavour to meet the clothing requirements of millions of displaced persons and victims of disturbances; as Hon. Adviser to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, is helping to rehabilitate the several thousands of unattached and destitute women and children, who came to India in the wake of the partition; is interested in the United Nations' Appeal for Children; Hon. General Secy., Indian National Cttee.; attached to the United Nations' Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation, as member, Executive Board and the Text Book Cttee. of the Indian National Commission; acted as one of the representatives of the Indian Conference of Social Work at the International Conference of Social Work held in Atlantic City and New York, 1947; Sole Representative of the All-India Women's Conference, of which she was a Vice-Pres., at the U.N.O. Conference of Non-Governmental Organisations in Geneva, May 1947; has been selected by the Govt. of India to represent India on the U.N. Commission on the Status of Women. *Publications*: The Section of Education in *Our Cause* published by Kitabistan as well as several articles in educational and social welfare journals. *Address*: 5, Sikandra Road, New Delhi.



SEN, Kshitish Chandra, B.A. (Calcutta), 1909, B.A. (Cambridge), 1912. President, Industrial Court, Bombay since Oct. 1948. *b.* 1888; *m.* Lila Das Gupta; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Calcutta, and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Joined I.C.S., 1913; Assistant Collector, Nasik and Dharwar districts, 1913-20; Assistant Judge, Dharwar, Sholapur, Khandesh and Thana districts, 1920-23; Assistant Remembrancer of

Legal Affairs and Secretary to Legislative Council, 1923-24; Deputy Secretary, Legal Department, 1924-25; District and Sessions Judge, Thana and Kanara districts, 1923 and 1925-28; Registrar of High Court, Appellate Side, 1928-31; District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad (Sind), 1931-34; Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, 1935-37; officiated as Judge, High Court of Bombay in 1934, 1936 and June 1937 to February 1939; Additional Judge, High Court of Bombay, March 1939 to 1941, when confirmed as a permanent Judge; retired from High Court, October 1948. *Address:* Mafatlal Park, Bhulabhai Desai Road, Bombay.

SEN, Kshitish Chandra, D.Sc., Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India. Vice-Pres., Indian Dairy Science Association. Director of Dairy Research, Govt. of India. *b.* January 31, 1899; *Educ.:* Bangabasi College, Calcutta; Muir Central College, Allahabad; Biochemical Laboratory, Cambridge; Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen. Demonstrator, Chemistry Department, Allahabad Univ., 1924-29; Biochemist, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar-Kumaon, 1929-36; Officer-in-charge, Animal Nutrition Section, Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, 1936-44; Director, Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore since 1944. *Publications:* Over 100 original papers in colloid chemistry, general biochemistry, animal nutrition and dairy science; Author of a monograph on *Animal Nutrition Research in India* (in Press). Chief Editor, Indian Journal of Dairy Science. *Club:* Bangalore Club. *Address:* Indian Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore.

SEN, Nalin Shankar, M.A. (Calcutta), Member of the Institute of Transport (London). Managing Director, Oxy-Chloride Flooring Products Ltd., Bombay. *b.* Sept., 1893; *m.* Pramila, *d.* of the late A. C. Chatterjee and niece of Sir Atul Chatterjee, G.C.I.E.; two *d.*, Indira and Anjali; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta. Joined the Central Rly. as Asstt. Traffic Supdt. in 1917; was District Transportation Supdt. and then Divisional Transportation Supdt.; on deputation to New York, U.S.A.; as Manager, Indian Railways Publicity Bureau, 1935-37; Director of Traffic, Railway Board, New Delhi, 1944-45; Chief Transportation Supdt., Central Rly. and then General Manager, Western Rly. from Sept. 1947 to Sept. 1949; member of the West Coast Port Development Cttee., 1948; President, Indian Railway Conference Assoc., 1948-49; President, Rotary Club of Bombay, 1948-49; Transport Consultant to the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East in Bangkok, 1950; member, Central Railway Service Commission, Bombay from 1950 to 1951. *Address:* Shanti Kutir, Marine Drive, Bombay.

SEN, Dr. Nikhilranjan, D.Sc. (Cal.), Dr. Phil. (Berlin), F.N.I., Ghosh Professor of Applied Mathematics, University of Calcutta. *b.* May 23, 1894, *s.* of Kalimohan Sen, Pleader, Dacca (East Bengal); *m.* Binarani Sen, *d.* of N. C. Sen, Barrister, Rangoon, and *g. d.* of Nabinchandra Sen, Bengali Poet; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Dacca Collegiate School; Rajshahi Collegiate School and College; Presidency College, Calcutta (1911-15); Universities of Munich and Berlin. Joined University College of Science, Calcutta as lecturer in Applied Mathematics (1917); elected to Ghosh Chair in Applied Mathematics (1923); (foundation) Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India. *Publications:* Contributions to research journals on Relativity and Astrophysics. *Address:* University College of Science and Technology, Calcutta.

SEN, Saileswar, M.A. (Calcutta), D.Litt. *et* Phil. (Amsterdam), Professor & Head of the Dept. of Philosophy, Andhra University, since 1932. *b.* June 29, 1897, *s.* of Ekkari Sen and Kunjakamini Devi; *m.* Renu Devi; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ. (Oriental Seminary, Scottish Church Coll. & Univ. Coll.); Amsterdam Univ. Lecturer in Logic, Uttarpara Coll., 1924-25; District Inspector of Schools, Bengal Edn. Service, 1926-29; Reader in Philosophy, Annamalai Univ., 1929-32. *Publications: A Study on Mathuranatha's Tattvacintamanirahasya; Bharatitirtha's Vivaranaprameyasangraha* (in collaboration with S. S. S. Sastri); *Sankhya Darsana* (in collaboration with K. S. Sastri); Several articles in learned journals. *Club:* Vizagapatam Century Club. *Address:* Maharanipeta P.O., Vizagapatam.

SEN, Sukumar, B.A. (Calcutta), Chief Election Commissioner, Govt. of India, since March 1950. *b.* Jan. 2, 1898, *s.* of Akshoy Kumar Sen, Retired Bengal Civil Service; *m.* Gouri Sen, *d.* of late Jagadish Chandra Sen, Retired District Judge, Bengal; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Calcutta and Univ. College, London. Passed I.C.S., 1921; joined Service, 1922; S. D. O., Chuadanga (Nadia) and Serajgunj (Pabna), 1924-27; District & Sessions Judge, 1928-47; Chief Secy., West Bengal, Aug. 1947-March 1950. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club, and Delhi Gymkhana Club. *Address:* 3, Safdarjung Road, New Delhi.

SEN, Dr. Surendra Nath, Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Delhi since July 1950. *b.* July 20, 1890; *m.* Amiya Das Gupta, 1907; four *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.:* Dacca College, Universities of Calcutta and Oxford. Professor of History and English literature, Robertson College, Jabalpur, 1916; Lecturer to the Post-Graduate Classes, 1917; appointed Asutosh Professor of Mediæval and Modern Indian History and Head of the Dept. of History (Calcutta Univ.), 1931; appointed the Keeper of Records of the Govt. of India and ex-Officio Secy. of the Indian Historical Records Commission, 1939: Pres., Early Mediæval and Rajput Section of the Second Indian History Congress (Allahabad 1938) and Modern Section of the Fourth Indian History Congress (Lahore 1940) and General President of the Seventh Indian History Congress (Madras 1944); Hon. Prof. of History, Univ. of Delhi, 1943-49; local Secretary to the Anthropology Section of the Thirty-First Indian Science Congress (Delhi 1944); Associate member Indian Historical Records Commission, since 1949; Hony. Member, Ecole Francaise d'Extreme-Orient, since 1947; member, Admission Cttee., International Council of Archives, 1949; Prof. of History, Delhi Univ., Nov. 1949 to July 1950. *Hobby:* Nature Study. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor's Lodge, University of Delhi, Delhi.

SEN, Sir Usha Nath, Kt. (1944), C.B.E. (1931); Adviser, Press Trust of India, New Delhi. *b.* 6th October, 1880; *Educ.:* Ripon College, Calcutta. *Address:* The Western Court, New Delhi.

SENGUPTA, Monoranjan, B.Sc. (Cal.), B.Sc. (Eng.) (Hons.) Glas., C.P.E. (Glas.), M.I.E.E. (Lond.) M.I. Mech. E. (Lond.), M.I.E. (Ind.), F.I.P.S. (Ind.), Univ. Professor and Head of the Dept. of Electrical Engineering and Principal of the Engineering College, Benares Hindu Univ. *b.* June 28, 1903, at Rangpur, Bengal; *Educ.:* Rangpur Zilla School, Bengal; Ananda Mohan College, Mymensingh; Rajshahi College, Bengal; Glasgow University. Prof. & Head of the Dept. of Electrical Engineering, Bengal Engineering College, for over ten years; Principal, Engineering College, Benares Hindu Univ. and Officer-in-Charge, Technical Training Centre, Dept. of Labour, Govt. of India, since September 1944; Member, Board of Studies in Engineering and Metallurgy Section, All-India Council of Technical Education; Different Boards of Studies of various Universities; Development Board, Post-war Reconstruction Scheme, Govt. of Bihar; Development Board, Roorkee Univ. *Publications:* Several scientific papers read and published; *Statistics for Engineering Production in India*, indicating uses of raw materials available in the Country; *Utilisation of Photo Electric Tubes in Industry; Modern Traction System; Training of Post-graduate Engineers; Design and Performance of High-gain-Amplifier; Comparison of British Grid System with other existing Transmission Systems in the World;* Presidential Address delivered at the Annual Conference of the Indian Science Congress at Allahabad as Pres. of its Engineering and Metallurgy Section, 1949. *Address:* Banaras.

SESHADRI, T. R., M.A. (Madras), Ph.D. (Manchester), F.R.I.C., F.A.Sc., F.N.I., Professor of Chemistry, Delhi University. *b.* Feb. 3, 1900, *s.* of R. T. Iyengar and Srim. Nomagiri Amma; *m.* Srim. Kamala; three *d.*; *Educ.:* The High School, Srirangam; National Coll., Trichinopoly; Presidency Coll., Madras; Victoria Univ. of Manchester; Univ. Coll., London; Medical Chemistry Institute, Graz; Medical Chem. Dept., Edinburgh. Soil Chemist, Agricultural Research Institute, Coimbatore; Reader and later Professor of Chemistry, Andhra Univ., Waltair; specialisation in organic and plant chemistry and pharmaceutical chemistry. *Publications:* 310 original papers; A book '*The Chemistry of Vitamins and Hormones.*' *Recreations:* Music; Motoring. *Club:* University Club, Delhi. *Address:* Jubilee Hall, Kingsway, Delhi.

SETH, Dr. H. C., M.A., Ph.D. (London), Secretary, Public Service Commission, Madhya Pradesh. *b.* Dec. 5, 1900, *s.* of K. L. Seth; *m.* Vidya Seth; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Allahabad University; London School of Economics, Univ. of London. Sir Ratan Tata Professor, Benares Hindu Univ., 1926-28; The Madhya Pradesh Educational Service Class I since 1928; on deputation to the Joint Public Service Commission, Bihar, the Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, 1944-48, first as Secretary and then as Member. *Publications: Monographs on Chandragupta Maurya and Asoka;* several research papers on Indian History and Economics. *Address:* Hindustan Colony, Nagpur.

SETH, Kunj Beharilal, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., I.C.S., Chief Secretary to Govt., Madhya Pradesh. *b.* 1895, *s.* of Mohanlal Seth; *m.* Shrimati Mahalakshmi Seth; *Educ.:* Nagpur and Oxford. Assistant Commissioner, District and Sessions Judge, Deputy Commissioner, Senior Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Revenue Secretary to Govt., Prime Minister, Alwar State, Prime Minister, Kotah State. Commissioner, Chattisgarh Division, and Administrator, Matsya Union. *Club:* Gondwana Club, Nagpur. *Address:* Nagpur.

SETHI, Seth Lalchand Balchand, Rai Bahadur Vanijya Bhushan, Jain Ratna, Tajir-ul-Mulk, Tazimi Sardar and Jagirdar of Jhalawar State now merged in Rajasthan Union; Banker and Millowner. *b.* 1893, *s.* of Seth Balchandji; *m.* Ratnaprabha, *d.* of Sir Hukumchand, Kt., Indore, 1910; one *s.* Lt. Bhupendra Kumar, B.A. Head of the firm of Seth Binodiram Balchand, Bankers; Managing Agents, the Binod Mills Co. Ltd. (including Deepchand Mills); Narendra Chemical Works; Bhupendra Iron and Metal Works & other concerns;



President, All-India Khandelwal Digamber Jain Mahasabha, 1919; President, The Municipal Board, Ujjain, 1935-1947; The Cotton Merchants' Association; Vikram Education Public Trust; Yuvraj General Library, Ujjain; Vice-President, The Forward Cotton Association; The Chamber of Commerce, Ujjain; The Hindi Literary Society of Central India, Indore; The Digamber Jain Sabha, Malwa; General Secretary, The Rajputana Hindi Sahitya Sabha, Jhalrapatan City; Managing Director and Chairman, Board of Directors, The Binod Mills Co. Ltd., Ujjain; Director, The Hukumchand Mills Ltd., The Central India Insurance Co. Ltd., Indore; The Vulcan Insurance Co. Ltd., Bombay, New Manekchowk Spinning & Weaving Mills Ltd., Ahmedabad; Chairman, Managing Board, Model High School, Ujjain; is a regular contributor to charitable institutions. *Recreation:* Reading. *Clubs:* The Cricket Club of India, The Willingdon Sports Club, The Radio Club, Bombay; Jiwaji Club, Gwalior; Shri Yeshwant Club, Indore; Shri Madhav Club, Ujjain. *Address:* Binod Bhawan, Ujjain (M.B.).

SETHI, Ram Lal, Rai Bahadur, M.Sc. (Punjab), 1917; B.Sc., Agriculture (Edin.), 1921; Selected I.A.S. in December 1921, Agricultural Commissioner to the Govt. of India, since April 1947. *b.* April 20, 1894; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore and Univ. of Edinburgh. Economic Botanist to Govt., U.P., 1922-36; Secretary Adviser to Sir John Russell, 1936-37; Assistant Agricultural Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1937-40; Professor of Agriculture and Principal, Govt. Agricultural College, Kanpur, 1941; Cane Commissioner to Govt., U. P. 1941-45; Director of Agriculture, Sind, 1945-47; awarded title of Rai Bahadur, June 1937. *Publications:* About twenty-four scientific papers on different subjects. *Address:* Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

SETHNA, Kaikhushru Dhunjibhoy, B.A. (Hons.) (Philosophy), Editor, *Mother India*, Monthly Review of Culture. *b.* Nov. 25, 1904, *s.* of Dr. D. P. Sethna and Bhikhaiji F. Chinoy; *m.* Sehra R. Nazir; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and Coll., Bombay. Journalist, Author, Student of Sri Aurobindo's Yoga in Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, French India. *Publications: The Secret Splendour* (Poems); *The Poetic Genius of Sri Aurobindo; Evolving India; The Adventure of the Apocalypse* (Poems); *Mysticism and Einstein's Relativity Physics; The Passing of Sri Aurobindo: Its Inner Significance and Consequence. Recreation:* Reading. *Address:* Hamilton Villa, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay.

SETHNA, Dr. Minocher Jehangirji, Ph.D. (Bom.), Philosopher, Writer, Lecturer and Counsel. *b.* November 1, 1911, *s.* of late



Dr. Jehangirji Muncherji Sethna, D.V.S., C.B.V.C., Professor of Biology; *Educ.:* Master's Tutorial High School, Wilson College, The Bombay University and at Middle Temple, London. Is a Professor, a keen writer and a scholar who has dedicated his life to writing and to philosophical research. *Publications: Society and the Criminal; a Standard Text Book on Indian Company Law; a Standard Text Book on Indian Mercantile Law; Civil Wrongs and Their Legal Remedies;* and some philosophical writings. *Address:* Sethna House, 251, Tardeo Road, Bombay.

SETT, Adi K., Life Fellow, Royal Geographical Society, Life Fellow, Royal Society of Arts, Member of the Royal Society of Literature, Author and Journalist. *b.* Oct., 1904; *Educ.:* Cathedral High School, Bombay and Imperial High School, Bombay; studied literature and art and travelled all over the Continent; has also travelled extensively in India. Was Hony. P.A. to Sir Mirza Ismail, for about three years, when Sir Mirza was Dewan of Mysore. *Hobbies:* Collecting photographs and autographs of famous people, hiking, travelling; member of many art societies and journalistic clubs in India and in Europe; keen amateur photographer, has exhibited photographs throughout India and won gold, silver and bronze plaques and many certificates of merit; began writing articles and short stories ever since he was sixteen, his forte, being on persons and places; is represented in four different Anthologies of Verse, all published in London. *Publications: Travels in South India; Chameleons: A collection of short stories; Shah Jahan: A monograph: The Light Above the Clouds* (39 poems). *Address:* 16, Pedder Road, Bombay.

SHAH, Ambalal Narottamdas, B.A. (Bom.), B.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, President, Income-tax Appellate Tribunal, Bombay. *b.* September 29, 1896, *s.* of N. K. Shah, retired Suba, Baroda District and Mrs. N. K. Shah; *m.* Kamla Banker; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Baroda College; Elphinstone College, Bombay, Queen's College, Cambridge; passed I.C.S. Examination in 1920 and returned to India in 1921. Assistant Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh; Under-Secy. to Govt., Madhya Pradesh; Deputy Commissioner; Town Settlement Officer; Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Industries; District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur; Legal Remembrancer and Secy. to Govt., Madhya Pradesh; Legal Adviser to the Military Governor, Hyderabad (Deccan). *Recreations:* Club games. *Clubs:* Gondwana Club, Nagpur; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address:* Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay 26.

SHAH, Amritlal Popatlal, B.A. (Hons), Dewan, former Lunawada State (Gujarat). *b.* June 11, 1906; *m.* Miss Shantadevi, *d.* of Lallubhai N. Shah; *Educ.:* Dhandhuka High School, Dhandhuka, Bahauddin College, Junagadh. Brilliant career both at the High School and College. A good speaker and debater. Won several elocution prizes at the College. Advocate, High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Joined Lunawada State Services in 1929 under British Administration. Worked as Revenue Officer, Customs Officer, Huzur Secretary, Special First Class Magistrate & Nyayadhish, and member of the Executive Council. His services were taken on loan by the Balasinor State in 1935 as Office Superintendent; won the love and esteem of people there and reverted to Lunawada State service again; satisfied all concerned including the Ruler and the ruled and appointed Dewan on March 18, 1944; conducted the administration efficiently during the Ruler's absence on the Italian Front; retired on the dissolution of the Executive Council by the Lunawada Govt. on the eve of constitutional and political changes; awarded the grant of "Double Tazim" in recognition of his long service to the Ruler and subjects of Lunawada; has studied and expanded the industries in the State; is working as the Secretary, Saurashtra Millowners' Association; has been reorganising the office on modern lines and his work has been greatly appreciated by the Millowners. *Address:* Shiv Kunj, Behind Jani Building, Jorawarnagar (Saurashtra).



SHAH, Chandulal T., Hony. Presidency Magistrate & J.P., Dy. General Agent for India, Crown Life Insurance Company (of Canada). *b.* in Wadhwan, Jan. 29, 1906. After completing his education, entered insurance business in 1926 as independent Chief Agent for several British and American Fire Insurance Companies; joined "Crown Life" in August 1931; appointed as Chief Agent for Bombay Presidency in 1932; admitted into partnership in the Chief Agency for the All-India Organisation of the Company in Jan. 1936; Deputy Manager for India & Ceylon, 1945; takes keen interest in social activities and contributes generously to deserving causes, his total charities so far amounting to over Rs. 2,00,000; has recently donated Rs. 10,000 to Dr. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital and Rs. 15,000 to the Kumarika Stree Mandal, Vile Parle; Rotarian, Freemason, Lodge Aryan & Lodge, Bombay; Member of Managing Cttee. of various social, charitable and educational institutions. *Clubs:* Bombay Presidency Radio Club Ltd.; Rotary Club; C.C.I.; Krishna Hindu Merchants. *Address:* (*Residence*) "Kum Kum," Opp. Aerodrome, Vile Parle, Bombay 24; (*Office*) Fazalbhoy Bldg., Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay 1.



SHAH, Chimanlal Chakubhai, M.A., LL.B., Solicitor. *b.* March 11, 1902; *m.*; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Law Coll., Bombay. Solicitor to Govt. of Bombay during the first Congress Ministry; was member, Bombay Municipal Corporation and of Parliament of India. *Address:* Examiner Press Building, 35, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHAH, Himatlal Mohanlal, Prominent Paper merchant, Bombay; Proprietor, Himatlal & Co. *b.* Feb. 9, 1916, at Cambay; *Educ.:* Cambay High School; St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay. Started his career as an Assistant in a firm dealing in paper; joined another paper-firm as a partner, 1940; started his own business in paper under the name and style of Himatlal & Co., 1943; toured Europe, U.K., U.S.A. and Canada several times for business purposes; has donated to many charitable institutions and worthy causes; member: Indian Merchants' Chamber; Paper Traders' Association; Indian Stock Exchange. *Clubs:* C.C.I.; National Stadium, Delhi. *Recreations:* Badminton; travelling. *Address:* Himatlal & Co., 26, Noble Chambers, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHAH, Justice Jayantilal Chhotalal, LL.B., Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* Jan. 22, 1906, *s.* of Chhotalal A. Shah and Ruxmani C. Shah; *m.* Mrs. Madhuben J. Shah; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* R. C. High School, Ahmedabad; Gujarat Coll., and Elphistone Coll., Bombay. Practised at Ahmedabad District Court and at Bombay High Court. Advocate (O.S.). *Clubs:* Orient Club; W. I. A. A. Club. *Address:* Flat No. 2, Shangri-La, Carmichael Road, Bombay No. 26.

SHAH, Jayvaden Anupchand, B.Sc. (Econ.) (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, was Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of India, Rio de Janeiro, 1951. *b.* Nov. 20, 1906, *s.* of Anupchand M. Shah and Manek Shah; *m.* Vidya M. Kapadia; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* France and later in the London School of Economics and Middle Temple; called to the Bar, 1932. Joined the Bombay Bar and practised for 16 years till April 1949; joined Indian Foreign Service, April 1949; appointed First Secy. (Commercial), Embassy of India, Rome; First Secy., Embassy of India, Rio de Janeiro, Aug., 1950-Jan. 1951; was made Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for the occasion of President Getulio Vargas's inauguration. *Address:* C/o Embassy of India, Rua Barao do Flamengo 22 ap. 801, Rio de Janeiro—Brazil.

SHAH, Madhavlal Hiralal, J.P., Engg. Department, Volkart Brothers, since 1931; *b.* June 16, 1899; *m.* Prabhavati, 1921; one *s.*



Educ.: Babu P. P. Jain High School, Bombay. Engaged in Engineering trade since 1914; member: Mg. Cttee., Shree Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya; Hon. Presy. Magistrates' Assoc.; Gujarati Kelvani Mandal, Matunga; Trustee: Hindu Deen Daya Sangh; Managing Trustee: Shree Jain Shwetamber Tapgachha Sangh, Matunga; Vice-Pres.: Matunga Gujarati Seva Mandal; member: Indian Merchants'

Chamber; Shree Mangrol Jain Sabha; Royal Asiatic Society, London, etc. *Clubs:* Cricket Club of India Ltd.; Matunga Gujarati Club. *Address:* 'Jayant', Plot 67, Sion (West), Bombay 22.

SHAH, Manharlal Mansukhlal, B.Sc. (Hons.), B.Sc. (Tech.), Minister without Portfolio, Govt. of Saurashtra. *b.* Nov. 1, 1915; *m.* Shrim. Vidyaben Mehta, B.A.; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Baroda Coll., Baroda; Royal Institute of Science, Bombay. Served in high technical and administrative posts in the Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. for over 12 years. *Address:* Rajkot.

SHAH, Mohanlal L., Prominent business man and industrialist of Calcutta. *b.* August 1892. Partner in the firm of Managing Agents, for The Mohini Mills, Ltd. No. 1 and 2 and Chimanlal Vadilal & Co.; Ex-President, Indian Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Millowners' Assen., Calcutta; Director of several banking, tea and insurance institutions in Calcutta; Vice-Pres., All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers; Member: Indian Companies Law Amendment Cttee.; Cotton Advisory Board; Ex-Commissioner for the Port of Calcutta; Member, West Bengal Textile Advisory Board; West Bengal Provincial Civil Supplies Advisory Board; Assessor to the Industry and Trade Panels of the Railway Rates Tribunal, etc.; takes great interest in social and cultural activities. *Address:* 22, Canning Street, Calcutta.



SHAH, Nagindas Maneklal, B.A. (First Class First) (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), F.R.A.S., Principal, Vithalbhai Patel Coll., Anand. *b.* July 14, 1894, *s.* of Maneklal P. Shah and Chanchalben; *m.* Savita; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Baroda Coll.; Fergusson Coll., Poona; Trinity Coll., Cambridge (1916-21); Senior Scholar, Trinity Coll. (1918-21); Wrangler, star (1919). Principal and Professor of Mathematics, S.P. Coll., Poona (1921-30); M.T.B. Coll., Surat (1930-50); member of the Senate, Academic Council and Syndicate, Bombay & Gujarat Univ.; member of Govt. Committees on Primary, Secondary and Physical education; member, Gujarat Univ. Commission; Pres., Univ. Section of All-India Ed. Conference, 1938. *Publications: College Algebra; Algebra for Schools. Recreations:* Tennis, Walks. *Address:* Vithalbhai Patel Coll., Anand.

SHAH, Popatlal Govindlal, M.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., J.P., I.A.A.S. (Retd.), ex-member, Bombay Public Service Commission. *b.* Dec. 9, 1888; *Educ.:* Baroda and Wilson Colls., Bombay; won the James Taylor Prize and the Narayan Vasudev Scholarship; was Dakshina Fellow at Wilson Coll., 1908-09; Professor of Chemistry, Forman Christian Coll., Lahore, 1910-14; spent a term at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore; was in I.A.A.S. for thirty years; served in the Civil, Public Works and Rly. Depts.; Acctt.-General, Bombay, 1939-43; Dir. of Civil Supplies (General) and Joint Secy., Bombay, 1943-46; is a keen co-operator; founder Chairman, Laxmi Co-operative Housing Society, founded in 1919; founder, Gujarat Research Society; is associated with the Forbes Gujarati Sabha, the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the Jnan Prasarak Mandali, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan; Pres., Anthropological Society of Bombay; Member, Syndicates of Gujarat Univ. and S.N.D.T. Woman's Univ., and of Senate of Baroda Univ.; Secretary, All-India P.E.N. Centre. *Recreations:* Golf. *Clubs:* Willingdon Club; Khar Gymkhana; Rotary Club. *Publications: Vignan Vinod* and *Vignan Vichar* (in Gujarati); *English Gujarati Glossary of Scientific Terms in Nagari Script*, 1949; *Science and Mysticism*, 1951. *Address:* Lalitkunj, 11th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

SHAH, Ratilal Dahyabhai, prominent business man, Bombay. *b.* 1910 at Mansa (Gujarat). Entered business at the young age of 21; has made his mark in the yarn trade having been a member of the Managing Cttee. of the Yarn Merchants' Assoc., since its inception; Vice-Pres., 1937-46 and Pres., 1947-48 and 1949-50; has ventured into foreign trade recently, having founded Ratilal D. Khetsey & Co., 1947; has been associated with many important commercial organisations in the city in various capacities, chief among which was his work as Hon. Secy. and Treasurer of the All-India Cloth & Yarn Federation in 1943 and 1944 and services rendered to the trade as a member of the Govt. Advisory Cttee. on yarn distribution, 1945-47; represented the Assoc. on the Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1937; was member, Standing Cttee. of Shri Jain Swetamber Conference, Bombay, 1941-50; also member, Editorial Advisory Board of the Industrial & Commercial Publishing Co., Calcutta for some time. *Address:* Hanuman Bldg., Tambakanta, Bombay 3.



SHAH, Shantilal Harjivan, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor. Minister for Labour and Public Health, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* July 30, 1898; *m.* Hiralaxmi; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Gujarat Coll., Ahmedabad; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Director, Kathiawad Ltd. (Publishers of the Phul Chhab); Congress worker in the Bombay Suburban District; was convicted and jailed for 18 months, 1932 and for 9 months, 1941; arrested and detained for 33 months, 1942; Hon. Secy., Bombay Legislature Congress Party; member, Bombay Legislative Assembly; Working Pres., Western Railway Employees' Assoc.; Vice-Pres., Rashtriya Mill Mazdur Sangh; Partner, Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Solicitors, Bombay; Treasurer, Indian National Trade Union Congress; Managing Trustee, Saurashtra Trust; Managing Director, Janmabhoomi Group of Newspapers. *Address:* Secretariat, Bombay.

SHAHANI, Ram Tejumal, M.A. (Bombay), Secretary to the General Manager, Central Railway, Bombay, since Jan. 1949. *b.* Dec. 19, 1915; *m.* Dolly Thadani, *d.* of N. P. Thadani, I.C.S.; two *d.*, Rekha and Gita; *Educ.:* Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar. Appointed to the Indian State Rly. Service, Sept. 1941; promoted Dist. Officer, Jan. 1945; worked in the various branches of the old G.I.P. Rly. in Bhusawal, Jabalpur, Jhansi and Bombay; Secy., Rly. Staff Benefit Fund; Rly. Staff Councils; Local Advisory Cttee., Bombay; Managing Editor, Central Rly. Magazine, since Jan. 1950. *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton, Billiards, Cards. *Clubs:* Bombay Presidency Radio Club; National Sports Club of India. *Address:* C/o General Manager, Central Railway, V.T., Bombay.

SHAIKH, Mahmood Hasan Khan Haji, Khan Bahadur, Landlord, Hon. Magistrate, Dist. Patna, Bihar; Member, Legislative Assembly, Deputy leader of Opposition in Bihar Assembly and Leader of Muslim League Group in Assembly. *b.* 1898; *m.* Musammat Bibi Mariam-un-Nisani; *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. Was Chairman of the Barh Municipality, Chairman of the Local Board, Secretary of the Central Co-operative Bank, Barh; Director of the Provincial Co-operative Bank, Bihar and Orissa; Member of the Patna District Board; Secretary of the Bayley H.E. School, Barh and Secretary of male and female hospitals, founder of the Lucas Moslem Girls' Schools; Family enjoys the hereditary title of "Khan" from the time of Shah Alam II, Moghul Emperor, and had been granted considerable landed properties with 10,000 cavalry and infantry; his ancestors were among the last Governors of Bihar, Finance Ministers and Commanders-in-Chief in Moghul Emperors' time; Khan Bahadur Mahmod Garden, Barh, District Patna, Bihar.

SHANKAR, Vidya, M.A., I.C.S., Jt. Secy. to the Ministry of States since March 1948. *b.* November 10, 1909 at Partabgarh (Oudh), *s.* of Rai Bahadur Avadh Behari Lal and Kaushalya; *m.* Kantirani, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Ganga Nath; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Partabgarh (Oudh); D.A.V. College, Kanpur; Univ. School of Arts, Allahabad and St. John's College, Oxford. Appointed to I.C.S. (1933); Asstt. Collector, Dharwar (1933-37); West Khandesh (1937-38); Poona (1938-39); Under Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Rev. Dept. (1939-40); Dy. Secy., Finance Dept. (1940-41); Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept. (1941-43); Deputy Secy. (1943-46); Private Secy. to the Home Member (1946-47); Private Secy. to Hon. the Dy. Prime Minister, Aug. 1947-50. *Recreations:* Tennis, Books, Badminton, and other games. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, Cricket Club of India, R.W.I.T.C., National Sports Club of India. *Address:* 27, Safdarjang Road, New Delhi.

SHANKARSHASTRI, Narasinhshastri Pandit, Jotirmartand, Jyotir Vidyabhaskar' conferred in the annual meeting of Sanskrit Sabha at Benares, "Daivajnamukutalankar," Kaiser-i-Hind (Bronze Medal), 1942; Astronomer, Astrologer and Landlord. *b.* Dec. 19, 1884; *m.* Annapurnabai, *d.* of Vedamurti Chendramadixit of Laxmeshwar; *Educ.:* Hosaritti; Compiler of the Annual Indian Calendar known as "Hossritti Panchang". *Publications:* Annual Indian Calendar; *Bhamini-Dipika in Sanskrit* (a treatise on Astrology); *Kalachandrika in Sanskrit, Sanhita Tajak-Sara* (a treatise on Astrology) with Commentary in Marathi *Daivajna-Ratnakar* in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astrology); *Griha-Ratna-Mala* in Sanskrit (a treatise on Astronomy). Water-diviner in Sanskrit; History of Canopus (Agastya Star); History of Ursa Major (Saptarshi Malika); Life of His Hollness Tembe Maharaj; Life of Pant Balekundri Maharaj of Belgaum. *Address:* Haveri, Dharwar Dist.

SHANTILAL, Mangaldas, B.A. (Bom.), Managing Director, The Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. *b.* 1901. Managing Director: New Jehangir Vakil Mills Co., Ltd., Bhavnagar, Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol (N.G.); Director of several other concerns; Pres.: Saurashtra Millowners' Assoc.; Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc. for 1946; Member, Executive Cttee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry; Sitting Member, Senate of the M. S. Univ. of Baroda; Member, Senate of the Univ. of Bombay, 1928-43; attended the Textile Cttee. meetings of the International Labour Organisation at Brussels, 1946 and at Geneva, 1948 as Employers' delegate; takes interest in social work and education. *Address:* Near Police Lines, Shah-i-bag, Ahmedabad.



SHARMA, Achaleshwar Prasad, Veteran Congressman and Journalist, Jodhpur. *b.* June 1908, of an orthodox Puskarna family; *Educ.:* Completed his early education, 1923. Teacher, Education Dept., 1923-28; Asstt. Editor, *Tarun Rajasthan*, Beawar, 1929; took leading part in Salt Satyagraha movement at Ajmer and jailed for 1½ years; joined subsequent Satyagraha movements and confined several times in Ajmer jail; participated in the historic Bijolia (Mewar) agrarian movement, 1931; sentenced to hard labour for several months; edited *Sainik* (Agra), *Nava Rajasthan* (Akola) and *Rajasthan Sandesh* (Ajmer) established in Jodhpur, 1936; was several times Secretary and President, Marwar Praja Mandal and Lok Parishad and jailed four times in Jodhpur, 1937-44; detained in different forts of Marwar for 4½ years; widely known throughout Rajasthan for active interest in Responsible Government Movements in different Covenanting States of Rajasthan; founded his own paper *Praja-Sewak*, in Hindi, 1940; member, Municipal Board, 1941; recently elected Pres., Jodhpur City Congress Cttee. *Address:* Praja-Sewak, inside Sojati Gate, Jodhpur.

SHARMA, Baldev Prasad, B.A., Principal Information Officer, Jammu and Kashmir Govt., since April 1950. *b.* Jan. 1, 1909; *m.* Shrim. Kaushalya Devi; four *s.*, two *d.*; *Educ.:* Sri Pratap Coll., Srinagar. Correspondent: *The Times of India*, 1931-42; *The Hindustan Times, The Tribune, The Amrit Bazar Patrika, The Civil and Military Gazette*, 1934-40; Reuters and Associated Press of India; Founder and Editor, *Kashmir Times* 1934; joined State Publicity Dept. as Information Asstt., 1942; promoted Under Secy., Information and Broadcasting, Jan. 1948; Station Director, Radio Kashmir, Oct. 1948. *Address:* Srinagar-Jammu.

SHARMA, Pandit Balkrishna, M.P. Journalist. *b.* Dec. 8, 1897, *s.* of Pt. Jamnadas and Shrim. Radha Devi Sharma; *m.* Shrim. Sarala Thakurdas, July 1949; *Educ.:* Madhava Coll., Ujjain (C.I.); Christ Church Coll., Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh). Has been taking prominent part in political activities; writes poems in Hindi, also short stories and articles on topical subjects. Has courted jail some six times and has spent over nine years in prison. *Publications:* One Anthology of Poems named *Kum Kum*; others are under preparation. *Address:* The Pratap Office, Kanpur; 5, Windsor Place, New Delhi.

SHARMA, Brij Lal, B.A. (Hons.), Principal Information Officer, Press Information Bureau, Govt. of India, since Feb. 1949. *b.* April 6, 1906; *Educ.:* Graduated with Honours from F. C. College, Lahore, 1927. Was in England including a few years spent in Fleet Street, 1927-33; on the staff of *Hindustan Times*, 1934; Correspondent of *Statesman, Civil & Military Gazette, Times of India, Pioneer*, and *British United Press*, 1933-38; joined Press Information Bureau as Asstt. Information Officer, Sept. 1938; promoted Information Officer, 1939; Additional Deputy Principal Information Officer, 1942; Deputy Principal Information Officer, 1944; Publicity Co-ordination Officer, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, 1948; member, Indian Delegation to the Security Council on the Kashmir issue, 1948; appointed Deputy Secy., Information and Broadcasting Ministry, October 1948; Adviser to the Indian Delegation to the 5th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, 1950. *Address:* New Delhi.

SHARMA, Dr. M. L., M.A., D.Litt., Director of Education, Rajasthan; Principal, Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur. *b.* July 1898, *s.* of Pandit Kanhaiyalal; *m.* Shrimati Radhabai; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Benares Hindu Univ.; D. Litt., 1931; Secy. to the State Council, Kotah; Vice-Principal, Herbert Coll., Kotah; Principal, Herbert Coll., Kotah. *Publications: A History of the Kotah State* (2 Vols.); *Modern Muslim World: Evolution of Indian Culture. Club:* Umed Club, Kotah. *Address:* Jaipur.

SHARMA, Mahadeo Prasad, M.A., D.Litt., Professor and Head of the Department of Studies in Public Administration and Local Self-Government, Nagpur University. *b.* Dec. 7, 1904, *s.* of Pt. Jagannath Prasad; *m.*; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Intermediate Coll., Fyzabad (U.P.); Univ. of Allahabad. Lecturer in Political Science, S. D. Coll., Kanpur and in Local Self-Govt. at Allahabad Univ. *Publications: Reform of Local Government in India; Government of the Indian Republic; Local Government and Finance in the U.P.; Rajniti Ke Siddhant* (Hindi); *Elements of Civics, etc. Address:* Law College Buildings, Amraoti Road, Nagpur; *Residence:* 79, Tagore Town, Allahabad.

SHARMA, Manudatta, Editor, "Gyanodaya" and "Hisar Samachar", Hindi Weeklies, Hisar. *b.* Jan. 29, 1911, at Agroha, original birthplace of the Agarwal Community in India; *Educ.:* Privately; possesses working knowledge of Sanskrit, Hindi, Urdu and English. Was interested in social welfare work from childhood; elected General Secy., Shri Harijana Kurukshetra Gaushala, Hisar, 1938; Secy., Harijana Kurukshetra Sanatan Dharma Mandal, 1946; Pres., Brahman Sabha, Hisar, 1948; founded the Durbar Printing Press, Hissar; was appointed Juror, 1952. *Address:* Shri Darbar Karyalaya, Hisar.



SHARMA, Motilal Shamaldas, Business man, Ahmedabad, dealing in Textile Stores, Chemicals, Acids, Paints, Varnishes. *b.* Jan. 7, 1893, at Tarapur (Cambay); *m.* Smt. Manibehn *d.* of Becharbhai of Kalol (N. Gujarat); three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Tarapur (Cambay). Is a social worker; has been actively associated with a number of business establishments and public bodies in the premier industrial City of Gujarat; established M. Sharma & Co., 1918; Sole Selling Agents in Gujarat (Excluding Surat Dist.), Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Ajmer-Merwara and Kutch, for Elephant Oil Mills Ltd., Bombay; Chief Stockists and Distributors for Blundells, Spence & Co., Ltd., Hull, London, Sydney and Valparaiso; Distributors for Eastern Chemical Co. (India); Managing Agent, International Traders Ltd., Ahmedabad. *Recreations:* Reading; Literature. *Address:* Gandhi Road, P.O. Box 71, Ahmedabad.



SHARMA, Niranjan Lal, M.Sc. (B.H.U.), M.Sc. (Liverpool), Professor of Geology, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. *b.* July 22, 1901, *s.* of Pandit Shiam Lal Sharma; *m.* Shrimati Lakshmi Devi Sharma; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Banaras Hindu Univ.; Liverpool Univ. Demonstrator in Geology, Banaras Hindu Univ.; Lecturer in Geology, Indian School of Mines. Professor of Geology, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology; Hony. Editor (Geology), Dictionary of Economic Products and Industrial Resources of India, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi; Hon. Editor (Mineralogy), The Great English-Indian Dictionary, International Academy of Indian Culture, Nagpur. *Publications:* Original papers in Mineralogy and Petrology; Author of *Tables for Mineralogists and Prospectors* in English and *Mineral Wealth of India* in Hindi. *Address:* Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad, E. Rly.

SHARMA, Raghunandan Saran, M.Sc. (Botany) (Allahabad), LL.B. (Allahabad), ex-Minister of Public Works and Tribal Welfare, Madhya Bharat. *b.* Nov. 8, 1908; *m.* Smt. Krishna Kumari; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Amroha (U.P.) upto High School; Allahabad (U.P.). Advocate, Moradabad and Indore; Govt. Advocate, Jhabua State; Deputy Prime Minister, Jhabua State; Advocate, Madhya Bharat High Court; Administrator, Narsingarh State (M.B.); Health Minister, Madhya Bharat; member, A.I.C.C.; P.C.C., Madhya Bharat; Pres., Distt. Congress Cttee., Jhabua. *Address:* P.W.D. Minister, Madhya Bharat, Indore.

SHARMA, Sri Ram, M.A. (Delhi), Fellow of the Royal Historical Society, London, Principal, D. A. V. College, Sholapur. *b.* June 1, 1900, *s.* of Pundit Jairam Das; *m.* Prakashvati; two *d.* and three *s.*; *Educ.:* D. A. V. College, Lahore and St. Stephen's College, Delhi. Joined D. A. V. College Society as a Life-Member, 1923; Professor of History and Politics, D. A. V. College, Lahore (1923-43); Principal, D. A. V. College, Srinagar (1943-46); Pres.: Mughal Section of the Indian History Congress, 1943; Indian Political Science Assoc., 1950. *Publications: Religious Policy of the Mughal Emperors; Maharana Pratap; Bibliography of Mughal History, Govt. of India; Democracy in the Saddle; A Maker of Modern Punjab; Constitutional History of India; Mughal Government and Administration; Conversion and Reconversion to Hinduism during the Muslim Period; Tarikh-i-Yamini* (English translation); *Bengal under Jahangir*; published first book when fourteen; wrote on Secret European diplomacy before World War I, the earliest article in India. *Address:* College House, Sholapur.

SHARMA, Dr. Shankar Dayal, M.A., M.L., Bar-at-Law, D.P.A. (Lond.), F.R.A.S. (Lond.), Ph.D. (Cantab.), Brandeis Fellow of Harvard Law School, U.S.A., Fellow of the Academy of International Law at Hague, Holland; Chief Minister, Bhopal. *b.* Aug. 1918, *s.* of Khushilal; *m.* Smt. Vimla, M.A.; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Allahabad, Lucknow and Cambridge Univs. Lecturer, Law Faculty, Cambridge Univ.; Lecturer and Reader in Law, Lucknow Univ. Editor-in-Chief, Lucknow Univ. Union Journal; Editor, Lucknow Law Journal *Publication:* Published literary and legal articles in Indian and foreign periodicals. *Recreations:* Swimming. *Clubs:* Cambridge Univ., Majlis; Lucknow Univ. Club. *Address:* Chief Minister, Bhopal.

SHARMA, Pandit Vichitra Narain, Minister for Transport and Co-operation, U.P. Govt., since May 1952. *b.* May 10, 1898, *s.* of Pandit Har Narain Sharma and Smt. Ganga Devi; *m.* Maitrai Devi; five children; *Educ.:* D.A.V. High School, Dehra Dun; Banaras Hindu Univ., Banaras. Participated in non-co-operation movement, 1920; founded with Acharya Kripalani, Gandhi Ashram, 1920; jailed several times in the freedom movement, 1921, 1932 and 1942; General Secy., Gandhi Ashram, since its foundation; Secy., Kashmir Charkha Sangh, 1938-43; nominated member, old Leg. Council, 1947; elected M.L.A., U.P. at the first general elections, 1952. *Recreations:* Horticulture; Agriculture. *Address:* 9, Mall Avenue, Lucknow.

SHASTRI, Dinkar Laxman Kanade, M.A. (California), Shastri (1916), ex-Deputy Speaker, Leg. Assembly, Madhya Pradesh. *b.* May 26, 1886; *Educ.:* Primary, Bombay; High School, Poona; Sanskrit at Wai and Banaras; higher studies in America. Joined Swadeshi movement as a volunteer, 1905; Teacher, National School, Talegaon, 1907-10; Lecturer in Philosophy, Education, Politics; is interested in social service; studied Sanskrit on old system, 1910-14; lectured on Gita Rahasya from Nagpur to Belgaum; joined Home Rule league; travelled extensively in India and Europe; lectured throughout Marathi speaking area, 1926-40; joined Congress, 1926; has taken part in all civil disobedience movements; imprisoned, 1930, '32, '40, '41, '42 to 1946; elected to Nagpur Assembly on Congress ticket, 1946; served Buldana District Board, 1929-30; Pres., Buldana Municipality, 1938. *Recreations:* Gardening. *Address:* Buldana, Berar.

SHASTRI, Hariharnath, B.A., M.P., Life Member, Servants of People Society; *b.* Oct. 26, 1904, *s.* of Ramawatar Lall; *m.* Mrs. Shakuntala Devi; *Educ.:* Kashividyapith (National Univ. at Banaras). Entered Trade Union movement, 1926; Pres., All India Trade Union Congress, 1933-35; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1937-45,

and of U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1946-49; member, Constituent Assembly, 1947-50; Pres., Indian National Trade Union Congress, 1947-49; at present its General Secy.; Indian Workers' delegate to I.L.O. Conference at San Francisco, 1948, Ceylon, 1950 and Geneva, 1951; member, number of Cttees. of Govt. of India; member, Governing Body, I.L.O.; Vice-Pres., International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. *Publications: Mirqasim* (1926). *Recreation:* Chess. *Address:* 2, Telegraph Lane, New Delhi.

SHASTRI, Pandit Hiralal, Sahitya Shastri, B.A., Ex-Chief Minister, Rajasthan. *b.* Nov. 24, 1899, *s.* of Shrinarain Joshi of Jobner (Jaipur); *m.* Shrim Ratan Shastri, *d.* of Raghunath Vyas of Ratlam; two *s.*, Sudhakar Shastri, M.A., B.L. and Diwakar Shastri; *Educ.:* Maharaja's Coll., Jaipur; Secy., Foreign and Home Dept., Council of State, Jaipur; founded 'Jiwankutir,' Banasthali, Jaipur, for village uplift work; following the sudden death of his only daughter, Santabai, founded Ranasthali Vidyapith, national institution for girls' education; General Secy. and Pres., Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal; General Secy., Rajputana Regional Council of All-India States Peoples' Conference; General Secy., All-India States Peoples' Conference; Chief Minister, Jaipur State. *Publications: Jiwankutir-Ke-Geet* in 12 booklets. *Address:* Banasthali, Jaipur.

SHAVAKSHA, Kaikobad Sorabji, B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law, Registrar of Trade Marks. *b.* July 17, 1899, *s.* of Sorabji Shavaksha, Superintending Engineer, P.W.D. and Aimai S. Shavaksha; *m.* Gool, *d.* of late Rt. Hon'ble Sir Dinshah Mulla; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Dulwich College, London; Balliol College, Oxford; Middle Temple (1923). Practised at the Bombay High Court Bar, before taking up Government service in 1940. *Publications: Insolvency Law for Students; Trade Marks Act, 1940;* Editor, Mulla's *Students Contract, Sale of Goods & Partnership Act;* Assistant Editor, Mulla's *Transfer of Property Act* (2nd Ed.). *Clubs:* Willingdon Sports Club; Cricket Club of India. *Address:* 43, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1.

SHERWANI, Haroon Khan, M.A. (Oxon.), F.R. Hist. S. (1934), Bar-at-Law, President, Indian Political Science Assoc., since 1952. *b.* March 30, 1891, at Dataoli, Aligarh Dist., *Educ.:* M.A.O. Collegiate School, Aligarh; Jesus Coll., Oxford; Univs. of Grenoble and Geneva; Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn); Pres., Oxford Indian Majlis, 1911; Prof. of History, Osmania Univ., 1919; Head, History Dept., 1924; Corresponding Member, Institut historique et héraldique de France, 1932; Head of Political Science Dept., Osmania Univ., Hyderabad Dn., 1948; Joint Secy., Hyderabad Archæological Society, 1940; member: Editorial Board, Indian Journal of Political Science, 1941; Syndicate of Osmania Univ., 1945-46; Indian Constituent Assembly Cttee. to translate Draft Constitution into Urdu, 1947-48; Principal: Nizam Coll., Hyderabad Dn., 1945-46; Anglo-Arabic Coll., Delhi, 1946-47; member, Co-ordinating Cttee. of the Comprehensive History of India. *Publications:* Urdu Translation of Adolf Holm's History of Greece; *Elements of Political Science* (Urdu); *Short History of the Deccan* (Urdu); *Mahmud Gawan, the Great Bahmani Wazir; Nasrinat* (Urdu); *Studies in Muslim Political Thought and Administration; The Bahmanis; Bahmanis and their Culture; Europe before the War* (Urdu); English Translation of Reinaud's Incursions des Sarrazins en France, Piémont et la Suisse; and numerous papers on Political Science and Deccan History. *Club:* Aligarh Club, Hyderabad Dn. *Address:* 'Mustafa Manzil, Himayatnagar, Hyderabad Dn.

SHETH, Ramanlal Lallubhai, Millowner. *b.* Jan. 8, 1896; *Educ.:* Ahmedabad. Pres., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc., 1948-49 and 1949-50; managed Kaiser-I-Hind Mills; founded Vikram Mills Ltd.,



with up-to-date plant and Machinery, 1928; Director: several mills in Ahmedabad, Kadi, Kalol, Petlad, Bombay and other places and of Insurance, Banking and Chemical Companies; British India General Insurance Co. Ltd.; Dhrangadhra Chemical Works Ltd.; Sandesh Ltd.; Pres., Shri Modheshwari Sanstha, since 1939; Gujarat Vaishya Sabha; Vice-Pres., Deaf and Dumb School and Devi Upasak Mandal; Hon. Secy., Kashi Vishwanath Sanskrit Vidyalaya and Gita Prachar Samitee; Trustee, Shree Gita Mandir; Sanyas Ashram; Ankshetra Dakor Cttee.; member: Gujarat Chamber of Commerce; Ahmedabad Municipality, 1941-42; member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee., 1943-46; B.B. & C.I. Rly. Advisory Cttee., 1940-43; Vice-Pres., Ahmedabad Millowners' Assoc., 1943-44, 47-48; donated with his brothers Rs. 3 lakhs to L. M. College of Pharmacy; donated to Manekben Ramanlal Gujarati School, Ajmer; is running a Maternity Home and Dispensary in his mother's name. *Address:* Opp. Parimal Gymkhana, Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad 6.

SHETH, Ratilal M., Political worker and Business man; General Manager, "Janmabhoomi" group of newspapers, since 1935. *b.* Sept. 10, 1910, *s.* of late Mohanlal Sheth, business man, Saurashtra; *m.* Miss Champa Shah, G.A.; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar; a staunch Congressman from his early days; took part in political activities of Kathiawar; imprisoned in 1930 and 1932 Satyagraha Movements; took part in World's Scout Jamboree at Birkenhead (England); visited almost all European countries. Director and Hon. Secy., Indian Newspapers' Co-operative Society Ltd.; Secy., Saurashtra Trust; was one of the leading members of Kathiawar Praja Mandal, Bombay; Hon. Treasurer, Ranpur Sarvajanik Education Society; member, Executive Cttee., Matunga Gujarati Education Society. *Address:* "Janmabhoomi" group of newspapers, Fort, Bombay.

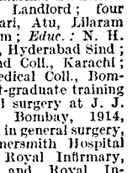
SHETTY, A. B., Minister for Medical and Public Health, Govt. of Madras; M.L.C. in 1926 and 1930; was Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Public Health in the first Congress Cabinet. *Address:* Secretariat, Madras.

SHIRKE, Shridharrao Shankerrao, B.A., B.Sc., Private Secretary to H. H. Maharani Chimnabaisaheb Gaekwar of Baroda, since 1950. *b.* May 21, 1894, *s.* of Shankerrao Shirke of Belgaum; *m.* Indirabai, *d.* of Prof. Kadam; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Elphinstone and St. Xavier's Colleges, Bombay. Agricultural Adviser to the Raja of Sawantwadi, 1925-27; Professor, Rajaram Coll. and Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Kolhapur, 1928-42; Personal Asstt. to Prime Minister, Kolhapur, 1936-42; Commissioner and Chief Excise Officer, Kolhapur, 1942-49; nominated M.L.A., Kolhapur; took keen interest in agricultural and rural development in the State; was Pres., Farmers' Fair and Cattle Show held at Kolhapur in 1939 when Viceroy Linlithgow visited Kolhapur; was awarded Kaiser-I-Hind silver medal for public services, in fostering the Co-operative Movement in Kolhapur State, 1939. *Address:* Gopal Bhuvan, Pedder Road, Bombay 26.



SHIRNAME, Dr. T. G., B.Ag. (Bom.), Ph.D. (Wales), F.S.S. (Lond.), F.R. Econ. S. (Lond.), Director of Agriculture, Bombay, since Aug. 1952. *b.* Nov. 12, 1899; *Educ.:* Poona, Aberystwyth (Wales) and London. Professor of Agri-Economics, Agri. College, Poona from 1932; on deputation to Govt. of India, 1935-39; from July 1939, Chief Marketing Officer, Bombay State, Bombay; from Jan. 1942 Controller of Prices, Bombay; Additional Director of Civil Supplies, Bombay, March 1944—August 1945; Agr. Marketing Adviser, Govt. of India; travelled widely in Malaya, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, U.S.A., Canada, Eire, United Kingdom, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Iraq, Palestine, Trans-Jordan, Egypt and all provinces in India, Burma and Baluchistan; Correspondent for India, International Conference of Agricultural Economists (1932-34); organised Bombay Co-operative Marketing Society, Ltd.; Secretary, Deccan Maratha Education Association, Poona (1927-34); Chairman, Shri Shivaji Mahratta Society, Poona (1934-35); President, Bombay Education League (1942-45); member, Central Tea Board, Indian Council of Agri. Research, Indian Standards Institute and Indian Central Commodity Committees for Oilseeds, Sugarcane, Tobacco, Arecanuts and Cotton. Leader, Govt. of India Delegation in Palestine (1946); Pres., All-India Agri.-Economics Conference, 1950-51. *Address:* Bombay.

SHIVAHARE, Dharmendra Veer, B.A., LL.B., Superintendent, Press and Stationery, Rajasthan Government, Jodhpur; Director, Arya Sahitya Mandal Ltd., Ajmer. *b.* at Fatehpur, U.P.; *Educ.:* Ajmer and Nagpur. Has been a Congress worker; was imprisoned in Central Jail for Congress activities during school days, 1930; again detained on Aug. 9, 1942 and released, 1944; twice elected Municipal Commissioner, Ajmer, for 6 years; interested in Printing and Stationery Industry; took practical training in all departments; also practised as a successful lawyer for a few years; after his release from prison became Supervisor, Latifi Press, Delhi, 1944; was entrusted by the Mewar Govt. with the work of organizing their press at Udaipur and appointed Manager; sponsored the construction of a new Govt. Press building at Udaipur on modern lines; keen sportsman in college days and won numerous medals; was Speaker, Govt. College Union, Ajmer; Honorary Secy., Field Club, Udaipur, for some years; Hon. Treasurer, Umaid Club, Jodhpur. *Address:* Jodhpur.



SHIVDASANI, Dr. Parsram Bulchand, M.B.B.S. (1913), M.B.E. (1941), Retired Civil Surgeon. *b.* Jan. 12, 1890; *m.* Smt. Hiran, 1908, only *d.* of Diwan Chuharmal Dharmdas Vaswani, Landlord; four *s.*, Girdhari, Atu, Lilaram and Tikam; *Educ.:* N. H. Academy, Hyderabad Sind; D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; post-graduate training in general surgery at J. J. Hospital, Bombay, 1914, and again in general surgery, at Hammersmith Hospital London, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow and Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, 1935., Joined Bombay Medical Service, Oct. 1914; on separation of the Sind Province from Bombay in 1936, continued in Sind Medical Service; retired on superannuation pension after a continuous service of over 30 years, Jan. 1945; was Civil Surgeon (Class I) of Larkana, Sukkur, Shikarpur and finally Hyderabad Sind; for about seven years taught medicine and surgery to the L.C.P.S. students at the Hyderabad Sind Medical School affiliated to the Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay. The establishment of the R. B. Udhawdas Tarachand Hospital at Shikarpur in 1935 and the Graham Hospital at Nawabshah in 1937 was mainly due to his efforts. After retirement he opened his own private hospital named *G. P. Hospital* in Hyderabad Sind in 1946 with the assistance of his son Dr. Girdhari. After partition, came and settled permanently in Bombay, Sept. 1947; has been running along with his son Dr. Girdhari and with Dr. (Miss) Devi Valiram, a private institution named, Marine Hospital & Maternity Home, since April 1948. *Address:* Dr. Parsram Bulchand, Marine Hospital and Maternity Home, 5, New Marine Lines, Bombay 1. Phone: 21701.

SHIVDASANI, Parsram Rupchand, A.C.G.I., B.Sc. (Engg.)(London), M.I.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind.), Deputy General Manager, Bombay Municipality B.E.S.T. Undertaking, since Oct. 1947. *b.* February 12, 1906, *s.* of late Rupchand Bilaram, Retired Judicial Commissioner, Sind; *m.* Saraswati Shivdasani; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* St. Patrick's High School and D. J. Sind College, Karachi; City & Guilds Institute, London. In service of the Karachi Port Trust, 1929-47; sent to England for special training in Harbour Engineering, 1930-32; resigned service as Deputy Chief Engineer in Nov. 1947 due to partition of the country; acted as General Manager, B.E.S.T. Undertaking, October-November, 1948 and July-November, 1951. *Clubs:* Karachi Club, Karachi; W.I.A.A., Bombay; Western India Turf Club, Bombay; C.C.I. and the Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address: Office*—Electric House, Fort, Bombay. *Residence*—B-1, Mafatlal Park, Warden Road, Bombay.

SHIVTARKAR, S. N., Social worker. *b.* July 15, 1893, at Kamathipura; *Educ.:* Poona Training Coll. Served at various Municipal schools in Bombay in different capacities; Educational Supervisor, 1932; retired, 1948; has played a prominent part in the movement for the uplift of the Untouchables; was Secy. to Dr. Ambedkar; joined Congress, 1937; Chairman, Harijan Co-operative Society; Producers' Housing Society; Chambhar Producer's Co-operative Society; member, All-India Depressed Classes League. *Address:* Kamathipura, Bombay.

SHRIDEVI, Sripati, Dr., M.A. (Madras), M.A. (Columbia), Ph.D. (Columbia), Principal, Central College for Women, Nagpur, since 1942. *b.* of a Telugu family of Rajahmundry, *d.* of late Sripati Sarangapani Naidu; *Educ.:* Women's Christian Coll., and Presidency Coll, Madras; Columbia Univ., New York, U.S.A. Joined the Central Coll. for Women, Nagpur as Lecturer in Logic and Philosophy; visited U.S.A. in 1946 under the Watumull Foundation and joined Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ.; took her M.A. degree with credit in Educational Psychology; appointed Deans' Scholar in Teachers' Coll., 1947; awarded the Devella Mill's Scholarship, 1948; took her Ph.D. in Education at Columbia Univ.; travelled extensively in U.S.A. and addressed audiences under the auspices of the East and West Assoc. of Mrs. Pearl Buck; resumed charge as Head of the Women's Coll., Nagpur, 1949; member: Nagpur Univ. Court; Academic Council; appointed visiting Professor, Atlanta Univ., Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A., 1951-52. *Publication: Higher Education for Women in India*, in press being thesis for Ph.D.; number of articles. *Address:* Nagpur.

SHRINAGESH, Lt.-Gen. Satyavant Mallannah, G.O.C.-in-C., Western Command, New Delhi since January 15, 1949. *b.* May 11, 1903; *s.* of Dr. Shrinagesh Mallannah; *m.* Rajkumari Kochhar; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Public School in England; Cambridge Univ. and Sandhurst. Was commissioned in 1923; commanded the 6th Kumaon Regt. and fought in Waziristan, Assam and Burma with the Lushai Brigade, Dec. 1942; officiated as Brigade Commander, 64 Indian Infantry Brigade of the 19th Indian (Daggar) Division in Burma; selected to go to Germany as Dy. Chief of the Indian Military Mission, Nov. 1945; worked as Economic Adviser and Counsel, Commandant, Kumaon Regimental Centre, 1946; commanded 268 Indian Infantry Brigade, Japan; was promoted Major-General and appointed G.O.C., Madras Area; became Adjutant-General, A.H.Q., India, 1948; took over the over-all command of Indian Forces in Jammu and Kashmir, Sept. 1948. *Address:* New Delhi.

SHRIVASTAVA, Jagmohan Lal, ex-Minister for Law & Revenue, Madhya Bharat. *b.* Dec. 24, 1890, in Bhind, Gwalior, *s.* of Munshi Gopal Sahaiji; *m.* Mrs. Phulmati; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Bhind, Morar (Gwalior) and Etawah. Started practice as a Vakil, Gwalior High Court, 1912-32; joined Judicial Service in former Gwalior State (1932); Secy., Dept. of Law & Justice, Gwalior (1940); Judge, Gwalior High Court (1943); Pres., Praja Sabha (Legislative Assembly), Gwalior (1945); Minister for Law & Justice, Gwalior (1948); Minister for Law and Revenue, Madhya Bharat, 1948-52. *Recreations:* Tennis; Literature; Writing articles for press; Long walks; Reading. *Club:* Jiwaji Club, Gwalior. *Address:* 5, Gandhi Road, Gwalior.

SHROFF, Ardeshir Darabshaw, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), B.Sc. (Econ.), London, Director, Tata Sons Ltd. *b.* June 4, 1899; *m.* Jerbai Panday; two *s.* Prof. of Advance Banking at Sydenham Coll., Bombay; Vice-Pres., Bombay Shareholders' Assoc., 1936-37; Member, Cttee. of Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1930-36; Vice-Pres., Indian Merchants' Chamber, 1936; Trustee of the Port of Bombay, 1933-37; Chairman, Tata Textile Group and New India Assurance Company; member, Profit Sharing Cttee.; Chairman, Bombay Municipal Finance Cttee.; an expert witness before the Select Cttee. of Central Legislative Assembly on the Reserve Bank Bill, 1934; Director-in-Charge, Investment Corporation of India Ltd.; The National Ekco Radio & Engineering Co., Ltd.; Non-official Indian Delegate to the World Monetary Conference at Bretton Woods, U.S.A., 1944; Chairman, Railway Stores Enquiry Cttee. (1950-51); Expert Cttee. on Forward Contracts (Regulation) Bill, 1950. *Publication:* One of the authors of the Bombay 15-Year Plan. *Address:* "Eddie House," Pedder Road, Bombay.

SHROFF, Dhirajlal Nemchand, Hon. Magistrate, J.P., Managing Director, Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Limited and The New Era Textile Mills Ltd. *b.* 27th August 1909, *s.* of Nemchand Udechand, Landlord of Pardi, Dist. Surat; *m.* Manjula Jariwala, *d.* of Amarchand Chunilal Jariwala of Bombay; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Matriculated from the D. C. O. Sarvajanik High School of Pardi; F.Y.A. from the Wilson College, Bombay; apprentice course at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga in spinning and weaving; practical training at the Ruby Mills, Dadar; Salford Technical College, Manchester, England, 1933-35; practical training at the Welhome Mills Ltd., Nelson, England. Visited Japan, 1935; initiated the incorporation of the New Era Textile Mills Ltd. in 1936 firstly for the weaving of silk and art silk and later installed a complete plant of Cotton Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing which catered for all the war supply orders, particularly in reference to mineral khaki, waterproof canvases and anti-gas fabrics; purchased Evans Fraser & Co. Ltd.; Director, Evans Fraser & Co. (India) Ltd., New Era Textile Mills Ltd., New Era Warehousing Co. Ltd., D. N. Shroff & Co., Ltd., Shama Engineering Ltd.; National Tubewells Ltd.; Murphy Radio of India Ltd.; Photogravures (India) Ltd.; Sole Proprietor, New Era Stores, United Knitting Works, United Importers, Clothing and Tailoring Co.; Vice-Chairman, Silk and Art Silk Mills Assoc., Ltd., Vice-Chairman, Silk and Art Silk Research Association. *Club:* Radio Club. *Address:—Residence:* 40A, Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6, and "Apna Cottage," Juhu, Bombay; *Office:* The Fort House, Hornby Road, Bombay 1.

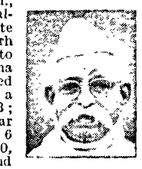


SHROFF, Kaikhushru Ruttonji P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate and J.P.; President, Stock Exchange, Bombay, and Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *b.* July 27, 1878; *m.* Aimai, *d.* of Rustomji Panday; *Educ.:* Bharda New High School and Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce. Has written book on Mathematics; recipient of Silver Jubilee and Coronation Medals. *Publications: Elementary Arithmetic and Algebra for P. E. Students. Address:* Sunshine, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.

SHROFF, Shantilal Chunilal, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, Kaiser-e-Hind Silver Medal (1946), Member, Public Service Commission, State of Saurashtra. *b.* May 28, 1894, *s.* of Rao Saheb C. M. Shroff; *m.* Shrim. Savitri, *d.* of Kishordas Vaghji, Revenue Officer, Bhavnagar State; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Wadhwan, Dhrangadhra, Bombay and London. Advocate; some time Civil Sub-Judge, Kathiawar; Chief Judge, High Court, Rajkot; Paisne Judge, High Court, Saurashtra. *Recreations:* Gardening, Golf, Bridge. *Club:* Rajkot Gymkhana Club. *Address:* Rajkot, C.S.

SHUBART, Lt.-Col. Stanley David, Australian Govt. Trade Commissioner (Bombay), since Dec. 1946. *b.* Sept. 6, 1898, *s.* of D. H. J. Shubart and Elizabeth (*née* Lee) of Salcombe, South Devon, England; *m.* Katherine Olorenshaw of Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 29, 1934; *Educ.:* Lawrence College, Ghora Gali, Punjab. Army. Enlisted Regular Army, July 1913; Commissioned Indian Army, Oct. 1918; demobilised, Aug. 1921; Capt. I.A.R.O.; went to Australia, 1922; worked on Farms, Sheep Station, etc.; joined H.V. McKay—Massey Harris, 1923; General Motors, 1935; recalled Army, 1940; Asst. Director, Mechanization, A.H.Q., Melbourne, 1940-45; Deputy Chief Provision Officer, 1945-46; Aust. Mil. Forces; arrived Bombay, July 1947. *Recreations:* Hockey, Swimming, Golf. *Clubs:* Navy, Army and Air Force Club, Melbourne; Royal Bombay Yacht Club; Bombay Gymkhana. *Address:* "Golderoft," 39, Warden Road, Bombay.

SHUKLA, Ravishanker, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A., Chief Minister, Government of Madhya Pradesh. *b.* August 2, 1877, at Sagar; *m.* Shrim. Bhawani Bai; *Educ.:* Raipur; Jabalpur; Hislop Coll., Nagpur; Law Coll., Jabalpur. Headmaster, State High School, Khairagarh for 3 years. Was tutor to Chiefs of Bastar, Kawardha and Khairagarh; joined Bar, 1908; arrested as a non-co-operator, 1923; released due to popular upheaval; sentenced to 6 years' imprisonment, 1930, 2 years' imprisonment and fined Rs. 500, 1932; name struck off the roll of lawyers, 1932, but re-admitted, 1935; entered Leg. Council as 'Swaraj Party' Member, 1923; Chairman, District Council Raipur, 1926-36; Minister for Education, July 1937; sponsored the 'Vidyamandir Scheme'; Prime Minister in the first Congress Ministry, Aug. 1938-Nov. 1939; detained again during Individual C.D., 1940; under the D.I.R., Aug. 1942; released, June 15, 1945; Founder, *The Nagpur Times*, Nagpur; elected to



State Assembly, 1946. Chancellor, Sagar University, conferred LL.D. (*honoris causa*) by Banaras University, 1949. *Address:* Civil Lines, Nagpur.

SIDDIQI, Muhammad Zubayr, H.A. (Punjab), M.A., B.L. (Patna), Ph.D. (Cambridge), Sir Asutosh Professor of Islamic Culture, Calcutta University, since 1929. *b.* 1896, *s.* of Hafiz Hakim M. Ishaq; *m.* Amina Khatun Begam; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Madrsa Aliya of Rampur State (U.P.); Oriental Coll., Lahore; Bihar National Coll., Patna, worked under Prof. E. G. Brown. Head of the Dept. of Arabic, Lucknow Univ. (1926-28); Member, Senate and Syndicate, Calcutta Univ. for more than ten years; elected Vice-Pres., Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal for more than six years; Hon. member, Islamic Research Society of Bombay and Fellow of Asiatic Society of Bengal. *Publications:* Edited the *Ferdausul-Hikmat*, the oldest Arabic Medical Compendium (Published from Berlin in 1928), *The Tarikhi-Harat of Saifi* (Imperial Library of Calcutta, 1944) and *Al-Sayrul-Hathith fi Tadwinil-Hadith* (Published from Hyderabad-Deccan); several papers published in various journals. *Address:* P. 6, Suhrawardy Avenue, Circus P. O., Calcutta 17.

SIDHANTA, Nirmal Kumar, M.A. (Cantab.), Double First Class, English Tripos, Member, Union Public Service Commission since 1951. Was Dean, Faculty of Arts, Lucknow University and Member-Secretary, Universities Commission. *b.* Oct. 31, 1894, *s.* of late Nilkanta Sidhanta; *m.* Chitralekha Banerjee; two *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta and Cambridge Universities; Griffith Prizeman, Calcutta University. Lecturer, School of Oriental Studies, London Univ., 1922-23; Reader in English, Lucknow Univ., 1923-26; Professor of English, Lucknow Univ., 1926; Dean, 1933; Wilson Philological Lecturer, Bombay University, 1928; Secy., Inter-Univ. Board, India, 1937-42; Chairman, 1946-48; member, Central Advisory Board of Archeology, since 1944; Central Advisory Board of Education, since 1946; member & Secy., Indian Universities Commission, 1948-49; member of Cttees. and Faculties of Indian Universities. *Publications:* *The Heroic Age of India; A Comparative Study;* numerous articles on literature, art and education. *Recreations:* Tennis and Bridge. *Address:* New Delhi.

SIDHWA, Framji Hormasji, Managing Director, Globe Theatres Ltd. *b.* Dec. 31, 1880; *m.*; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay. Went to Burma and started his business career in Insurance, 1903; subsequently went into the Import-Export line; became interested in the Cinema Industry, 1911; shortly afterwards started his own cinema business in Rangoon as an exhibitor and distributor forming the Globe Cinema Company, 1915; expanded the Company in Burma and extended its activities to the important cities of India under the name of Globe Theatres Ltd.; is charitable by nature; elected Delegate of the Chief Parsi Matrimonial Court at Bombay. *Address:* The Capitol, Opp. Victoria Terminus, Bombay 1; 7, Lindsay Street, Calcutta 16.



SIDHWA, R. K., Ex-Minister of State for Home Affairs; member, All-India Congress Cttee.; Pres., Karachi District Congress Cttee.; Municipal Councillor, Karachi; member, Central Advisory Council of Rlys.; ex-Trustee, Karachi Port Trust; ex-Pres., Sind & Baluchistan Postmen's and Lower Grade Staff Union; Federation of Telegraph Men of India, and Burma; Currency Association and Municipal Sub-Inspectors' and Lower Grade Staff Union; ex-Secretary, Passengers' & Traffic Relief Association; Chairman, Railway Roads Committee; ex-President, Clearing Agents' & Muccadams' Association; member, Pres., All-India Cantonment Assoc.; ex-Leader of the Congress Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly; Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scout Association; President, Federation of All-India Passengers' Association; President, Federation of All-India Local Authorities; Chairman, Salt Advisory Cttee.; member, Central Rly. Advisory Cttee.; was member, Indian Constituent Assembly; was Mayor of Karachi. *Address:* "My Nest," Worli Sea Face, Bombay 18.

SILAM, Sayaji Lakshman, B.A., LL.B. (Bom.), M.L.A., Merchant and Social and Political Worker. *b.* May 18, 1896; *m.* Luxmibai; *Educ.:* Wilson High School, Wilson Coll. and Law Coll., Bombay; member of the Corporation (1st April, 1922 to 31st March, 1932; 1st April, 1935 to 31st March, 1939; 5th May 1939 to 10th Aug., 1943 and 20th Nov., 1943 to 31st March, 1946); Chairman, Standing Cttee. (1st April, 1945 to 31st March, 1946); Chairman, Works Cttee. (1939-40); and Markets and Gardens Cttee. (1926-27 and 1927-28); member, B.P.C.C. since 1938; Vice-Pres., B.P.C.C. (1941), and General Secy. (1946-49); member of Senate, Bombay Univ.; Commissioner of Prohibition of the Govt. (1937-38); Secy. to the 'Tilak' Memorial Cttee.; Chairman of the Housing Panel of the Bombay City and Suburbs Post-War Development Cttee. appointed by the Govt. of Bombay (1945 46); connected with various educational, public and social institutions. *Publication:* *Gitalap.* *Address:* 16, Khetwadi 12th Lane, Bombay 4.

SINGH, Sardar Baldev, Ex-Minister for Defence, Govt. of India; Member for Defence Interim Government, September 2, 1946; Minister for Development, Government of Punjab, June 1942-Sept. 1946; Previously Director of Messrs. Indra Singh & Sons Ltd.; Defence Minister, 1947-52. *Address:* 17, Tughlak Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, H. E. Chandresvar Prasad Narain, M.A., High Commissioner for India in Ceylon. *b.* April 18, 1901, *s.* of Krishna Kishore N. Singh and Smt. Gena Kaur; *m.* Smt. Savitri Devi; three *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* G.B.B. Coll., Muzaffarpur; Calcutta Univ. Member, Provincial Simon Cttee., 1928; Hon. Secy., Tirhoot Cane Marketing Board, 1934; member, B. and O. Leg. Council until 1936; returned to Provincial Legislature as the representative of the landholders, 1937; Chairman, Muzaffarpur Dist. Board for 12 years; Pres., Provincial Franchise Cttee., 1920; Leader, National War Front, Bihar, 1942; Pres., Bihar Flying Club, 1947; Leader of the Opposition, Bihar Leg. Assembly; Fellow, Patna Univ., 1930; Vice-Chancellor, Patna Univ.; Indian Ambassador in Nepal till Oct. 1952. *Recreations:* Tennis, Shooting, Painting, Riding. *Address:* Colombo C; Muzaffarpur and Patna, Bihar.

SINGH, Charan, M.A., B.Sc., LL.B., Minister for Agriculture and Revenue, Uttar Pradesh *b.* December 23, 1902, *s.* of Ch. Meer Singh; *m.* Shm. Gayatri Devi; one *s.* and five *d.* *Educ.:* Meerut and Agra. Started legal practice in Ghaziabad (Distt. Meerut) in 1928; began taking active interest in political and other public activities in 1929; imprisoned in 1930 for six months, in 1940 for one year and in 1942 for fifteen months; elected M.L.A. (U.P.) in 1937, 1946 and again in 1952; Parliamentary Secy. to the Hon'ble Chief Minister, U.P. till June 1951; originator of the Bhumidhari Scheme; Chairman, the Zamindari Abolition Publicity Board, Revenue Courts Reorganisation Cttee. (1946), Tenancy Act Amending Cttee. (1946), Dudhi Enquiry Cttee. (1947). Ayurvedic and Unani Systems Reorganisation Cttee. and Local Bodies Pay Cttee. *Publications:* *Abolition of Zamindari*, 1947. *Address:* Secretariat, Lucknow.

SINGH, Chaudhri Sunder, Minister of Labour, Punjab (India), since April 17, 1952. *b.* July 7, 1906, *s.* of Ch. Mangal Das, Sialkot; *m.* Smt. Mahant Kaur, 1925 and Smt. Vidyawati, 1934; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* D.A.V. Coll., Lahore. Secy. and later Pres., Punjab Provincial Depressed Classes League, 1931-32; served in Lahore High Court as a clerk, 1933-45; elected M.L.A., United Punjab, 1946; Parliamentary Secy., 1946-47; settled down at Gurdaspur after partition and has been engaged in Harijan Welfare Work since then; elected again to the Punjab Leg. Assembly in the general elections, 1952. *Publication:* *Untouchable.* *Recreations:* Long Jump and Kabadi. *Address:* Minister of Labour, Punjab, Simla 2.

SINGH, Brigadier Daulet, Director of Military Operations, Army H.Q. India, since April 1952. *b.* Jan. 4, 1911, *s.* of Col. Dinanth, late Prime Minister, Indore; *m.* Raj Kumari Uma Devi of Kapurthala; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore; Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst; Commissioned into the Indian Army, Jan. 29, 1931; joined the III Cavalry; was a Regimental Officer up to 1942; selected for the Staff Coll., 1942; completed the Staff Course, 1943; held various Staff and Command appointments, including Command of an Armoured Brigade. *Recreations:* Polo, Hockey, Tennis and Squash. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* 35, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Giani Zail, Ex-Minister for Agriculture, Forests, Archives, P.W.D., Irrigation and Electricity, PEPSU. *b.* in a poor kisan family at village Sandhwan of erstwhile Faridkot State, *s.* of Sardar Kishen Singh of Sandhwan and Sardarni Dya Kaur; *m.* Sardarni Paradhan Kaur; one *s.* and three *d.* Entered active political life at an early age; elected first General Secy., Faridkot State Congress, 1938; Founder, Congress movement in Faridkot; arrested for national activities and was sentenced to 5 years R. I., 1939; started National Flag Movement in Faridkot after release from jail, 1946; started war of liberation of Faridkot people, 1948 and formed Parallel Govt. in Faridkot; selected as Revenue Minister in the first popular ministry of PEPSU, 1949; solved occupancy tenure problem in the State and legislation known as 'Abolition of Biswedari Ordinance' was enacted; boycotted Congress elections in 1950 and formed Parallel Congress in the State; was elected its Pres.; dissolved the Parallel Congress under award of Mohan Lal Gautam, ex-General Secy., A.-I.C.C. *Recreation:* Music. *Address:* Bara Dari Palace, Patiala.



SINGH, Gurmukh Nihal, B.Sc. (Hons.) (Econ.) (London), M.Sc. (Econ.) (London), Bar-at-law, Principal, College of Commerce, University of Delhi. *b.* March 14, 1895, *s.* of the late S. Nihal Singh Suri of Rawalpindi; *m.* Srimati Lakshmi Devi; three *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* London School of Economics and Political Science, Univ. of London; Middle Temple, London. Head of the Departments of Economics and Political Science; Rama Varma Professor of Political Science; Dean, Faculty of Arts, Banaras Hindu Univ.; Principal, H. L. Coll. of Commerce, Ahmedabad; Principal, Ramjas Coll., Delhi; Principal, S. R. Coll. of Commerce, Delhi; Pres., Ind. Pol. Sc. Assoc., 1942; member, Delhi State Assembly. *Publications:* *Landmarks in Indian Constitution and National Development; Indian States and British India: Their Future Relations.* *Recreations:* Public and Social work. *Club:* University Club, Delhi. *Address:* 13/V, Roop Nagar, Delhi 6.

SINGH, Harchand, ex-Deputy Minister, Backward Classes, PEPSU. *b.* May 6, 1916, *s.* of Sardar Parmeshwara Singh of Fatehgarh village, Chhanan Dist., Patiala and Smt. Bibi Sant Kaur; *m.* Sardarni Ishar Kaur, *d.* of Sant Ram of Munshiwala village; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Matric. Joined service in the Revenue Department, United Punjab; organised Depressed Classes League in PEPSU; served as General Secy., PEPSU State Depressed Classes League for years; was selected member, PEPSU Delimitation Cttee.; member, PEPSU Congress Provincial Election Tribunal; organised All-India Session of Akhil Bhartya Depressed Classes League, March 1951. *Address:* C/o Secretariat, PEPSU, Patiala.

SINGH, Justice Harnam, B.Sc. (Punjab), M.A. in English (Punjab), LL.B. (Punjab), Gold Medalist in Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Punjab State (India), since Nov. 1948. *b.* March 31, 1899, *s.* of Sardar Tara Singh and Smt. Lakshmi Devi; *m.* Shrimati Harbans Kaur; four *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Gordon Mission Coll., Rawalpindi; Forman Christian Coll., Lahore. Served on the staff of the Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, 1918-24; joined the Bar, Oct. 1927; practised in the Lahore High Court till Aug. 15, 1947; elected to the Constituent Assembly of India, 1946; argued the Punjab Boundary Commission case before the Punjab Boundary Commission, July, 1947; appointed Advocate-General, East Punjab, 1948; argued successfully all the 33 references before the Arbitral Tribunal relating to disputes between India and Pakistan. *Publications:* *Punjab the Homeland of the Sikhs* and several books on Sikh religion and history. *Recreations:* Indoor games; Gardening. *Address:* Holcombe, Simla (West).

SINGH, Hukam, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Minister for Industries, Refugees and Rehabilitation, U. P.; *b.* Aug. 30, 1895, *s.* of S. Sham Singh; *m.* Shrimati Tripat Kaur; one *d.*, Ramindar Kaur; *Educ.:* Montgomery (Pakistan) upto Matriculation; graduated from Khalsa Coll., Amritsar. Served in Co-operative Dept., 1917-19; joined Law and passed, 1921. Started practice at Montgomery, 1921; underwent 2 years' R.I. in connection with Gindwara movement, 1924-25; resumed practice till displaced from Pakistan, Aug. 1947; Judge, State High Court, Kapurthala, 1948-49; elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1948; Secretary, Socialist Democratic Party formed in C.A. *Address:* Lucknow, U. P.

SINGH, Jaipal, M.P. & Pres., All-India Adibasi Mahasabha. *b.* Jan. 3, 1903, *s.* of late Amru Pahan; *m.* Tara Majumdar, *g. d.* of the late W. C. Bonnerjee, first Pres. of the Indian National Congress; *Educ.:* St. Paul's School, Ranchi; Grammar School, Darlington, St. Augustine's College, Canterbury, and St. John's College, Oxford. Full Blue at Oxford for Hockey; Captained the Indian Olympic Team at the Olympiad in 1928; first Covenanted Indian Mercantile Assistant in the Royal Dutch-Shell Group, 1928-32; Commercial Master, Achimota College, Gold Coast, 1933-36; Headmaster and Officiating Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Raipur, 1936-37; Colonisation Minister and Revenue Commissioner, Bikaner State, 1937-39; Civilian Adviser, Services Selection Board, 1943-46; Pres., Delhi Flying Club, 1950-52; Delhi Fishing Club, 1949-52; Editor, *Adibasi Sakam*, 1941-42; President, Jharkhand Party. *Publications:* Articles on Games and Social Anthropology. *Address:* Ranchi, Chhota Nagpur.

SINGH, Sardar Jasbir, M.A., B.Com., Businessman and Landlord; Managing Director, The Ex-Soldiers' Motor Transport Co., Dehra Dun; a leading transport magnate. *b.* Nov. 1, 1930, *s.* of Sardar Makhan Singh, one of the oldest transport operators; *m.* Princess Kamlesh Kumari, *d.* of His late Highness the Maharajadhiraj of Patiala, Shri Bhupendra Singh; *Educ.:* Govt. High School, Saharanpore; D. A. V. Coll., Dehra Dun. Entered his family firm at the early age of 17; organised his business on modern scientific lines; has very recently constructed a new hotel named Connaught Hotel in Dehra Dun with modern facilities; travelled widely in India to visit various modern transport offices; takes keen interest in motor transport development schemes. *Address:* Baz Building, Chakrata Road, Dehra Dun.



SINGH, Sardar Jogindra, I.F.S., Under-Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs. *b.* Feb. 25, 1915 of an old family of Punjab Military Chiefs; *m.* Sardarni Sovindra Kaur, *d.* of late Sardar Bahadur Dharam Singh, one of the builders of New Delhi; three *s.* and two *d.* *Educ.:* Graduated from Univ. of Punjab; received extensive business and administrative training in India and abroad. Settled as a millowner and Director of a number of business concerns in the West Punjab till the partition of the country in 1947; worked for some time as an Officer on Special Duty in the Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce; selected to the Indian Foreign Service and appointed India's First Trade Commissioner in British South-East Asia; led Indian Delegation to ECAFE Trade Promotion Conference, Singapore, 1951. *Address:* Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, New Delhi.

SINGH, Lieut.-General Kalwant, I. A., Commander XI Corps 3, April 1950. Col., The Dogra Regt. and Col. Commandant Army Ordnance Corps. *b.* April 23, 1905, *s.* of the late Sardar Bahadur Sardar Sant Singh, P.C.S., President, Council of Regency, Kalsia State and hereditary Provincial Darbari; *m.* Tejkaur, *d.* of Sardar Bahadur S. S. Gyani, I.S.R.; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Forman Christian Coll., Lahore and Royal Military Coll., Sandhurst. Commissioned, Jan. 29, 1925; Bde. Maj., Thal Brig., 1940-41; Instructor, Staff Coll., Quetta, 1941-43 (First Indian Instructor); Asstt. Quartermaster-General (Operations), North Western Army, Rawalpindi, 1943; Asstt. Quartermaster-General (Plans), Indian Expeditionary Force, 1943; Comdt., 7th Bn., 1st Punjab Regt., Nov. 1943-45; Second-in-Command (Colonel) 114 and 89 Infantry Brigades, Burma and Siam, July-Oct. 1945; Cmdr., 20 and 114 Infantry Bdes., Feb. 1946-May 1947; Cmdr. of Troops against Black Mountain tribes, N.-W.F.P., Jan. 1947; Brig.-General, Staff, Northern Command, Rawalpindi, May 1947-15 Aug. 1947; Dir. of Military Training, Army Hqrs., August 1947-Nov. 1947; Cmdr. JAK Division and JAK Force, 5 Nov. 1947-1 May 1948. Chief of the General Staff, May 1948-April 1950. *Address:* 4, Hastings Road, New Delhi.

SINGH, Brigadier Kanwar Bahadur, P.S.C., Deputy Secretary (Military) to the Cabinet, Govt. of India since February 1948. *b.* August 5, 1910, *s.* of Major-General Sir Onkar Singhji, Kt., C.I.E., ex-Prime Minister of Kotah; *m.* Rajkumari Rajinder Kanver of Barwani; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Herbert College, Kotah; Prince of Wales's Royal Indian Military College, Dehra Dun; Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst. Was commissioned as an Officer, Jan. 1931; served with the Highland Light Infantry, 1931-32 and was posted to the 4th Bn. 19th Hyderabad Regiment, Indian Army; served in that Regiment throughout, which was later renamed the Kumaon Regiment; held first staff appointment, 1940; qualified at Staff College Course at Camberley in U.K. *Address:* Palaitha House, Kotah (Rajasthan).

SINGH, Kanwar Jaswant, B.A., Rao Bahadur (1943), M.L.A., Rajasthan and Leader of Opposition. *b.* Oct. 23, 1903, *s.* of Col. Thakur Prithvi Raj Singhji; *m.* 2nd *d.* of late Thakur Sir Sadul Singhji; *Educ.:* Walter Noble's High School, Bikaner; Benares Hindu Univ.; Asst. Private Secy. and then Private Secy. to His late Highness Maharaja Sri Ganga Singhji Bahadur of Bikaner; successively Foreign and Political Secy., Public Works Minister, Education and Public Health Minister, Civil Supplies Minister and finally Prime Minister, former Bikaner State; Member, Constituent Assembly of India; M.P.; Minister for Separate Revenue and Finance Group II, Rajasthan. *Recreations:* Football; Tennis; Squash Rackets; Golf. *Club:* Sri Sadul Club, Bikaner. *Address:* Daudsar House, Bikaner (Rajasthan).

SINGH, Sardar Kapoor, B.A., LL.B., Chairman, Punjab (1) Legislative Council, since April 30, 1952. *b.* 1898; *Educ.:* Khalsa College, Amritsar. Practised Law, 1923-34 and 1938-40; suspended practice on account of disciplinary action by High Court for conviction during C. D. Movement; Sessions Judge, Chief Revenue Secretary and Dewan, Ajai Garh State, 1935-37; deputed by the State to the Princes & Prime Ministers' Conference in Bombay, Jhansi and Nowgong, to consider the Federal Part of the Govt. of India Act of 1935; resigned State service as he joined the Congress party in the Punjab Assembly; member, Dist. Board, Ludhiana, 1925-40; Vice-Pres. of the Board for 5 years; member, Municipal Cttee., Ludhiana, 1927-37 and Vice-Pres. for a term; M.L.A., Punjab, 1937-52; Secy., Congress Assembly Party, 1942-45; Chief Whip, Congress Assembly Party, 1946-47; Dy. Speaker, Punjab Leg. Assembly, 1946-47; Speaker, Punjab (I) Leg. Assembly, 1947-51. *Address:* Windcliff Simla 4.

SINGH, Sardar Mohan, Banker, Educationist; Managing Director, Bank of Patiala, Patala and Patiala Insurance Corporation, Patiala, *b.* Jan. 8, 1903; *Educ.:* Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, 1919-24; stood first in the Univ. in the B.Sc. (Hons.) Examination. Participated in the N. C. Movement of 1921; was leader of the student movement of the Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, 1924; was a popular figure in his college on the academic as well as on the sports side; was Pres., Students' Organisation and Vice-Leader, Coll. Legislative Assembly; Founder: Khalsa Girls' Middle School, Jullundur; New (High) School, Ludhiana, 1940; founded Khalsa Girls' School, Ludhiana, 1942; raised it to High School Standard, Sept. 1943; Founder-member and Secy., Sutlej (Officers') Club, Ludhiana; Vice-Pres., Malwa Education Society, Ludhiana; Founder-Pres., Sikh Assoc., Ludhiana; served in the Imperial Bank of India for 18 years and held charge of some of its most important branches; Founder: Patiala Insurance Corporation as a State owned composite Insurance Co.; B.B.S. Modern High School, Patiala, Jan. 1947; Mahendra Kanya Maha Vidyalaya (Girls' High School), Patiala, Aug. 1948; has rendered yeoman service to the cause of the displaced persons from Pakistan as Convener, Relief and Rehabilitation Cttee., Patiala; Convener, 34th Sikh Educational Conference, Oct. 1949; Founder and Managing Trustee, Patiala Education Trust, Patiala; Founder-member and Hon. Secy., Guru Nanak Education Society, Patiala; Pres., Rotary Club,



Patiala; Economic Adviser to His Highness' Govt., Patiala, Nov. 1944-May 1948; originated the scheme of Mobile Banks in India, 1950; Governor, 52nd District, Rotary International. *Address:* Managing Director, Bank of Patiala, Patiala (PEPSU).

SINGH, Nawab, B.A., I.C.S., Additional Chief Secy. to Punjab Govt., Simla, since Sept. 1951. *b.* April 7, 1907, *s.* of Sardar Bahadur Sant Singh, I.P. (Retd.); *m.*; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Morris Coll., Nagpur; graduated, 1927; passed I.C.S., at London, 1928. Posted to the Punjab in 1929, where he served as Asstt. Commissioner, Dy. Commissioner, Dist. & Sessions Judge (Delhi, 1939-43) and Legal Remembrancer & Legislative Secy.; Home Secy., East Punjab, Aug. 1947 to July 1948; Commissioner, Ambala Division, Punjab, July 1948-May 1951. *Recreations:* Tennis, Bridge and Literature. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana, Sirhid Club, Ambala; Chelmsford Club, Delhi; East Punjab Club, Simla. *Address:* "Villa Torrens," Simla 2.

SINGH, St. Nihal, Author, Journalist and photographer. *b.* June 2, 1884; *Educ.:* Punjab University; *m.* Cathleyne Kinsey Brook, 1907. First contribution to an English newspaper in 1898; since 1902 has regularly written for reviews, quarterlies, magazines, weeklies and daily newspapers all over the world; has thrice girdled the globe and while living in four continents has been commissioned by the governments of various countries, notably Canada, Belgium, Ceylon and India, to write books and booklets, some of which have run through numerous enormous editions; writes in several languages; among best-known works are: *India's Fighters; India's Fighting Troops; The King's Indian Allies: The Rajas and Their India; Progressive British India; Japan's Modernization; The Nizam and the British Empire; Bhagvat Sinhjee; The Maker of Modern Gondal; Messages of Uplift for India; Urge Divine; Making Bad Children Good; Dry America, &c. Address:* "Suryasthanam," 16, Nemi Road, Dehra Dun, U.P.

SINGH, Col. Raghbir, Ex-Chief Minister, PEPSU. *b.* 1894. *s.* of Sardar Sahib Teja Singh of Thethar family at Thethar Village, Lahore Dist.; *m.* Sardarni Vir Pal Kaur, *d.* of Sardar Lal Singh Rais Attari, Dist. Amritsar; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Chiefs' Coll., Lahore; joined as Superintendent of Police, Patiala State, 1915-24; promoted Inspector-General of Police, 1924; appointed Sardar Sahib Deodhi, 1934; Dy. Revenue Minister, Development Minister, Home Minister, Patiala State, 1936-39; returned Jagir worth Rs. 3,000 to Patiala Ruler, 1939; was responsible for the abolition of Nazool system in the State; elected Pres., Sri Darbar Sahib, Amritsar, the highest seat of Sikh culture, 1940; was a good athlete during college days; founded Lok Sewak Sabha (subsequently merged with Congress), 1947; Home Minister, first popular ministry of PEPSU, 1949; took over as Chief Minister in the first elected Congress Ministry on March 3, 1952. *Recreations:* Agriculture, Farming. *Address:* Chief Minister, PEPSU, Patiala.

SINGH, Raja Maharaj, M.A. (Oxon.), LL.D., Bar-at-Law, Ex-Governor of Bombay. *b.* May 17, 1878; *s.* of Raja Sir Harnam Singh; *m.* Gunwati Maya Das, *d.* of Rai Bahadur Maya Das of Ferozepur (Punjab); 2 *s.*, 1 *d.*; *Educ.:* Harrow and Ball. Coll., Oxford; Bar-at-Law, 1902. U.P.C.S., 1904; Asst. Sec. to Govt. of India, Dept. of Education, 1911; Collr. of Hamirpur, U.P., 1917; Hardoi, 1918; Secy., to U.P. Govt., 1919; Dy. Secretary, Govt. of India, Education Dept., 1920-23; Dy. Commissioner, Bahraich, 1923; Commissioner, Allahabad, 1927 and 1929, Benares, 1928; Chief Minister, Jodhpur, 1931; Agent-General in South Africa, 1932; Member, Executive Council, U.P., 1935; Member, U.P. Legislative Assembly, 1937-45; Commander (Brother), St. John Ambulance Association; Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow Univ., 1941-45; Prime Minister, Kashmir, April-July, 1943; Pres., Indian Christian Association and National Liberal Federation, 1944; Member, U.P. Legislative Council, 1946-47; Delegate to Commonwealth Relations Conference, England, 1945; Delegate to the United Nations, New York in 1946 and 1947; Governor of Bombay, Jan. 6, 1948-May 30, 1952. *Publications:* Reports on Indians in Mauritius, British Guiana and in South and East Africa, speeches as Governor of Bombay, 1948-52 and various contributions to the Press. *Address:* Lucknow and Simla.

SINGH, Rao Raj Kunwar, M.L.A., Bargujar Rajput, Zemindar. *b.* November 17, 1897, adopted *s.* of Rao Karan Singh Ji & Smti. Rani Khushal Kumar Sahiba; *m.* Rani Laxmi Kuer, Rani Phool Kunwar and Rani Manorama Devi; *Educ.:* Upto S.L.C., G.H.S., Aligarh and Rajput Coll., Agra; was a member of the Dist. Board and its Vice-Chairman and of other Coms.; Municipal Commr.; M.L.C.; Chairman, Vice-President and member of the Agra Province Zemindar's Assoc., Allahabad; M.L.A. representing the Zemindars of Agra Province; General Secy., All-India Ram Rajya Parishad and Chairman of its Parliamentary Board; is a vaishnava and head of the Gaddi of Bargujar Kshatrias, which at one time comprised 1,656 kheras. *Address:* Rais Barauli, Post Aligarh, U.P.

SINGH, Ram Subhag, Shastri (Banaras), M.A. (Missouri), Ph.D. in Journalism (Missouri), M.P. *b.* July 7, 1917, *s.* of Ram Balak Singh of Khajuria (Bihar); *m.* Shrimati Dhanawati Singh; four *s.*; *Educ.:* Dhamar Board Upper Primary School; Bhuvaneshwar Middle English School, Arrah; Arrah Town High English School; Sri Kashividyapith, Banaras; Missouri Univ., Columbia, Missouri, U.S.A. After passing Matriculation Exam. joined the Indian National Congress, 1935 and since then a Congress worker; arrested and imprisoned for 6 months for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement, 1941; again sentenced to three years' R.I. and a fine of Rs. 500 in Aug. 1942 movement; elected Member of Parliament after returning from U.S.A. in Jan. 1950; elected to the House of the People from Shahabad South Constituency, Bihar in the general elections, 1952. *Publications:* Articles in some American and Indian papers. *Recreations:* Gardening, Horse-riding. *Address:* Khajuria, P.O. Dhamar, Dt. Arrah (Bihar); Parliament House, New Delhi.

SINGH, Ramacharitra, M.Sc., B.L., Minister for Irrigation, Electrification, Bihar Government. *b.* 1885; *Educ.:* Calcutta University; Patna University. For some time Demonstrator in Chemistry, G. B. B. College, Muzaffarpur; joined Non-Co-operation Movement; was Professor of Chemistry in Bihar Vidyapith for several years; elected member, Bihar Legislative Council, 1926; took part in Non-Co-operation Movement, 1930, 1932, 1940, 1942 and imprisoned every time; elected member, Bihar Assembly, 1937, and again in 1946. *Publications:* Wrote 3 books in jail, *viz.*, *Biswa ka Vikash* and *Arya Konhat* and one is in press. *Address:* Masnadpur (Bihar), P.O. Bihat, Railway Station Barauni Junction, District Monghyr; Secretariat, Patna.

SINGH, Rameshwar, President, Municipal Board, Jodhpur; Proprietor, Messrs. Durga Singh & Son, Jodhpur & Jaipur. *b.* Sept. 1918. A veteran Congressman member, Rajasthan Provincial Congress Cttee. and Working Cttee., Jodhpur; has been Municipal Commissioner since 1944 worked in various capacities in the Municipal Administration and other public activities; was Incharge, Refugee Camp, 1947; appointed Convenor, Ad-hoc Cttee., Jodhpur Municipality by the Rajasthan Govt., 1951; elected Chairman, Municipal Board, Jodhpur, April 7, 1952. *Address:* Durga Singh & Son, Jodhpur & Jaipur.



SINGH, Rana Jang Bahadur, B.A., Journalist and Author. M.L.A., Delhi, ex-Editor, *Times of India*, Delhi. *b.* Dec. 2, 1901, *s.* of Shyam Singh; *m.* Shrim. Gyan Devi (1929); two *d.*, Sushama and Pratima; *Educ.:* Canning Coll., Lucknow (1919); Allahabad Univ.; Non-co-operated, 1922; finally graduated from National Muslim Univ. (Jamia Millia Islamia), Aligarh. Sub-Editor, *The Comrade* (Maulana Mohamed Ali's Weekly), Delhi, 1924-25; Editor, *The Nation* (Weekly), Lahore, 1925-27; Editor, *The Tribune*, Lahore, 1946-48; Editor, *The National Call* and *Nav Bharat* (Hindi daily), Delhi, 1948-49. Editor, *The People* (Weekly), Delhi, 1949-April 1950; Editor, *The Times of India*, Delhi, 1950-February 1951; connected with All-India Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Unions as President or Working President; Pres., Delhi Union of Journalists; visited the Soviet Union as a member of the Indian Journalists' and Writers' delegation, June-Aug. 1951. *Publications: Patitoddhar; Barodoli Vijaya; Hindustani Sanskriti*, etc. *Address:* 5/65, Ajmalkhan Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.

SINGH, Sardar Sampuran, ex-Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, PEPSU. *b.* Nov. 1920, *s.* of Havildar Jaimal Singh of Dhaula village and Smt. Bibi Dhan Kaur of Manderkalan village, Sangrur Dist.; *m.* Smt. Jalkaur; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Matric and Giani. Took active part in 'Quit India' movement; participated in Faridkot Satyagraha, 1946; joined Nabha Satyagraha along with his 60 year-old mother, both being imprisoned for 3½ years at Nabha; member, P.C.C. and Pres., Dist. Congress Cttee., Barnala, 1949-50; was arrested under public safety ordinance, 1950; was honourably acquitted by the court. *Address:* ex-Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, PEPSU, Patiala.

SINGH, H. E. Sardar Sant, B.A., LL.B. (Punjab), Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of India in Ethiopia, Addis Ababa, since Jan. 1950. *b.* Sept. 2, 1882, *s.* of Sardar Ganesha Singh; *m.* Shrim. Parbati Bai; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Presbyterian Mission High School, Rawalpindi; D.A.V. Coll., Lahore; Training Coll., Lahore; Govt. Law Coll., Lahore. Started life as a teacher; switched off to Law; practised in Campbellpur and Lyallpur, 1908-47, when displaced from Pakistan; elected M.L.A., Central, 1931-45; elected member, Municipal Cttee., Lyallpur, 1933; elected Pres., Municipal Cttee., Lyallpur, 1937; Pres.: Bar Assoc., Lyallpur, 1935-45; Peace Cttee., Lyallpur, 1946-47; All-Indian Nationalist Sikh Party, 1947-50; various political and Economic conferences, 1931-49; member, Indian Food Delegation to U.S.A. and U.K., 1946; Leader of Indian Goodwill Mission to Ethiopia, 1948. *Address:* Legation of India, Addis Ababa (Ethiopia).

SINGH, Sardar Swaran, B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Physics) (Lahore), LL.B., Minister for Works, Housing & Supply, Govt. of India, since May 1952. *b.* Aug. 19, 1907, *s.* of Sardar Partap Singh; *m.* Sardarni Charanjit Kaur; four *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Lahore. Returned to the Punjab Leg. Assembly, 1946; elected Secy., Panthic Party; Parliamentary Secy. (Home) for about six months in the Coalition Cabinet of Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana; became leader, Panthic Party; Minister for Development and Civil Supplies, Punjab; appointed a member, Security Council set up by the then Governor of the Punjab (Mr. Jenkins) to advise Govt. on the day-to-day problems relating to law and order, March 1947; was member, Partition Cttee. to divide the assets of the Punjab; Home Minister, Punjab, 1947-49; Minister of Capital Project and Electricity, Punjab, April-May, 1952. *Recreation:* Long Walks. *Club:* Chelmsford Club, New Delhi. *Address:* 7, Hastings Road, New Delhi.



SINGH, Sardar Bahadur Teja, B.A., LL.B., Chief Justice, Patiala and East Punjab States Union High Court, Patiala, since Nov. 1948. *b.* Jan. 4, 1889, *s.* of Sardar Sunder Singh; *Educ.:* Khalsa High School, Amritsar; Mission High School, Rawalpindi; Gordon College, Rawalpindi; Started practice as lawyer, 1914; soon became a prominent civil lawyer at Rawalpindi; District & Sessions Judge, United Punjab, 1932-43; appointed a Judge of the High Court, Lahore, 1943; became Fellow, Punjab Univ., 1945 and member, Syndicate, 1946; appointed first Vice-Chancellor of the East Punjab Univ., 1948; retired from the High Court, East Punjab, Simla, 1948; member, Radcliffe Boundary Commission appointed to partition the Punjab, 1947. *Address:* Patiala.

SINGH, Lieut.-General Thakur Nathu, G.O.C.-in-C., Eastern Command, since April, 1948. *b.* May 10, 1902, *s.* of Thakur Hamir Singhji of Gumanpur; *m.* Bai Sahib Suraj Kanwar, *d.* of Thakur Laxaman Singhji of Kundali in Udaipur (Mewar); three *s.*, Kanwar Pratap Singh, Kanwars Ranvijay Singh and Amarjit Singh; and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Mayo Coll., Ajmer. Commissioned at Sandhurst, 1923, did a year's attachment with the South Lancashire Regt.; joined the 1st Rajput Regt., 1924; appointed Adjutant and took part in the Mohmand operations, 1933; was mentioned in despatches; graduated from the Staff College, Quetta, 1938; Staff Captain and later Brigade Major, Nowshera Brigade; G.S.O. II of 4 Corps in Imphal, 1942; 2nd-in Command to the 2nd Rajput Regt.; commanded the 9th Rajput Regt., Oct. 1943; took his old Bn., the 1st to the Andamans and the Nicobar Islands and received the formal Jap surrender at Nancowry; Dy. Director, Selection of Personnel, with the rank of Colonel; Director, May-Oct. 1946; commanded the Dera Zat Force at Dera-Ismail Khan and the Zhob Brigade, the Kamptee Sub Area, the Deccan & U.P. Areas, 1947-48. *Recreations:* Games, Outdoor life and touring. *Address:* Gumanpura, Dungurpur (Rajasthan).

SINGH, Thakur Ragho Raj, I.A.S., Secretary to Government, Madhya Pradesh Separate Revenue Dept, Nagpur. *b.* Aug. 8, 1906. Previously Dewan, Bastar State; served as Dewan in three other States of Kawardha, Raigarh and Surguja in the former Eastern States Agency. *Address:* 3, Seminary Hill, Nagpur.

SINGH, Tirath, B.Sc., LL.B., ex-Minister for Education and Health, PEPSU. *b.* Dec. 25, 1909, *s.* of S. Narain Singh of Tolewal Village, Dhuri Tehsil and Smt. Nihal Kaur of Ubhewal Village in Sunam Tehsil (PEPSU); *m.* Smt. Sham Kaur, *d.* of S. Lal Singh of Doburji village, Payal Tehsil; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* F. C. Coll., Lahore. Started practice, 1931; joined Prajamandal movement, 1938; arrested and convicted in 1940 for participating in Prajamandal Satyagraha against Hidayat, 1938; was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment; remained an active member of Prajamandal upto 1946; led a jatha of 125 persons in Faridkot satyagraha the same year; elected General Secy., Punjab States Peoples Conference, 1940. *Recreations:* Hockey, Tennis and Photography. *Club:* Yadevendera Club, Patiala. *Address:* Patiala.

SINGHAL, Rajya Priya, Pramod Prakash, M.Sc., Managing Agents: Mewar Oil and General Mills Ltd., Udaipur; Managing Director, Sanghi Motors, Udaipur. *b.* Feb. 13, 1920, in U.P., *s.* of Rai Bahadur M. S. Singhal, Ex-Member, Board of Revenue, U.P. and Rajasthan; *Educ.:* Had a brilliant academic career; topped in M.Sc., Allahabad Univ. Owns large agricultural farms; has launched extensive irrigation and agricultural projects; was conferred title of Rajya Priya by Udaipur Darbar, 1948; a prominent businessman of Rajasthan; widely travelled; Captain of Aquatics, 1939-42; Hon. Secy., Field Club from Oct. 1950; Hon. Secy., Rajasthan Oil Mills Assoc. *Club:* National Sports Club of India. *Address:* Lake House, Udaipur (Rajasthan).



SINGHAL, Smt. Pushpa Lata, M.A. LL.B., Mg. Director, International Industries Ltd. and Director, International Pictures Ltd. *b.* April 10, 1927, at Aligarh, *d.* of L. Chanda Lal and Smt. Pistawati Zindal; *m.* Shiam Sunder Singhal, M.A., LL.B.; *Educ.:* had a brilliant academic career; passed Hindi Honours examination, Punjab Univ., Lahore; Sahitya Ratna from Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad; B.A., Agra Univ., M.A. (Previous) in Hindi, LL.B. (Previous), Aligarh Muslim Univ. Is keenly interested in classical music and dance; visited Ceylon; Pres. (ladies' section), All-India Agarwal Sabha, 1951; Jt. Secy., City Congress Cttee., Aligarh; Vice-Pres., D.A.V. Inter Coll., Aligarh, 1950; member, Executive Cttee., Stri Arya Samaj, Aligarh; Editor, *Vyavasaya* (Monthly). *Hobbies:* Music, Arts, Gardening. *Address:* Kothi, Pannaganj, Aligarh.



SINGHAL, Shiam Sunder, M.A., LL.B. S.T.C. (London), Mg. Agent, Shiam Sunder and Sons Ltd., Bankers, Aligarh, & Director. International Industries Ltd., Aligarh, Exporters & Importers for locks and other metal goods. *b.* May 1, 1913, *s.* of L. Chheda Lal and Srim. Chameli Devi Singhal, Landholder; *m.* Sahitya Ratna Pushpa Lata Singhal, M.A., LL.B., *d.* of L. Chanda Lal, 1938; three *s.*, Avinash Chandra Singhal, Ashok Kumar Singhal and Kamleshwar Singhal; *Educ.:* Aligarh Univ. Worked in swadeshi movement in India; Member: D. S. Coll. Society, Aligarh, D.A.V. Inter. Coll., Aligarh; Arya Samaj, Aligarh; Press Correspondent for several leading Papers. *Publications:* Publisher of Monthly Magazine *Vyavasaya*. *Address:* Kothi Pannaganj, Aligarh, U.P.



SINGHANIA, Kailashpat, Banker and Millowner. *b.* 1908, *s.* of late Kamlapat Singhania and Srimati Ram Piyari Devi; *m.* Shreemati Vimla Mittal; two *s.*, three *d.*; *Educ.:* P. P. N. High School, Kanpur; Apprentice, J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd.; rounded off training by travel abroad in Europe and America, 1938-39; again visited Europe and the U.K. in 1947; Resident Director, J. K. Group of Industries, Western India Zone, Bombay; joined J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd. as Director, became later its Director-in-Charge; Director: J. K. Jute Mills Ltd., J. K. Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., Plastic Products Ltd., M. P. Sugar Mills, Kanpur, Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal, J. K. Investment Trust Ltd., Atherton West & Co. Ltd., Kanpur, Snow White Food Products Ltd., Vita Supplies Corpn. Ltd., Calcutta, J. K. Chemicals Ltd., Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., New Kaiser-i-Hind Spg. & Wvg. Co., Ltd., etc., etc; Partner: Juggilal Kamlapat (Bankers), J. K. Hosiery Factory, J. K. Oil Mill & Soap Factory, Kamla Ice Factory, Kamlapat Motilal Gutaiya Sugar Mills Co., and J. K. Woollen Mfgs., Kanpur, Modern Rubber Mfg. Co., and Eastern Chemicals Co. (India) Bombay, J.K. (Etawah), etc., etc.; Member: St. John Ambulance Corps, Ganga Nath Jha Research Institute, Indian Council of World Affairs, Bhatkhande School of Indian Music, Photographic Society of India, Indian Overseas Central Association, All-India Federation of Educational Associations, Faculty of Commerce, Lucknow University, Millowners' Association, Bombay, Employers' Association of Northern India, Kanpur, Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce, All-India Organisation of Industrial Employers, Merchants' Chamber, U.P., Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, Jaipur Chamber of Commerce, All-India Marwari Sammelan and member of more than 10 Masonic Lodges both S.C. & E.C. *Publications:* Writes occasionally on economic and industrial topics. *Hobbies:* Gardening and collection of rare art-treasures, books and curios. *Recreations:* Tennis, Swimming and Bridge. *Clubs:* Founder-President, Kanpur Rotary Club and Member, Cricket Club of India, Ltd., Bombay; 8-30 Club, Bombay; Ganges Club Ltd., Kanpur; Kanpur Club, Kanpur; Roshanara Club and Chelmsford Club, New Delhi; U.P. Flying Club, Kanpur; Royal Western India Turf Club, Bombay; Royal Turf Club, Calcutta; National Sports Club of India. *Address:* J. K. House, 59, Warden Road, Bombay.



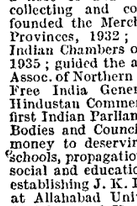
SINGHANIA, Lala Lakshmipat, Businessman, Calcutta and the youngest brother of Sir Padampat Singhania, Kt., and Lala Kailashpat Singhania. *b.* 1909; *Educ.:* Had a sound and exclusive private education at home. Embarked on his business career at the early age of 20 when he took upon himself the administration of J. K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd. and J. K. Cotton Manufacturers Ltd., at Kanpur; assumed responsibility as the Director-in-Charge of the Aluminium Corporation of India Ltd., at Calcutta, 1944, transferred his business activities from Kanpur to Calcutta; one of the Senior Directors of the other units of the J. K. Group of Industries, chief among which are J. K. Cotton Spg. & Wvg. Mills Co. Ltd., J. K. Jute Mills Co. Ltd., J. K. Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. with new addition to J. K. Enterprises in West Bengal; became Pres., National Insurance Co. Ltd. and National Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.; is also an underwriting member of Lloyd's Society of London and at the head of a dozen other industrial and financial concerns of the J. K. Group



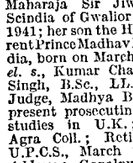
located in Calcutta; travelled extensively round the world, 1939; paid a second visit abroad immediately after the end of the war, 1946; takes active part in public life; became Pres., U. P. Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur and Bharat Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; member, Cttee. of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce; member: Coal Control Board, Indian Central Jute Cttee.; Cotton Yarn and Cloth Sectional Cttee. of the Indian Standards Institute; Jt. Consultative Board on Labour and Industry. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Club:* Calcutta South Club. *Address:* National Insurance Building, 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.



SINGHANIA, Sir Padampat, Kt., Governing Director, J. K. Industries, Kanpur. *b.* Jan. 1905, *el. s.* of the late Lala Kamlapat Singhania. Acquired a thorough knowledge of the fundamental principles of Economics and Finance; undertook an extensive business tour of Europe at an early age and gained first-hand knowledge of the technique and organisation of industries in Western countries; entered business in his early age and assisted by his two brothers, promoted and developed Indian industries to a great extent; governing and guiding force of J. K. Industries, comprising a host of undertakings; is very fond of collecting and compiling statistical data; founded the Merchants' Chamber of United Provinces, 1932; Pres., Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, 1935; guided the activities of the Employers' Assoc. of Northern India, 1941-43; Chairman: Free India General Insurance Co., Ltd.; Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd.; member: first Indian Parliament; other Govt. Advisory Bodies and Councils; donated large sums of money to deserving causes such as primary schools, propagation of Hindi, and to religious, social and educational institutions; helped in establishing J. K. Institute of Applied Physics at Allahabad Univ. and J. K. Institute of Sociology and Human Relations at Lucknow Univ. *Hobbies:* Construction of fine buildings and places of recreation. *Recreations.* Riding, travelling, sports, music and philosophy. *Address:* Kamla Tower, Kanpur.



SINGHJI, Thakur Mahendra, B.A., U.P.C.S. (Retd.). *b.* March 20, 1892, at Gangni, Dist. Agra; has six *s.* and three *d.*; *el. d.*, Kumari Lekha Devyeshwari Devi, married to H. H. Maharaja Sir Jiwaji Rao Scindia of Gwalior, Feb. 21, 1941; her son the Heir Apparent Prince Madhav Rao Scindia, born on March 3, 1945; *el. s.*, Kumar Chandra Pal Singh, B.Sc., LL.B., Civil Judge, Madhya Bharat, at present prosecuting further studies in U.K.; *Educ.:* Agra Coll.; Retired from U.P.C.S., March 20, 1947. *Address:* Gopalpur House, Oral, U.P.



SINH, Maharaj Kumar Dr. Raghubir, M.A., D.Litt., LL.B., M.P. (Council of States), Heir-Apparent of Sitamau (Malwa). *b.* Feb. 23, 1908; *m.* Maharaj Kumari Mohan Kumari of Partabgarh State (Rajputana), Dec. 2, 1929; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* At home and the Holkar Coll., Indore; took B.A. (1928), LL.B. (1930) and M.A. (1933) from the Agra Univ.; awarded D.Litt. on the thesis *Malwa in Transition*, 1936. Closely associated with the Sitamau State Administration, 1934-38; High Court Judge, Sitamau State, 1932-40; Pres., Sitamau State Shasan Samiti (Executive), 1939-41, 1945-48; actively participated in the Chamber of Princes affairs; took a leading part in bringing about the formation of the Madhya Bharat Union, 1948; served in the Indian Army as an Emergency Commissioned Officer, 1941-45; Capt. (1941), Major (1942); an eminent writer of Hindi prose and a historian of great repute; awarded the Mangala Prasad Prize for the year 1945 for his Hindi book *Malwa Men Yugantar* by the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, Allahabad; owns a library, Shri Raghubir Library, at Sitamau, having a large collection of important historical manuscripts and rare printed books on the Muslim and Maratha periods of Indian History. *Publications:* (Hindi) *Purva-Madhyakalin Bharat, Bikhare Phool, Sapta Deep, Jeevan Dhuli, Jeevan Kan, Ratlam ka Pratham Rajya, Purva-Adhunik Rajasthan;* (English) *Malwa in Transition, Indian States and New Regime, A Hand-List of Important Historical Manuscripts in Shri Raghubir Library.* Edited, (Hindi) *Kahani: Nai-Purani;* (English) Poona Residency Correspondence Series, (Vol. IX) *Daulat Rao Sindhia and Northern Indian Affairs* (1800-1803) (Vol. X) *Treaty of Bassein and the Anglo-Maratha War in the Deccan* (1803-04), (Vol. Extra) *Selections from Sir C. W. Malet's Letter-Book:* 1780-1784. Translated into Hindi Dr. Jadunath Sarkar's *A Short History of Aurangzib* under the title *Aurangzib. Address:* "Raghubir Niwas", Sitamau (Malwa).

SINHA, Amulya Ratan, M.A. (Cal.), Univ. Gold Medalist; Deputy Director-General, Dept. of C.I. & S. *b.* Nov. 8, 1896, *s.* of late B. K. Sinha of Barrackpore and Sm. Saraswati Mitra of Calcutta; *m.* Susama Sinha; three *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Vidyasagar College (then Metropolitan Institution), Calcutta and Post-Graduate Dept. of Calcutta Univ.; Asstt. Director of C.I. & S., 1941; Director of Statistics, Govt. of India, 1942-47; deputed to the Hyderabad State and worked as Statistical Adviser to the State in reorganising the State Dept. of Statistics, 1947; appointed Special Officer to revise the scope and form of All-India trade statistics, consequent on the partition of the country, 1948; elected Pres., Statistics Section of the Indian Science Congress, Bangalore, 1950. *Publications:* Contributed a number of Research articles on Economic Statistics to Sankhya, Journal of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, and other technical journals. *Recreation:* Walking. *Address:* 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

SINHA, Anugrah Narayan, M.A., B.L., D.L., Finance Minister, Bihar Government, since April 1946. *b.* July 1889; *Educ.:* Patna Coll. and Univ. Law Coll. (Calcutta). Prof. of History, T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur (1915-16); practised in Patna High Court till 1921; non-co-operated after Nagpur Congress; worked with Mahatma Gandhi in his famous Champaran Agrarian Enquiry in 1917; elected Vice-Chairman, Patna City Municipality, 1924; and Chairman, District Board, Gaya; Pres., Bihar Provincial Conference, 1928; Working General Secretary, Bihar Central Relief Fund (in connection with Bihar Earthquake), 1934; elected member, Council of State (1926-29); M.L.A. (Central) (1935-37); M.L.A. (Bihar), 1937; General Secy., Bihar P.C.C., 1934-36; Finance Minister, Bihar Govt., 1937-39; General Secy., Reception C'ttee., 53rd Session, Indian National Congress; jailed for 15 months, 1933-34; took part in Individual Civil Disobedience Movement in 1940-41 and the 1942 movement and was detained for 9 and 22 months respectively; worked as General Secy., North Bihar Co-ordinating Relief C'ttee. during epidemics in 1944-45; elected to Provincial Assembly, 1946; selected Leader, Indian Delegation to International Food & Agriculture Organisation Conference held in Geneva in August-September 1947; elected Pres., Provincial C'ttee. of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, 1948. Leader, Indian Food Delegation to Nepal 1948; Member, Indian Delegation to I.L.O. Conference, Geneva, 1950. *Publication: My Reminiscence* (in Hindi). *Address:* Secretariat, Patna.



SINHA, Justice Bhuvaneshwar Prasad, B.A. (Hons.), M.A., B.L., Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court. *b.* February 1, 1899, *s.* of Kashi Nath Sinha and Shrimati Sheila Devi; *m.* Shrimati Phulkesar Devi; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Arrah Zila School, Patna College and Patna Law College. Vakil, Patna High Court, 1922-27; Advocate, 1927-35; Govt. Pleader, 1935-39; Assistant Govt. Advocate, 1940-42; Judge, Patna High Court, 1943-51. *Recreation:* Hiking. *Clubs:* Rotary Club, Nagpur & Gondwana Club, Nagpur. *Address:* Chief Justice's House, Nagpur.

SINHA, Justice Chandreshwar Prasad, B.A., Hons. (Eng.), M.A. (Eng.), B.L., Judge, Patna High Court, since June 1950. *b.* Feb. 1, 1901, *s.* of late Rai Sahib Anandi Prasad Sinha, a prominent Lawyer of Biharsharif; *m.* Smt. Kamala Devi; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Bihar H.E. School, Biharsharif; Patna Coll. and Law Coll., Patna; enrolled Patna High Court Bar, 1925; Officiated as Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1939-40; member, Faculty of Law, Patna Univ.; Secy.-General, Patna High Court Advocates' Assoc., 1947-50; member, Governing Body of several Educational Institutions. *Address:* Kadam Kuan, Patna 3.

SINHA, Justice Deep Narayan, B.A., Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Judge, Calcutta High Court. *b.* Jan. 14, 1908, *s.* of Rai Bahadur Ranajit Sinha, a prominent lawyer of Bihar; *m.* Smt. Monisha Sinha; two *s.*, Rajnarayan and Tejnarayan; *Educ.:* Hastings House; Santiniketan; Presidency Coll.; T. N. J. Coll., Bhagalpur; Lincoln's Inn, London; practised as Barrister in the Original Side, Calcutta High Court; Pres. and patron of several Gymnastic Clubs and Health Associations of the City and Suburbs. *Recreations:* Painting, Photography, Shooting. *Clubs:* Calcutta Club; Lake Club, Calcutta. *Address:* 4, Raja Santosh Road, Alipore, Calcutta 27 and High Court, Calcutta.

SINHA, Deva Sharan, B.A., B.L. (Patna Univ.), Minister for Medical and Public Health, Bihar. *b.* June 1903, *s.* of B. Rambhek Singh; *m.* Srimati Mithilesh Devi; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Bihar National College and Law College, Patna. Joined Bar, 1927; participated in the Civil Disobedience Movements of 1930-1933 and jailed several times; participated in the August Revolution, 1942; member, Bihar Provincial Congress Cttee. and All-India Congress Cttee., since 1934; elected member, Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1946 and member, Working Cttee., Bihar Provincial Cttee.; President of many Social Organisations; unanimously elected Deputy Speaker, Bihar Legislative Assembly, 1946; Leader of the Backward Classes Federation, Bihar. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Address:* P. O. Barh, District Patna (Bihar).

SINHA, Harnarain, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Principal, Nagpur Maha Vidyalay, Nagpur, M.P. *b.* Sept. 2, 1900; *m.* Smt. Savitri Devi; *Educ.:* State High School, Rajnandgaon, M.P., Morris Coll., Nagpur; Allahabad Univ.; London School of Economics and Oriental Studies, London University. Asst. Professor of History, Morris College, Nagpur, 1925; Professor of History, 1942 and Principal, 1947; Head of the Department of History, Nagpur University, 1943; Member, High School Education Board, M. P. and the University Court, the Academic Council and Executive Council of Nagpur University; President, Modern History Section of Indian History Congress, 1946; Member, Indian Historical Records Commission, Govt. of India and its Research and Publication Committee; Chairman, Board of Editors, Nagpur University Journal and Editor of Annual Bulletin, Nagpur University Historical Society. *Publications: Rise of the Peshwas; Sovereignty in Ancient Indian Polity; Dominion Status of the Westminster Statute Type. Address:* Nagpur Maha Vidyalay, Nagpur.

SINHA, Kumar Ganganand, M.A. *b.* Sept. 24, 1898; *Educ.:* Presidency College and Govt. Sanskrit College, Calcutta; and Post-Graduate Dept., Calcutta Univ. Hon. Research Scholar of the Calcutta Univ. (1922-23). Proprietor, Srinagar Raj; M.L.A. (Central), 1924-30; elected Secy., Congress Party in the Assembly, 1928; Member, Executive Cttee. of the All-India Hindu Sabha, 1926-35; President, Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha for several years; elected Vice-President of All-India Hindu Mahasabha (1942); visited Europe, 1930-31; elected to the Bihar Legislative Council (1937); re-elected (1946); elected Leader of the Opposition in the Bihar Legislative Council (1946); Member, Bihar Sanskrit Council and Parishad; Dist. Commissioner (for Darbhanga) of Boy Scouts' Assoc. (1937); Bihar Provincial Commissioner, Hindustan Scouts up to 1948; Fellow, Patna Univ., since 1941; elected to its Syndicate in 1944; a Sectional President in the XIV Session of the All-India Oriental Conference; member, P.E.N. *Publications:* Author of several papers and books. *Address:* P.O. Srinagar, Dist. Purnea (Bihar).

SINHA, Rajandhari, B.A., B.L., Chairman, Public Service Commission, Bihar. *b.* Oct. 3, 1893, *s.* of Rai Bahadur Chandradhari Sinha of Dharhara, Patna; *m.* Sm. Kamla Sinha; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Patna Collegiate School; Patna College; Patna Law College. Elected to Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1924-37; elected to Patna District Board, 1924-33; Chairman, Patna District Board, 1924-33; President, Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council, 1933-37; Manager, Hathwa Estate, 1938-44; member, Jt. Public Service Commission, Bihar, C.P. and Berar and Orissa, 1945-47; renounced C.I.E. in 1947; associated with Patna University, Secondary Board of Education, Text-Book Cttee., etc.; Chief Editor, *Kisan*, 1934-37. *Address:* No. 1, King George Avenue, Patna.

SINHA, Shyama Prasad, B.A., President, Bihar Legislative Council since Sept. 1948. *b.* April, 1895, *s.* of Chhatradhari Singh, Zamindar, Mallepur; *m.* Srimati Lalita Sinha; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* T. N. J. College, Bhagalpur; St. Paul C. M. S. College, Calcutta; Univ. Law College, Calcutta. Joined Non-co-operation Movement, Sept. 1920; has taken politics as career; courted imprisonment several times, 1921, 1932, 1940 and 1942, etc.; was member and also executive head, Dist. Board and Local Boards; Asstt. G.O.C., Gaya Congress, 1922; G.O.C., Ramgarh Congress, 1940; In-charge of the Volunteer Organisation of the Province till election as Dy. Pres., Bihar Legislative Council; elected member, Bihar Leg. Council, April 1940 and Dy. Pres., June 1946; Director, *Navashakti* since 1935; Chairman, Board of Directors, Navashakti Publishing Company since 1946; Editor, The *Calcutta Samachar*, 1919-20. *Recreations:* Sports, riding and hunting. *Address:* Patna.

SINHA, Sri Krishna, M.A., B.L. (Calcutta), Chief Minister, Bihar, since 1946. *b.* Oct. 21, 1887, in a noble Zamindar family of Bihar; *m.*; two *s.*, Shivashankar Sinha and Bandhi Shankar Sinha; *Educ.:* Monghyr Zila School; Patna Coll., Patna; Calcutta Univ. Joined the Bar, 1916; gave up practice in response to Gandhiji's call, 1920; since then a leading member and an active worker of the Indian National Congress; served jail sentence of over eight years in all as a result of his political activities; Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bihar Legislative Council, 1927; Chairman, Monghyr District Board, 1930; Pres., B.P.C.C., 1935; M.L.A., Centre, 1935-36; first Prime Minister of Bihar, 1937-39; was a member of India's Constituent Assembly; re-elected M.L.A. from Kharagpur Constituency of the Bihar Legislative Assembly; re-elected Leader, Congress Party, which is in absolute majority in the Bihar Legislature. *Recreation:* Books. *Address:* Patna, Bihar.



SIPAHIMALANI, Smt. Jethi Tulsidas, Member, Bombay Legislative Council, J.P. & Hony. Magistrate, Bombay. *b.* Feb. 10, 1906, at Karachi, *d.* of Lieut. Dewan Tulsidas Issardas; *Educ.:* D. J. Sind Coll., Karachi; studied upto B.A., when she had to leave studies for participating in non-co-operation movement. Started active social and political life at the early age of 20; took active part in Khadi movement even during school and college days; courted imprisonment thrice and remained in jail for over 3 years; the first Sindhi lady who contested and was elected to the Karachi Municipal Corporation, 1930; was member, Municipal School Board upto 1935; when Provincial autonomy was introduced, returned uncontested to the Sind Leg. Assembly, 1937-48; migrated to India, 1948; was Deputy Speaker, Sind Leg. Assembly till migration; was always returned uncontested; was Pres.: Sind Health Visitors, Midwives and Nurses Council; All-India Women's Conference; Vice-Pres.: Sind Collegiate Board; Harijan Shewak Sangh (Sind Branch); Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti (Sind Branch); Chairman, Kasturba Memorial Fund (Sind Branch); was member: National Planning Cttee. (Women's Role in Reconstruction Section); Text Books Cttee. of Govt. of Sind; Managing Board of Civil Hospital, Karachi; was connected with various social and charitable institutions; Govt. of Bombay's representative on Central Advisory Board to the Ministry of Rehabilitation; member, Women's Section, Directorate of Rehabilitation; Chairman, Women's Rehabilitation Depot; Pres., Shyam Co-operative Society Ltd. and various other institutions of displaced persons. *Address:* 4th Floor, Al Abad, Opp. Ritz Hotel, Churchgate, Bombay.



SIRMUR, Hon. Lieut-Col. His Highness Rejendere Prakash Bahadur, K.C.I.E. *b.* Jan. 10, 1913, the ruling dynasty being the younger branch of the Ruling House of Jaisalmer; Her Highness Rajmata Sahiba is the *d.* of the late Maharaj Deb Shamsher Rana, Prime Minister of Nepal; *m.* Sister of Raja Shrimant Mahendra Singh Ji Deo of Nagod, C.I., April 1936, and the *d.* of Sir Shri Bahadur Singh Ji Man Singh Ji, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., Thakur Sahib of Palitana State, Dec. 1941; *Educ.* Privately; ascended the *gadi*, Aug. 23, 1933; in 1944 during World War Second, His Highness after completing a tour of inspection of the Middle East War Zone, visited the Italian Front; also went to Burma Front to visit the State troops. Visited Europe and America last in 1948. *Address:* Nahan.

SITAL Persad, Lala, B.Sc., Member, the Courts of Allahabad and Lucknow Universities. *b.* May 7, 1892; after a distinguished academic career, joined the Provincial Civil Service, 1915; Income-tax Officer of Kanpur, 1920-32; promoted Asstt. Commissioner of Income-tax, 1932 and placed on special duty in the office of the Central Board of Revenue, 1940; Director of Inspection (Income-tax), 1941; retired, Feb. 1943; promoted J. K. Investment Trust Ltd. and J. K. Commercial Corporation Ltd., 1944; Director, Hindustan Commercial Bank Ltd., Free India General Insurance Co. Ltd., J. K. Traders Ltd., J. K. Woollen Manufacturers, Ltd. and J. K. Investment Trust Ltd., etc.; has made a special study of Vedantic Philosophy. *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding, Motoring and Music. *Address:* Kamla Tower, Kanpur.

SITARAM, Sir, M.A., LL.B., D.Litt., Rai Saheb (1919), Rai Bahadur (1923), Knight Bachelor (1931). *b.* Jan. 12, 1885; *m.* Srimati Basudevi. Member, Mun. Board, Meerut (1910-20); Chairman, Education Cttee., Hon. Secy., Meerut Coll. and Trustee for life; Hon. Secy., Devanagri High School (1913-37); Hon. Secy., Lyall Library, Meerut (1911-48); elected member, U.P. Legislative Council (1921-37); Pres., U.P. Legislative Council (1925-37); member, Executive Council, Allahabad Univ. and Hindu Univ. for several years; founder of Depressed Class Schools and Sevak Mandal at Meerut; Member, Indian National Congress (1905-19); ex-Pres., Sri Badrinath Temple Cttee.; Pres., Raghunath Girls' Coll., Meerut; President-Patron of the U.P. Sports Control Board, Lucknow; Pres., Upper House, U.P. Legislature, 1937-49; High Commissioner for India in Pakistan, March 1949-Nov. 1950; Chairman, Universities' Grants Cttee., U.P. *Address:* Champa, Meerut.

SITARAMAYYA, Dr. B. Pattabhi, B.A., M.B.C.M., Governor of Madhya Pradesh since July 1952. *b.* November 24, 1880. Started medical practice at Masulipatam, 1906; gave it up, 1916; has been a member of the A.I.C.C. since 1916; started the *Janmabhumi*, an English Weekly, 1919; jailed several times in connection with Congress movement; member, Working Cttee. of the A.I.C.C., 1929-1930, 1931 and again between 1934 and 1936, 1938 and 1939 and 1940-46 and in 1948; takes an interest in the Co-operative Movement; elected member, Constituent Assembly, 1946; Pres., All-India States Peoples' Conference in 1936 at Karachi—Navasar Convention, 1938-39; working Pres., A.I.S.P.C. in 1946-47-48; elected Pres., Indian National Congress, Jaipur Session, 1948-50. *Publications: National Education*, 1912; *Indian Nationalism*, 1913; *Redistribution of Indian Provinces on a Language Basis*, 1916; *The Indian National Congress* (Jubilee Commemoration Volume, 1935); *Economic Conquest of India; Constitutions of the World; Gandhi and Gandhism; Gandhism and Socialism; Hindu Home Rediscovered in* 1936-37; *Why Vote Congress; Sixty Years of Congress; Fundamentals of India's Political Problems; Feathers and Stones; History of Congress*, Vol. II; *Current History in Question and Answer. Address:* 103, Gandhinagar, Madras 20.



SIVASUBRAMANIAN, L. R., M.L. (Madras), L.C. Miller Gold Medalist; University Professor and Dean, Faculty of Law, University of Delhi. *b.* July 31, 1899, *s.* of L. P. Ramachandra Iyer; *m.* Srimati Rajammal of Tanjore; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly; Law College, Madras. Enrolled Madras High Court, 1923; practised till 1927; appointed Reader in Law, Banaras Hindu Univ., 1927; Head of the Department of Law, 1938; Dean, Faculty of Law, 1939; and later Principal and Univ. Professor of Law; member, U.P. Legal Education Reform Cttee., 1937; Sectional Pres., All-India Law Conference, Hyderabad (Deccan), 1944; Member of Senate, Syndicate, Court and Council, Banaras Hindu Univ.; member, Law Faculties of the Allahabad, Lucknow and Banaras Hindu Universities for several years. *Publications:* Wrote several articles

to papers and journals, *e.g.*, Theories of Punishment; Reorganisation of Legal Education in India, Hindu Law Reform, etc., etc. *Address:* No. 8, Cavalry Lines, Delhi.

SMITH, Thomas, Journalist. *b.* June 7, 1910, *s.* of late Lazarus J. Smith and Mrs. Suzana Smith; *m.* first, Laura Doris George (Jodhpur), Dec. 29, 1934 (died); second, Ruby Irene Jacob (Agra), June 24, 1936; three *s.*, Lazarus, Ronald and Neville and three *d.*, Noreen, Doreen and Maureen; *Educ.:* St. Peter's College, Agra. Took to journalism (1930) and appointed District Correspondent of *The Englishman, The Statesman,* and subsequently of *The Associated Press of India* (Now Press Trust of India), *The Times of India* and for some time also of *The Pioneer;* edited English edition of *Agra Akhbar* (1932-34); *The Agra Times, The Agra Citizen* (1937-38) and *The Globe* magazine (1942-47); during the War served as Civilian Gazetted Officer in the I.A.O.C.; Pres., Agra Journalists' Assoc. *Recreations:* Shooting, Photography and Hockey. *Address:* Ghattia Azam Khan, Agra.

SODHBANS, Sirdar Prem Singh, F.L.A.A. (Lond.), F.C.A., Lahore. *b.* 20th July 1885 at Gujarkhan; *Educ.:* Ramnagar (G. Wala) & Lahore. Founder & Editor, *Indian Accountant* now styled *Indian Chartered Accountant,* since July 1922; Adviser to Indian Employers' Delegate to 20th Session of the International Labour Conference, Geneva, 1936; Pres., Society of R.As. in N. India, Lahore, 1937-38 and 1941-42; Incorporated Secretaries Assoc. (India), 1941-46; Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1942-43; member, Advisory Cttee., Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation, Govt. of India, 1947-49; Pres., Delhi and East Punjab Assoc. of Accountants, Delhi, 1948-51; Founder-Hon. Secy., Delhi Chamber of Commerce, New Delhi, 1949. *Publications: Indian Accountant and Secy., Economic Planning of India, German Problem in Europe,* 1936 & 1938, *India and League of Nations, Industrial Development of India, Development of Accountancy Profession in India, Sikh Position in India, Indians Abroad, Food Problem,* etc., etc. *Address: Office:* Dilbar Building, Original Road, Paharganj, New Delhi; *Residence:* Prem Villas, 13, Rajindra Nagar, New Delhi.

SODHI, Darbara Singh, B.A. (Hons.), Politics and History (California, U.S.A.), M.A., Politics and History (Michigan, U.S.A.), Principal, Khalsa College, Bombay, since 1948. *b.* Oct. 3, 1900, *s.* of Sardar Attar Singh Sodhi and Atma Devi; *m.* Koshalya Rani; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Khalsa Coll., Amritsar, Punjab; Univ. of California at Berkeley (U.S.A.); Univ. of Michigan at Ann Arbor (U.S.A.). Has travelled in Burma, China, Japan, England, France, Switzerland and Italy; started the Nationalist English Weekly *New Era* from Amritsar after returning from the United States, 1930; Editor, *Daily Akali Patrika,* Lahore, upto June 1937; Senior Professor of Politics and History, Khalsa Coll., 1937-39; Vice-Principal, 1939-48. *Address:* Principal's Residence, Khalsa College, Matunga, Bombay 19.

SOEDARSONO, H. E. Dr., M.D., Ambassador of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia in India. *b.* May 9, 1911, *s.* of Mangunadikusumo; *m.* Muspiah; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Medical Univ., Djakarta. Regency Doctor in Bandjar and Tjiamis; Municipality Doctor in Cheribon; member, Working Cttee. of the Parliament of the Republic of Indonesia; Minister of Social Affairs, Minister of Home Affairs; Minister of State (in charge of food); Representative of the Republic of Indonesia in India; Charge D'Affaires of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia in India. *Recreations:* Sports, Tennis, Swimming. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Club; Roshanara Club. *Address:* 14, Aurangzeb Road, New Delhi.

SOHANLAL, Lala, Prop., M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Delhi. *b.* Sept. 15, 1907, *s.* of late Rai Bahadur Mohan Lal. Chairman, Eastern Woollen Mills Ltd., Bombay; New Indian Industries Ltd., Bombay; Sri Krishna Trading Corporation Ltd., Delhi; Peshawar Electric Supply Co. Ltd.; Sialkot Electric Supply Co., Ltd.; member, Legislative Assembly (Punjab), 1938-46; member, Lahore Municipal Committee, 1933-37. *Address:* M. Gulab Singh & Sons, Nicholson Road, Delhi.



SOHONI, V. V., B.A. (Hons.), M.Sc., F.N.I., Director-General of Observatories, since 1950. *b.* Sept. 6, 1898; *m.* Mrs. Malati Sohoni (née Gadgil); one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay Univ. (Wilson College); College Fellow, 1919-22. Joined I. Met. D., Simla as Meteorologist, 1922; Calcutta, 1926-29 (First whole-time Storm Warning Officer); Poona, 1930-36; Karachi, 1936-39; Poona, 1939-42; Bangalore, 1942; Superintending Meteorologist, 1942; New Delhi, 1942; Deputy D.G., Poona, 1946. *Publications:* Scientific papers and articles in departmental and other publications. *Address:* Meteorological Office, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

SOKHEY, Maj.-Gen. Sir Sahib Singh, Kt. (1946), I.M.S., M.A., B.Sc., M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences; Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India; was Assistant Director-General, World Health Organisation, Geneva. *b.* 15th Dec. 1887; *m.* late Menaka—celebrated Indian danseuse; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore, Edinburgh Univ., London Hospital Medical College, Trinity College, Cambridge, John Hopkins Univ., Harvard Univ. and Toronto Univ. Joined I.M.S., 1913 coming first in the Competitive Exam.; served in World War I, 1915-1921: Rockefeller Foundation Fellow, 1923-1925; joined Haffkine Institute, 1925 as Asstt. Director; Director, 1932-49; Director (Production), Haffkine Institute, Dec. 1949-March 1950. *Publications:* Scientific papers in various science journals. *Address:* C/o Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

SOMAN, Ramchandra Ganesh, District Pleader; ex-Chairman, Bombay Leg. Council. *b.* 24th November, 1876; *m.* Mrs. Sitabai Soman; *Educ.:* Satara. Started practice at Satara (1900); edited a Weekly named *Prakash* for 15 years; was member of Bombay Leg. Council for Satara Dist., 1924-26 and 1934-36; was a follower of Lok. Tilak; member of the Congress for more than 30 years; elected member and Deputy President on Congress ticket to the Bombay Leg. Council, 1937; elected President of Satara Municipality for triennial period, 1938; appointed Chairman of Directorate Board, W. I. Insce. Co. for third time, 1942 and on the Board of Directorate of United Western Bank, Satara; confined in jail as detenu, 1932 and Jan. 1941 and again, Sept. 1942 under Defence of India Rules; released on health grounds, Dec. 1943; appointed on the Council of D. E. Secy., Poona, on the demise of late Sir D. Cooper; elected President, Bom. Leg. Council, 1947-52. *Address:* Shanwar Peth, Satara City.

SONI, Rai Bahadur Seth Sir Bhagchand, Kt., a leading Banker and Merchant, comes of a noble family renowned for its charities, one of its members the great-grandfather of the Rai Bahadur built the magnificent Jain Temple at Ajmer. Proprietor of the firm of Seth Joharmal Gumbhirmal, Ajmer. *b.* November 11, 1904. President, Rajputana Olympic Association; M.L.A., Central, 1935-45; Chairman and Managing Director, Soni Industries Ltd.: Managing Agents of the Maharaja Kishengarh Mills Ltd.; Chairman, Maharaja Kishengarh Mills; Director, The Amalgamated Ratlam Electric Supply Companies Ltd., Mewar Textile Mills, The General Assurance Society, The Jodhpur Commercial Bank Ltd.; Pres., All-India Digamber Jain Mahasabha; Life member, Jodhpur Flying Club; Chairman, Indian Club, Ajmer; has given large contributions and donations for charities and is running the Tikam Chand Jain High School for boys, and a girls' school at Ajmer. *Hobbies:* Photography and Music. *Address:* Tikam Niwas, Ajmer.





SORCAR, Pratul Chandra, Magician. *b.* Feb. 23, 1913, at Tangail, Eastern Pakistan, *s.s.* of Bhagwanchandra Sarkar; *m.* Smt. Basanty, *d.* of Dr. P. N. Mazumder, M.B. B.S., 1937; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta Univ. upto B.A. with Maths. (Hons.). Represents in his person the seventh generation of a family of magicians; took to magic before he was conscious of it; celebrated his Silver Jubilee as exponent of natural magic and prestidigitation, 1951; has by his stage performances and writings brought to the public the cultural and international appeal of the art of Indian magic; holder of the "Sphinx" Gold Award (the 'Nobel Prize' of Magic) from New York for the world's best stage magic and is the only magician in the world today to have received this coveted award twice; hailed as "World's Greatest Magician" in Germany and awarded Royal Medallion and the Golden Laurel; Hon. Member of the very exclusive Magicians' Club, Tokio (Japan), being the first non-Japanese, Asian or European, to receive this honour; Leicester Magic Circle (England); Cercle de Prestidigitation (Belgium); *Magischer Zirkel von Deutschland* (Germany); Hon. Member of degree 'Maitre Magicien,' in AFAP (Association Francaise du Artistes de Prestidigitation, Paris); Pres., Indian Magicians' Club, Calcutta; the Calcutta Branch of the International Brotherhood of Magicians, U.S.A. is named the "P.C. Sorcar Ring" after him; cycled on Place de l'Opera, Paris, blindfolded and hooded, 1950 and in Calcutta, 1936; his demonstration of such powers televised by London B.B.C., New York N.B.C. and Chicago W.G.N., 1950; performed at World Magic Convention (Chicago), May 1950. *Publications:* 16 works on magic and allied subjects in English, Hindi and Bengali; regular contributor to French, German, Dutch, Belgian, Spanish, English and American magic journals; only magician in India to be invited regularly during the past 15 years to speak on magic over A.I.R. Radio Network and Radio Pakistan. *Recreations:* Magic. *Address:* "Indrajal," 12-3A, Jamir Lane, Ballyganj, Calcutta 12, West Bengal.

SOREN, Sunaram, B.A., B.L., Minister for Tribal and Rural Welfare, Labour and Commerce, Orissa, since 1952. *b.* 1921; *Educ.:* Baripada High School; Ravenshaw Coll., Cuttack; recipient of Govt. scholarships; B.L., Utkal Univ. Joined the Bar at Baripada, 1946; Pres., Adibasi Mahasabha in Mayurbhanj District; was the undisputed leader of about 8 lakhs Adibasis; was elected leader of the opposition, Mayurbhanj State Assembly, 1948; imprisoned for revolutionary activities; released on medical grounds after two years; became Pres., Mayurbhanj Dist. Adibasi Congress, 1951; Ag. Pres., Nikhil Utkal Adibasi Congress, since Sept. 1951; performed election tours in some of the Adibasi Districts of Orissa; was elected to the Orissa Leg. Assembly, 1952. *Address:* Secretariat, Cuttack.

SREENIVASAN, M. A., Retired Prime Minister, Gwalior State, and Retired Minister, Mysore State. *b.* Sept. 20, 1897; *Educ.:* Hindu High School, Madras and Central College, Bangalore; secured first rank in the Mysore Civil Service Examination in 1917. Served in practically all departments of Government including Revenue, Judicial, Finance and Audit, Army, Industries, Local Administration and the Secretariat; Financial Adviser, Hydro-Electricity Department, 1925-28; deputed to Europe and America in connection with the Mysore State business in London and New York, and the establishment of a Trade Commissioner's Office in London, 1928-30; was later deputed to report on the economic and social conditions of labour in the Kolar Goldfield, 1931; special duties in the Industries Department to rehabilitate and manage the Sri Krishnarajendra (Textiles) Mills, Mysore, 1931-34; Deputy Commissioner and President, City Municipal Council, and Chairman, City Improvement Trust Board and of Local Red Cross and Social Welfare Organisation, Mysore, 1935-39; Government Director, Industrial Concerns (comprising Chairmanship or Government Directorship of eleven major industries in Mysore State), 1939-40; services lent to the Government of India during the war as Controller of Supplies, South India, May 1940 and later as Controller of Purchase, New Delhi, 1943; recalled in April 1943 by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for appointment as Minister for Food, Industries, Civil Supplies, Forests, and Mining; Chairman, Mysore Iron and Steel Works, Board of Industrial Research, etc., 1943-45; Minister for Agriculture, Local Self-Government, Army, etc., 1945-46; Vice-President, Executive Council, Gwalior State and Member, Constituent Assembly, Council of Ministers, States Negotiating Committee, Union Constitution Committee, etc., 1947-48; Chairman, Kolar Gold Mining Companies; Director, Air-India International Ltd., Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Consolidated Coffee Estates (1943) Ltd., Coffee Lands & Industries (Mysore) Ltd., Harry Ferguson of India Ltd., The Indian Cable Co., Ltd., etc. *Address:* High Ground, Bangalore.



SRI KRISHNA, Dr., C.I.E. (1942), Ph.D., D.Sc. (Lond.), F.N.I., Scientific Adviser to the Indian High Commission, London, since 1950. *b.* July 1896 at Lahore, *s.* of late M. Mohan; *m.* Usha Khanna (died 1928); *Educ.:* Punjab Univ.; D.S.I.R. (England); Research Scholar, 1919-21; Queen's College, London; King's College, London. Elected Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry, 1923; Research Assistant, Chemistry Dept., King's College, London, 1924; appointed Reader in Organic Chemistry, Punjab Univ., 1925; appointed Biochemist, Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, 1928; elected Foundation Member of the National Institute of Sciences, India, 1937; elected Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1940; appointed Vice-President, Forest Research Institute & Colleges, Dehra Dun, 1947; represented India at the Fifth Empire Forestry Conference, London, 1947; Leader of the Scientific Delegation to Australia, 1948; Dir. of Forest Research, Forest Research Institute & College, Dehra Dun, 1948-50. *Publications:* Over a hundred publications, mainly on plant products. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Club:* Dun Club. *Address:* The High Commission of India, India House, Aldwych, London, W.C.2.

SRINIVASAN, C. R., Managing Editor, *Swadesamitran,* Madras. *b.* Nov. 28, 1889; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras; travelled widely in India for business contacts, 1910-15; Manager and Assistant Editor, *Swadesamitran,* 1915-28; Editor, from 1928; also Managing Dir. from 1934; devoted special attention to the study of problems relating to Banking, Industry and Commerce and presided over several Conferences on these subjects in Madras State; Pres., Local Board, Reserve Bank of India from its inception; Dir., Central Board, from 1937; first Indian Trustee of Reuters Ltd.; Dir., P.T.I. Ltd.; Pres., A.I.N.E.C., 1949-50; Director, Board of Bharat Lines Ltd., Bombay; Ashok Motors Ltd.; East India Distilleries Ltd.; Deccan Sugars Ltd.; Kumbakonam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd.; Negapatam Electric Supply Corporation Ltd., etc.; presided over several journalistic conferences; member, Executive Cttee., I.E.N.S.; visited Burma, Ceylon and Malaya for cultural contacts; Europe, 1948 and 1949; Canada and U. S. A., 1950. *Publications: Standards and Values; A.B.C. Talks,* in English and *The Balance* in Tamil. *Address:* "Swadesamitran," Madras.

SRINIVASAN, Kasturi, B. A., Managing Editor, *The Hindu,* Madras; Chairman, Press Trust of India Ltd. *b.* Aug. 1887, eldest son of the late S. Kasturi Ranga Iyengar, Pro. and Editor of *The Hindu; Educ.:* Graduated from the Madras Presidency Col. Joined *The Hindu* as Manager and assumed Editorship in February, 1934; President, All-India Newspaper Editors' Conference (1940-44); Chairman, Indian Section of the Empire Press Union, 1943-45; President, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society, 1947. *Address:* Sabarmati, Mowbrays Road, Madras.

SRIVASTAVA, J. K., B.Sc. (Tech.), A.M.C.T. A.T.I. *b.* Nov. 13, 1913, *s.* of Dr. Sir J. P. Srivastava, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., M.C., and Lady Kailash Srivastava; *m.* Mrs. Raj Mohini Srivastava, *d.* of L. Karamchand Thapar of Calcutta; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Philander Smith College, Naini Tal; London Univ.; College of Technology, Univ. of Manchester; had training in Mills and Works in Europe; worked at the Liverpool Cotton Exchange. Returned to India to join business; member, Indian Central Cotton Cttee., representing the U.P. Mills; President, U.P. Chamber of Commerce; M.L.A. representing the U.I. Chamber of Commerce, 1945-April 1952; member: Technical Cttee. for regulating and standardising Textile Production in U.P.; Board of Industries, U.P.; Central Employment Advisory Cttee., Govt. of India; All India Textile Research Institute; All India Committee for Higher Technical Education abroad; Chairman, Local Advisory Board of the Central Bank of India; member: Executive Cttee. of the Post-War Reconstruction Cttee., U.P.; Posts & Telegraphs Advisory Cttee., Lucknow, U.P.; Non-official Advisory Panel attached to the U.P. Transport Board; Director: Pioneer Ltd., Lucknow; Rampur Finance Corpn. Ltd.; Rampur Timber & Turnery Ltd., New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur; New Bhopal Textiles Ltd., Bhopal; Shree Sadul Textiles Ltd., Sriganganagar; Raza Textiles Ltd., Rampur; J. P. Srivastava & Sons Ltd., Kanpur; Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Bikaner) Ltd.; Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Rampur) Ltd.; Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons (Bhopal) Ltd.; Concord of India Insurance Co., Ltd., Calcutta; Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills Ltd., Kapurthala. *Recreations:* Tennis, Riding, Shooting, Yachting, Rowing, Swimming. *Clubs:* Boat House Club Ltd., Naini Tal; Yacht Club, Naini Tal; Kanpur Club Ltd., Kanpur; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* Managing Director, New Victoria Mills Co., Ltd., Kanpur; Kaliash, Nawabganj, Kanpur.



SRIVASTAVA, Ram Chandra, B.Sc., C.I.E., O.B.E., Retd. Director, Indian Institute of Sugar Technology (Govt. of India), Kanpur. *b.* Sept. 10, 1891; *m.* the late Radha Pyari Srivastava and again Nawal Kishori Srivastava; *Educ.:* Muir Central College, Allahabad; Municipal School of Technology, Manchester; Royal Technical College, Glasgow and University College, London; Manager, Kanpur Sugar Works Distillery; Manager, Bihar Sugar Works, Pachrukhi; and Deputy Director of Industries, U. P.; Director, Gwalior Sugar Co., Ltd., Dabra; Director, South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta; Kalyanpur Zinc & Cement Works Ltd., Calcutta. *Address:* Nawal Niwas, Civil Lines, Kanpur.

STRACEY, Patrick Donald, M.A. (Madras), I.F.S., Senior Conservator of Forests, Assam. *b.* Jan. 31, 1906, *s.* of D. A. Stracey, Madras Forest Dept.; *Educ.:* St. Joseph's College, Bangalore; Presidency College, Madras; I.F.S. College, Dehra Dun, 1928-30. *Recreations:* Journalism, Sport, Shikar. *Club:* Shillong Club; Convenor and Hony. Secy., National Sports Club of Assam. *Address:* Forest Lodge, Shillong, Assam.

SUBBARAO, Justice K., B.A., B.L., Judge, High Court, Madras, since March 1948. *b.* July 15, 1902, *s.* of K. Subrahmaneswara Rao, B.A., B.L., Pleader, Rajahmundry; *m.* k. Parijatham, *d.* of Rajadharmapravina P. Venkataramana Rao, Retired Chief Justice, Mysore High Court; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Arts Coll., Rajahmundry; Law Coll., Madras. Practised in Madras High Court from 1926. *Club:* Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address:* 'Corner House', Marshall's Road, Egmore, Madras.

SUBBARAYAN, Dr. Paramasiva, M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Dublin), Zamindar of Kumaramangalam; ex-Chief Minister, Madras, and former Indian Ambassador in Indonesia. *b.* 11th Sept. 1889; *m.* Radhabai Kudmal, *d.* of Rai Sahib K. Rangarao of Mangalore; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Newington School, Madras, the Presidency and Madras Christian Colleges and Wadham College, Oxford. Was Council Secretary for a few months in the first reformed Legislative Council; has been a member of Madras Legislative Council representing South Central Landholders from 1920; Chief Minister, Government of Madras, 1926-30; elected to the Madras Legislative Assembly unopposed for Tiruchengodu rural; member, A.I.C.C., 1920 and 1937-49; Minister for Law, Madras, 1937-39, and 1947-48. *Address:* Tiruchengodu, Salem District.

SUBRAMANIAN, Kavasseri Narayana, M.A., O.B.E. (June 1946), Jt. Secy., Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, since March 1948. *b.* June 4, 1909; *m.* Janaki Subramanian; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Zamorin's College, Calicut; Presidency College, Madras; School of Oriental Studies, London. Entered I.C.S., 1932; Under-Secy. to

Madhya Pradesh **Govt.**, 1938-39; Dist. Magistrate (Chhindwara, Chanda, Buldana), 1939-44; Deputy Secy. to Madhya Pradesh Govt., 1944; Secretary, 1945-47; Management Engineer, United Nations Secretariat, New York, 1947-48. *Recreations:* Tennis and movies (amateur). *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* New Delhi.

SUBRAMANYAM, Palghat Ramakrishna, M.A., Stock, Share and Finance Broker. *b.* 5th June 1909 in Palghat; *m.* Miss Ambujam Harihara Iyer in 1930; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.* in Mysore; obtained first rank in B.A. Degree Examination held by the Mysore University with Mathematics, Economics and Statistics as optional subjects, in 1929; was the recipient of four gold medals; was a merit scholarship holder in the B.A. as well as M.A. classes; passed M.A. Degree with distinction with advanced Mathematics, Statistics and Mathematical Economics as his special subjects.



Joined Messrs. Batlivala and Karani, as Statistician, Investment Consultant and Sub-broker, 1933; after serving them for a period of eight years and three months, was elected a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange on October 7, 1941 and started independent business as a Stock, Share and Finance Broker on November 28, 1941; as an Underwriter, has been responsible for placing several issues on the market (Total Issued Capital of about Rs. 4 crores); Director of several Joint Stock Companies. *Address:* 70-A, Stock Exchange Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUDHALKAR, S. A., ex-Dewan of Baroda. *b.* 1891; *Educ.*: Baroda College, and Law College, Bombay. Began career as Pleader in the Baroda High Court in 1913; entered Baroda service as Puisne Judge of the High Court in 1934; Legal Remembrancer, 1936-1941; Chief Justice, 1944; appointed Education Member in 1946; Constitutional Adviser to Jodhpur State, 1944; awarded gold medal of Rajya Ratna Mandal, 1933; takes keen interest in public service;



was elected member of Baroda Municipal Corporation in 1915; elected Vice-President in 1924; first non-official President, 1929-34; was nominated member of the Baroda Legislative Assembly, 1925-34; worked on various committees such as Hindu Law, Dhara Sabha Expansion, Legal Dictionary, etc.; appointed Acting Dewan on the retirement of Sir B. L. Mitter on 1st October, 1947; confirmed as Dewan on 28th Jan., 1948 and retired on 1st June 1948; awarded gold medal of Arunaditya Mandal carrying with it the title of "Raj Karya Dhurandhar", 1948; takes active interest in the Co-operative Movement; Pres., Anyonya Sahayakari Mandali, Baroda, the oldest urban Co-operative Bank; is Director, Baroda Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Baroda; elected Pres., Shree Sayaji Vihar Club, Baroda; Vice-Pres., Maharaja Pratapsinh Coronation Gymkhana, Baroda; Pres., Co-operative Stores in Baroda. *Address:* "Swayam-Prakash", Pratap Ganj, Baroda.

SUKHATME, Pandurang Vasudeo, B.Sc., Ph.D. (London), D.Sc. (London), F.N.I., Chief of the Statistics Branch, Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, Rome, since Aug. 1951. *b.* July 27, 1911; *m.* Indumati Deval; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Fergusson College, Poona; University College, London; Galton Laboratory, London; Rothamsted Agricultural Experimental Station, Harpenden. Statistician to Economic Adviser to Govt. of India, 1938; Asstt. Professor of Vital Statistics, All-India Institute of Hygiene, Calcutta, 1939-40; Statistical Adviser, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1940-51; elected Fellow of the American Statistical Assoc., 1951. *Publications:* Editor of Journal of the Indian Society of Agricultural Statistics; Author of several original research memoirs, *e.g.*, *Bipartitional Functions* published by Royal Society, London; evolved the technique of random sampling for estimating crop production. *Address:* Rome, Italy.

SUKTHANKAR, Shailendra Eknath, D.F.C., B.Sc. (Bombay), B.Sc. (Tech.) (Manchester), A.M.C.T., F.R. Met-S., I.A.S., Collector and District Magistrate, Satara South District, Sangli, since 1950. *b.* Jan. 3, 1917, *m.* Nalini Mulgaonkar, B.A.; *Educ.*: St. Xavier's Coll., Bombay; Victoria Univ. Faculty of Technology, Manchester. Joined the Univ. Air Squadron, Manchester Univ.; commissioned in the R.A.F.; awarded the 'Path Finder Badge' and 'The Distinguished Flying Cross' for gallantry over Germany; transferred to the R.I.A.F., 1943; served as Command Navigation Officer, Air Hqrs., India and Air Command, South East Asia; was Deputy Custodian, Evacuee Property, Ministry of Rehabilitation; Chairman: Sangli Bank Ltd.; Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., Sangli; Chairman, Sangli Industrial Bank Ltd., Sangli. *Recreations:* Tennis; Riding. *Clubs:* Delhi Gymkhana Ltd.; National Sports Club of India. *Address:* Motibag Bungalow, Sangli.

SUKTHANKAR, Yeshwant Narayan, C.I.E. (June 1941), B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), I.C.S., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi since Dec. 8, 1951. *b.* Aug. 24, 1897, *s.* of late Narayan Vishnu Sukthankar, Civil Engineer and Architect; *Educ.*: Bombay and Cambridge Universities. Joined the Indian Civil Service, 30th October, 1922; served in Madhya Pradesh as Asstt. Commissioner; Offg. Deputy Commissioner, April 1927; Under Secy. to Govt., Madhya Pradesh, Oct. 1932; Offg. Revenue Secy. to Govt., Madhya Pradesh, June 1933; Deputy Indian Trade Commissioner, July 1934; acting Indian Trade Commissioner, Oct. 1934; and again, Sept. 1935; Deputy Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, July 1937; Deputy Commissioner (confirmed), August 1937; Tea Controller for India, Oct. 1939; Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, Aug. 1946-Aug. 1947; Secy., Ministry of Transport, Aug. 1947-Dec. 1951. *Recreations:* Long walks, Reading. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* 3, Queensway, New Delhi.

SUNDARAM, Kuthur Vaidyanath Kalyan, B.A. (Hons.) (Madras Univ.), I.C.S., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Law, since April 1948. *b.* Jan. 1, 1904, *s.* of the late K. S. Vaidyanatha Iyer, M.A., L.T., Madras Educational Service; *m.* Indira, *d.* of Sardar Umrao Singh Sher-gil of Majitha; *Educ.*: Coimbatore College; Presidency College, Madras and Christ's College, Cambridge. Appointed to the I.C.S., October 1927; served in Madhya Pradesh as Assistant Commissioner, Additional District Judge and later as Registrar of the Nagpur High Court, 1927-36; Reforms Officer of the Govt. of India, 1936-38; Legislative Department of the Govt. of India, 1938-48. *Club:* Delhi Gymkhana. *Address:* 6, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

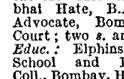
SUNDARA Raj, Dewan Bahadur Dr. B., F.N.I. *b.* 1888; *m.* Phyllis Seymous Darling, M.B.S.T., F.R.G.S.; *Educ.*: M.A. (Madras) and Ph.D. (Liverpool). Dir. of Fisheries, Madras, 1923-40; Pres., Ind. Sc. Con.(Zoology), 1928; member, Fish Committee, I.C.A.R.; conducted 5 record Pearl Fisheries, 1926-28; inaugurated Fish Refrigeration, Pearl Farming and Medicinal Fish Liver Oil Industry in India; Fishery Development Officer, U.P., 1944-50. *Publications:* Author of many fisheries publications, notably the Madras Fisheries Bull., 1923-41, including 1st Fish Statistics and reports on trawling in Madras; Dams & Fisheries, Proc. Ind. Acad. Sc. Vol. XIV. Chief Zoological publications: papers on Fauna of Krushadai Island, Madras Govt. Mus. Bull., 1927; several accounts of Fish including a new genus of Schizothoracine and new carps, Ind. Mus. Rec. Vols. XII & XLIII and Proc. Ind. Sc. Cong., 1915 onwards. *Address:* "Park View," Miller Road, Kilpauk, Madras.

SUNDARESAN, Nivarti, B.A., B.L., O.B.E., Deputy Governor, Reserve Bank of India. *b.* June 13, 1895; *Educ.*: Christian Coll., Madras & Law Coll., Madras. Deputed to the British Empire Exhibition, Wembley; thereafter in Currency Dept. and Finance Dept. till March 1937; services lent to the Govt. of Burma in Audit Dept. till March 1941; attached to the Supply Finance Dept. as Dy. Financial Adviser from April 1941 to June 1942; re-posted to Finance Dept. in August 1942, first as Dy. Secy. and later as Jt. Secy.; India's Director on the World Bank and Financial Commissioner to the Indian Embassy at Washington, 1946-49; was India's Alternate Governor of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* Reserve Bank, Bombay.

SUNKERSETT, Bhalchandra Raoji, B.A. (Bom.), Landlord and Share-broker, with import-export interests. *b.* May 27, 1910, third *s.* of the late Raoji Vinayakrao Jagannath Sunkersett, J.P. and Hon. Magistrate and Mrs. Saraswatibai Raoji Sunkersett, descendants of the Hon. Jagannath Sunkersett, of Bombay; *m.* Rohini, *d.* of the late Moreshwar Nanabhai Hate, B.A., LL.B., Advocate, Bombay High Court; two *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Elphinstone High School and Elphinstone Coll., Bombay. Hony. Secretary, The Students' Literary and Scientific Society (founded in 1848 by Dadabhai Naoroji, M.P., the Hon. Jagannath Sunkersett and others); Director, Vishwakarma Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay granting financial aid to small craftsmen such as goldsmiths, ironworkers, sculptors, etc.; Director, Maharashtra Utkarsha Mandal Ltd., for fostering trade from Maharashtra; Patron, Viswakarma Panchal Mandal, which promotes modern technical education among the smaller craftsmen; Trustee, Daiwadnya Caste Fund for relief of the poor and the needy; member, Managing Cttee. of the Daiwadnya "Samachar"; Bombay Municipal Councillor and Councillor Member of the Education Cttee. *Publications:* Articles on community matters. *Recreations:* Literature, motoring and swimming. *Address:* "Sunkersett House," 380, Girgaum Road, Bombay 2.



SURYANARAYANA, A. V., B.Sc., B.Sc. Hons. (Tech.), F.I.C.S., M.I.C.(I)., Chemical Engineer, United Nations Expert, Salt Technology, Ceylon. *b.* July 25, 1914, at Chipurupalle, Vizag Dt.; *Educ.*: Andhra Univ., Waltair; took B.Sc. degree in Chemistry, 1934; B.Sc. Hons. degree in Chemical Technology, 1936. Worked in Sugar Factories till 1940; joined Andhra Scientific Co., Ltd., Masulipatam to start a Fine Chemical Manufacturing Section, 1940; took charge of National Chemicals Ltd., Masulipatam as Works Manager, 1945; designed and fabricated and worked all the Chemical Process Plants and Equipment at National Chemicals Ltd., in association with the well known Chemical Engineer, Mr. J. N. Bewsher of England; redesigned and improved the Salt and Refined Salt works at Kanuparti, Guntur Dt.; has about 16 years of practical experience in the Administrative, Technical and Production Branches of Chemical and Allied Industries. *Address:* Chilakalapudi, Masulipatam, Krishna Dt.; United Nations Expert in Salt Technology, Department of Industries (Salt), P.B. No. 539, Colombo, Ceylon.





SUTARIA, Dahyabhai C., Mg. Dir., Bombay Cycle Stores Co., Ltd., Nagpur. *b.* 1902, *s.* of Chunilal; *m.* Padmavati, *d.* of Bhogilal Kusumgar; has five *s.* and five *d.*; *Educ.*: Ahmedabad. Partner, Messrs. Popular Cycle Co., Bombay; Senior Vice-President, Madhya Pradesh Chamber of Commerce; President, Nagpur Merchants' Association and C. P. & Berar Cycle Merchants' Association, Nagpur; is popular and is associated with many religious and social institutions: Member Central Railway Advisory Cttee., Nagpur, as General Manager's nominee; Managing Cttee. of the Indian Red Cross Society, Madhya Pradesh Branch; Telephone Advisory Cttee., Nagpur; Hon. Treasurer, Madhya Pradesh State Cttee. of the United Nations Appeal for Children. *Address:* Laxmi Nivas, Dhantoli, Nagpur.

SWAMI Ranganathananda, Secretary, Ramakrishna Mission, New Delhi. *b.* December 15, 1908. A Sanyasin of the Ramakrishna Order of Monks; joined the Ramakrishna Mission, Mysore in 1926; took orders in 1933; served as Secretary and Librarian of the Ramakrishna Mission Society Free Library and Reading Room, Rangoon, July 1939 to Feb. 1942; President, Ramakrishna Math and Mission Branch at Karachi, Aug. 1942 to Aug. 1948. *Address:* New Delhi 1.

SWAMI Sambuddhananda, President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Bombay. *b.* 1893, Monk of the Order of the Ramakrishna Math and Mission; *Educ.*: Calcutta. Member: Board of Trustees, Belurmath, Calcutta; Governing Body, Ramkrishna Mission, Belurmath, Calcutta; Executive and Working Cttee., Indian Conference of Social Work; Board of Administration, Sheriff's Ramdas Relief Fund and Ex. Com., Sir Byramjee Jeejeebhoy (Western India Society for the Protection of Children) Institute for the orphans. *Publications: Vedic Prayers; The Message of the Himalayas; Nachiketa; Vedanta through Stories; Kurukshetra* (in the press). *Address:* Khar, Bombay 21.

SWAMINADHAN, Mrs. Ammu, M.P. *b.* April 22, 1894, of Anakkare Vatakkath family, Malabar; *m.* Dr. Subbarama Swaminadhan (died 1930); two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: privately. Elected member, Madras Corporation, 1936-40; Central Legislative Assembly, 1945; member, Constituent Assembly, 1946-50; Vice-Pres., All India Women's Conference; member, Good-will Mission to Ethiopia, 1948; Delegate to the ECOSOC Conference, Geneva, 1949. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Address:* Gilchrist Gardens, Chetput, Madras.

SWAMINATHAN, G., Joint Secretary, Ministry of States, Govt. of India. *b.* December 25, 1907; *Educ.*: Presidency College, Madras. Indian Audit Dept. (1930); joined the Finance and Commerce Cadre as Under-Secretary, Government of India, Commerce Dept. (1940); Deputy Secretary, Commerce Dept. (1945); Deputy Secretary, Finance Dept. (1946); Secretary, Central Board of Revenue (1947-48); Secretary, Indian States Finances Enquiry Committee (1948-49); Joint Financial Adviser, Food (1949); Officer on Special Duty and ex-Officio Joint Secretary to Government, Ministry of States (1950). *Address:* 4, Asoka Road, New Delhi.

SWAMY Vidyananda Saraswathy, Founder, Sri Geeta Satsang Kailaskshetra, Naini Tal, U.P. Has established several educational and tourist institutions, among which are



Sri Geeta Satsang Kailaskshetra, Naini Tal, a Vidya Bhawan, a High School, several primary schools and Ashrams in the Himalayas; has also constructed some temples and a 12 feet wide and 40 miles long road in the more inaccessible regions of the Himalayas between Mansiari and Milam on the way to Mount Kailas; is interested in popularising Himalayan tours especially those to Mount Kailas and Manasarovar by providing necessary comforts to pilgrims and tourists; is now engaged in constructing rest houses on the way to Mount Kailas and Manasarovar. *Address:* Sri Geeta Satsang Kailaskshetra, Naini Tal, U. P. (Himalayas).

SWARUP, Virendra, B.A., LL.B., Journalist and Lawyer. *b.* July 25, 1921, *s.* of Dr. Brijendra Swarup, B.A., LL.D., M.L.C., Advocate and Mrs. Hansmukhi Devi; *m.* Dhara Rani, *d.* of the late Rai Bahadur Dr. Ram Kishore, Advocate and ex-Vice-Chancellor, Delhi Univ., June 30, 1948 at Delhi; *Educ.*: D. A. V. College, Kanpur; awarded the Rameshwar Prasad Bagla Gold Medal for being first in order of merit at the LL.B. (Final) Examination, Agra Univ., 1947; also awarded the Nitkishore Mehra-Durrant-Haythornth-waite Silver Medal for proficiency in Criminal Law. Worked as the Special Representative at Kanpur of the English Daily of U.P. the *Pioneer*, July 1946; entered the legal profession, 1949; Correspondent of the *Statesman*, since Nov. 1949; Gen. Secy., Kanpur Working Journalists' Union, Jan. 1947—May 1951; elected its Vice-Pres., May 1951; elected Chairman, Compulsory Education Cttee., and Vice-Chairman, Higher Secondary Education Cttee., Kanpur Municipal Board, 1950-52; Joint Secy., D. A. V. Coll. Trust and Management Society, U.P., Kanpur, since 1948; elected member, Kanpur Municipal Board to represent Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Kanpur, 1951; elected Chairman, of its Finance Cttee., 1952. *Recreations:* Poetry, Cards, Tennis. *Address:* Civil Lines, Kanpur.



TAKSHAK, Chaudhri Nihal Singh, B.A., ex-Finance Minister, PEPSU. *b.* May 1, 1911; *m.* Shrim. Durgawati, *d.* of ch. Hargovind of Alwar; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Birla Coll., Pilani (Rajasthan); Ramjas Coll., Delhi. Inspector, Birla Education Trust Schools; M.L.A. (Jind), 1937-39 and 1942-46; Education Minister, Jind State, 1947-48; member, Constituent Assembly, India, 1947-48; Leader of merger movement of Jind State; resigned ministership of Jind State and organised the merger movement; arrested and detained by the State Govt.; member, Delimitation Cttee.; Secy., PEPSU State Congress; Pres., Jind State Congress, 1948-49; Education Minister, Patiala & East Punjab States Union, 1949-50; member, Indian National Commission (U.N.E.S.C.O.), 1949. *Publications: Pakistan & Sir Chhotu Ram; Democracy in Jind. Recreations:* Farming; Adult Education. *Clubs:* Birla College Club; Ranbir Club, Sangrur. *Address:* Patiala.

TAMBE, Balkrishna Vishnu, Managing Director, B. Tambe Ltd., Caterers.. *b.* April 12, 1893, *s.* of Vishnu Shivram Tambe; *Educ.*: Rajaram High School, Kolhapur; St. Xavier's College and Wilson College, Bombay. Joined non-co-operation movement, 1920; conducted national schools upto 1926; started Tambe Health Home, a catering firm on modern dietetic lines in 1926; converted it into B. Tambe Ltd., a private limited company in 1939; started Cona Products (1949), a manufacturing concern of preserved food products; member, Girgaon District Congress Cttee., since 1947; Hon. General Secy.: Bombay Hotel Owners' Assoc.; Bombay Provincial Hotels Federation; President: Satkarya Seva Samaj; Physical Culture Assoc.; Deccan Potteries & Allied Industries Ltd.; member on the Govt. Sales Tax Advisory Cttee. and Prohibition Cttee.; Promoter-Director, Institute of Indian Cookery; member, Managing Council, R. P. Gogate College, Ratnagiri; Pradnya Pathashala, Wai; Pres., Nootan Maharashtra Vidya Prasarak Mandal, Talegaon, and Adarsha Shikshana Sanstha, Dadar; Hon. Presidency Magistrate and J.P.; Managing Editor, "Ahar" a Marathi monthly Magazine devoted to Health, Hygiene, Dietetics and Cookery. Undertook world tour, March 1949 to July 1949 to study Cookery Institutes. *Publications:* "Ahar", a monthly Marathi Magazine. *Recreation:* Physical Culture. *Address:* 171, Girgaon Road, Sangiri Sadan, Bombay 4.



TANDON, Purushottamdas, M.P., Ex-President, Indian National Congress. Practising Lawyer in Allahabad till 1921, when gave up practice to take part in Non-Co-operation Movement; President, U.P. Provincial Congress Committee, 1923; was jailed for one year and a half; worked for some time as Secretary and General Manager, Punjab National Bank, Lahore; joined Servants of People Society, founded by Lala Lajpat Rai in 1929 as President; Chairman, Allahabad Municipality, for several years; took prominent part in Civil Disobedience Movements, 1930 and 1932, and was jailed several times; organised no-rent campaign in U.P., 1932; took active part in Rowlatt agitation and Satyagraha, 1919; elected speaker, U.P. Leg. Assembly, 1937; kept in detention for over 8 months in 1941 and again for over two years, 9th Aug. 1942 to 22nd Aug. 1944; takes active interest in Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; Speaker, Legislative Assembly, U.P., 1946-50; resigned Congress Presidentship, September 1951; member, Congress Working Committee. *Address:* Servants of People Society, 10, Crosthwaite Road, Allahabad.

TANDON, Raj Krishna, B.A., LL.B. (Punjab), B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, Consul-General of India in the French Establishment in India, Pondicherry since June 1950. *b.* Feb. 10, 1910. *Educ.*: Forman Christian College and Law College, Lahore, Emmanuel College, Cambridge and Middle Temple, London. Joined Punjab Civil Service; posted at Amritsar, Ambala and Delhi; in 1942 appointed Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary in Information & Broadcasting Department, Government of India; appointed Officer on Special Duty, Commerce Department, Government of India, Feb. 1946; Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, May 1946 to July 1948. Dy. Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, Bombay, July 1948-Jan. 1950; Dy. Secy. and Joint Chief Controller of Imports, Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India, Jan.-May 1950. *Publications:* Articles in various papers. *Address:* C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

TANNAN, Mohan Lal, O.B.E., M.Com. (Birm.), Bar-at-Law, C.A., I.E.S. (Retd.). *b.* May 2, 1885; member, Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes); Export Trade Controller & Special Officer, War Risks Insurance, Bombay, 1941-46; General Manager, the Punjab National Bank, Lahore, 1937-39; Principal and Professor of Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, 1920-37; on deputation to the Government of India, Commerce Department, as Secretary, Indian Accountancy Board and Under-Secretary, 1932-35; President, 10th Indian Economic Conference, 1927; Director, Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd., Bombay; member, Council, Indian Institute of Bankers. *Publications: Banking Law and Practice in India (7th Edition), Indian Currency and Banking Problems,* jointly with Prof. K. T. Shah, and several pamphlets such as *Banking Needs of India, Indian Currency and the War, Regulation of Banks in India,* etc. *Address:* The Cliff, Carmichael Road, Bombay 26.

TAPASE, Ganpatrao Devaji, B.A., LL.B. (1938), Minister for Rehabilitation, Fisheries and Backward Classes, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 1910; *m.* Miss Rukhaminibai; *Educ.:* Fergusson College, and Law College, Poona. Was elected on Congress ticket to Satara City Municipality, 1938; was Chairman of Standing Committee and School Board, Satara Municipality; elected President, Satara City Congress Committee, 1938-46; member, Executive Committee, M.P.C.C.; elected Secretary of Satara District Congress Committee, 1939-46; was Secretary of Akhil Maharastra Sarwajanik Shikshan Parishad; participated in individual civil disobedience movement in 1940 and was detained for a year; was arrested in 1942 and was released at the end of 1943; is a good orator and experienced organiser; in 1946, was elected on Congress ticket to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Satara District; is the first and youngest Harijan Minister of Bombay State. *Address:* "Chalet", Pawai Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TARAPORVALA, Khan Bahadur Cooverji, B., Financial Adviser to H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad, since 1949. *b.* September 3, 1896; *m.* Homa, *d.* of the late Jamshedji D. Panday of Bombay; 2 *s.* and 2 *d.*; *el. s.* is a Staff Officer in Macneill & Barry Ltd., Calcutta; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's College, Bombay; B.A. (Hons.), 1917; B.Sc. (Distinction), 1918; Dakshina Fellow, Bombay Univ., 1918; Sir James Fergusson Scholar, 1919-20; Certified Associate of the Institute of Bankers, London, 1923. Lecturer, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1919-20; joined Imperial Bank, 1921; worked as agent at Sandhurst Road, Byculla, Yeotmal, Godhra and Ujjain branches of the Bank; joined H.E.H. the Nizam's Govt. Service as Assistant Secretary, Finance Department, 1930; Govt. Auditor, Nizam's State Railway, 1938; Deputy Financial Secretary, 1940; Additional Financial Secy., 1945; Financial Secretary, 1946. Dy. Managing Director, Hyderabad State Bank, 1947. *Address:* Meher Manzil, Somajiguda, Hyderabad-Deccan.



TARAPOREVALA, Jehangir Ardeshir, B.Sc. (Bom. & Edin.), M.I.C.E. (London), M.I. Struct. E., M.I.E. (India), Director, Technical Education, Bombay. *b.* March 23, 1903. *s.* of Ardeshir; *m.* Shireen; three *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay, Edinburgh, London, Manchester. Reinforced Concrete Specialist; Structural Engineer; Prof. of Applied Mechanics; Principal, College of Engineering, Poona. *Publications:* A number of technical papers. *Address:* 8, Rocky Hill Flats, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TATA, Jehangir R. D., Chairman, Tata Sons Ltd. and Tata Industries Ltd. *b.* 1904; joined Tata Sons, Ltd., 1922, as an assistant and appointed Director, 1926; started The Tata Sons, Aviation Dept., 1932; first Pilot to qualify in India, holding a flying licence since 1929; inaugurated as pilot the Karachi-Bombay Air Mail Service in 1932 and the Bombay-Delhi service in 1937; Chairman and/or Director of all Tata and Associated Companies including Air India International Ltd. and also Director of The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Reserve Bank of India; member, Indian Delegation to the Third Session of the United Nations General Assembly at Paris, Sept. 1948. *Address:* Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

TAUNTON, Sir Ivon Hope, K.C.I.E. (1948), Kt. (1946), C.I.E. (1941), Officer of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem (1943), B.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S. *b.* Dec. 19, 1890; *Educ.:* Uppingham and Clare College, Cambridge. Asstt. Collector and Magistrate in Sind, 1914; on military service, 1917-19; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1923; Offg. Dy. Commissioner, 1924; Offg. Collector and Dist. Magistrate, 1925; Chairman, Cattle Theft Commission, 1925; Offg. Collector and Supdt. of Stamps, 1926; Offg. Dy. Secy. to Govt., Home and Ecclesiastical Departments, 1926; Offg. Dy. Secy. to Govt., Finance Dept., 1927; in foreign service as Finance and Revenue Member, Khairpur State Executive Council, 1927; Offg. Collector, Sholapur and Political Agent, Akalkot, 1932; Collector, 1932; appointed Commissioner, Bombay Municipality, 1934; Chief Secy. to Govt., Sind, 1939; Revenue Commissioner and Revenue Secy. to Govt. of Sind, 1940; Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, 1942-45; Chief Secy. to Govt., Bombay, 1946-48; Grand Master, United Scottish Freemasonry in India and Pakistan 1945-50; President, Bombay Adult Education Society. *Address:* C/o Grindlays Bank, Bombay.

TEERTH, Swami Ramanand (formerly Vyankatesh Bhagwant Khedgikar), M.P., *b.* 1903, *nephew* of Shri Khedgikar, labour leader; *Educ.:* M.A. of the Tilak Mahavidyapeeth; Organised labour at Sholapur, 1926-27; vow of Sanyasin in June 1931 at the hands of Narayan Swami, the first disciple of world-renowned Swami Rama Teerth; founded Yogeshwari High School, Mominabad; founded the People's Coll. of Arts, Science & Commerce at Nanded; founder, promoter and ex-Pres. of the Hyderabad State Congress; in jail on several occasions; elected to the House of the People, 1952. *Address:* C/o Yogeshwari Nutan Vidyalaya, Mominabad, Hyderabad.

TEHRI GARHWAL: Lt.-Col. His Highness Maharaja Manabendra Shah, the Maharaja of. *b.* May 26, 1921; *Educ.:* Mayo College, Ajmer and Government College, Lahore. Succeeded to the *gadi* on the retirement of his father Lt.-Col. Maharaja Sir Narendra Shah, K.C.S.I., LL.D., May 27, 1946. *Address:* Narendranagar (Tehri-Garhwal State).

TENDOLKAR, Justice Shamrao Raghunath, B.A. (Hon.) (Bom.), LL.B. (Hon.) (Belfast) of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Trinity, 1923), Judge, High Court, Bombay, since July 2, 1946. *b.* Oct. 21, 1899; *Educ.:* Rajaram Coll., Kolhapur; Elphinstone Coll., Bombay; Univ. Coll., London; Queen's Univ., Belfast. Advocate (O.S.) High Court, Bombay; Part time Professor, Govt. Law Coll., 1938-41; Member, Bar Council, 1944-46; Pres., Bombay Cricket Assoc.; Steward, R.W.I.I. Club, Bombay. *Publication: The Bombay Rent Acts. Address:* West Hill, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay 6.

TEWARI, Pandit Ram Sahai, M.P., Politician and Agriculturist. *b.* Baisak Tij Akti Samvat, 1950 (Vikram) in Bundelkhand; *m.* Sushri Ladli Devi; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* The Mahoba High School, Mahoba, U.P. Left school to join revolutionary activities against the British Raj; started peoples' movement in the Bundelkhand States resulting in the upheaval of 1921; was convicted and imprisoned in Nowgong Central Jail; imprisoned several times for political activities in Bundelkhand and Vindhya Pradesh, 1929, '30, '35, '39, '44, '47, culminating in the grant of responsible Govt. in his home State, Chhatarpur; assumed charge as Chief Minister, 1947; became Revenue and Finance Minister in subsequent Vindhya Pradesh; left the Ministry to devote himself to rural uplift; was elected Pres., P.C.C. of Vindhya Pradesh; was member, P.C.C., U.P. for 17 years; Pres., Vindhya Pradesh Harijan Sewak Sangh; is on the Working Cttee., All-India body of the Sangh; member: A.I.C.C.; Indian Constituent Assembly, 1949-50; elected to the House of the People from Datia-Tikamgarh-Chhatarpur Constituency, 1952. *Address:* Gandhi Ashram (Bhawan), Chhatarpur.



THADANI, Chief Justice Thakurdas Vasanmal, B.Sc. (Bombay), B.A. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, Chief Justice, Assam, since 1949. *b.* Nov. 22, 1892; *m.* Marguerite Buttean of Huntington, Cambridgeshire; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Bombay and Cambridge. Chief Judge, Karachi Small Causes Court, 1935-44; Judge of the Chief Court of Sind, 1944-48; Judge, Assam High Court, 1948-49. *Publication: Gandhi,* a passion play. *Recreations:* Walking, Tennis and Cricket. *Clubs:* Karachi Club, Karachi Gymkhana, Shillong and Gauhati Clubs. *Address:* Chief Justice's House, Gauhati and Shillong.

THADDAEUS, Gustavus Theodore Joseph, B.A. (Madras), Rao Bahadur (Jan. 1942), Hon. Lieut., R.I.N.V.R. Joint National Org. Commr. for India, Bharat Scouts & Guides, since Nov. 1950. *b.* Jan. 3, 1898, *s.* of Gabriel E. Thaddaeus and Elizabeth Thaddaeus (*d.*); *m.* Elice Chandran; four *d.*; *Educ.:* Malabar Christian Coll., Calicut; Madras Christian Coll., Madras. Prov. Org. Secy., Boy Scouts Assoc., Madras, 1925-31; Org. Secy., All-India, 1931-37; Gen. Secy., Boy Scouts Association in India, 1937-50. *Publications:* The All-India Boy Scout Diary and the G.H.Q. Bulletins. *Recreations:* Long walks and Cycling. *Club:* Rotary. *Address:* 17-A, Curzon Road, New Delhi.

THAKKAR, Ramoo Paramanand, Gujarati Novelist and Short Story Writer. *b.* Sept. 19, 1898, *s.* of Parmanand V. Thakkar and Smt. Monghibai; *m.* Pramila Majithia, 1922; two *s.* and one *d.*: *e.s.*, Dr. Dilipkumar, M.B.B.S.; *Educ.:* Samaldas Coll., Bhavnagar. Has been working since 1918 as columnist to several newspapers and magazines, English and Gujarati; Manager, Uganda Sugar Factory, 1928-30; founded "Phulchhab", Gujarati weekly in Ranpur, 1932; Manager, "Janmabhoomi" daily, 1934; Editor, "Chitrapat" weekly, 1946; Publicity Manager, Bombay Talkies Ltd., 1937-45 and Filmistan Ltd., 1947-52; daily contributor to "Jam-e-Jamshed." *Publications: Kamnan Kahoon,* Primer on Sexology; *Manjari.* (Short Story collection); *Banarasi* and *Hinchko,* novels —all Gujarati. *Recreation:* Chess. *Address:* 35, Bapubhai Vashi Road, Vile Parle, Bombay.



THAKKER, Nagindas Hiralal, Partner, Hiralal & Company, Importers-Exporters, and Manufacturers' Representatives, etc. *b.* 1926, *s.* of Hiralal Choonilal Thakker: *m.* Smt. Shantabai, *d.* of Mr. and Mrs. Bhawanji Hirji Ganatra; *Educ.:* Gujarati, Hindi, English and Marathi. Widely travelled in India; has business relations all over the world. *Address:* Vasco da Gama (Goa).



THAKURDAS, Sir Purshotamdas, K.B.E. (June 1944), Kt. (1923), C.I.E. (1919), M.B.E., Cotton Merchant. *b.* 30th May 1879; *Educ.:* Elph. Coll., Bombay; Member, Indian Retrenchment Committee; Director, Reserve Bank of India; member, Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance (1926); delegate to Round Table Conference (1930-33); President, East India Cotton Association; Chairman, Oriental Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Director, Associated Cement Companies Ltd. *Address:* "Suneeta," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

THAPAR, Lieut.-General Daya Ram, M.D. (Edin.), D.T.M. & H. (London), C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1942), Hon. Surgeon to the President (1951), Lieut.-General, D.G.A.F.M.S., Ministry of Defence. *b.* April 6, 1894, *s.* of late Dewan Bahadur K. B. Thapar, O.B.E.; *m.* Kaushalya (nee Khosla); one *s.* and two *d.*: *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore and Edinburgh Univ. Served in World War I in France as Surgical Specialist, held Staff and specialist appointments in India; commanded a hospital in Burma Rebellion 1931-32; Commandant, I.A.M.C. Centre, Pindi, 1939-42; Commandant, Headquarters, I.A.M.C., Poona, 1942-45; member, Bucher Cttee., 1945; and Roy Cttee. on Integration of Med. Services; Deputy D.M.S. at General Headquarters, 1946-47; D.D.M.S. Southern Command, 1947; Indian Delegate to the International Cttee. of Military Medicine at Mexico and Havana, 1949 and awarded Golden Cross of Honour by Assoc. of Mil. Surgeons, U.S.A.; Director-General, A.F.M.S., 1950. *Recreation:* Cinematography. *Clubs:* Imp. Delhi Gymkhana: Poona Club, etc., etc. *Address:* Ministry of Defence, New Delhi.

THAPAR, Major-General P. N., G.O.C., Fourth Division, Ambala Cantonment. *b.* May 8, 1906. Commissioned from Sandhurst, 1927; spent nearly ten years with the 1st Punjab Regt.; attended staff courses at Quetta and Minley-Manor, England; saw service in Burma, 1941; was in the Middle East and Italy, 1943; was Asstt. Military Secy., G.H.Q., India; was selected to serve on the Army Reorganisation Cttee.; was for some time a first grade staff officer with the British Headquarters in Aden; commanded the 1st Bn., 1st Punjab Regt. in Indonesia, 1946; later commanded 161 Indian Infantry Brigade in East Bengal; Director of Military Operations and Intelligence, A.H.Q., India, August-Dec. 1947; officiated as Chief of General Staff for a few months; Military Secy., Feb. 1948-Aug. 1949; Master-General of the Ordnance, Army H.Q., Aug. 1949 to April 1950. *Address:* Army Headquarters (India), New Delhi.

THIMAYYA, Lieut-General Kodendera Subayya, Distinguished Service Order (1944). Mentioned in Despatches (1944), and Mentioned in Despatches, Kashmir, 1948. Q.M.G., A.H.Q's., since July 1951. *b.* March 31, 1906, *m.* Miss Nina Cariapa, Jan. 1935; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Bishop Cotton Boys' School, Bangalore; Prince of Wales' Royal Indian Mily. Coll., Dehra Dun; Royal Mily. College, Sandhurst, England. Commissioned into Indian Army, 1926; posted permanently to the 4/19 Hyderabad Regt. with which served in Iraq, Allahabad, Fort Sandeman, Quetta, 1936-39; Adjutant, 5th Bn. (Madras) U.T.C., 1939-41; served with 4/19 Hyderabad Regt. in Malaya, 1942-43; proceeded to Burma with 25 Indian Division; promoted Lt.-Col. and commanded 8/19 Hyderabad Regt. in operations, 1945; promoted Brigadier in command of a Brigade with 26 Div.; represented Indian Army in surrender ceremony at Singapore; commanded 268 Indian Infantry Brigade in Japan as part of occupation forces in Japan, 1946; member, Indian Armed Forces Nationalisation Cttee.; Military Adviser to Commander, Punjab Boundary Force; Commander, 4 Indian Division, 1947; Commander, East Punjab Area during boundary troubles; Commander, Indian troops in Kashmir, 1948-50; Commandant, National Defence Academy, Dehra Dun, 1950-51; appointed Military Adviser to U.N. Indian Delegation in Paris, 1951-52, in connection with Kashmir. *Recreations:* Hockey, Tennis, Golf, Squash. *Club:* Imperial Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi. *Address:* "Sunnyside," Mercara, Coorg.

THIVY, J. A., B.A. (Madras University), Barrister-at-Law, Inner Temple. Commissioner for the Govt. of India in Mauritius, since 1950. *b.* September 24, 1904; *m.* B. La Porte; *Educ.:* Malaya; Christian College, Madras. Practised Law in Malaya; President of various Associations; during the war, Minister of State and Secretary to Government (Provisional Govt. of India under Netaji Subhas Bose) and also Vice-President, Indian Independence League, South East Asia; after War, jailed; then inaugurated the Malayan Indian Congress and was its President; Council member of Asian Relations Organisation; Representative of the Govt. of India in Malaya, 1947-50. *Address:* Port Louis, Mauritius.



THORSTENSON, Bertil A., Consul-General for Sweden and Managing Director, The Western India Match Co. Ltd. *b.* July 9, 1896; *Educ.:* University of Stockholm, Sweden. *Recreations:* Racing, Golf, etc. *Clubs:* R. B. Yacht Club; Willingdon Sports Club; R. W. I. Turf Club, etc. *Address:—Office:* Indian Mercantile Chambers, Nicol Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay; *Residence:* "Neptune Court", Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

TIRODKAR, Dr. Raghunath Sabajirao, M.D. (Lond.), (1926), M.B.B., (1942). Consulting Physician. *b.* Nov. 8, 1892; *m.* Mrs. M. Tirodkar; *Educ.:* The Grant Medical College, Bombay; Deccan College, Poona; Univ. College Hospital; Medical School, London; C.M.O. Univ. College Hospital, London. Medical Officer, Westham Infirmary, London; Director, Medical Unit, G. T. Hospital, Bombay; Senior Physician, Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay; Professor of Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay. *Address:* 94, Nepean Sea Road, Bombay; Mariua Clinic, Churchgate Street, Bombay.



TRAVANCORE-COCHIN STATE, Major-General His Highness Sri Padmanabha Dasa Bala Rama Varma, The Rajpramukh of. *b.* Nov. 7, 1912. *Address:* Kaudiar Palace, Trivandrum, S. India.

TRIPATHI, Dr. R. P., M.A., D.Sc. (Econ.) (London Univ.), Vice-Chancellor, University of Sagar, Sagar, since April 10, 1950. *b.* Aug. 7, 1890; *m.* Clara Eleazar; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* C. H. C., Banaras (1908-12); Lahore (1913-14); London (1924-26). Appointed Professor of History, Lucknow Christian College (1914); Reader in the Department of History (1916); Univ. Lecturer (1921); Univ. Reader (1927); Professor (1941); presided over Hyderabad Educational Conference (1928); Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, U.P. (1944); Braj Sahitya Mandal (1945); Chairman, Hindi Reward Committee, Govt. of U. P.; member Film Enquiry, Govt. of India; elected Pres., Indian History Congress (1949); Prof. and Head, History Dept., Allahabad Univ., till April 1950. *Publications: Life of George Washington* (Hindi); *Some Aspects of Muslim Administration* (English); *History of Indian Constitution* (Hindi); *Historical Evolution of India* (Hindi); *Rise and Fall of the Mughal Power in India* (English); *Outlines of World History and Civilizations. Recreations:* Persian, Sanskrit and Hindi poetry. General interest in sports. *Address:* University of Sagar, 26, The Mall, Sagar, M. P.

TRIPATHY, Sadasiba, Minister for Revenue, Supply and Excise, Orissa. *b.* May 1910; *m.*; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Jeypore (Koraput District). Imprisoned one year during individual satyagraha movement; returned to the legislature, 1936; detained for three years during the Quit India movement, 1942-45. *Address:* No. 18, Cantonment Road, Cuttack (Orissa).

TRIVEDA, Devasahaya, M.A. (Nagpur), Ph.D. (Patna), "Itihasa-Siromani" (1936). *b.* Nov. 30, 1911, in Shahabad Dist., Bihar; *m.* Vidya Devi, a Hindi poet of Bijnor; *Educ.:* Queen's Coll., Banaras; Allahabad Univ.; Sanskrit Coll., Banaras; Patna Coll., Patna; Dr. Rajendralal Mitra Gold Medalist; first doctor of Patna Univ. in a non-Oriental subject; Education Officer, Jubbal State; Desk Editor, *Hindustan Times,* Delhi and *Searchlight,* Patna; founder of a new school of History. *Publications: Pre-Mauryan History of Bihar; Bhagavatadharma; Sher Shah and his Successors; Bharatiya Shrama Vidhan; Original Home of Aryans; Sheet Anchor of History; Date of Bharata Battle; Lord Buddha; Kaniska; Asoka's Eternal Religion; Vir Vairaji Laskari,* etc., and many other papers in Indological and historical journals. *Address:* Sukhdeopath, Patna.

TRIVEDI, Atisukhashankar Kamalashankar, M.A. (Philosophy) Class II LL.B., Principal, S. B. Garda College, Navsari, since 1945. *b.* April 15, 1885 *s.* of Kamalashankar Pranshankar Trivedi, Principal, P. R. Training College, Ahmedabad; *m.* Shrimati Nannugauri Dave; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Poona, Nadiad, Broach, Ahmedabad Govt. High Schools; Guj. College, Ahmedabad; Elph. Coll., Bombay. Professor of Philosophy, Baroda College for 30 years; Hon. Post-Graduate Teacher, H. P. T. College, Nasik for 3 years; Fellow, Syndic, A. C. member; P. G. Board member; member Sanskrit, Gujarati, Philosophy Boards for years, Bombay University, now of Gujarat University; Chairman, Sanskrit and Philosophy Boards for some time Bombay University, now of Phil. Board, Guj. Univ.; was Fellow, Sayajirao Univ.; Fellow, Gujarat Univ. *Publications: In English:—A Manual of Ethics; Psychology; Studies in Deductive Logic; Studies in Inductive Logic; Logic in an Easy Chair;* edited the Baroda College Golden Jubilee Commemoration Volume. *In Gujarati: Nivriti Vinoda; Sahitya Vinoda; Pravasa Vinoda; Atma Vinoda; Madhya Vyakarna Ane Sahityarachana;* Joint Author with his father of the Trivedi Reading Series (Gujarati). *Recreation:* Travel. *Address:* Havadia Chakla, Surat.



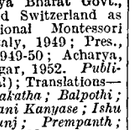
TRIVEDI, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal,* K.C.S.I. (Dec. 1945), Kt. (1945), I.C.S., B.A. (Bom.), O.B.E. (1931), C.I.E. (1935), C.S.I. (1941), LL.D. (Honoris Causa, Punjab Univ.), Governor of Punjab since 15th August, 1947. *b.* 2nd July, 1893; *m.* Kusum Trivedi (Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Medal 1947); *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay and St. John's College, Oxford. Entered I.C.S., 1917, and served as Asstt. Commissioner, Madhya Pradesh till Nov. 1921; after serving in various capacities, was posted as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, 1932-35; (Offg. Joint Secretary, April 1934 to September 1934); Secretary to the Govt. of India, Secretariat Organisation Cttee., 1935-36; Commssr., Berar, 1936; Commssr., Chattisgarh Division, 1936-37; Chief Secretary to Govt., Madhya Pradesh, 1937 to March 1942; Secy. to Govt. of India, War Dept., July 1942 to Jan. 1946; Governor of Orissa, May 1946 to August 1947. *Address*: Governor's Camp, Punjab (India).



TRIVEDI, Kashinath, B.A., M.L.A., Editor, *Hindi Shikshan Patrika*, a monthly journal dedicated to child education on Montessori lines since 1934. *b.* Feb. 16, 1906; *m.* Shrimati Kalavati Trivedi, *d.* of Pt. Anandrao Vyas, five *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Indore Christian College, Indore. Assistant Editor, *Tyagbhoomi*, Ajmer; *Hindi Navajeevan*, Mahatma Gandhi's Hindi Weekly, also *Harijan Sevak*; Principal & Sanchalak Mahila Ashram, 1939-40; detained as security prisoner in Nagpur Central Jail, Dec. 1942-Jan. 1945; Secy., Kasturba N. M. Trust, C.I., 1945-46; Pres., Barwani Rajya Lok Parishad, 1947-48; Education Minister, Madhya Bharat Govt., 1948-49; visited Italy and Switzerland as Delegate, 13th International Montessori Conference, San Remo, Italy, 1949; Pres., Madhya Bharat P.C.C., 1949-50; Acharya, Gram Sevak Vidyalaya, Agar, 1952. *Publications*: *Mera Ghar* (Original); Translations—*Gandhiji ki Sankshipta Atmakatha*; *Balpothi*; *Hamari Ba*; *Gandhiji*; *Sayani Kanyase*; *Ishu Khrist*; *Bargad*; *Marukunj*; *Prempanth*; *Seeta*; *Hindu Dharma ki Akhyayeekayen*; *Nirbhayata Shiksha Men Ahinsak Kranti*; *Diwaswapna*, etc. *Address*: 27, Biyabani, Indore City, M.B.

TRIVEDI, Ramanlal Shankerlal, B.Sc., (Bombay), Chief Executive Officer, Calcutta Corporation, since 1950. *b.* Nov. 20, 1905. *m.* Kanchangauri Trivedi; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.*: Telang High School, Godhra, Panchmahals; Wilson Coll., Bombay. Entered I.C.S. in Bengal, Nov. 1930; Asstt. Magistrate, Midnapore; Addl. Dist. Magistrate, 1937; Addl. Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1940; Dist and Sessions Judge, Assam Valley, Chittagong, Murshidabad, Surma Valley, Bankura, 1942; Joint Secy., Home Dept., West Bengal, 1948; Judicial Commr., Kutch, 1948-50. *Address*: 18, Rawdon Street, Calcutta.

TULSIDAS, Khimji, Prop. of Tulsidas Khimji, *b.* 1873, *s.* of Khimji Valabhdas; *Educ.*: Fort High School. Started business career at a young age and became well-known in commercial circles; Member, East India Cotton Assen.; Bombay Chamber of Commerce; Indian Merchants' Chamber; Clearing Agents' Assen.; responsible for controlling advances by the Banks on cotton, seeds, grains, sugar, piecegoods and yarn; Trustee, Santa Cruz Laxmi Narayan Temple and Santa Cruz Residents' Assen. and Educational Society; Clearing and Insurance Agent; Muccadum to the leading Banks in Bombay *Address*: 46, Vir Nariman Street, Fort, Bombay. *Residence*: Tulsi Bhuvan, Ghodbunder Road, Santa Cruz.



TYABJI, Badruddin Faiz Hasan Badruddin, B.A. (Honours), Joint Secretary (Western Affairs), Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi, since 1950. *b.* Nov. 12, 1907. *Educ.*: St. Xavier's School and College, Bombay; Balliol College, Oxford. Passed the I.C.S. in London, 1931; served in the Punjab as Asstt. Commissioner, Under-Secy., Finance, Home and Political, 1932-38; Under-Secy., Govt. of India, Defence Department, 1938-39; Dy. Commissioner in the Punjab, 1940-42; Controller of Supplies, Govt. of India, Karachi and Bombay, 1942-44; Dy. Secy., Govt. of India, Planning and Development, 1944-46; Dy. Secy. and Joint Secy., Constituent Assembly, Secretariat and Ministry of External Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, 1946-48; Chargé d'Affaires, Indian Embassy, Brussels, Belgium, 1948-50. *Recreations*: Riding, Hunting, Fishing, Literature, Music and Arts. *Clubs*: Delhi Gymkhana Club; Willingdon Sports Club, Bombay. *Address*: Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

TYABJI, Husain Badruddin, M.A. (Hons.) LL.M. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, J.P. & Hon. Presidency Magistrate: Retd. Second Judge, Presidency Court of Small Causes, Bombay; acted as Chief Judge. *b.* 11th October, 1873; *m.* Miss Nazar Mohammad Fatehally; *Educ.*: Anjuman-e-Islam, Bombay; St. Xavier's School and College, Downing College, Cambridge. President, Downing College Debating Society, Cambridge, Indian Majlis, Cambridge, Anjuman-e-Islam, London. *Publications*: *Why Mussalmans should oppose Pakistan*; *Badruddin Tyabji, a biography*. *Address*: "Rose Ville," 45, Marzbanabad, Andheri, Bombay.

TYABJI, Mrs. Khadija Shuffi, J.P., Hony. Presidency Magistrate. *b.* 1885; *m.*; has two children. An elected member of the Municipal Corporation and the first elected Muslim lady member of the Schools Committee; a member of the Schools Committee for several years, its Chairman, 1934; first Commissioner, Municipal Girl Guides; State Commissioner (Guides), The Bharat Scouts and Guides; presided at the Bombay Presidency Muslim Ladies' Educational Conference, Poona, 1926; Chairman, Reception Cttee. of the Bombay Constituent Conference of All-India Educational and Social Reforms, 1930; was Vice-Chairman, National Council of Women in India; was Chairman, Local Committee of the All-India Conference on Educational and Social Reforms; Chairman, Red Cross Executive, 1928; Vice-President, Social Service League; Chairman, Mahila Seva Mandal; was Chairman, now member, Port Haj Committee; founded a Muslim Purdah Nursing Division, first of its kind in the world; appointed Associate Serving Sister, Overseas Brigade, St. John Ambulance, 1937; Chairman, Aibless and Cama Hospital Advisory Board and is also connected with the following Institutions for many years—Govt. Urdu Text Book Committee; Infant Welfare Society; The National Baby Week; Executive Committee, Governors' Hospital Fund; Advisory Committee, J. J. and Allied Hospitals; Seva Sadan Council; Bombay Presidency Women's Council; as Chairman, Flag Day Committee, collected Rs. 22,000 in one day for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund; President, All-India Educational Conference, Women's Section, Poona, 1940; member, War Gifts Fund, Ladies' Committee; awarded Kaiser-i-Hind Silver Medal, 1935; Gold Medal, 1941; appointed member of Health Survey and Development Committee, Government of India, Nov. 1943. *Address*: Khatau Mansion, Oomer Park, Warden Road, Bombay.



TYAGI, Vedpal, B.Sc., LL.B., Ex-Minister for Law and Justice, and Relief and Rehabilitation, United State of Rajasthan. *b.* Dec. 28, 1915 at Kotah, *s.* of Maharaj Singh Tyagi, Retd. Asst. Revenue Commissioner, Kotah, and Revenue Officer, Shahpura State; *m.* Smt. Shila Devi Tyagi; *Educ.*: Graduated from Hindu College, Delhi; LL.B. from Allahabad Univ. Started career as an Advocate in Kotah; joined Kotah State Praja Mandal (now Congress Cttee.); was on the Editorial Board of the weekly *Jai Hind* published from Kotah; Pres., Dist. Congress Cttee., former Rajasthan. *Address*: 9, New Colony, Jaipur.

UBEROI, Mohan Singh, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt., Reader, Punjab University, since 1928. *b.* March 17, 1899, *s.* of S. Sher Singh and Mula Devi; *m.* Devindar Kaur, 1933; one *s.*, Jitendra Pal Singh and one *d.*, Narindar Kaur; *Educ.*: Lahore, Calcutta, London and Paris. Editor, Message of Hinduism, Lahore, 1918-19; Ex-President, All-India Oriental Conference, Urdu Section; Member, Council of Sapru Academy; Member, Council of Indian Philosophical Congress; President-elect, Indian Oriental Conference, Religion and Philosophy Section, 1953; London and Paris, 1935-36. *Publications*: (English) *A History of Urdu Literature*; *A History of Panjabi Literature*; *Kabir and the Bhakti Movement*; *Gorakhnath and Medieval Hindu Mysticism*; *Mysticism of Time in Rig-Veda*; *Secrets of Spiritual Life*; *New Light on Sri Krishna and Gita*; *New Light on Buddha's First Sermon*; *Who Am I*; *Enemies of Peace*; *I am a Refugee*; Short stories, problem plays, poetry, essays, critical articles and research notes in Urdu, Hindi and Punjabi. *Recreations*: Bridge; Chess. *Address*: Head of University Punjabi Dept., Khalsa College, P.O. Amritsar.

UDESHI, D. V., B.E., A.M.I.C.E. (U.S.A.), A.M.I.R.S.E. (Lond.), A.M.I.E., F.P.W.I. (Lond.), A.M.I.S.E. Consulting Engineer, Architect and R.C.C. Specialist; Civil Engineer, Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd. *b.* 1916. Has travelled throughout the world for practical experience in engineering; has worked on Bikaner State and Jamnagar State Railways (now Northern and Western Rlys.), as an Engineer for construction works; was Chief Officer, Ghatkopar Municipality; was responsible for bringing about many improvements in roads and sanitary works. *Address*: Khatau Bungalow, Cama Lane, Ghatkopar, Bombay.



UDESHI, Smt. Vimladevi D., Social Worker. *b.* 1920, in Gondal (Saurashtra), *d.* of Rao Sahib T. P. Sampat, Ex-Minister of Justice, former Gondal State; *m.* D. V. Udeshi, Chartered Civil Engineer. Has widely travelled with her husband; actively connected with a number of women's organisations including All-India Women's Assoc., Hindu Mahilla Samaj, Nari Seva Sadan and National Women's Council; Director of many Industrial Concerns and Insurance Companies; believes in widow remarriages and is a strong supporter of the Hindu Code Bill; is keenly interested in birth control. *Hobbies*: Solving Crossword puzzles. *Address*: Khatau Bungalow, Cama Lane, Ghatkopar, Bombay.



* Due to retire end of 1952.

UPADHYAYA, Govind Krishna Deo, M. & E.E. (Roorkee), A.H.W.C. (Edin.), A.M.I.E., Senior Lecturer in Engineering, Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad. *b.* Sept. 1, 1899 at Bareilly; *s.* of late Pandit Har Govind Upadhyaya; *m.* Shrimati Prem Devi Tripathi, *d.* of late Pandit Ganga Ballabh Tripathi, Tahsildar of Agra; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.*: Bareilly College; Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee; Herriot-Watt College, Edinburgh. After completing an engineering practical training, served as Head Draughtsman, Workshop Supervisor and Electrical Engineer with the Punjab Hydro-Electric, Geodetic Survey of India and a Lucknow Engineering firm respectively; joined the Indian School of Mines as Lecturer in Mining Machinery; officiated as Professor of Mech. and Elect. Engg., 1944-48. *Recreations*: Cricket and Gardening. *Address*: Upadhyaya Buildings, Subasnagar, Bareilly, U. P.; Dhanbad.

UPPAL, Dr. Badri Nath, Ph.D. (Iowa), Fellow, Indian Academy of Sciences, Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, M.B.E. (1945), Agricultural Commr., Govt. of India, since Aug. 1952. *b.* August 6, 1899; *m.*; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Punjab Univ.; Iowa State Coll. of Agriculture (U.S.A.); Rothamsted Experimental Station (England); Rockefeller Inst. for Medical Research (Princeton), Wisconsin Univ. Research Fellow, Iowa Agric. Exp. Station; Plant Pathologist to Govt., Bombay State; Principal, Coll. of Agri., Poona; Director of Agriculture (Research and Education), Bombay till Aug. 1952. *Publications*: Scientific papers in various science journals dealing with plant viruses, plant diseases and soil fertility problems. *Address*: New Delhi.

UMAN, Sir Mahomed, K.C.S.I. (1945), K.C.I.E. (1933), Kt. (1928), Kaiser-i-Hind, Second Class (1923), Khan Bahadur (1921), Khan Sahib (1920). *b.* 1884; *m.*, *d.* of Shifa-ul-Mulk Zynulabedin Sahib Bahadur. *Educ.*: Madras Christian College, B.A. Councillor, Corporation of Madras, 1913-25; Hon. Pres. Magte., 1916-20; member of the Senate of the Madras University since 1921; elected member, Madras Leg. Council, 1921-23; Sheriff of Madras (1924); President of the Corporation of Madras, 1924-25; Home member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Madras, 1925-34; Ag. Governor of Madras, 1934; Vice-Chancellor, University of Madras, 1940-42; member (Posts & Air), Governor-General's Executive Council, 1942-June 1946. *Address*: Teynampet Gardens, Teynampet, Madras.

UPCHHA, Jamshedji Bejanji, Khan Bahadur, B.A., B.Sc., C.I.E., J.P., Hon. Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. *b.* 26th May 1879; *m.* Roshan Ardashir Karanjawalla, B.A.; *Educ.*: Elphinstone College, Bombay. Entered Government service as Deputy Collector, 1902; Commissioner of Income-Tax, Bombay Presidency, 1927 to 1939; officiated as Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Dept., and Member, Central Board of Revenue, 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1936. *Publication*: The Bombay Income-Tax Manual. *Clubs*: Willingdon Sports Club and the Royal Western India Turf Club. *Address*: Banoo Mansion, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

UPERA, Harbans Lal, B.Sc. (Hons.), Diploma of Civil Engineering with distinction from Thomason College, Roorkee, Rai Bahadur 1944), Director, Central Designs, Central Water and Power Commission, New Delhi. *b.* Jan. 11, 1901. *Educ.*: Sialkot, Jammu and Roorkee. Employed in the Indian Service of Engineers in the Punjab Irrigation; is on deputation to the Government of India from March 1948. *Publications*: Paper on Tube-wells in Karol area near Lahore; Paper on Silting Tanks of Western Jumna Canal; *Designs Simplified*. *Recreation*: Golf. *Address*: New Delhi.

VAGH, Balwant Vithal, B.E. (Civil), M.I.E. (Ind.), Retd. Manager, Bitumen Department, Messrs. Burmah-Shell, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 26, 1893; *m.* Miss Sulabha Deshpande, Kolhapur, Dec. 26, 1917; *Educ.*: College of Engineering, Poona, Bombay Municipality, 1916-30; Burmah-Shell 1930-51; member, Inst. of Engineers (India); Chairman, Bombay Centre, Inst. of Engrs. (India), 1942-43; member of Council, Inst. of Engrs. (India), 1934-38 and 1943-47; Convener, Bullock-Cart Sub-Cttee., I.R.C., 1944-51; member of Council, Indian Roads Congress, 1943-51; delegate, International Roads Congress, Holland, 1938; member, Managing Cttee., G.S.B. Housing Society, 1928-34; member, Board of Trustees for Temples, etc. G.S.B. Community, 1927-42; Chairman, 1942 to date; Chairman, Saraswati Co-op. Bank, 1933 and 1934; Vice-President and Trustee, the Khar Model Education Society, 1941-51; Vice-President, Inst. of Engg. (Ind.), 1942-43; Hon. Asst. Technical Recruiting Officer, Bombay, 1943-45; member, Advisory Cttee., College of Engineering, Poona, 1947-48; Vice-President, I.R.C., 1948-49; President, Consumers' Stores, Khar; member, Council, I.R.T.D.A.; evolved "VAGH WHEEL" for bullock-carts; awarded Indian Roads Congress medal, 1952. *Address*: "Prabhat," Khar, Bombay 21.



VAIDYA, Kashinathrao, M.A., LL.B., Speaker, Hyderabad Legislative Assembly, since March 1952. *b.* March 9, 1890, *s.* of Sitarama Rao; *m.* Smt. Shantabai Vaidya; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.*: Aurangabad, Poona and Bombay. Is an active social worker; Pres., Educational Conference, 1937; Founder, Maharashtra Conference; its Pres., 1940; offered satyagraha, 1938; member: State Congress Working Cttee. from its inception; Standing Council, All-India States Peoples' Conference, 1939-46; Working Cttee., Branch of the Indian Council of Social Work; Mudgal Inquiry Cttee., Indian Parliament; nominated M.P., 1950; took active part in the struggle against Razakars; elected M.L.A., Hyderabad, 1952. *Publications*: Life of late Justice Kesheorao in Marathi; contributed articles to Newspapers. *Address*: Kohinoor Bungalow, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad-Deccan.

VAIDYA, Parashuram Laxman, B.A. Hons. (Bom.), M.A. (Cal.), D. Litt. (Paris), Mayurbhanj Prof. of Sanskrit, Banaras Hindu Univ., and also at Nowrosjee Wadia Coll., Poona; Rajaram, Willingdon & Fergusson Colleges. *b.* 1891; *Educ.*: Privately in Sanskrit Pathashalas and at New English School and Fergusson Coll., Poona, and Bombay, Calcutta and Paris Universities; Univ. Scholar, prizeman and medallist; Govt. of India Language Scholar (1921-23). Wilson Lecturer, Bombay (1926); Paranjpe Lecturer, Nagpur Univ. (1943); Springer Research Scholar (1926-28), etc.; attended International Congress of Orientalists at Leyden and of Linguists at Geneva (1931); Pres. of Pali and Prakrit Section at Mysore of All-India Oriental Conference; member, Executive Council, All-India Oriental Conference; Editor of several Sanskrit, Pali, Prakrit and Apabhramsa Works; member, Mahabharata Editorial Board of the Bandarkar Institute and Editor of "Karnaparvan"; examiner at several Indian universities. *Address*: Banaras Hindu University, Banaras.

VAIDYANATHAN, Lalgudy Swaminath, M.A., F.I.A., J.P., Manager, Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd. since April 1946. *b.* Aug. 21, 1893; *Educ.*: Madras Univ., passed M.A. securing the Stuart Prize; Associateship of the Institute; selected by Govt. of Bombay as Govt. Scholar for further Actuarial studies in England. On return apptd. part-time Prof. of Actuarial Science in Sydenham Coll. of Commerce & Economics, Bombay and simultaneously apptd. in the Oriental Life Insce. Co.; first Indian to become Fellow of Institute of Actuaries; during 1931 census was entrusted by the Govt. of India with actuarial work representing the compilation of mortality tables for various States and whole of India; Actuary of the Oriental Govt. Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., for ten years; Supdt. of Insurance, Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, Oct. 1943-March 1946. *Publications*: Two papers submitted to the Institute of Actuaries on "*Mortality of Indian Assured Lives*" the latter of which won for him the prize offered by the Institute from the Sir George Hardy Memorial Fund. *Address*: Bombay.

VAJIFDAR, Mrs. Shera N., M. Com., Secretary, Progressive Group and Bombay Tenants' Assoc. *b.* Sept. 21, 1915 at Bhusaval, *d.* of Edulji Cooverji Marawala and Mrs. Shirinbai Marawala of Navsari; *m.* Noshirwan Aderji Vajifdar of Bank of India, Bombay, 1950. *Educ.*: Sydenham Coll.; wrote thesis on 'Industrial Labour in India' for M. Com. examination; first Parsee lady to receive M. Com. degree of Bombay Univ.; was appointed research scholar by Bombay Univ. for studies in Ph.D., 1943-45. Took keen interest in Congress activities, Forward Bloc, Labour Movement and Welfare of the Blind; was General Secy., Lever Brothers Employees' Union; was Pres., Masina Hospital Workers' Union; Amrital Company Dye Workers' Union; J. J. Hospital Nurses' Union; was Secy., Commerce Graduates' Assoc., 1944-45 and 1950-52. *Address*: Sheri House, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.



VAKIL, Chandulal Nagindas, M.A. (Bom.), M.Sc. (Econ.) (London), Director and Professor of Economics, School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay. *b.* Aug. 22, 1895; *m.* Vidyagauri, *d.* of G. C. Sheth of Hansot (Dist. Broach); two *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.*: Bombay and London. On the staff of the University School of Economics and Sociology, Bombay since 1921; Pres., Indian Economic Conference, Patna, 1934; member of several Govt. Committees; Economist to the Planning Dept., Govt. of India, 1945-46. *Publications*: *Financial Developments in Modern India*, 1860-1924 (1925); *Economic Outlook in Modern India* (1933); *The Falling Rupee* (1943); *The Financial Burden of the War on India* (1943); *Our Sterling Balances* (1947); *Economic Consequences of the Partition* (1948); *Economic Crisis: Rising Prices and Falling Production* (1949); *Economic Consequences of Divided India* (1950); *Planning for a Shortage Economy: The Indian Experiment* (1952) and several others. *Recreations*: Walking, Cinemas. *Address*: University Hostel, 79, Queen's Road, Bombay 2.

VALA: Thakore Saheb Raol Shree Gambhirsinhji, Thakore Saheb of. *b.* April 25, 1889; *e.s.* of Thakore Saheb Raol Shree Vakhatsinhji and Rance Saheb Shree Amjiba, *d.* of Thakore Shree Togaji of Kotda-Sangani; *m.* March 9, 1912, Rajkumari Shree Rajkumvarba, *y. d.* of Thakore Shree Verisalji of Rohia, Kutch; *s.* two; *d.* two; *Educ.*: Harrow and Clare College, Cambridge; Imperial Cadet Corps, Dehra Dun. Succeeded to the *Gadi*, June 5, 1913; acceded to the Union of India, Aug. 27, 1947; entered into the Covenant for the formation of the United State of Saurashtra, Jan. 22, 1948. *Heir*: *s.* Yuvaraj Shree Pravinchandrasinhji, *b.* October 15, 1925. *Address*: Palace, Valabhipur, Saurashtra.



VALLABHDASS, Pratapsinh Shoorji, J.P. and Hon. Presy. Magistrate, Director : Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd., New Dholera Steamships Ltd., National Steamship Co. Ltd., Shoorji Vallabhdass Swadeshi Bazar Ltd., Shoorji Vallabhdass Ltd., Pratapsinh Ltd., Vikramsinh Ltd., Dilipsinh Ltd., Petlad Bulakhidas Mills Ltd., Sewri Land Co., Ltd., Bombay, Petlad Bulakhidas Mills Co., Ltd., Petlad; Partner: Shoorji Vallabhdass & Co., Shoorji Vallabdass Kariana Co. *b.* July 16, 1918, *s.* of Shoorji Vallabhdass; *m.* Shreemati Manjula, *d.* of late Narsee Monji of Golden Tobacco Co.; one *s.*, Aditya and one *d.*, Medha. *Educ.:* New Era School and Sydenham Coll. of Commerce, Bombay. Member, Cttee. of the Indian Merchants' Chamber; Member: Managing Cttee., Seamen's Club, Bombay; Cttee. of Kanbai Kanyashala and Balika Graha: Shipping Advisory Board of the Govt.; Cttee. Member, Indian National Steamship Owners' Assoc.; Vice-Pres.: Bombay Pradesh Aryasamaj; Managing Cttee., Shri Gurukul Chittoregarh; Trustee, Kutch Lohana Education Dept.; its Secy. for a long time. *Club:* Willingdon Sports Club. *Address:* Cutch Castle, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 4.



VALVANNE, His Excellency Hugo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Finland in India, since Jan. 2, 1950. *b.* July 18, 1894; *m.* Birgitte Guldager; *Educ.:* Universities of Helsinki (where graduated in Sanskrit), London and Toulouse. Entered Finnish diplomatic service, 1919; Secy. of Legation in Moscow, 1921, London, 1921-25, Berne, 1925-28; served at Foreign Ministry in Helsinki; Director of Political Dept., 1929; Secretary-General, 1931-33; Minister for Finland in Tokyo, 1933-39; in Brussels and The Hague, 1939-40, in Berne, 1940-41; at Foreign Ministry, Helsinki, 1941-43; Consul-General in Gothenburg, 1943-45; again at Foreign Ministry; in Mission to Peking, 1951, where established diplomatic relations with China. *Address:* Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary for Finland in India, New Delhi.

VARADACHARIAR, Sir Srinivasa, Kt., B.A., B.L., LL.D. (All.), D.C.L. (Delhi), Rao Bahadur (1926), ex-Chairman, Income-Tax Investigation Commission. *b.* 20 June, 1881; *m.* Rukmani Ammal (1898); *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College, Madras. For two years Lecturer in Pachaiyappa's College; enrolled as a High Court Vakil (1905); practised at the Bar ever since till appointed Judge of the High Court, 1934-1939; Judge, Federal Court, Delhi, 27th Feb. 1939 to 19th June, 1946; acted as Chief Justice, April-June, 1943; elected an Hon. Master of the Bench of the Inner Temple, Nov. 1944; for some years Editor of the *Madras Law Journal.* Chairman, Central Pay Commission. *Address:* C/o Income-Tax Investigation Commission, New Delhi.

VARAWALLA, Husaini Abdullabhai, J.P., Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay; Managing Director, Mohamadi Fine Art Litho Works; Proprietors, Allibhoy Sharafally & Co., Ltd. *b.* Jan. 14, 1906, *s.* of Abdullabhai Sharafally Varawalla and Mrs. Sarabai Abdullabhai Varawalla; *m.* Shirin Abdulkayoom Mamajiwalla; four *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Surat and Bombay. Director, Bombay Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Ex-Pres., Bombay Presidency Printers' & Lithographers' Assoc.; was a member of the Paper Control Advisory Cttee. of both Central Govt. and Bombay Govt.; is a Freemason; first joined Lodge "Hamilton" in Surat and now member of Lodge 'Islam', 'Reginald Spence', 'Bharat' and Chapter 'Crescent', Bombay. *Clubs:* Royal Western India Turf Club Limited; Rotary Club of Bombay; Cricket Club of India Limited; Bombay Presidency Radio Club; Western India Football Assoc. *Address: Office:* Mohamadi Fine Art Litho Works, Mohamadi Buildings, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon, Bombay; *Residence:* 5, Rafat Mahal, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.



VARDE, Vaman Pundlik, B.Com., Proprietor of R. R. Nabar & Co., Bombay. *b.* in 1898; *Educ.:* Ratnagiri High School and Sydenham College of Commerce, Bombay; Passed B.Com. in 1918. Held appointments in Tata Industrial Bank Ltd., the Union Bank of India Ltd., and was later Chief Accountant in the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd. Joined R. R. Nabar & Co., Bombay, as a partner. Bought his card in 1936 and became a member of the Bombay Stock Exchange. After the death of Mr. R. R. Nabar in 1937, became the sole proprietor of the firm. Member, Local Board, Reserve Bank of India, Bombay; Director, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi; Hon. Mg. Dir., Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.; Founder-Director, Bank of Maharashtra, Ltd.; Director, Bombay Swadeshi Co-operative Stores Ltd., Kirloskar Bros. Ltd. (Dist. Satara N.); Mysore Kirloskar Ltd., Central Hindustan Orange & Cold Storage Co. Ltd., Nagpur; Travancore Electro-Chemical Industries, Ltd.; also Chairman, Saraswat Co-operative Bank Ltd., G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd. (Bhiwandi), Swastik Safe Deposit & Investments Ltd. Revived and reorganised the Deccan Merchants' Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1929 and was its Hon. Secretary for three years. Reconstructed Dadar Co-operative Bank Ltd. in 1938. Toured Europe in 1948, and attended as an Indian Delegate, International Co-operative Congress held at Prague in 1948; Indian delegate, International Conference of Agriculture and Co-operative Credit, California (U.S.A.),1952; member, Executive Committee, Indian Co-operative Union. Hon. Secretary, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Institute and Bombay Co-operative Banks' Association. Hon. Treasurer, Social Service League and Chikitsak Samooha; Chairman, Secretary or Treasurer of many other Co-operative, Educational and Charitable Institutions in Bombay. *Address:* "Prabhat," 38, Shivaji Park, Mahim, Bombay.



VARMA, Acharya Badri Nath, M.A. (Calcutta), Kavyatirtha, Minister for Education, Bihar. *b.* Nov. 10, 1889; *Educ.:* Ranchi Zila School; St. Columba's College, Hazaribagh; Presidency Coll., Calcutta. Participated in the Non-Co-operation Movement, 1921; Prof. of English and the Chief Organiser, Bihar Vidyapitha (National Univ.), 1921; became its Registrar and Principal; took prominent part in reorganising the Congress in Bihar; was member, Working Cttee. and Treasurer; Joint Editor and leader writer, *Searchlight* (English) for several years; was member of various educational Cttees. and Commissions appointed under the auspices of Mahatma Gandhi, the Congress and the Congress Govt.; suffered incarceration for about 2 years, in connection with Aug. 1942 Revolution; elected M.L.A., Bihar, 1946. *Address:* Patna, Bihar.

VARMA, Dhirendra, M.A. (Allahabad), D. Litt. (Paris), University Professor, Univ. of Allahabad, U.P. *b.* May 17, 1897, *s.* of Khan Chand and Shrimati Kamla Devi; *m.* Shrimati Maya Devi, *d.* of Chaudhri Ram Bharose Lal, Lucknow; three *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Dehra Dun, Lucknow, Allahabad and Paris. On the teaching staff of the Allahabad Univ. and Head of the Department of Hindi Studies since 1924; Pres., Bharatiya Hindi Parishad; Secy., Hindustani Academy, U.P. *Publications: History of Hindi Language* (1933)—Hindi; *La Langue Braj* (1935)—French; *Brajbhasha Grammar* (1937)—Hindi; *Letters from Europe* (1940)—Hindi; *Vichardhara*—Collection of essays (1944)—Hindi. *Address:* "Shri Chandraloka," 1/c Bund Road, Allahabad.

VARMA, Paripurnanand, Member, State Legislative Assembly, Lucknow, 1952; Chief Steward for India, The Institute of Human Fellowship, U.S.A.; President, All-India Crime Prevention Society, Lucknow, since 1949; Chairman, Mau Development Corpn. Ltd., Banaras. *b.* February 7, 1907; *Educ.:* Graduated from Kashi Vidyapith, Banaras, in History, Economics and Politics. Professor of English, Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban, 1927; Editor, *Prem*, Brindaban, 1927-28; Joint Editor, *Lokmat*, Jabalpur, 1930-31-32; Editor, *Prema*, 1932-33; Editor, *Sandesh*, Banaras, 1933; Agency Manager, The New Insurance Ltd., Banaras, 1933-35; General Manager, Bharti Bima Ltd., Banaras, 1935-38; Zone Secretary, The Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Kanpur Circle, 1946-47; Chief Inspecting Officer, Empire of India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., U.P. 1947-50; Ex-President, Iron and Steel Merchants' Association, U.P.; President, Hindustani Biradari, Kanpur; Hindi Bhawan Trust, Kalpi; Adarsha Vyamshala, Kanpur. *Address:* Behari Niwas, Kanpur.

VARMA, Ram Kumar, M.A., Ph.D., Reader in Hindi, University of Allahabad. *b.* Sept. 15, 1905, *s.* of Lakshmi Prasad Varma, Extra Asstt. Commissioner, and Raj Rani Devi; *m.* Shrim. Lakshmi Devi Varma; one *d.*, Kumari Rajlakshmi; *Educ.:* Hardwicke Christian Mission High School, Narsinghpur; Model High School, Jabalpur; Robertson Coll., Jabalpur; Univ. Coll., Allahabad. Lecturer and Reader, Univ. of Allahabad; Dy. Director of Public Instruction, Madhya Pradesh; Examination Secy., All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan; member, Advisory Cttee., All-India Radio, New Delhi; Pres., Hindi Literary Section, All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan. *Publications:*—Poems: *Akash Ganga; Chitra Rekha; Chandra Kiran; Anjali;* Plays: *Charumitra; Sapta Kiran; Roop Rashi; Rup Rang; Reshmi Tie; Kaumudi Mahotsava; Vibhuti; Sivaji; Prithviraj ki Ankhen.* Research: *Sant Kabir; Hindi Sahitya ka Alochanatmak Itihas. Recreations:* Tennis; Collection of old manuscripts. *Address:* Saket, 4, Prayag Street, Allahabad, U.P.

VARMA, Dr. Sheo Prasad, M.A. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (London), Registrar, Allahabad Univ., Allahabad. *b.* May 22, 1890, *s.* of late Professor Dwarka Pershad, B.A., I.E.S., and Shrimati Badam Devi; *m.* Shrimati Sushila Devi Varma; seven *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Robertson Coll., Jabalpur and Muir Central Coll., Allahabad and Univ. Coll., London; was Senior Professor of English for twenty-five years at Robertson Govt. Coll., Jabalpur and thereafter Registrar, Allahabad Univ. for the last twelve years. *Publications: Prose Unseens*—An Anthology of Prose Selections. *Address:* 12, Chatham Lines, Allahabad.

VARTAK, Govind Dharmaji, B.A., Ex-Minister, Local Self-Government, Govt. of Bombay. *b.* 10th October, 1894; *m.* Shrimati Annapurna; *Educ.:* Wilson High School and Wilson Coll., Bombay. After graduation, took to social and political work; has been a political leader in Thana for the last 25 years; a staunch Prohibitionist, he started anti-liquor campaign as early as 1920; twice imprisoned; was twice elected Pres. of the Thana District Local Board; served on the Rice Sub-Cttee., Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, as a representative of the rice-growers of Bombay State for more than two years; fought with considerable success in 1929 against the Government's proposals to enhance the land assessment in Bassein Taluka; elected M.L.A., Bombay, 1937; is keenly interested in educational matters and has made handsome donations to various educational institutions. *Address:* Eyrie, Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

VASAN, S. S., Managing Editor, *Ananda Vikatan*, a leading nationalist weekly; Proprietor, Gemini Studios, Madras. *b.* 1903, at Tiruthuraipundi, Tanjore Dist. Took to journalism at an early age and started a Tamil journal, *Ananda Vikatan*, 1928; pioneer in introducing the unique feature of Caricatures in South India through this weekly; was once a keen punter; turned to film business, 1939; founded the Gemini Studios, 1941; as a producer, occupies a prominent position in the world of talkies; member, Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society; was member, Standing Cttee., All India Newspapers Editors' Conference; is a shareholder of P.T.I.—Reuter Ltd. *Address:* 'Gemini House,' Edward Elliot Road, Mylapore, Madras 4.

VASIST, Shyam Sundar, B.A. (Honours), M.Sc., J.P., Member, Railway Board, Govt. of India, since June 1949. *b.* August 1, 1902; *m.*; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore, Punjab Univ.; M.Sc. Degree in Physics, being first in this Univ., 1925. Lecturer in Physics, Punjab Univ., 1925-26; appointed to the Indian State Railway Service, having stood first in an All-India examination, Feb. 1926; promoted to District Rank, 1933; worked in various branches of the Central Railway; became Deputy Chief Transportation Supdt., 1942; Divisional Supdt., 1945; Chief Transportation Supdt., Sept. 1947; General Manager, in March 1948. *Address:* Ministry of Railways, Central Secretariat, New Delhi.

VASWANI, K. N., B.A. (Hons.), M.A., LL.B. (Bom.), F.S.S., F.R.E.S. (Lond.), Senior Marketing Officer, Govt. of India; Member, Sarvodaya Samaj. *b.* 1911, Hyderabad, Sind; *Educ.:* National Coll., Hyderabad; Sind Coll., Karachi; Bombay School of Economics. Prof. of Hist. & Econ., D.G.N. Coll., Hyderabad, Sind (1937-46); Prof. and Head of Dept. of Agri. Econ., Govt. Agricultural Coll., Sakrand, Sind (1946-48); Bombay Univ. Teacher for Post-Graduate Classes & Examiner (Hist. & Econ.); President, Friends of India League; Secy., New India Planning Group, Sind Econ. Society, 7th All-India Agri. Econ. Conference; Founder, Tagore Circle; Sind Representative, All-India Academy of Arts and Letters; Director, Gandhi Society; Editor, Agri. Econ. Series: (Rural Surveys, Marketing, Price Policy, etc.). *Publications: Message of Mahatma; Marvels of Mohen Jo Daro; Planning for a New India; Socialism for India; Case for Exchange of Population; Art of Living; Problems of Peace,* etc. *Recreations:* Sarvodaya activities and Journalism. *Address:* 19, 'P' Block, New Delhi.



VAZIFDAR, Khan Bahadur Captain N. J., M.B.E., L. M. & S., F.C.P.S., F.C.S. (Lond.), General Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Bombay; Hon. Secy., St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay State Centre, Bombay; Dist. Supdt., St. John Ambulance Brigade No. 3 Dist., Bombay; Hon. Secy., Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangh (Indian Leprosy Assoc.), Retired Chemical Analyser to Government of Bombay and Professor of Forensic Medicine, Grant Medical College, Bombay; Fellow of the Indian Chemical Society; examiner in Chemistry, in Physiology, in Medical Jurisprudence and Mental Diseases in the University of Bombay; Examiner in Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Bombay; Examiner in Biochemistry for the M.Sc. Examination of the Bombay Univ.; Examiner in Forensic Medicine in the University of Lucknow and Medical Examination Board, Nagpur; Examiner in Technical and General Chemistry, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay; President, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Bombay (1937-1940). *Publications: Physiology of the Central Nervous System and Special Senses* (8th edition) and *Synopsis of Physiology* (8th edition), etc. *Address:* Red Cross Society Office, Town Hall, Fort, Bombay.



VAZIFDAR, Sohrab Shahpoor, M.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), Lieut.-Colonel I.M.S., Retd. *b.* 1st August, 1883; *m.* Mary Hormusji Wadia. *Educ.:* Grant Medical College, Bombay; St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Entered I. M. S., 1908; during the World War I served in German E. Africa and subsequently in South Persia and Mesopotamia; appointed Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College, 1923; Second Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Materia Medica, Grant Medical College, April 1923; First Physician, J. J. Hospital and Professor of Medicine, G. M. College, 1925; and Superintendent, J. J. Hospital, 1926-38. *Address:* C/o Lloyds Bank Ltd., Bombay.

VELLODI, M. K., B.A., I.C.S., State Counsellor, Hyderabad, since March 6, 1952. *b.* Jan. 14, 1896, *s.* of Raja Manavedan Raja, Maharaja Zamorin of Calicut; *m.* T. M. Kunhikav Kovilamma; one *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.:* Zamorin's Coll., Calicut; Presidency Coll., Madras, Oxford Univ.; joined I.C.S., Nov. 1921; Jt. Secy., Board of Revenue, Madras, 1933; Chief Secy., Govt. of Orissa, 1939; Textile Commissioner, Govt. of India, 1943; Dy. High Commissioner for India in U.K., 1945; Leader, Indian Delegation to Maritime Conference, Copenhagen, 1945; Seattle, 1946; attended General Assembly, U.N., 1947; represented India at the meeting of the Security Council in connection with Kashmir, Jan.-May 1948; Secy., Ministry of States, Govt. of India, Oct. 1948-Nov. 1949; Chief Minister, Hyderabad, 1949-52. *Address:* Greenlands, Begumpet, Hyderabad-Deccan.

VENKATACHAR, Cadambi Seshachar, B.A., I.C.S., C.I.E., O.B.E., Secretary, Ministry of States, Govt. of India, since Aug. 1951. *b.* July 11, 1899, *s.* of C. Seshachar; *m.* Nirmalabai Talcherkar; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll., Madras; Univ. Coll., London; Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Entered Indian Civil Service by open competition in London and posted to U.P., 1923; served in Political Dept. of Govt. of India in various capacities at Rajkot, Baroda and Indore, 1927-33; Rural Development Commr., U.P., 1935-37; Agent to Govt. of India in Malaya, 1937-41; became Commr. of Allahabad Divn., 1943; Prime Minister, Jodhpur, 1946-47 and Bikaner, 1948-49; member, Constituent Assembly of India, 1947-48; Chief Minister, Rajasthan, Jan. to April 1951. *Recreations:* Reading, Motoring and Travelling. *Address:* States Ministry, New Delhi.

VENKATARAMAN, Dr. Krishnasami, M.A. (Madras), M.Sc. Tech., Ph.D., D.Sc. (Manch.), M.I.Chem.E., F.R.I.C., F.N.I., F.A.Sc., Director, Dept. of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, since 1938. *b.* June 7, 1901; *m.* Shakuntala Subramaniam; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Madras and Manchester. Consultant to Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., Dyestuffs Group; Pres., Chemistry Section, Indian Science Congress, 1945; member, Council and Executive Bureau of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry; All-India Council of Technical Education; Chemical Research Cttee. of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Indian Science Congress, 1945; member, Council and Executive Bureau of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry; All-India Council of Technical Education; Chemical Research Cttee. of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Indian Central Jute Cttee.; Pharmacy Council of India; State Advisory Council for Industries; Cotton Textile Fund Cttee.; Bombay State Industrial Research Cttee. *Publications:* Numerous papers on chemistry and chemical technology; *The Chemistry of Synthetic Dyes,* Vols. I and II, Acad. Press, N. Y., 1952. *Address:* Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Bombay 19.

VENKATARAMAN, R., M.A., B.L., M.P. *b.* Dec. 4, 1910; *Educ.:* Madras University; passed B.A., Honours with distinction; was Pres., Students' Union and Chairman, Social Reform Club; won the Inter-collegiate Oratorical Competition of South India. Joined the Bar, 1935; participated in the Quit India Movement and detained in Jail, 1942-44; Vice Pres., I.N.T.U.C., Tamilnad and Pres., Plantation Workers' Federation, South India; Editor, *Labour Law Journal*; one of the panel of Indian Lawyers along with Sri K. Bashyam and the late K. F. Nariman, who defended Indian nationals arrested in connection with the I.N.A. Movement in Singapore and Malaya; Secy., Provincial Bar Federation; member: Executive of the Central Tea Board; Provincial Labour Advisory Board; Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation to New Zealand, 1950; elected to Parliament, 1950; Delegate to the I.L.O. Cttee. on Metal Trades, Geneva, April, 1952. *Address:* Member, Indian Parliament, New Delhi.

VENKATARAMAN, S., B.A., M.L., Head of the Department of Law, Andhra University, since July 1945. *b.* Dec. 24, 1898, *s.* of V. Swaminatha Aiyar and Lakshmi Ammal; *m.* Bala; four *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* S.P.G. College, Trichinopoly and Law College, Madras; Advocate, 1922; Lecturer, Madras Law College, 1925; Editor, Madras Law Journal, 1940-45; Editor, Federal Law Journal, 1944-45. *Publications: Outlines of Hindu Law—Bengal Code. Recreation:* Walking. *Address:* University College of Law, Waltair.

VENKATARAMAN, S. R., B.A., B.L. *b.* July 14, 1899. Joined Servants of India Society, 1920; connected with scouting since 1920; awarded Medal of Merit, 1950; relief work, Coimbatore, 1930, Shiyali, Taluk, 1937, Andhra, 1945 and 1949; Secy., Depressed Classes Mission, Mangalore, 1934 and 1942-43; Secy., Madras City Harijan Sevak Sangh since 1943; Hony. Associate Secy., Indian Conference of Social Work and its Central Exec. Cttee.; Guild of Service; Secy., the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Council of Civic Affairs; Pres., Indian Conference of Social Work, Rajahmundry, 1948; presided over the Scheduled Tribes Conference at Cuttack, Dec. 1949; ran Milk Centres in 4 villages for 600 children with UNICEF milk for 6 months, 1950-51. *Publications:* (Tamil) *Nehru's letters to his daughter* (Tr.); *Ranade; Gandhiji; Annie Besant,* etc. (English) *Temple Entry Legislation—a Review; Harijans through the Ages,* etc. *Address:* Servants of India Society, Madras 14.

VENKATRAMAN, Rao Bahadur Sir T. S. of Tiruvadi, Kt., C.I.E., B.A. (1905), D.Sc. (Hony. Degree of Andhra Univ., 1941), Rao Bahadur (1928), C.I.E. (1937), Knighthood (1942). *b.* 1884; *m.* Shreemathi Meenakshi Ammal; *Educ.:* S. P. G. Coll., Trichinopoly and Presy. Coll., Madras. Apptd. to Indian Agri. Service, 1919; Govt. of India Sugarcane Expert, 1919-42; represented India at The International Sugarcane Conference in Java, 1929; similar conference in Australia, 1935; the International Genetical Congress at Edinburgh, 1939; Pres., Agril. section of Indian Science Congress, 1927 and 1938; Genl. Pres. of the whole Indian Science Congress, 1937; Hony. Adviser to certain sugarcane development private enterprises. *Publications:* Various publications in the Imperial Dept. of Agriculture Bulletins, Memoirs and articles in publications issued by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, the two

most important being those on the intergeneric hybrids between the sugarcane and (1) The Sorghum plant and (2) the Bamboo plant. *Present interests:* Population and Birth-Control Studies. *Address:* 50, Thyagaraja Road, Thyagaraja Nagar, Madras.

VENKATARANGAIYA, Mahidipudi, M.A. (Madras), Sir Pherozesha Mehta Professor of Politics and Civics, Univ. of Bombay. *b.* Jan. 8, 1889. *Educ.:* Pachaiyappa's College, Madras; secured a triple first in the degree examination, 1907. Professor successively in Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada, Maharaja's College, Vizianagram; Dewan, Vizianagram Estate; Principal, V. R. College, Nellore; Professor in Andhra Univ., 1931-44; Principal, Bhemavaram College, West Godavari. *Publications:* *Beginnings of Local Taxation; Federalism* (Andhra University); *Fundamental Rights; Constituent Assembly; Draft Constitution of India; Development of Local Boards; Fair and Free Elections; Elections and the Citizen Election Manifestoes; Competitive and Co-operative Trends in Federalism;* Translation of *Kautilya* into Telugu and other books. *Address:* University of Bombay, Bombay.

VENKATRAO, Kala, M.L.C., Ex-General Secretary, Indian National Congress. *b.* 1900; *Educ.:* Maharajah's College, Vizianagram and Noble College, Masulipatam. Gave up studies in response to the call of Mahatma Gandhi in 1921 and joined the N.C.O. Movement; went to jail eight times including two detentions; elected member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, 1937 and 1946; was General Secretary, Andhra Provincial Congress Committee for more than six years; member of the All-India Congress Committee for over fifteen years; Member, Indian Constituent Assembly; was Minister for Land Revenue, Govt. of Madras; again Minister, Public Health, Govt. of Madras, Sept. 1951-Feb. 1952; Elected to Parliament, Sept. 1950. *Address:* 18, Eldams Road, Madras.

VERMAN, Dr. Lal C., F.N.I., F. Inst. P., Ph.D., M.S., B.S. (Eng.), the first Director of the Indian Standards Institution, since June 1947. *b.* 1902 in Amritsar; *Educ.:* Punjab, California, Michigan and Cornell Univs., Teaching and Research in American Universities, 1925-31; Research Fellow, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, 1931-33; Research Physicist, London Shellac Research Bureau, 1933-36; his valuable research on the technology of lac led to wide industrial applications; Research Officer and Asstt. Dir., Industrial Research Bureau later amalgamated with the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1936-44; Ag. Dir., Physical Laboratories, C.S.I.R., 1944-47; researches covering varied fields especially in industrial technology; Vice-President, International Organization for Standardization, Geneva, 1949-52; Chairman, Plastics Research Cttee., C.S.I.R.; responsible for secretariats of several I.S.I. and I.S.O. Committees. *Publications:* Over hundred papers in Indian, British and American scientific and technical periodicals, number of Indian, British and U.S.A. patents on variety of industrial processes. *Address:* Director, Indian Standards Institution, Delhi.

VIJAIVARGIYA, Gopi Krishna, Ex-Chief Minister, Madhya Bharat. *b.* 1904, at Guna, *s.* of Bal Mukund Vijaivargiya, Advocate and Social Worker; *Educ.:* Passed his High School Exam., 1920; joined Victoria Coll., Gwalior. Gave up his studies at the call of the nation and participated in the non-co-operation movement started by Mahatma Gandhi, 1921; organised the Gwalior Rajya Sarvajanik Sabha later named as Gwalior State Congress; was elected its first president at Bhilsa session and again in 1941 at Bhind session; held this office till 1944; elected to the Constituent Assembly from Gwalior, 1947; after the introduction of responsible Govt. in Gwalior entered Gwalior Cabinet as Commerce Minister, Jan. 1948; was on the Working Cttee., All-India States Peoples Conference; was Pres., Madhya Bharat Provincial Congress Cttee. prior to his election as the leader of the Congress Party in the Leg. Assembly. *Address:* Indore.

VIJAYAKAR, Ramrao Ganpatrao. *b.* Sept. 1890; *m.* Mrs. Phirozbai, *d.* of Anandrao Ramchandra Mankar; two *s.* and four *d.* *Educ.:* Bombay. Started his career as a dispatch clerk in Fleming Shaw & Co.; joined The Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd. after five years; rose to be the Supdt. for Fire and 2nd-in-command in the office, 1942; established The Vishwabharati Insurance Co. Ltd., is its Chairman and the Managing Director; has been responsible for the rapid development of the Company; has extended the activities of the Company in many directions; has travelled extensively in India, Pakistan and Ceylon; takes part in different classes of business; Director: Madras Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Madras; Khandesh Spg. & Wvg. Mills, Jalgaon; was for some time on the Mg. Cttee. of the Indian Insurance Cos. Assoc.; member, Executive Cttee., Federation of the Indian Insurance Co.; Member, Regional Council, Bombay; Member, Finance Sub-Cttee. of Insurance; Vice-Pres., Maratha Chamber of Commerce (Poona), Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; takes keen interest in social activities in the City of Bombay; Trustee & Vice-Pres., Bombay Marathi Sahitya Sangh; Trustee, Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, Pathare Prabhu Relief Fund, belonging to the Pathare Prabhus of Bombay; has been conducting a Marathi Magazine named *Prabhu Prabhat* for the last 30 years; always helps any aspirant in the insurance line; has given early lessons in the insurance business to many young men. *Recreation:* Cricket. *Clubs:* P. J. Hindu Gymkhana; W.I.A.A.; Maharashtra Club, Poona; National Sports Club of India; Cosmopolitan Club, Madras. *Address:* Ganpat Nivas, 21, No. 2, Zaoba's Oart, Thakurdwar, Bombay. *Tel.:* 34445.



VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA, Diwan Bahadur Sir T., K.B.E. (1926). *b.* August 1875; *Educ.:* Presidency College, Madras. Joined Provincial Service, 1898; Revenue Officer, Madras Corporation, 1912-17; Secretary to the Board of Revenue, 1917-18; Director of Land Records, 1918; Deputy Director of Industries, 1918-19; Diwan of Cochin, 1919; Collector and District Magte., 1920; Commissioner for India, British Empire Exhibition, 1922-25; member, Legislative Assembly, 1925-26; Director of Industries, 1926; also Director of Fisheries, 1926; opened Canadian National Exhibition, August, 1926; member, Public Service Commission, 1926-29; Vice-Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, 1929-35; Chairman, Madras Government Committee on Co-operation, 1939; Prime Minister, Udaipur State, 1939-1947; Chairman, Govt. of India Technical Cttee. on Sugarcane, 1949; Chairman, F.A.O. Asia and Pacific Forestry Conference, Mysore, 1949; Vice-Pres., Commonwealth Conference, Bigwin Inn, Canada, 1949; flew round the world, 1949. *Address:* Riverside, Adyar, Madras.

VISVESVARAYA, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., M.I.C.E., late Dewan of Mysore. *b.* 15th Sept. 1861; *Educ.:* Central College, Bangalore, and College of Science, Poona; holds Honorary Degrees from six Universities (D.Sc., of Calcutta; LL.D., of Bombay; D.Litt., of Benares; D.Sc., of Patna; D.Sc., of Allahabad; and LL.D., of Mysore). Asstt. Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay, 1884; Supdt. Eng., 1904; retired from Bombay Govt. Service, 1908; apptd. Sp. Consulting Eng. to Nizam's Govt., 1909; Ch. Eng. and Sec., P.W. and Ry. Depts., Govt. of Mysore, 1909; Dewan of Mysore, 1912-18; Chairman, Bombay Technical and Industrial Education Committee (appointed by the Government of Bombay), 1921-22; Chairman, Indian Economic Enquiry Committee (appointed by the Government of India), 1925; Chairman, Irrigation Inquiry Committee (appointed by Govt. of Bombay), 1938; President, the All-India Manufacturers' Organization, 1941. *Publications: Reconstructing India* (1920) and *Planned Economy for India* (1934). *Address:* Uplands High Ground, Bangalore.

VISWANATH, Rao Bahadur Bhagavatula, C.I.E. (1943), D.Sc., F.R.I.C. (London), Rao Bahadur (1929), Director, Eastern Technical Laboratories. *b.* 1st January, 1889; *m.* Srimati Venkata Lakshmi; *Educ.:* Vizianagram. Director of Agriculture, Madras, 1944-47; University Professor, Banaras, 1948 President, Agricultural Sections, Indian Science Congress, 1937; President, Indian Society of Soil Science, 1935-37; Vice-President, Indian Society of Soil Science; Vice-President, Society of Biological Chemists, India, 1938; foundation Fellow of National Institute of Science, India; Indian Academy of Science; Indian Chemical Society; Adviser, Agricultural Programmes Planning Commission, Govt. of India. *Publications:* Several original contributions on soils and plant nutrition and on the utilisation of agricultural products and wastes. *Address:* Krishnashivas, 8 A/85-W.E. Area, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

VISWANATHA, Sekharipuram Vaidyanatha, M.A., L.T. (Madras), Retired Professor and Archæologist, Journalist and Author. *b.* 20th October, 1891; *m.* Venkatambal; two *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.:* Victoria College, Palghat; Government College, Kumbakonam; Madras Christian College and Teachers' College, Saidapet. Lecturer, Findlay College, Mannargudi, 1915-19; Senior Lecturer, National College, Trichinopoly, 1919-29; Temporary Government Epigraphist, Madras, for two years; examiner to the Universities of Madras and Mysore; Extension Lecturer, Mysore University; member, All-India Oriental Conference; served on staff of "Aryan Path," Bombay, 1936. *Publications: International Law in Ancient India; Racial Synthesis in Hindu Culture* (Trubner's Oriental Series, 1928); contributions to Journals; *Some Links in the History of the Deccan and of Mysore; Little Thoughts on Lofty Themes; Dravidian Civilization,* etc. *Address:* "Govardhan," R. S. Puram, Coimbatore.

VISWANATHAN, Venkata, I.C.S., Joint Secy., Ministry of States, Govt. of India, since March 20, 1952. *b.* in Malabar, South India; *Educ.:* Pusa High School, Central Coll., Bangalore, University Coll., London, Balliol Coll., Oxford; Joined the I.C.S. in 1931 in U.P. cadre, and was appointed Magistrate at Agra and Benares, 1931-36; Settlement Officer, 1936-40; Under-Secretary and Deputy Secretary (1940-43) and Secretary to the Indian delegation to Burma (1941), Secretary to the Representative of the Government of India in Ceylon (1943-44) and Secretary to India's Envoy to Burma (1944-45); chosen as Alternate Delegate to the United Nations Special Commission on Palestine, 1947; Deputy High Commissioner in Pakistan, 1947-48; Chief Secretary, Madhya Bharat Govt., 1948-49; its Adviser, July 1949-April 1950; Chief Commissioner, Bhopal, 1950-52. *Address:* Ministry of States, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

VIZIANAGRAM, Maharajkumar Dr. Vijaya of. *b.* December 28, 1905; *m.* in 1923; three *d.* and two *s.*; *Educ.:* Princes' College, Ajmer, where he won his colours at tennis and cricket, and set up a record, being the youngest student to get a double blue (Panchranga); Haileybury Public School, England. Is known in the field of sport by the name 'Vizzy'; Capt. of the Indian Cricket XI which toured Britain in 1936; Patron of Indian Sport; big game shikari, has passed the coveted figure of double century of tiger in April 1948; was Minister for Justice, U.P. Govt.; President, Andhra and Kshatriya Mahasabhas; has travelled extensively in Europe and America; both his grandfather and great-grandfather had enjoyed the personal distinction of "His Highness" and also a salute of 13 guns and 19 guns respectively; the hereditary distinction "Mirza Raja Mahraj Manya Sultan Bahadur" is the family title; was returned unopposed to the Central Assembly from Uttar Pradesh in 1934 and also in 1945; elected by a large majority to the U.P. Provincial Assembly on the eve of the inauguration of the reforms; appointed Minister of Justice of the U.P. Government under the new Act, 2nd April, 1937; member of the Court of the Benares Hindu University since 1935 and of the Executive Council since 1940; awarded by Sir S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of the University, the highest Blue-Ribbon of the University, as a special mark of distinction at the convocation of 1940; President of the Andhra Mahasabha from 1941 for three years successively; was unanimously elected President, 44th Session of the All-India Kshatriya Mahasabha held at Motihari (Bihar) in June 1944; received Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws from the Benares Hindu University, at its annual convocation in Nov. 1944; renounced his Knighthood on the 14th July, 1947, as he considered it was not in keeping with the ideals of Republican India; elected member, Uttar Pradesh Legislative Council (Upper House), 1952. *Address:* Vijayanagaram Bhawan, Banaras.



VYAS, Justice Devshankar Vajeshankar, B.A. (Bom.), M.A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Judge, High Court, Bombay. *b.* Aug. 14, 1893, *s.* of Dr. Vajeshankar Liladhar Vyas; *m.* Mangala Gouri *alias* Manorama Gouri, *d.* of Raj Ratna Dr. Keshavlal Tribhuvandas Dave, L.M. & S., Retired Chief Medical Officer, Limbdi, Saurashtra; three *s.*; *Educ.:* Porbunder, Bombay and Cambridge. Joined the Indian Civil Service, Nov. 1923 and worked as Asstt. Collector in Ahmedabad, Sind and various other places; was Collector of Hyderabad (Sind) for some time in 1927; District Judge at several places including Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Surat, Broach and Nadiad, from 1931; officiated as Judicial Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, 1945; Secy. to Govt., Legal Dept. and member, Industrial Court; was Commissioner, Southern Division for a year and Commissioner, Central Division, for a year and a half. *Address:* Murry Field, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

VYAS, Jainarayan, Chief Minister, Rajasthan, since Nov. 1952. *b.* 1898 at Jodhpur. *Educ.:* Had his early education locally. Worked on the railway for some years; became a whole-time political worker and joined the Congress; organised the Marwar Peasant Movement; courted jail five times for political activities; externed from Jodhpur State for many years; settled in Bombay and turned to political journalism editing the *Akhand Bharat;* elected General Secy., All-India States People's Conference, 1939-49; Chief Minister, first popular ministry, Jodhpur 1948; was Pres., Rajputana P. C. C.; was Minister, Rajasthan. *Address:* Chief Minister, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

VYAS, Murlimanohar, B.A., LL.B., Advocate. *b.* Magh Shukla 2, Samvat 1965 (Jan. 1909), *s.* of Akhey Rajji and Durgabai; *m.* Shivapyaridevi, 1925; two *s.*, Nandkishore and Nawalkishore, and three *d.*, Ratankumari, Kamala Kumari and Vimala Kumari; *Educ.:* S. S. P. and Darbar High Schools; Jaswant Coll., Jodhpur; Allahabad Univ.; had a brilliant academic career having won medal, reward and scholarship; B.A. (Agra) 1929; LL.B. (Alld.), 1931 with first division and second position. Staunch supporter of social reforms; was office-bearer of several institutions including Alld. Univ. Village Service League, Sanatan Dharma Sabha, and Bar Assoc., Nagaur; Manager, S. S. P. H. School; Treasurer, Kanya Pathshala; Pres., Law Academy; member, Law Cttee. and Executive Cttee., Bar Assoc., Jodhpur; keenly interested in politics; was jailed in the 1942 movement. *Publications:* Articles on varied subjects in book form and journals. *Recreations:* Hearing Music; reading books; writing articles. *Address:* Chand Baori, Jodhpur.



WADHWANI, Dr. Hemandas R., M.B.B.S., K.I.H., Ex-Minister, Sind. *b.* Jan. 12, 1895; *s.* of a prominent retired Advocate of Sind; *m.*; two *s.*; *Educ.:* Grant Medical Coll., Bombay; graduated, 1920; Post-graduate Course in Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases (Special subject Deafness) at Neumann Clinic, Vienna, worked in the League of Red Cross Societies at Paris for some time in 1932, awarded Kaisar-I-Hind Medal for Red Cross work, 1934; elected M.L.A., Sind, 1937; Minister of P.W.D. and Public Health, 1937-38; Minister of Public Health, Industries and Civil Defence, 1942-45; member: Medical Council of India, 1939-47; Bhore Cttee., Govt. of India; founded and started the Dow Medical Coll., Karachi; was Adviser to the Govt. of Sind upto June 1948, when he migrated to India permanently. *Publications:* Several medical, social and political articles. *Address:* 40, North Tukoganj, Indore (M.B.).

WADIA, Ardeshir Ruttonji, Rajasevasakta, B.A., Bar-at-Law, Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Maharaja Sayajirao University, Baroda, since 1949. *b.* 4 June, 1888; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's High School and Wilson College, Bombay; Middle Temple, London, for Bar; St. Catherine's, Oxford; Fitz William Hall, Cambridge; Prof. of English and Philosophy, Wilson College, Bombay, 1914; Lecturer in Psychology, University of Bombay, 1914-16; Professor of Philosophy, Mysore Univ., 1917-42; Secy., Inter-Univ. Board, 1932-37; D.P.I., Mysore (Retd.); Principal, Victoria Coll., Gwalior (1946-49); Governor of District No. 51, Rotary International 1951-52. *Publications: The Ethics of Feminism; Civilisation as a Co-operative Adventure; Pragmatic Idealism in Contemporary Indian Philosophy, Zoroaster. Religion as a Quest for Values.* *Address:* M. S. Univ., Baroda.

WADIA, Darashaw Nosherwan, M.A., D.Sc., F.G.S., F.N.I., F.R.A.S.B., Mineral Adviser, Govt. of India. *b.* October, 1883; *m.* Meher G. Medivala; *Educ.:* Baroda College, Bombay University. Prof. of Geology, Prince of Wales College, Jammu (Kashmir), 1907-1920; Geological Survey of India, 1921-1939; carried out the Geological Survey of N. W. Punjab, Hazara and Kashmir as part of official duties; Mineral Adviser, Ceylon Government since 1938: President, Indian Science Congress, XXIX Session, 1942; President, National Institute of Science of India, 1945-46, "Back Award." Royal Geographical Society, London, 1934; "Lyell Medal" awarded by Geological Society, London, 1943. *Publications: Geology of India; Syntaxis of N. W. Himalayas* (1931); *Geology of Nanga Parbat and Gilgit District* (1932); *Structure of the Himalayas* (1938). *Address:* 10, King George Avenue, New Delhi.

WADIA, Pestonji Ardeshir, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and History, Wilson College, Bombay. *b.* 16th Dec. 1878; *Educ.:* Elphinstone College, Bombay. *Publications: The Philosophers and the French Revolution; Zoroastrianism and our Spiritual Heritage; Inquiry into the Principles of Theosophy; The Wealth of India; Money and the Money Market in India; An Introduction to Ivanhoe; History of India; Mahatma Gandhi: A Dialogue in Interpretation; The Faith that Matters; Parsis Ere the Clouds Thicken; Logic in two Volumes.* *Address:* Hormazd Villa, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

WADIA, Mrs. Sophia, Editor, *The Aryan Path* and *The Indian P.E.N.*, Bombay. *b.* Sept. 13, 1901; *m.* B. P. Wadia, Bombay; *Educ.:* Lycée Molière, Paris; Columbia Univ., New York, School of Oriental Studies, London. Associate of The United Lodge of Theosophists; Lecturer; Founder-Organiser of the P.E.N. All-India Centre; and worker in women's educational, social and cultural movements. *Publications: The Brotherhood of Religions; Preparation for Citizenship.* *Recreation:* Reading. *Address:* "Aryasangha," 22, Narayan Dabholkar Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 6.

WAGLE, Krishnarao Balwant, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law (Middle Temple), Muntazim Bahadur (1944), Indian Administrative Service, Commissioner Ujjain (Madhya Bharat) since 1951. *b.* March 1, 1902, *s.* of late Rao Bahadur B. P. Wagle, Cabinet Minister, Indore; *m.* Shantabai, *d.* of late Sardar Pandit Ganpatrao, Kotah; one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* M. S. High School and Holkar Coll., Indore; Govt. Law Coll., Bombay; Middle Temple, London; Practised law at Bombay High Court and Nagpur, 1927-32; entered Holkar State Service as City Magistrate, Indore, 1932; Foreign Secretary, Indore Govt., 1936-48; member, Indore Legislative Council; Deputy-Chief Secy., Madhya Bharat Govt., 1948-49; Communications Secy., Madhya Bharat Govt., 1949-50. *Recreations:* Tennis, Badminton, Billiards. *Address:* Junatopkhana, Indore (Madhya Bharat).

WALCHAND, Hirachand. *b.* 1882 at Sholapur; *Educ.:* Sholapur, Poona and Bombay. Began his business career modestly with contracts for construction of railway lines, river bridges, large military works, Bhore Ghat Tunnel work and other large public building, etc.; organisation covers, amongst other things, two sugar factories in Bombay State and scores of pipe manufacturing factories in India and Ceylon; Collaborator in the establishment of the Indian shipping, shipbuilding, aircraft construction and automobile manufacturing industries, 1919-49; Pres., the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, 1927; Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 1927-33; Indian National Cttee., of the International Chamber of Commerce, 1932-33; The All-India Organization of Industrial Employers, 1933-34; Indian National Shipowners' Association; Vice-President, International Chamber of Commerce, Paris, 1934-35 and 1936-37; Member: Governing Body of Indian Agricultural Research Council of Govt. of India for five years; Employers' Delegate to the International Labour Conference at Geneva, 1932; Leader, Indian Delegation to Ninth Congress of International Chamber of Commerce, at Berlin, 1937 & Copenhagen, 1939; Leader, Indian Shipping Delegation, 1947. *Address:* Construction House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.



WALI-ULLAH, Justice Mohamed, B.A., LL.B., M.A., B.C.L. (Oxon.), LL.D. (Trinity Coll., Dublin), Bar-at-Law, Puisne Judge, High Court, Allahabad since July 1944. *b.* Oct. 14, 1892; *m.* Begum Mumtaz Jehan; four *s.*, Asaf, Arif, Aishad and Safdar and one *d.*, Najrua; *Educ.:* Jubilee High School, Gorakhpur; Muir Central Coll., Allahabad—B.A. (1911), LL.B. (1913); Univ. of Oxford, B.A. Hons. (1915), B.C.L. Hons. (1916); Trinity Coll., Dublin, LL.D. (1917); Gray's Inn, London; called to the Bar, January 1917. Practised at the Bar, 1918-19; Professor of Law, Univ. School of Law, Allahabad, 1919-23; joined the Allahabad High Court, 1923; Asstt. Govt. Advocate, 1925-37; Government Advocate, 1937-44; acted as Chief Justice, Allahabad Court, in March and April 1949 and again in Oct. 1951. *Address:* 12, Elgin Road, Allahabad (U.P.).

WANCHOO, Chief Justice Kailas Nath, B.A. (Allahabad), Chief Justice, Rajasthan High Court since Jan. 2, 1951. *b.* Feb. 25, 1903, *s.* of Pandit Pirthi Nath Wanchoo; *m.* Mohini Zutshi, *d.* of Dewan Bahadur B. N. Zutshi of Ratlam; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Pandit Pirthi Nath High School, Kanpur; Muir Central College, Allahabad and Wadham College, Oxford. Passed into the Indian Civil Service, 1924; joined service, Dec. 1, 1926; served as Joint Magistrate and District and Sessions Judge in various Districts in Uttar Pradesh; Judge, Allahabad High Court, Feb. 1947-Jan. 1951. *Address:* 45, Railway Road, Jodhpur.

WANCHOO, Niranjan Nath, M.A. (Punjab), O.B.E. (1945), I.C.S., I.D.C., Joint Secy., Ministry of Defence, Govt. of India, since 1948. *b.* May 1, 1910, *s.* of late P. N. Wanchoo; *m.* Miss Chandramohini Kak; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Government Coll., Lahore; King's Coll., Cambridge; joined the I.C.S. in 1931; served in Bihar and Orissa; subsequently in the Commerce and Food Departments of the Govt. of India; Imperial Defence Coll., London, 1947; Director-General of Ordnance Factories, 1948. *Recreations:* Golf. *Address:* 4, Akbar Road, New Delhi.

WANDREKAR, Dattatraya Nathoba, B.A., (Hons.), LL.B., Deputy Minister, Bombay, since 1952. *b.* Dec. 14, 1895, *s.* of. Nathoba Pandurang Wandrekar, Ex-Accountant, Central Rly.; *m.* Smt. Indirabai, *d.* of late Bhagwantrao B. Dahanukar; four *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Wilson High School & Wilson Coll., Bombay. Entered political life under the guidance of the late Vithalbhai Patel, 1921; Secy., Bombay Suburban District Congress Cttee.; member: Maharashtra Pradesh Congress Cttee.; A.I.C.C.; Bombay Leg. Assembly, 1936, 1946 & 1952; Parliamentary Secy., 1946-52. *Publications:* Contributed articles to journals. *Recreations:* Walking and Gardening. *Address:* Swatantrya Mandir, 10th Road, Khar, Bombay 21.

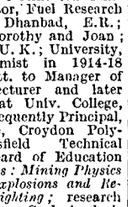
WAZIR, Justice Janki Nath, B.A. (Punjab), LL.B. (Lond.), Bar-at-Law. Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature, Jammu and Kashmir State, since April 1948. *b.* Dec. 6, 1905, *s.* of Wazir Paras Ram; *m.*, *d.* of late D. R. Sawhney, Chief Engineer, (Retd.), Sind; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Kashmir and London Univ. Was enrolled as an Advocate of the Lahore High Court, 1931; Part-time Law Lecturer, Law Coll., Lahore, 1933-36; Judge, High Court of Judicature, Jammu and Kashmir State, Dec. 1936—April 1948; elected Vice-Chancellor, Univ. of Jammu and Kashmir, June 1950. *Address:* Chief Justice, Jammu and Kashmir State, Srinagar.

WELINGKAR, Lakshmikant Narayan, B.Sc. (Econ.), London (Honours), Principal, R. A. Podar College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, since 1943. *b.* Sept. 19, 1907, *s.* of the Manager of a Jute Mill in Calcutta; *m.* Ratanbai Borkar; one *d.*; *Educ.:* Calcutta and London. Lecturer in Economics, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1934-42; Professor of Economics, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, 1942-43; Life member, Shikshana Prasaraka Mandali, Poona; member, Managing Council, S. P. Mandali, Poona; Fellow, Univ. of Bombay; member, Academic Council, Univ. of Bombay; elected to the Municipal Corporation, Bombay, March 1948; Officer, National Cadet Corps. *Publications:* Articles. *Recreation:* Hiking. *Address:* R. A. Podar College of Commerce & Economics, Bombay 19.



WHITAKER, Dr. John Wilfrid, Ph.D., F.R.I.C., F.Inst. Fuel, M.I.Min.E. (U. K.), M.I.E. (India), M.M.G.I., Certificated Mine Manager (1st Class), Director, Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora, near Dhanbad, E.R.; *m.*; three *d.*, Margaret, Dorothy and Joan; *Educ.:* Various Colleges in U. K.; University, London. Served as Chemist in 1914-18 War; later Technical Asstt. to Manager of Collieries, Lancashire; Lecturer and later Reader, Fuels and Oils at Univ. College, Nottingham (1921-30); subsequently Principal, Newark Technical College, Croydon Polytechnic, and Huddersfield Technical College; H. M. I. for Board of Education (Tech. Branch). *Publications: Mining Physics and Chemistry; Colliery Explosions and Recovery Work; Mine Lighting;* research papers on Fuel Technology, Coal Analysis and Testing, Gas Analysis, The Foreign Matter of Coal, Coal Dusts, The Calorific Values of Coals, Micro-Analysis, and Thermodynamics; also Review and Technical Papers on Mine Ventilation, Mine Explosions, Illuminating Engineering, Training in Fuel Technology, Technical Education and Vocational Guidance. *Recreations:* Music, Literature, Golf. *Address:* Fuel Research Institute, Jealgora P.O., Manbhum Dist., Bihar.

WINCHESTER, Most Hon. the Marchioness of (the former Miss Bapsy Pavry), M.A., Litterateur. *m.* Most Hon. the Marquess of Winchester, the premier Marquess of the United Kingdom, July 2, 1952; received numerous messages of good wishes from world over, including those from Her Majesty Queen Mary and other members of British and European Royalty; *Educ.:* Queen Mary High School and St. Xavier's College, Bombay; M.A., Columbia University. Visited England every year, since 1924; presented at Their Majesties' Court, 1928; received by President Coolidge (1924), by Pope Pius XI (1926) and President Lebrun (1938). Guest of the Shah of Persia and King of Afghanistan (1934), of King Abdullah of Jordan, King Gazi of Iraq, President Kemal Ataturk, King Boris and Queen Ioanna, King Carol and Queen Marie, Prince Regent Paul and Queen Marie of Yugoslavia and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Italy (March-April 1937), of King Leopold and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, King George of Greece and King Farouk of Egypt (Aug.-Sept. 1937), also of Emperor Haile Selassie and Empress Menen in Ethiopia (1946); attended the historic reception given in Paris by the President of France in honour of King George and Queen Elizabeth (1938); Member of Committee of various Charity Balls, held in London in 1928-38 in the presence of members of the Royal Family; attended the historic Peace Conference in Paris (1946), and, Asian Relations Conference in New Delhi (1947). *Publications: Heroines of Ancient Persia* (Cambridge, 1930). *Address:* Malabar Hill, Bombay.



YADAV, Amrit Lal, Sahitya Ratna (Politics), Minister for Labour, Co-operation and Forests, Rajasthan Govt., since 1952. *b.* Jan. 9, 1919; *m.* Smt. Narwada Devi; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Privately. Joined Mewar Praja Mandal, 1938; imprisoned in Freedom Movement, 1942; has been an active Congress worker; founded Rajasthan Dalit Jatiya Sangha, 1947; member: Working Cttee., All India Depressed Classes League; Rajasthan Harijan Sevak Sangh, Rajasthan; U.N.O.'s Jaipur branch; Working Cttee., Dist. Congress Cttee., Rajsamand; Pres., Caravan of India, Jaipur; was Dy. Minister for the Welfare of Backward Classes, Vyas Ministry, Rajasthan. *Publications:* Contributions to papers in the shape of short stories, one act plays and essays on social problems in Hindi. *Address:* 50, Civil Lines, Jaipur (Rajasthan).

YADAV, Madhavrao Dhondiba, Engineers and Machinery Dealers. *b.* Oct. 10, 1910, *s.* of D. C. Yadav; *m.* Smt. Shankuntala Jadhav; one *s.*; *Educ.:* Kolhapur. Founder and Proprietor of M. D. Yadav (Eng. Agents) & Co., dealing in all types of machinery and suppliers to Govt. and semi-Govt. departments for the last 20 years and over; also supplied various types of machinery to the agriculturists to accelerate the Grow More Food Campaign in Madhya Pradesh; are also Agents for RUSTON Engines and RUSTON Pumps, Philips Industrial Products, Good Year Industrial Products, etc.; a keen amateur in photography; member: Royal Photographic Society (England); Photographic Society of America; Photographic Associations in India: some of his pictures were exhibited in foreign exhibitions. *Address:* Geeta Ground, Sitabuldi, Nagpur 1.



YOUNG, Major-General Gordon Drummond, C.I.E. (1948), O.B.E. (1937), M.C. (1918), A.M.I. Mech. E., General Manager, Bombay State Road Transport Corporation. *b.* April 25, 1896, *s.* of William Drummond Young, Artist, Edinburgh; *m.* Theodora Mary Elizabeth, *d.* of Gerald Hume Wright, Ash Vale, Surrey, 1922; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh. Mobilised as a Despatch Rider, 4th Aug., 1914, with Lothian's Border Horse, Yeomanry; European War, 1914-18; commissioned to 5th Bn. Royal Scots, 1915; transferred to R.A.S.C., 1916; attached Royal Artillery, 1916-18; served France and Belgium (M.C.); transferred Indian Army, R.I.A.S.C., 1927; G.S.O. 2, Waziristan Dist., 1928; Dep. Asst. Dir., Transport, Wazir Force and Waziristan Dist., 1935-39 (despatches, twice O.B.E.); War of 1939-45, D.D.M.E. 10th Army, 1941-42 (despatches); D.D.M.E., G.H.Q., India, 1943-45; Brigadier, I.E.M.E. H.Q., Southern Command, India, 1945-47; Dir. of Mechanical Engineering, Supreme Headquarters, India, 1947 (C.I.E.). *Recreations:* riding, shooting, golf, amateur theatricals. *Club:* Naval and Military. *Address:* Mascot, Rounton Road, Church Crookham, Hants; Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, Worli, Bombay.

YUNUS, Mohammad, was Charge d'Affaires, Legation of India in Baghdad. *b.* June 26, 1916; *Educ.:* Muslim Univ. School, Aligarh; Islamia Coll., Peshawar. Was Charge d'Affaires, Embassy of India in Ankara; was the first Indian Representative to the Republic of Indonesia; was member, Indian National Congress; and was imprisoned during the 1942 'Quit India' Movement. *Publications: Frontier Speaks*, banned in 1942. *Address:* C/o Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

ZACHARIAH, Kuruvila, M.A. (Oxon.), C.I.E. (1947), Addl. Secy. and Director of Historical Research, Ministry of External Affairs, India. *b.* Dec. 24, 1890, *s.* of G. Zachariah; *m.* Shanti Dey; three *s.*, two *d.*; *Educ.:* Madras Christian College (Madras University); Merton College, Oxford. Professor, Presidency College, Calcutta (Indian Educational Service); Principal, Hooghly College and Islamia College, Bengal; Director of Public Instruction, Bengal; Planning Adviser for Education, Bengal; member, Federal Public Service Commission. *Publication: A History of Hooghly College*, 1836-1936. *Recreations:* Gardening. *Club:* Coonoor Club, Coonoor, South India. *Address:* 10, Akbar Road, New Delhi; Blairgowrie, Coonoor, S. India.

ZAHEER, Syed Ali, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., Minister for Justice, Excise, Stamp and Registration, Uttar Pradesh, since Aug. 1951. *b.* March 21, 1896, *s.* of late Sir Syed Wazir Hasan, Chief Judge, Chief Court of Oudh; *m.* Begum Aliya Khatoon; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Canning College, Lucknow; Law College, Allahabad; Oxford. Called to Bar, 1922; member, Lucknow Municipal Board, 1925-45; member, Legislative Council, 1930-37 and again from 1939 till supersession of legislature; left Muslim League, 1937; organised Shia community; elected Pres., All India Shia Political Conference, 1941; re-elected Pres., 1945; same year convened Shia All-Parties' Conference which agreed to dissociate itself from Muslim League policy; Member for Law and Communications, Nehru's first Interim Cabinet; resigned in October, 1946 when Muslim League joined Viceroy's Executive Council; Indian Ambassador in Iran, 1947-51; Minister in Iraq, 1949-51; Designated Ambassador to Indonesia, June 1951; became Minister of Justice in Uttar Pradesh Cabinet; also assigned portfolio of Labour in Oct. 1951; elected to Legislative Assembly Jan. 1952. *Publications:* Articles published in various newspapers and magazines. *Recreations:* Writing articles for Press. *Address:* Secretariat, Lucknow, U.P.

ZAIDI, Col. Bashir Husain, B.A., Bar-at-Law, M.P., *s.* of Syed Shaukat Husain Zaidi; belongs to the Saadat Bahera family of Muzaffarnagar District. *b.* July 26, 1898; *m.* Qudsia Begum, 1937; *Educ.:* Arabic High School and St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi, Punjab Univ., Cambridge Univ. and Lincoln's Inn; Indian Representative, International Students' Conference, Czechoslovakia (1921) and Holland (1922). Appointed Head Master, Univ. School, Aligarh, 1923; joined Rampur State Service, 1930; Chief Minister, Rampur State, 1937-49; Observer, Third Round Table Conference, London; member: Negotiating Cttee. of the States and the Indian Union's Constitution Cttee., Constituent Assembly of India, Parliament of India (1950-52), Indian Council of Technical Education, Indian Delegation to the General Assembly of the U.N. (1951); elected to the House of the People from Hardoi, U.P., Jan. 1952; Managing Director, Pioneer Consolidated Company of India Ltd. (New Delhi), Director, Ashok Motors Ltd. (Madras); Associated Journals Ltd. (Lucknow); Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd. (Bombay); Great Eastern Electroplaters Ltd. (Allahabad); Motor Industries Co. Ltd. (Madras); Raza Textiles Ltd. (Rampur), etc.; Ex-Pres., U.P. Muslim Educational Conference; Joint Secy., Jamia Millia (Delhi); Member, Court and Finance Cttee. of the Muslim Univ. (Aligarh); Pres., Shia Provincial Conference, U.P.; Trustee, Shia Coll., Lucknow and Delhi Coll., Delhi. *Address:* 6, Bhagwandas Road, New Delhi.



ZAKARIA, Dr. Rafiq, M.A. (1st class), Ph.D. (London), Bat-at-Law, Chancellor's Gold Medalist (Bombay Univ.), Advocate, Bombay High Court. *b.* April 5, 1920, *s.* of B. A. Zakaria; *m.* Shehnaz, *d.* of Col. Iqbal Mohamed Khan and *niece* of H.H. The Nawab of Bhopal; *Educ.:* Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona; Ismail Yusuf Coll., Govt. Law Coll., London School of Oriental Studies and Lincoln's Inn. War correspondent attached to SHAEF (1944-46); one of the Chairmen of the I.F.S. Conference held at Ahus, Denmark (1947); Political correspondent on Indian affairs for the 'Observer' (London) (1947-48); Pres., London Majlis (1945-47); Chairman, Federation of Indian Students' Societies in British Isles and Europe (1947); Delegate to Inaugural Session of International Union of Students held at Prague (1946); General Secy., Bombay Youth Congress (1950-51); broadcasts frequently from B.B.C. *Publications:* Thesis on *Muslims in Indian Politics*, 1885 *to* 1906 (under print). *Recreations:* Reading, Writing. *Club:* Radio Club, Bombay. *Address:* "Gupta Mahal," Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay.



ZILS, Paul, Managing Director, Art Films of Asia Ltd. and DUI Ltd.; Producer-Director of feature films, documentary film specialist of international reputation. *b.* and *Educ.* in Germany. Took an active interest in film and dramatic art at an early age; was associated with the UFA Studios in Berlin for five years; travelled extensively throughout Africa, Asia and America, making documentaries as a free lance; worked in Hollywood with Max Reinhardt and William Dieterle; in India since 1942; was in charge of the Foreign Section of Govt.'s Information Films of India; member, Advisory Cttee. for Visual Education, G.O.I.; Founder, member, Short Film Guild; member, I.M.P.P.A.; published periodical 'Indian Documentary'; is known as a critical writer on films and social subjects; has made 30 documentaries, including three for the U.N.O.; his feature films are 'Our India' in English (released abroad as 'Dawn of India'), 'Hindustan Hamara' and 'Zalzala' in Hindustani; is now an Indian national. *Address:* Usha Kiran Annexe, 15, Carmichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

ZOBAIRI, Azmat Elahi, Registrar, Muslim Univ., Aligarh since 1934. *b.* 1894 in Marehra, Dt. Ettah, U.P.; *m.* first in 1912; 2nd in 1922 after the death of first wife; five *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* early education in Urdu and Persian from his learned uncle; joined local English School; Matriculation Exam., Allahabad Univ.; Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh; graduated from Allahabad Univ., 1916; LL.B. Degree from the School of Law, Allahabad, 1919. Practised for over a year in the home district; joined the Aligarh Muslim Univ. as Asstt. Registrar, 1921. *Recreations:* Cricket, Hockey and Tennis; fond of reading light fiction and detective novels. *Address:* Aligarh.

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WHO'S WHO IN PAKISTAN

AFRIDI, Colonel M. K., M.D., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), D.T.M. & H. (London), C.B.E., Surgeon-General with the Govt. of East Bengal, since Feb. 1951. *b.* Feb. 12, 1900, at Babri Banda, N.-W.F.P. ; *Educ.* : Lahore and St. Andrews'. Joined I.M.S., 1924 ; Specialist in Bacteriology and Staff Officer in the Army, 1925-36 ; Asstt. Dir., Malaria Institute of India, 1936-40 ; Malaria Expert to Forces in Sudan, 1940, and Iraq, 1941 ; mentioned in despatches ; appointed Adviser in Malariology to G.H.Q., New Delhi, Jan. 1942 ; Consultant Malariologist, S.E.A.C., Aug. 1944 ; Dy. Dir., Malaria Institute of India, 1946 ; Dir., Malaria Institute of India, 1947 ; Dir., Malaria Institute and the Bureau of Laboratories, Pakistan, 1947-49. Vice-Chairman (Malaria), Interim Commission for the 5th International Congress for Tropical Medicine and Malaria ; Member of Expert Cttee. on Malaria of the W.H.O., 1948-49 ; Deputy Director, Eastern Mediterranean Region of the World Health Organisation, Alexandria, 1949-50. *Address* : Surgeon-General with the Govt. of East Bengal, Dacca.

AFZAL, The Hon'ble Syed Mohammad, Minister for Govt. of East Bengal, Civil Supplies. *b.* 1895 at Chakar, Dist. Barisal ; *Educ.* : Madrassah ; English High School, Barisal ; Barisal Coll. Was English Teacher, Barisal High School ; resigned and joined the 'Khilafat Movement,' 1920 ; was elected Secy., Barisal Dist. Khilafat Cttee. ; was interned by the British ; passed the Muktearship Exam. and joined the Bar at Pirozpur, 1922 ; has been connected with educational and co-operative movements in Barisal Dist. ; was Chairman, Pirozpur Municipality, for many years ; member, Prov. Legislature, since 1926 ; was for some time member, Paddy Research Cttee. at Delhi ; served on the Select Cttees. of the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill and the Co-operative Societies Bill ; was Govt. Whip in the Bengal Assembly ; awarded Khan Bahadur, 1940 ; renounced in obedience to the mandate of the Muslim League High Command, 1946. *Address* : Secretariat, Dacca, East Bengal.

AHMAD, Dr. Kazi Saied-Uddin, M.A. (Alig.), Ph.D. (London), University Professor and Head of the Department of Geography, Univ. of the Punjab, Lahore, since 1945. *b.* 1904, *s.* of Kazi Fariduddin Ahmad ; *m.* Momina Khatoon ; five *s.* and one *d.* ; *Educ.* : A. V. High School, Sikandrabad, U.P. ; Aligarh Muslim Univ. ; Univ. College, London. Senior Lecturer in Geography, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, 1927-41 ; Reader in Geography, Muslim Univ., Aligarh, 1941-45 ; Pres., Pakistan Geographical Assoc. ; Pres., Geography, Geology and Anthropology Section, Pakistan Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, 1951. *Publications* : *Major Natural Regions* ; *Simple Map Projections* ; *Geography of India, Burma & Ceylon* ; *Three Southern Continents* ; *Pak. Geographies* ; *Pak. Atlas* and numerous articles. *Address* : 3, Zam Zam Street, Rajgarh Road, Lahore.

AHMAD, Colonel Taqiud Deen, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), D.P.H., D.T.M. & H. (Lond.), late I.M.S., A.D.M.S. of a Div., Pakistan Army. *b.* October 11, 1901, at Lahore, *s.* of the late Dr. K. Rasheedud Deen of Lahore ; *m.* Sayeeda Tahira, *d.* of late S. A. Khan, I.C.S. ; two *s.* and one *d.* ; *Educ.* : Univs. of St. Andrews' and London. Joined I.M.S., Oct. 1928 ; served in the army upto Nov. 1944, holding various command and staff appointments ; six war medals ; Director of Public Health, Assam, Nov. 1944-Aug. 1947 ; I. G. of Prisons, Govt. of East Bengal, Aug. 15, 1947 to May 11, 1949. *Recreations* : Tennis and Squash. *Address* : C/o Grindlay's Bank Ltd., The Mall, Lahore.

AHMAD, Dr. Taskhir, B.Sc. (Agric.) (Punjab), Ph.D. (Cantab.), Director, Plant Protection, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Pakistan, Karachi, since 1947. *b.* March 1, 1905, *s.* of Mr. & Mrs. Mohd. Saeed ; *m.* Sept. 22, 1927 ; two *s.* and three *d.* ; *Educ.* : Agricultural College, Lyallpur ; Univ. of Cambridge, England, Research Asstt., Agricultural College, Lyallpur (1924) ; Asstt. Entomologist, Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi (1935) and subsequently Imperial Entomologist ; Leader, Indian Locust Delegation to Iran, 1942. *Publications* : 34 original papers on Entomology. *Address* : Block 20, Secretariat, Karachi.

AHMED, The Hon'ble Mr. Mofizuddin, B.A., B.L., Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, Govt. of East Bengal. *b.* 1898 ; *Educ.* : Comilla Zilla School ; graduated from the Dacca Coll., 1919 ; B.L., 1925. Joined the Comilla Bar, 1926 ; elected member, Local Board and Dist. Board, Tippera, 1926 ; returned to the Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1938 ; Chairman, Comilla Central Co-operative Bank, for two terms, 1939-40 and 1943-44 ; Parliamentary Secy., League Ministry, Bengal, 1943 and 1946 ; became the Chief Whip of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party in the East Bengal Govt. ; was Political Secy. to the Hon'ble Prime Minister ; member : Working Cttee. of the Provincial Muslim League ; Constituent Assembly of Pakistan ; Pakistan Muslim League Council. *Address* : Dacca, East Bengal.

AHMED, Muhammad Basheer, M.A. (Alig.), M.Litt. (Cantab.), C.S.P., formerly of the I.C.S., Secretary, Pakistan Constituent Assembly since July 1947. *b.* 1904 ; *Educ.* : Aligarh, London and Cambridge. Joined the I.C.S., as Assistant Magistrate, 1928 ; appointed District and Sessions Judge, U.P., 1934 ; appointed Member of the Meerut Riot Enquiry Commission, 1940 ; Secy., Pak. Parl. Delegation to Inter. Parl. Union Conference, Rome, 1948 ; Secy.-Genl., Pak. Parl. Delegation to the Commonwealth Parl. Assoc. Conference, London, 1948 ; Gen. Secy., Pak. History Board ; Secy.-Genl., Pak. Parl. Delegation to New Zealand and Australia, 1950 ; lectured on Muslim Law and history at Aligarh, Allahabad and Cambridge ; has travelled extensively abroad especially Central Europe and Middle East in connection with historical, cultural and constitutional studies. *Publications* : *The Problem of Rural Uplift in India* ; *Meaning and Scope of Law among Muslim People* ; *Influence of Muslim Culture in India* ; *The Administration of Justice in Medizeval India* ; *Select Constitutions of the World*, Vol. I-VI. *Recreations* : Golf, Tennis and Books. *Address* : A-8, Bath Island, Karachi.

AKBARALLY Cassim, a prominent businessman of Karachi ; Senior Partner, Akbarally Cassim & Co., Importers & Exporters and General Merchants. *b.* at Calcutta ; *m.* in 1941 ; three *s.* ; *Educ.* : Intermediate, St. Xavier's College, Calcutta. Member : Karachi Stock Exchange ; Chamber of Commerce, Pakistan. *Address* : "Hilal Chambers", Kanda Gali, Jodia Bazar, Karachi.

ALI, The Hon'ble Mr. Hassan, M.A., B.L., Minister for Communications, Buildings and Irrigation, Govt. of East Bengal. *b.* 1895 ; *Educ.* : Graduated from the Rajshahi Coll., 1916 ; M.A. from the Calcutta Univ., 1919 ; B.L. from Law Coll., Calcutta Univ. Joined the Bar, 1920. Suspended practice and joined the Khilafat Movement, 1922 ; rejoining the bar after a few years, associated himself with various nation-building activities ; member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1929-37 ; elected Vice-Chairman, 1939 and Chairman, 1940, Dinajpur Dist. Board ; was Secy. and later Pres., Dist. Muslim League ; M.L.A., Bengal, since 1946 ; Public Prosecutor, 1942-45. *Address* : Dacca, East Bengal.

ALI, His Excellency Mr. Mohammed, Ambassador for Pakistan in U.S.A., since Feb. 12, 1952. *b.* 1909, *g.s.* of the late Nawab Bahadur Syed Nawab Ali Chaudhury, first Muslim Minister in Bengal ; *Educ.* : Presidency Coll., Calcutta ; Parliamentary Secy. to Chief Minister, 1943-45 ; Member, Council, All-India Muslim League, Central Parliamentary Board ; was Member, Governing Body, Indian Football Assoc. and Bengal Hockey Assoc. ; Minister of Finance, Public Health and Local Self-Govt., Govt. of Bengal ; was Pakistan Ambassador to Burma ; High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada. *Address* : The Palace, Bogra (East Bengal) ; 2201 R. Street, North West Washington, D.C.

ALI, The Hon'ble Mr. Tafazzal, Minister of Revenue, Govt. of East Bengal ; Advocate, Dacca High Court. *b.* 1906, at Tippera Dist. ; *Educ.* : Graduated from Islamia Coll., Calcutta, 1929 ; B.L. from Calcutta Univ., 1933. Joined the Calcutta High Court Bar ; became member, Comilla Dist. Board, 1936 ; elected M.L.A., Bengal, 1946 ; became Dy. Speaker ; piloted the Zemindary Abolition Bill in B. B. ; attended fifth session of the U.N. as a Delegate of Pakistan. *Address* : Dacca, East Bengal.

AMIN HAZIEN (Mohammad Amin Khan Hazien), Author and businessman ; Director, Sungreen & Co., Ltd. *b.* May 12, 1917, at Bhakkar in Mianwali Dist., West Punjab (Pakistan) ; *m.* Latifa Banu, *d.* of Aliqadr Mohd. Akhtar Ali Khan Bahadur, Retired Revenue Secretary, Bhopal ; one *s.* and two *d.* ; *Educ.* : S. D. High School and S. E. Coll., Bahawalpur State. Was a Socialist, 1938-46 ; joined Muslim League, 1946 ; presided as Chairman, Reception Cttee. of Political Workers Conference (Socialist Party) held in Bombay, 1941 ; started his journalistic career as Sub-Editor, the *Hind* (Calcutta) ; edited *Mujahid-i-Burma*, 1938-40 ; started his own English weekly in Bombay, the *National Review*, 1943-46 ; started Sungreen & Co., Ltd. (1946) in Bombay and then in Karachi which is a prominent Import Export and Hardware Manufacturing firm in Pakistan with offices in England and U.S.A. and Agencies throughout the world ; has travelled extensively ; member Institute of International Affairs. *Hobbies* : Aeromodelling ; Writing. *Publications* : Several books in Urdu. *Address* : "Nishat-i-Amina", Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Shikarpur Colony, Bunder Road Extension, Karachi.

AMIN, Hon'ble Mr. Nurul, Prime Minister, East Bengal, since Sept. 1949. *b.* 1897, in Tipperah Dist., *s.* of late Moulvi Zainuddin ; *m.* first in "Dewan Family" of Mymensingh



Dist. and in the "Quazi Family" of Dacca ; *Educ.* : M.E. School, Mymensingh ; Mymensingh Zilla School ; Mymensingh Ananda Mohan Coll., Calcutta Univ. Practised in the Mymensingh Dist. Bar, 1924-45 ; Chairman, Mymensingh Dist. Board, 1937-46 ; actively aligned himself with Quaid-i-Azam in 1936 during the latter's Bengal tour for the 1937 election ; member : Constituent Assembly of Pakistan from East Bengal ; Muslim League ; was

Pres., Mymensingh Dist. Muslim League; was member, All-India Muslim League Council; Bengal Provincial Muslim League Parliamentary Board; is member, Working Cttee., Pakistan Muslim League; was elected member, Bengal Leg. Council, 1942; Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1946; Speaker, Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1946-47; Minister for Civil Supplies, East Bengal, 1947-49; renounced 'Khan Bahadur,' 1946. *Publications:* Contributed many articles to magazines and journals. *Recreations:* Public Service; Newspaper cuttings. *Address:* Prime Minister's House, Ramna, Dacca; Mymensingh Town, East Bengal.

AMINUDDIN, The Hon'ble Mian, Agent to the Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in Baluchistan. *b.* 1897 at Lahore; *Educ.:* Passed his M.Sc. examination, 1919; awarded the Zoological Survey of India Research Scholarship, 1920; passed into the I.C.S. Was probationary I.C.S. Officer at Christ Coll., Cambridge, 1921-23; was admitted to the Hon'ble Society of the Inner Temple, London. Joined the Punjab Cadre of the I.C.S. Officers, Nov. 1923; served as Asstt. Commissioner in Ludhiana, Rawalpindi, Amritsar and Lyallpur; officiated as Dy. Commissioner in Mianwali, Sialkot, Gujranwala and Attock; was Dy. Commissioner, Jullundur, Jhung, Ferozepur and Shahpur; appointed Secy., Medical and Local Self-Govt., the Punjab, 1939; Secy., Industries and Electricity Depts., 1941-44; Chief Controller of Exports and Joint Secy., Commerce Dept., Govt. of India, 1944-47; was appointed Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, the first Indian to hold this post, 1947-49. *Address:* The Residency, Quetta (Baluchistan).

ARNOLD, Frederick Blackmore, B.A., O.B.E. (1943), United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner in Pakistan, since June 1950. *b.* June 26, 1906, *s.* of the late Leonard Frederick Arnold and of Amy Elizabeth Arnold of Dorking, Surrey; *m.* Jacqueline Barr; *Educ.:* Bishops Stortford; Scholar of Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Passed open competition for the Indian Civil Service, 1928; served in Burma 1929-47; Deputy Commissioner, Magwe, 1936-37; Deputy Secy., Finance Deptt., 1938-39; Controller of Prices, Import Trade, Civil Supplies, 1939-42; Secy., Reconstruction Deptt. (Simla), 1942-45; Secy., Commerce and Supply Deptt., 1945-47; retired from I.C.S. and entered U.K. Civil Service (Board of Trade), 1947; United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Colombo, 1948; Calcutta, 1948-49; Bombay, 1949-50. *Clubs:* East India and Sports, National Liberal. *Address:* 230A, Somerset Street, Karachi.

AVARI, Dinshaw Byramji, B.Com. (Bombay), J.P., Prop., Bristol Hotel and Beach Luxury Hotel, Karachi. *b.* Aug. 22, 1902, at Navsari, Bombay State; *m.* Miss Khorshed Merwanji Vakil; one *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Sydenham Coll. of Commerce and Economics, Bombay; passed B.Com., 1927. Joined Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada, Bombay; was its Unit Manager for Sind & Baluchistan at Karachi, 1929-41; is a prominent Parsi citizen of Karachi, serving on several Govt. Cttees.; Pres., Karachi Rotary Club, 1940-41, 1947-48 and 1948-49. *Clubs:* Karachi Club; Rotary Club. *Address:* Beach Luxury Hotel, New Queen's Road, Karachi 2 (Pakistan).



BADRUDDIN, The Hon'ble Agha, Speaker, Sind Legislative Assembly (now dissolved). *b.* of Afghan family, which had settled down in Sind; *Educ.:* Karachi and Aligarh. Was elected member, Provincial Legislative Assembly, 1945; was later elected Deputy Speaker; unanimously elected Speaker. *Address:* Sind Assembly Office, Karachi.

BAHAR, The Hon'ble Mr. Md. Habibullah, Minister, Health and Local Self-Government, East Bengal. *b.* 1906 in a respectable family in Noakhali; *m.* Mrs. Anwara Bahar, B.A., B.T., Principal, Qamrunnisa Girls' School, Dacca; *Educ.:* Chittagong College; Calcutta Islamia College; Calcutta Univ. Graduated, 1928. One of the leading Post-Tagore Bengali illterateurs who ushered in cultural renaissance among the Muslims of Bengal; unique in humorous writings, was Secy., All Bengal *Muslim* Literary Assoc.; presided over many literary conferences including All Bengal Progressive Writers' Conference, 1943; has been taking active interest in politics from his early age; participated in the non-co-operation movement of 1921; after non-co-operation, joined Krishak Proja Movement and became Joint Secretary of the Provincial Organisation; member, Working Cttee., Muslim League, 1937; was elected to Bengal Leg. Council, 1944 and to the Leg. Assembly in the last elections; member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly; is an orator; good sportsman; captained Calcutta Mohamedan Sporting Football Team for League Championship, 1934, conducted its Burma, Ceylon and All-India tours, 1932-36. Was Secy., Provincial Muslim League; Chairman, Port Haj C'ttee, Bengal; Pres., Bengal Forest Workers' Assoc., Railway Employees' Assoc., and East Pakistan Sports Federation; with his sister, Prof. Shamsun Nahar, M.A., M.B.E., brought out and edited the monthly magazine 'Bulbul'; led Pakistan Delegation, World Health Conference, Cairo, Feb. 1949; 2nd World Health Assembly, Rome, July 1949; World Health Conference, Geneva, Sept. 1949; Stanbul, Sept. 1950; Vice-Pres., W.H.O. *Address:* Secretariat, Dacca.

BATI, H.E. Mr. Nebil, Turkish Ambassador in Pakistan, since 1949. *b.* Dec. 12, 1891; *Educ.:* Graduated from "Mulkiye," Political Science School. Entered Govt. Service in the Revenue Dept., Ministry of Finance, 1911; Member, Reorganisation Cttee., Finance Ministry, 1913-17; Inspector-General of the Ministry of Supplies, 1917-18; Director-General, Ministry of Supplies, 1918-21; appointed First Secy. to the Political Representative at Tiflis, 1921; Charge d'Affaires, Athens, 1923-25; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Kabul, 1925-28; appointed Second Delegate to the Mixed Committee for the exchange of populations between Turkey and Greece, 1928; Charge d'Affaires, Tokyo, 1931-36; Asstt. Secretary-General, Foreign Ministry, Ankara, 1936 and 1937; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Brussels, 1939-45; Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Baghdad, 1945-49. *Address:* Turkish Embassy, Karachi.

BHATTI, Dr. Hamid Khan, M.Sc. (Punjab), Ph.D. (Cantab.), F.N.I., F.A.Sc., Head of Zoology Department, Punjab University, Lahore. *b.* February 7, 1895, *s.* of M. Husain Khan; *m.* at Lahore; five *s.*; *Educ.:* Government College, Lahore; Fitzwilliam College, Cambridge University. Professor of Biology, Islamia College, Lahore (1914); Professor of Biology, M.A.O. College, Aligarh (1919-20); Superintendent of Fisheries, Punjab (1920-28); Fisheries Research Officer, Punjab (1929-39); Game Warden, Punjab (1939-45); Warden of Fisheries, Punjab (1945-48). *Publications:* Author of *The Punjab Fisheries Manual; The Integument and Dermal Skeleton of Siluroidea; Ovulation in Fish; Fish Ladders in the Punjab; Food of Brown Trout; Transport of Alive Fish in Oxygenated Containers; Development of Fisheries in the Punjab,* etc. *Recreations:* Fishing and Shooting. *Address:* Head of Zoology Department, Punjab University, Lahore.

BOKHARI, Syed Zulfaqar Ali, Controller of Broadcasting, Pakistan, since August 1947. *b.* June 1904 at Peshawar; *Educ.:* Peshawar and Lahore. Station Director, All India Radio, Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta; Programme Organiser, Eastern Service of B.B.C.; worked with M.G.M. in America. *Hobbies:* Poetry and Painting. *Address:* Karachi.

CANNON, Air Vice-Marshal Leslie William, C.B., C.B.E., Commander-in-Chief, Royal Pakistan Air Force. *b.* 1904. Aircraft Apprentice at Cranwell, 1920-23; Commissioned, 1925; served in China with Fleet Air Arm and No. 2 (A.C.) Sqn., 1927; specialised in Engineering, 1929-31; was in India on engineering and flying duties, and later in Command of No. 5 Squadron, in the N.-W.F. operations, 1933-37; mentioned in despatches 1937 and thrice during the war, 1939-45; served at the Air Ministry, Directorate of Operations, 1939-40; Engineering Staff duties at H.Q., Bomber Command, 1940-41; Instructor, R.A.F. Staff Coll., 1941-42; Commander, Bomber Stations, No. 2 Group, 1942-43; Senior Officer, Administration, 1943; Air Officer, Administration, 1944-46; A.Q.C., No. 85 Group, British Air Forces of Occupation in Germany, 1946-47; Asstt. Commandant and Commandant, R.A.F. Staff Coll., Andover, 1947-49; Director of Organisation (Establishments), Air Ministry, 1949-51. *Address:* C.-in-C., Royal Pakistan Air Force, Air Headquarters, Karachi.



CHUNDRIGAR, H. E. Ismail I., Governor, Punjab (P.) Province, since Nov. 1951. *b.* Sept. 15, 1897; *Educ.:* Bombay University; practised at Ahmedabad; member of the Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation, 1924-27; elected to the Bombay Legislative Assembly from Ahmedabad Rural Constituency, Feb. 1937; began practice in the Bombay High Court, Sept. 1937; elected deputy leader of the Muslim League party in the Bombay Assembly, 1938; Pres., Bombay Provincial Muslim League, 1940-45; member of the Working Cttee., All-India Muslim League, 1943-47; Commerce Member in the Interim Cabinet, Government of India, Oct. 1946 to Aug. 1947; Leader, Govt. of India Delegation to the Second Session of the Preparatory Cttee. of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment held at Geneva, April to August 1947; Minister of Commerce, Industries and Works in the first Pakistan Cabinet, August 1947-May 1948; Ambassador for Pakistan in Afghanistan, 1948-50; Governor, N.-W.F. Province, 1950-51. *Address:* Government House, Lahore, Punjab (Pakistan).



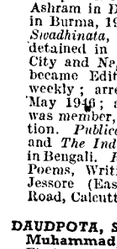
COKE-WALLIS, Leonard George, C.I.E. (1945), formerly I.C.S., Deputy High Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Pakistan, Dacca, East Bengal. *b.* Mar. 12, 1900, *s.* of late G. C. Wallis; *m.* Frances Chieveley, *d.* of late C. H. Coke, 1932; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* University College, London; Christ College, Cambridge (double first in Historical Tripos). Entered I.C.S., 1924; Asstt. Magistrate and Subdivisional Officer, Bengal, 1924-29; entered Political Service, 1929; served successively in N.-W.F. Province, on special duty in Political Dept., Secretariat, in Eastern States Agency, Cooch Behar State, Central India, Hyderabad, and Punjab Hill States; Resident for the Eastern States, 1944; Resident at Baroda and for the Western India States, 1947. *Recreations:* Sailing, shooting, fishing, tennis. *Clubs:* Bengal and United Services Club, Calcutta and Oriental, London. *Address:* Dacca.

CORNELIUS, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Alvin Robert, B.Sc. (Allahabad), 1923, Homersham Cox Gold Medalist, Puisne Judge, High Court, Lahore, Pakistan. *b.* May 8, 1903, *s.* of Professor I. J. Cornelius, M.A. of Indore (M.B.); *m.* Ione Mary, *d.* of Dr. L. Francis, P.C.M.S. (Punjab); two *s.*; *Educ.:* M. S. High School and the Holkar College, Indore; Muir Central College & the University, Allahabad; Selwyn College, Cambridge. Appointed to I.C.S. after Allahabad Exam., 1924; joined as Asstt. Commissioner, Ambala (Punjab), Nov. 1926; Dist. and Sessions Judge, 1932; Pres., Election Petitions Commission, 1937; Legal Remembrancer, 1944; Acting Judge, High Court, Lahore, 25th Feb. 1946; Puisne Judge, June 22, 1948; on deputation as Secy., Ministry of Law & Labour, Pakistan Govt., April 1950-May 1951; Acting Chief Justice, Lahore, 20th June-21st Nov. 1951; acting Judge, Federal Court of Pakistan, Nov. 1951. *Recreations:* Cricket, Hockey, Tennis, etc. *Club:* Lahore Gymkhana. *Address:* 8, Egerton Road, Lahore.

DATTA, Bhupendra Kumar, Member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Vice-Pres., Pakistan National Congress (Dacca). *b.* Oct., 1894, at Jessore (East Bengal); *Educ.:* Faridpur Govt. H. E. School; Daulatpur Hindu Academy (Dist. Khulna). Entered politics while a student; took active part in the Indo-German conspiracy during the First World War; was arrested in 1917 after being an underground worker for about a year; detained under Regulation III of 1818; undertook a hunger strike for 74 days; released, Dec. 1920; joined Non-Co-operation Movement; established Satya Ashram in Daulatpur; arrested and detained in Burma, 1923; released, 1928; was editing *Swadhinata,* Bengali Weekly; arrested and detained in Buxa Fort, Mianwali, Bombay City and Nasik, 1930; released, July 1938; became Editor, *Forward,* English political weekly; arrested, May 1941; detained till May 1945; again became Editor, *Forward*; was member, B.P.C.C. and A.I.C.C. till partition. *Publications: Constructive Programme* and *The Indian Revolution* and some books in Bengali. *Recreations:* Reading, particularly Poems, Writing. *Address:* Thakurpur, Dist. Jessore (East Bengal); 32, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta 9.

DAUDPOTA, Shamsul-Ulama, Dr. Umar b. Muhammad, M.A. (Bombay, First Class First and Chancellor's Medalist), Ph.D. (Cantab.), Member, Sind Public Service Commission, since Oct. 1950. *b.* March 25, 1896; *m.* Khadija Daudpota, B.A. (Alig.); one *s.* and four *d.* by deceased wife Karima K. Daudpota; *Educ.:* Karachi and Cambridge. Principal, Sind Madrasat-ul-Islam, Karachi, 1927-30; Professor of Arabic, Ismail College, Jogeshwari, 1930-39; D.P.I., Sind, March 1939—Oct. 1950; Fellow of Bombay Univ., 1928-48; Fellow of the Sind Univ. till 1950. *Publications: The critical editions of the Tarikh-i-Masumi, the Chachnama, Persian histories of Sind, The Influence of Arabic Poetry on Persian Poetry; Survey of Mass Education in India;* The English Translation of Ibn Khaldun's *Prolegomena* (under preparation). *Address:* Karachi.

DIN MOHAMED, H. E. Sheikh, Khan Bahadur (1931), M.A., LL.B., Hon. LL.D. (Punjab), 1944, Governor of Sind since 1948. *b.* 2nd December 1886; *Educ.:* mostly at Lahore. Started as a Lawyer, 1910; Vice-President and President of the Municipal Committee, Gujranwala, 1916-33; Assistant Legal Remembrancer, 1933; Additional Judge, High Court, 1934; Member, Delimitation Committee, 1935; Special Officer to Government, Punjab, 1936; Additional Judge, High Court, May 1936; Puisne Judge 30th March 1937 to date of retirement; Fellow and Syndic, of the Punjab University, 1939-47; Chairman, Air Transport Licensing Board, Govt. of India, June 1946 to March 1947; Chief Justice, Bahawalpur; was member, Punjab Boundary Commission. *Address:* Governor's House, Karachi.



FAIZ, Faiz Ahmed, M.A. (English Lit., Punjab), M.A. (Arabic Lit., Punjab), Editor, *Pakistan Times* and *Imroze,* Lahore, Pakistan. *b.* Jan. 7, 1912, *s.* of J. Khan Bahadur Sultan Muhammed Khan, Bar-at-Law, Sialkot (Punjab), formerly Chief Secretary to H. M. Amir Abdar Rehman Khan of Afghanistan; *m.* Alys Catherine (*née* George of 446, Hoe Street, London); two *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore. Lecturer in English, Punjab Univ., 1935-42; Commissioned Indian Army, 1942; served as Asstt. Director, Public Relations and Dy. Director, Inter-Services Morale Directorate; awarded M.B.E. (Military), 1945; released, Jan. 1947 and appointed Editor, *The Pakistan Times* on its appearance in Feb. 1947; elected Vice-President, Pakistan T. U. Federation same year and attended I.L.O. conference at San Francisco and Geneva, 1948, 1949, as labour delegate from Pakistan; elected member, World Peace Council and Pres., All-Pakistan Newspaper Editors' Conference, 1950; now being tried for alleged conspiracy against the Crown. *Publications: Naqshi-Faryadi*—a volume of Urdu verse, 1943. *Recreation:* Books. *Address:* Lahore.

FARUQUE, Khan Bahadur Ghulam, B.A. (Allahabad), Member of the Institute of Transport, London, Member of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, C.I.E. (1946), O.B.E. (1944), Khan Bahadur, (1941); Chairman, Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. *b.* Oct. 7, 1899, *s.* of Mir Aslam Khan; *m.* Zulfara Faruque; five *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* M.A.O. Coll., Aligarh. Asstt. Traffic Supdt., 1921-29, Eastern Railway; District Traffic Supdt., 1929-37; promoted, Junior Administrative post, 1937; appointed Member, Railway Board, India Wagon Turndown Cttee., 1939; on deputation to the Tata Iron & Steel Works, Jamshedpur, in connection with the reorganisation of the transport system of the Steel Works; Transport Advisory Officer, Railway Board, India, 1940-42; Controller of Coal Distribution, Govt. of India, 1942-46; Transportation Manager, E. Railway, 1946; transferred as Chief Operating Superintendent, Eastern Railway; General Manager, E. Railway, 1946-48; Secy., Industries, Govt. of Pakistan, 1948-49; Chairman, Pakistan Jute Board and Cotton Board, 1949-52. *Club:* Calcutta Club. *Address:* Karachi.



FARUQUI, Nasir Ahmad, B.A., Chief Secretary to Sind Government. *b.* Dec. 15, 1906, *s.* of Dr. Basharat Ahmad; *m.* Salima Safdar; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore and Trinity College, Cambridge; Assistant Collector and Collector, Bombay State; Under-Secretary to Bombay Govt., Revenue and Home Departments; Under-Secretary to Govt. of India (Home Dept.); Under-Secretary to Governor-General (Public); Secy. to Governor of Sind; Collector of Karachi; Home Secy. to Sind Govt.; Anti-Corruption Commissioner for Sind; Revenue Commissioner for Sind. *Recreations:* Tennis & Cricket. *Address:* Perveen, Brunton Road, Karachi 4.

FAZLULLAH, Kazi, Advocate, Sind. *b.* 1902, was staunch follower of Maulana Mohammad Ali and took active part in the Khilafat Movement; courted jail in the Manzilgarh Mosque movement sponsored by the Muslim League; Pres., Dist. Local Board, 1945-47; Revenue Minister, Sind, 1947-48; introduced many reforms in the District Local administration; took special interest in the promotion of education in his district; rendered valuable service during the floods of 1942 and 1948; Home Minister, Sind, 1949-50; Pres., District Muslim League; Minister, Home, Legal and Industries, Sind. *Address:* Karachi.

GAZDAR, Muhammad Hashim, B.E., M.I.E. (India), M.L.A., M.C.A. (Pakistan), Chairman, Karachi Port Haj Committee, since 1938; Engineer and Landlord. *b.* Feb. 1, 1893, of the Sisodia Rajput family originally hailing from Chitor; *m.* Alma Begum, 1914; four *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* B. E. (Civil). Founder member, Sind United Party in the Sind Legislative Assembly, 1937; Pres., Karachi City Muslim League, 1939-42 and Vice-Pres., Sind Provincial Muslim League, 1941-43; member, Council of the All India Muslim League and All Pakistan League, since 1938; took part in the Manzilgarh Mosque agitation, Sukkur and in placing the Muslim case before the Tribunal; Mayor of Karachi, 1941-42; member, Karachi Municipal Corporation, 1933-42; Bombay Legislative Council, 1933-36; Sind Legislative Assembly, since 1937; Pakistan Constituent Assembly, from 1946; Karachi Port Trust Board; Chairman, Pakistan Railway Grain-shop Enquiry Cttee.; attended Havana Conference of the I.T.O., Sept. 1947—Feb. 1948; Inter Parliamentary Conference at Rome, Sept. 1948, and Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference in London, Sept.-Oct. 1948 and in New Zealand and Australia in December 1950, as representative of Pakistan; Minister, Law and Order, Govt. of Sind, 1942-46. *Address:* "Qasrenaz," Garden Lane, Gandhi Garden, Karachi.



GHULAM MOHAMMAD, H.E. Mr., M.A., LL.B., Governor-General of Pakistan, since Oct. 1951. *b.* Aug. 29, 1895; *Educ.:* Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental Coll., Aligarh, India; successfully competed in the Indian Audit and Accounts Service Examination. Joined Indian Audit Dept., 1920; Comptr. of Development, Bhopal State, 1932-34; Dy. Director of Finance, Posts & Telegraphs and Financial Adviser, Communications, Govt. of India, 1934-39; member of the Executive Council of the Muslim Univ., Aligarh and the Delhi Univ.; Controller-General of Purchase, Govt. of India, 1940; Addl. Secy., Dept. of Supply, Govt. of India, 1941; Awarded C.I.E.; Finance Minister to Nizam's Govt., Hyderabad (Dn.), 1942-45; Knighted, 1946; Director, Tatas Ltd., 1945-47; renounced Knighthood and C.I.E., 1947; Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs, Pakistan, Aug. 1947; Pres., International Islamic Economic Organisation; Conferred Hon. LL.D., Punjab, 1949; Governor for Pakistan, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and International Monetary Fund, 1950. *Address:* Governor-General's House, Karachi (Pakistan).



GOOSSE, Monsieur Marcel (Dr. in Political, Economic and Social Sciences), Minister Plenipotentiary, Charge d'Affaires of Belgium in Pakistan. *b.* Aug. 21, 1897; entered the Belgian Diplomatic Service, 1921; served in a Consular or Diplomatic capacity to the Foreign Department in Brussels and in several missions abroad; Berlin, Ottawa, Montreal, Belgrade, Alexandria, Calcutta and Bombay; was Consul-General in Bombay from 1940 till 1946; was appointed a few months later as Economic Adviser with the rank of Colonel to the Belgian Military Mission in Berlin; served in World War I and holds the Belgian War Cross with Palm; is an Officer of the Order of Leopold I, of the Crown and of Leopold II (Military Div.); has also been awarded many foreign orders. *Address:* Belgian Embassy in Pakistan, Karachi.

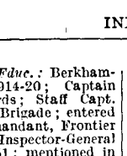
GRACE, Oliver Gilbert, C.I.E. (1945), O.B.E. (1934), Inspector-General of Police, Karachi. *b.* Feb. 10, 1896, *s.* of Charles Sebastian Grace

of Fairfield Tring, Herts; *Educ.:* Berkhamsted School. Army, 1914-20; Captain & Adjutant, Green Howards; Staff Capt. & Brigade Major, 189 Inf. Brigade; entered Indian Police, 1920; Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, 1937-47; Inspector-General of Police, N.-W.F.P., 1947-51; mentioned in despatches, Afghan War, 1919 and Ahmedzai Salient Operations, 1940; Medals, 1914-18 War; 2 N.-W.F. Medals with bars Afghanistan, 1919; Waziristan, 1921-24; N.-W.F., 1930-31, 1936-37, 1937-39, 1939-43 Star and War Medals. *Recreations:* Walking. *Clubs:* East India and Sports; Peshawar Club. *Address:* Beach Luxury Hotel, Karachi.

GULZAR, Ebrahim Dawood, Business man. *b.* March 28, 1912, of a Memon family in Junagadh, *s.* of Gulzar; *m.* Aisha; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* in Junagadh. An active public worker at Junagadh and in Pakistan; was Pres., Iqbal Library; Vice-Pres., Memon Anjuman; Young Men's Memon Society; Grain Kirana Sugar Merchants' Assoc.; Convener, Girls' Educational Board; Councillor, Veraval Municipality; Joint Secy., Jamiatul Muslamin; member, Mohabat Khanji Club Ltd.; Prop., Gulzar & Co., Hyderabad Sind; Pres., Muslim Chamber of Commerce; Memon Anjuman and Grain and Seeds Merchants' Assoc.; Vice-Pres., Awkaf Society; Bombay-Gujarat-Kathiawar Assoc.; member, Municipal Advisory Board; Food Advisory Board; Refugee Relief Cttee.; Muslim Youth Organisation; Hyderabad Muslim League; Dist. and Local Rehabilitation and Allotment Cttee. and Refugee Rehabilitation Trust Cttee.; keenly interested in religious matters and local affairs; convinced Muslim League worker. *Publications:* Articles and pamphlets on religious, social and political issues. *Recreations:* Swimming, Hunting and Music. *Club:* Theosophical Society, Hyderabad Sind. *Address:* Gulzar & Co., Merchants and Commission Agents, Market, Hyderabad, Sind (Pakistan).



GURMANI, Hon'ble Mr. Mushtaq Ahmad, Minister for Interior, States and Frontier Regions, Pakistan. *b.* 25th Oct. 1905; *m.* Hajira Sultan Begum, *d.* of the late Col. Z. A. Ahmad, I.M.S.; *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1930-36. Member of the Standing Committees on Land Rev., Agriculture, Jails and Industries. Member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1937-45. Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education and Health, Punjab, 1937-42. Member, Board of Economic Inquiry, Joint Development Board, Punjab Advisory Board on Books; Director of Recruitment (Technical) and Publicity, Govt. of India, 1942-45; Director-General of Resettlement and Employment and Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India (Ministry of Labour), 1945-47; planned and organised Employment Exchange Service in India; Delegate to the International Labour Conference held at Montreal (Canada), 1946; Prime Minister, Bahawalpur State, 1947-48; Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Abbasi Textile Mills, Sadiq Soap Factory and Sadiq Hydrogenated Oil Co., Ltd., the Bank of Bahawalpur Ltd., Bahawalpur Flour Mills Ltd. and the Pak Airways Ltd., 1947-48; was Pakistan's Ambassador-at-Large. *Address:* Rawalpindi; Thatta Gurmani, District Muzaffargarh, Punjab.



HABIBULLAH, Ali Bahadur, B.A. (Cantab.), M.B.E. (1947), lately Textile Commissioner, Govt. of Pakistan, Partner, Ali Textiles. 140, Bunder Road, Karachi; Director, Hafiz Textiles, Merewether Tower, Karachi. *b.* April 17, 1909, *s.* of late Sheikh Muhammed Habibullah, Taluqdar, Saidapur and Begum Habibullah, M.L.A.; *m.* Attia, *d.* of late Sheikh Shahid Hussain, Taluqdar of Gadia, U.P.; one *s.* (Waris) and one *d.* (Shama); *Educ.:* Rottingdean, Clifton Coll. and Queen's Coll., Cambridge; took History Tripos, Cambridge; Vice-Pres., Indian Majlis, Cambridge; was on many occasions Speaker on Paper at Cambridge Univ.; Pres., Crocodiles Club, Cambridge, 1929; Member, Working Cttee., Provincial Muslim League, U.P.; All-India Muslim League Council, 1936-40; Chief Organiser, Provincial Muslim League, 1935-38; India Supply Commissioner, England, 1947; opted for Pakistan on partition of India; Pakistan Trade Representative, London; speaks foreign languages. *Recreations:* Hockey, Cricket, Boxing, Golf, Squash, Rackets and Rugby; obtained colours for these at Queen's College, Cambridge; represented Clifton Coll. at Cricket at Lords; Race-going and development of breeding of racehorses. *Clubs:* R.W.I.T.C., Bombay; Karachi Turf Club; Dorset Rangers Cricket Club; Free Foresters Cricket Club, England. *Address:* 18, Victoria Road, Karachi.

HABIBULLAH, Hafiz Mohammad, K. B., Khan Bahadur, J.P., Pres., Pakistan Chamber of Commerce & Industry. *b.* 1901, at Makhad, *s.* of Hafiz Mohammad Gul, of Paracha family; *Educ.:* Makhad (Pakistan) and Kagon (Russia). Conducted business in Russia, Afghanistan, Iran, China and Japan; represented the Punjab Govt. to purchase and distribute its quota of cloth, 1944; Vice-Pres., World Federation of U.N. Associations; Member, Advisory Cttee., Karachi Municipal Corp. & Sales Tax Cttee.; Proprietor, K. B. H. M. Habibullah Co.; Mine Owner, Baluchistan Coal Mines. *Address:* K. B. H. M. Habibullah Co., Post Box 61, Marriot Road, Karachi 2 (Pakistan).

HAMID, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdul, B.A., B.L. Minister for Education, Govt. of East Bengal. *b.* 1886, at Pathantoola, Sylhet; *Educ.:* Calcutta Madrasha; graduated from Dacca Coll.; law degree from the Univ. Law Coll., Calcutta. Joined the Sylhet Dist. Bar; joined the Non-Co-operation and Khilafat Movement, 1920; was member, Council of All-India Muslim League from 1916 and later member, All-India Congress Cttee. and All-India Khilafat Cttee. for a long time; elected to the Assam Legislative Council, 1924; elected Pres., 1925; elected Pres. for a second term without contest; Minister for Education, Agriculture, Excise, Veterinary and Co-operative, 1929-37; was again returned to the Assam Leg. Council from Sylhet, 1946. *Address:* Dacca, East Bengal.

HAROON, H. E. Yusuf Abdullah, Pakistan High Commissioner to the Commonwealth of Australia. *b.* 1917, at Karachi; *Educ.:* St. Patrick High School, Karachi. Began to take part in the political life of Sind early when he was elected leader of the Sind Muslim League National Guard, 1937; entered Karachi Municipal Corporation, 1940; became Mayor, 1944; elected M.L.A. (Central) and General Secy., Sind Provincial Muslim League, 1942; Pres., 1944-48; became Premier and leader, Muslim League Party in the Leg. Assembly, Sind, 1946; has been actively associated with trade union movements; elected Pres., Karachi Harbour Labour Union, 1938; Pres., All-India Postal Union, 1945; Pres., Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1945-47; member, Quaid-e-Azam Relief Cttee.; Pro-Chancellor, Sind Univ., is also a business man; was Director, Air Travelling, Steamship, Sugar, Newspaper companies, etc.; *Recreations:* Cricket, Racing. *Clubs:* Pres., Karachi Race Club; Sind Olympic Assoc.; Patron, Hockey Club. *Address:* Pakistan Embassy, Canberra, Australia.

HARRIS, Mohamed Anwar, Senior, Preventive Customs Officer, Karachi. *b.* May 2, 1921, at Nalla Sopara, Taluka Bassein, (Dist. Thaqa), Bombay State; *Educ.:* Anglo-Urdu High School, Bhiwandi (Dist. Thana); Ismail Yusuf Coll., Jogeshwari; graduated, June 1943. Joined the Bombay Customs as a Preventive Officer, 1945; after partition opted to serve in Pakistan; was a keen Muslim League worker while in Bombay; is a free-lance journalist. *Publications:* contributes regularly to the "Readers' Views" column of *The Times of India*; also contributes to various Pakistani journals such as "The Civil & Military Gazette", Karachi and "Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan"; research on the date of Quaid-i-Azam Jinnah's birth, entitled "*QUAID-I-AZAM—What is the date of his birth?*"; collection of Iqbal's hitherto unpublished poems, entitled, "RAKHT-E-SAFAR." *Address:* 5, "Venus View," A. M. 18, Karachi.



HASAN, Dr. Mahmood, M.A., B.L. (Cal.), M.A., D. Phil. (Oxon.), Diploma in Phonetics I.P.A. (Paris), Barrister-at-Law, Khan Bahadur (1936), Joint Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan, since Sept. 1950. *b.* March 1898; *m.* I. F. Khuda Bakhsh of Lahore; *Educ.:* Aligarh, Calcutta, Oxford, London and Paris. Was Professor and Head of the Dept. of English and Provost of Muslim Hall; Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. of Dacca till Oct. 1948; Educational Adviser & Joint Secy., Education Division, Govt. of Pakistan, Oct. 1948 to Sept. 1950. *Publications:* Book on Nathaniel Lee and Restoration Tragedy to be published by Clarendon Press, Oxford. *Address:* Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan, Karachi.

HASAN, Shaikh Sadiq, Bar-at-Law, Ex-Adviser for Finance, Punjab Govt., Lahore; Member, Constituent Assembly, Pakistan. *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore, called to the Bar, 1913; elected unopposed as member, Amritsar Municipal Cttee. for 12 years; was Pres., Amritsar City Muslim League for 25 years; is Vice-Pres., Punjab Muslim League from 1940; was M.L.A., Central Govt. of India, for 7 years; member, Punjab Legislative Assembly, 1939-49; appointed second dictator in national struggle against British Govt. and was imprisoned for civil disobedience in 1947; was Pres., K. B. Sheikh Ghulam Hassan & Co., East Punjab; Chairman, Amritsar Swadeshi Woollen Mills; after partition, devoted full attention to resettlement of refugees; has played a prominent part in exchange of prisoners; is Chairman, West Pakistan Cttee. for Recovery of Abducted Women; one of the founders of Tanzim orphanage, Amritsar (now at Lahore); has been its Pres. for the last 15 years. *Address:* 48, Lower Mall, Lahore.

HINGORANI, Hardasmal Banasing, B.A. (Hons.), LL.B., Chairman, Sind Public Service Commission, since February 1948. *Educ.:* Graduated from St. Xavier's College and Government Law School, Bombay. Entered the Sind Judicial Service, 1926; was appointed Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Sind Government, 1938; became Member, Sind Public Service Commission, August 1947. *Address:* Napier Barracks, Block No. T/2, Karachi.

HOSAIN, Mirza Akhtar, M.A. (Alld.) (in Arabic), Registrar, Univ. of Karachi, since Nov. 1951. *b.* 1896, *s.* of Mirza Ata Hosain (deceased), and Anwari Begum; *m.* Zohra Begum; two *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* M. A. O. College, Aligarh (now Muslim Univ., Aligarh). Asstt. Registrar, Aligarh Muslim Univ., 1921-25; Asstt. Registrar, Patna Univ., 1925-43; Registrar, Patna Univ., 1943-45; Registrar, Delhi Univ., 1945-47; Controller of Examinations, Univ. of Dacca, 1948-50; Secy., Board of Secondary Education, Karachi, 1950-51. *Recreations:* Hockey and Gardening. *Address:* Univ. of Karachi, Princess Street, Karachi.

HOSSAIN, Dr. Syed Moazzam, M.A. (Dac.), D. Phil. (Oxon.), LL.D., Honoris Causa (Dalhousie), 1949; Vice-Chancellor, Dacca University, since Oct. 1948. *b.* August 1, 1901; *m.* A. N. Anwara of Baliadi; *Educ.:* University of Dacca, B.A. Honours, 1922; M.A., 1924; Govt. of Bengal Research Scholar, 1924-26; State Scholar, 1926-30; University of Oxford, D.Phil, 1929; made an educational tour of the Continent and Near East, 1929-30. Reader, Dacca University, 1930-35; Professor, 1935-48; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, 1937-40; Proctor, 1940-42; Provost of Salimullah Muslim Hall, 1942-48; Representative of the Govt. of Pakistan at the third General Conference of UNESCO at Beirut. Representative of the Universities of Pakistan to the Inter-Commonwealth Universities Conference at Halifax, 1949 and at Wairakei, 1950. *Publications:* Early Arabic Odes, Univ. of Dacca; the Poems of Suraqah *b.* Mirdas al-Barigi, Royal Asiatic Society, Great Britain; Al-Hakim's Ma'arifat-u-'Ulum-l-'l-Hadith, The State Publication Bureau of Hyderabad Dn.; Kitab al-Rumuz, Arabic Academy, Damascus. *Address:* Vice-Chancellor's House, Ramna, Dacca.

HUSAIN, Hon'ble Dr. Mahmud, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), Minister for Kashmir Affairs, Govt. of Pakistan, since Nov. 1951. *b.* 1907, *s.* of late Fida Husain Khan; *m.* Sultan Jahan Begum; two *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Aligarh, Etawa and Delhi and finally at Heidelberg (Germany); Reader in Modern History, Dacca Univ., 1933; Provost, Fazlul Huq Muslim Hall, Dacca Univ., 1944; Professor of International Relations, Dacca Univ., 1948; member, Indian Consembly, 1946; member, Pakistan Consembly, 1947; D. M., Defence, States and Frontier Regions, Feb. 1949; Secy., Muslim League Parliamentary Party, 1949; Chief Govt. Whip, 1949; Minister of State for States and F.R., Oct. 1950. *Publications: Quest for Empire* (1937); Urdu Translations of Rousseau's *Social Contract* and Machiavelli's *Prince*, with Introductions and Notes. *Recreation:* Contract Bridge. *Address:* 25, Victoria Road, Karachi.



HUSAIN, Muhammad Afzal, M.Sc. (Punj.), M.A. (Cantab.), Chairman, Pakistan Public Service Commission. *b.* March 1889, *s.* of (Mian) Husain Bakhsh and Fateh Bibi; *m.* Ghulam Janat; one *s.* and four *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore & Christ's College, Cambridge; Prizeman, Govt. Coll., Lahore; Scholar, Univ., Punj.; Prizeman & Scholar, Christ's Coll.; Frank Smart Prizeman, University of Cambridge. Entomologist to Govt., Punjab & Professor of Zoology and Entomology, the Punjab Agricultural Coll., Lyallpur (1919-25, 1927-29, 1933-38); Offg. Imperial Entomologist, Agric. Res. Inst., Pusa (1925-26); Locust Research Entomologist of I.C.A.R. (1930-33); Principal, Punjab Agric. Coll., Lyallpur (1933-38); Vice-Chancellor, University of the Punjab (1938-1944); member, Famine Enquiry Commission (1944-45); member, National War Memorial Academy C'ttee., 1945; member & Chairman, W. Punjab & N.-W.F.P. Joint Public Service Commission (1945-48); Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India; General-President, Indian Science Congress, 1946. General-Pres., Pakistan Assoc. for Advancement of Science, 1949. *Publications:* Numerous publications in Zoology & Entomology and on Education, Agriculture and Food Problems. *Address:* Karachi.

HUSAIN, Nasim, M.A., M.B.E. (June 1941), Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan, since Jan. 1948. *b.* Oct. 21, 1906; *s.* of the late Hon'ble Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain, Executive Councillor to the Governor-General of India; *m.* Shamim Sultana, *d.* of the late Haji Ghulam Samdani, Army Contractor, Peshawar; two *s.*, Iftikhar Husain and Aftab Husain; *Educ.:* Sacred Heart, Central Model Schools and Govt. College, Lahore. Joined Punjab Civil Service, 1929; accompanied Govt. of India Political Delegation to South Africa, 1931-32; Private Secy. to the High Commissioner for India in London, July 1937 to Dec. 1941; Administrative Officer, Central P.W.D. Deptt., Labour, Govt. of India, Jan. 1942-Jan. 1946; Chief Administrative Officer, India Meteorological Deptt., June 1946-Aug. 1947; Director-General, Pakistan Meteorological Deptt., Aug. 1947 to Jan. 1948. *Recreations:* Tennis, Photography, Fishing. *Address:* Karachi.

HUSAIN, Zahid, M.A., Governor, State Bank of Pakistan. *b.* Jan. 6, 1895, *s.* of M. Murtaz Husain; *Educ.:* Old M.A.O. College, Aligarh, U.P. (now Muslim University). Joined the Indian Audit and Accounts, 1918; occupied various positions; was Financial Adviser, Supply Dept., during the war; was Financial Commissioner, Railways. *Address:* 235, Staff Lines, Karachi.

IBRAHIM, A. Rashid, B.A. (Honours), Dy. Secy. to Ministry of Economic Affairs, Govt. of Pakistan. *b.* Nov. 26, 1918, *s.* of Shaikh and Begum Mohd. Ibrahim of New Kehal, Abbottabad; *m.* Sultana Akhtar (*née* Akhtar Qadir); one *d.* and one *s.*; *Educ.:* Islamia Coll., Peshawar, N.-W.F.P.; was Vice-Pres., of the Coll. Union, Editor of the Coll. Magazine, and Member, Seniors' Club. Joined the Superior Accounts Service, 1942; Accounts Officer, N.W.R. Headquarters, Lahore, 1942-45; Divisional Accounts Officer, Ferozepur & Rawalpindi, 1945-46; Divisional Personnel Officer, Karachi, 1947; Under Secretary to the Cabinet, Sept. 1947 and Dy. Secy., Oct. 1950. *Recreations:* Philately, Music and Tennis. *Club:* Karachi Gymkhana. *Address:* 25, Bleakhouse Road, Karachi.

IKRAMULLAH, H. E. Mohammad, B.A. (Nagpur Univ.), B.A. (Hons.) (Cantab.), C.I.E. (1946), High Commissioner for Pakistan in Canada, since April 1, 1952. *b.* Jan. 15, 1903, *s.* of K.B.H.M. Wilayatullah; *m.* Shaista Akhtar (*née* Suhrawardy); one *s.* and three *d.*; *Educ.:* Morris Coll., Nagpur; Trinity Coll., Cambridge. Joined the I.C.S., 1927; served in Madhya Pradesh for six years; appointed India's Dy. and later Trade Commissioner in London, 1937-39; was Adviser and Secy. to the 24th and 25th Labour Conferences held in Geneva; Adviser/Secy.-General to the Indian Representative to the Preparatory U.N. Commission, 1945 and the first Session of the U.N., 1946; member, Indian Delegation to I.T.O. Conference, Geneva, 1947; Pakistan's Representative on the Cttees. I & II of the Partition Council of India; Secy., Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan, 1947-52; member, Pakistan's Delegation on Indonesia, New Delhi, 1949; member, Pakistan's Delegation to the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1949 and 1951; member, Pakistan's Delegation to Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference at Colombo, 1950; Chief Representative of Pakistan, Indo-Pakistan negotiations resulting in Agreement on Trade and Exchange Ratio, Feb. 1951; accompanied Prime Minister Liaquat Ali Khan on State visits to Italy, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, 1949 and the United States and Canada, 1950. *Recreations:* Shooting. *Address:* Pakistan Embassy, Ottawa.

ISPAHANI, His Excellency Al-Haj Mirza, Abol-Hassan, M.A., LL.B. (Hons.) (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law, High Commissioner for Pakistan in the United Kingdom since Feb. 1952. *b.* 1902; *Educ.:* St. John's Coll., Cambridge; called to the English Bar (1924); joined the family business of M. M. Ispahani (1925); elected to the Calcutta Corporation (1933); resigned to work for the introduction of separate electorates in the Calcutta Corporation, 1935; re-elected to the Calcutta Corporation (1940); elected Dy. Mayor, Calcutta Corporation (1941-42); M.L.A., Bengal (1937-47); member, All India Muslim League Working Cttee. till 1947; member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly; represented the Muslim League in *New York Herald Tribune*, Forum (1946); toured the U.S. as Personal Representative of Quaid-e-Azam, M. A. Jinnah; Leader, Indian Trade Delegation to Middle East (1947); Ambassador of Pakistan to U.S.A. (Sept. 1947-Feb. 1952); Dy. Leader, Pakistan Delegation to the U.N. (1947); Leader, Pakistan Delegation to Havana Conference on Trade and Employment (1947); member, Pakistan Delegation to the U.N. over the Jammu and Kashmir dispute; was Director of M. M. Ispahani Ltd., and various other business undertakings; Pres., Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; takes a keen interest in sports and welfare work. *Address:* Pakistan House, 35, Lowndes Square, London, S. W. 1.



JAFFER, Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon, Leading Citizen and Business man. *b.* August 9, 1909, *s.* of the late Hon'ble Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer; *m.* Maryam, *d.* of late Sait Haji Ebrahim Ismail of Belgaum and Bangalore; two *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Anglo-Urdu High School, Poona; Deccan Coll., Poona. Was elected to the Central Assembly, Delhi, 1934; again in 1946; was Deputy Whip, Muslim League Party in the Central Assembly of which the late Quaid-e-Azam, Mohammad Ali Jinnah was the Leader; settled down in Pakistan immediately after partition, Aug. 1947; was elected member, Pakistan Const. Assembly by the Sind Leg. Assembly to represent one million refugees of Sind; elected member, Council of World Movement for World Federal Govt. and member, International Steering Cttee. of People's World Govt. Conference, Sept. 1948; elected Pres., Pakistan Council for One World Govt., 1952; an active Rotarian and was elected Pres., Karachi Rotary Club, 1951-52; Pres., Sind Karachi Refugee Board; elected Life-member, International Olympic Cttee., 1949; Leader, Pakistan Contingent to World Olympiad, London, 1948; elected member, Pakistan Trade Delegation to West Germany and Czechoslovakia, 1949; Delegate: Inter-Parliamentary Union Conference, Dublin, 1950; Council Meeting of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, Nice, 1952; Hon. Treasurer, Commonwealth Parliamentary Assoc. (Pakistan Branch) and Inter-Parliamentary Union (Pakistan Group); elected leader, Pakistan Contingent to the World Olympic Games, Helsinki, 1952; Chairman: Sir E. H. Jaffer & Sons Ltd., Jaffer Bros. Ltd., International Travels Ltd., Ahmed Jaffer & Co., Ltd., Pakistan Garage Ltd. (Sole Agents for Austin Motor Cars for West Pakistan); Director, Pan-Islamic Steamship Co. Ltd. *Recreations:* Tennis, Squash, Golf, Polo. *Hobbies:* Philately, Cine-Movie, Gardening. *Clubs:* President, Karachi Aero Club; Director, Karachi Rotary Club. Member of London Clubs: R.A.C. Hurlingham and Rohempton; Karachi: Karachi Gymkhana, Karachi Boat Club, Karachi Yacht Club, Karachi Race Club, Karachi Golf Club; Delhi Gymkhana Club, New Delhi; R.W.I.T.C. Ltd., Bombay; Poona Club: Connaught Boat Club, Poona; Rawalpindi Club. *Address:* "Jaffer Chambers", Victoria Road, Karachi.

JARRING, Gunnar, Ph.D. (Lund, Sweden), Swedish Minister to Pakistan, since 1951. *b.* October 12, 1907, at Brunnby, Sweden; *m.* Lilian Charlier; *Educ.:* Lund University (Sweden). Assistant Professor, Lund University, 1933-39; Ministry of Foreign Affairs

from 1940; served in the Swedish Legations in Ankara, Teheran and Baghdad, 1940-45, Charge d'Affaires in Addis Ababa, 1946-48. Minister to India 1948-51, also to Ceylon 1950-51; Minister to Pakistan, Iraq and Iran since 1951. *Publications:* A series of papers on Central Asian Ethnology and Linguistics. *Address:* Swedish Legation, B.P. 51, Teheran, Iran.

***JEFFORD, James Wilfred,** C.B.E. (1951) Rear-Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, Royal Pakistan Navy. *b.* March 22, 1901; *m.* Dorothy Kate Caswell on Nov. 22, 1926; *Educ.:* H.M.S. Worcester (Thames Nautical Training College). Midshipman, Royal Naval Reserve, 1918; apprentice in Royal Mail Steam Packet Co., 1920; Sub-Lieut., Royal Indian Marine, 1922; Commander, R.I.N., 1941; Captain, R.I.N., 1946; appointed Flag Officer Commanding, R.P.N. with rank of Rear-Admiral, 15th Aug. 1947; Commander-in-Chief, Royal Pakistan Navy; served afloat and ashore in World Wars I & II. *Address:* Admiral's House, Manora, Sind.

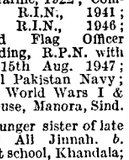


JINNAH, Miss Fatima, younger sister of late Quaid-i-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah. *b.* in Karachi; *Educ.:* Convent school, Khandala; obtained a diploma in dental surgery from Calcutta. Practised as a dentist in Calcutta for a year; took charge of her brother's household, 1929; accompanied her brother who went to England to take part in the first R.T.C., 1930; toured the Continent and returned to India, 1935; has been mainly engaged in meetings, tours and uplift work among the masses especially women; has played a prominent part in the achievement of Pakistan by helping her brother in all possible ways. *Recreations:* Tennis; Music. *Address:* Karachi.

KARAMATULLAH, M., Secy., Ministry of Commerce, Pakistan. *b.* 1904 at Madras; *Educ.:* Madras and Cambridge. Entered the Indian Civil Service, 1928; mostly served in Southern India; opted for Pakistan and was appointed Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ministry of Commerce. *Address:* Ministry of Commerce, Karachi.

KAYANI, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Muhammad Rustum, M.A. (English), Honours in English, Degree of Honour in Persian, First Class Interpretership in Persian and Punjabi, Judge, High Court, Lahore. *b.* October 18, 1902. *s.* of Khan Ahmussamad Khan; *m.*; three *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* Edwards College, Peshawar; Govt. College, Lahore and Trinity College, Cambridge (belongs to the former Indian Civil Service, now known as Civil Service of Pakistan); was Asstt. Commissioner, Sub-Divisional Officer, Dy. Commissioner, Dist. & Sessions Judge, and Legal Remembrancer to Punjab Govt., Lahore; in April 1949 appointed Judge of the High Court. *Publications:* Magazine articles in lighter vein in English and Urdu. *Recreation:* Gardening. *Address:* Village Shahpur, Kohat, N.-W.F.P.; Lahore.

KHAN, Hon'ble Mr. Abdul Qaiyum, B.Sc. (Econ.), London, Bar-at-Law, Chief Minister, N.-W.F.P. since Aug. 22, 1947. *b.* July 16, 1901, *s.* of the late Abdul Hakim Khan, E.A.C., N.-W.F.P.; *m.*; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Islamia College, Peshawar; Moslem University, Aligarh; London School of Economics; Lincoln's Inn. Practised Law in Peshawar; elected to Central Assembly of India on Congress ticket, 1937; Deputy Leader of Congress Party in Assembly, 1942-45; joined Muslim League, 1945; elected to Frontier Assembly and Leader of Muslim League Party. *Publications:* *Guns and Gold.* *Address:* 7, Commissioner Road, Peshawar.

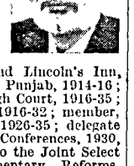


KHAN, The Hon'ble Chaudhri Sir Muhammad Zafrullah, K.C.S.I. (1937), B.A. (Hons.), Punjab, LL.B. (Hons.), London, LL.D. (Honorary), (Cantab.), Hon. Fellow of the King's College, London, Hon. Bencher, Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan, since Dec. 1947. *b.* Feb. 6, 1893; *m.* Badrun Nissa Begum, *el. d.* of the late S. A. Khan, I.C.S. (Bihar and Orissa); *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore; King's College and Lincoln's Inn, London. Advocate, Sialkot, Punjab, 1914-16; practised in the Lahore High Court, 1916-35; Editor, "Indian Cases", 1916-32; member, Punjab Legislative Council, 1926-35; delegate to the Indian Round Table Conferences, 1930, 1931, and 1932; delegate to the Joint Select Cttee. on Indian Parliamentary Reforms, 1933; Pres., All-India Muslim League, 1931; member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1935-41; Agent-General to the Govt. of India in China, 1942; Judge, Indian Federal Court, Oct. 1941-May 1947; Constitutional Adviser to the Nawab of Bhopal, June-Dec. 1947; Leader of the Pakistan delegation to the Annual Session of the General Assembly of the U.N., 1947-51; Leader, Pakistan delegation to the Security Council of the U. N. on Indo-Pakistan dispute, 1948-51. *Publications:* *Indian Cases, Criminal Law Journal of India, Reprints of Punjab Criminal Rulings,* Vol. IV and *Fifteen Years' Digest.* *Address:* Pakistan Foreign Ministry, Karachi.



KHAN, F.M. (KHAN OF SHEWA, N.-W.F.P.), Director-General, Pakistan Railways, since April 1950. Joined as Asstt. Traffic Supdt., Indian State Rly., 1918-22; studied in London the working of the English railway system and railway publicity system; appointed Asstt. Chief Publicity Officer, Central Publicity Bureau, Rly. Dept. (Railway Board), Govt. of India; selected for overseas service as Asstt. Manager of the Indian Railways Publicity Bureau in London; Manager, June 1934; visited U.S.A., Canada, Hawaii Island, Malaya, China and Japan; Senior Personnel, H. Q. Office, N.W. Rly., 1935; Dy. Dir. (Traffic), and later Dy. Dir. (Establishment), Govt. of India Rly. Dept. (Rly. Board); Divisional Transportation Officer, N.W. Rly., 1938; Dy. Chief Operating Supdt., Dy. Chief Commercial Manager, Senior Asstt. (Movement), 1944; Divisional Supdt. (Senior), 1945; Dir., Traffic, Rly. Dept. (Rly. Board), Govt. of India, 1945. *Recreations:* Sports. *Address:* Director-General, Pakistan Rlys., Karachi.

KHAN, The Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur, Minister for Communications, Govt. of Pakistan. *b.* July 5, 1908 in Hazara Dist., N.-W.F.P.; *Educ.:* LL.B. from the Aligarh Muslim Univ. with distinction, 1936. Was elected to the N.-W.F.P. Assembly, 1939; was Speaker of that Assembly, Aug., 1943 to March 1946; was again elected to the Frontier Assembly in the general elections, 1946; was the sole representative of the Frontier Province from the Muslim League side in the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan and the Chief Whip of the Muslim League Party from Feb. 1948; went to Paris as the Pakistan delegate to the U.N. General Assembly; went to Geneva as the Leader of the Pakistan Delegation to the U.N. Economic and Social Council in July, 1951; was Dy. Minister for Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Relations, Govt. of Pakistan. *Address:* Secretariat, Karachi.



KHAN, Hon'ble Mr. Tamizuddin, President, Pakistan Constituent Assembly, since Dec. 1948. *b.* March 1889; *Educ.:* Presidency Coll. and Law Coll., Calcutta; set up practice at Faridpur, 1915; joined the All-India Muslim League; has been taking an active part in social and political activities; was actively connected with the Bengal Partition Movement; joined the Indian Independence (Non-co-operation) Movement; member, All-India Congress and Khilafat Cttees.; arrested and imprisoned; elected member, Leg. Council, 1926; Organiser and Secy., the Proja Party (Tenants Party); re-elected to the Council, 1930; M.L.A., Bengal, 1937; Minister for Public Health, Agriculture and Industries; Minister for Education, 1943; was elected to Constituent Assembly; elected to Pak. Constituent Assembly after partition; elected Dy. Pres., 1948; led Pakistan Delegation to the Rome Inter-Parl. Confcc. and the London Commonwealth Parl. Confce., 1948; Parl. Delegations to Nice, Ottawa, New Zealand and Canberra, 1949-50; Leader-designate, Pak. Delegation to the World Inter-Parliamentary Confce., Istambul, Aug.-Sept., 1951. *Publications:* Several novels. *Address:* Karachi.

KHAN Sahib, Dr., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), ex-Premier, N.-W.F.P. *b.* 1882; *m.* May Khan Sahib; *Educ.:* Peshawar Govt. High School and Mission Coll., St. Thomas Hospital and Medical School, London. Was in the I.M.S. (Capt.), resigned 1921; thereafter in private practice till 1930; in political life since 1930; now in detention. *Address:* 7, Commissioner Road, Peshawar. *Permanent Address:* Utmazai, Chassdad, Peshawar.

KHATEEB, H.E. Sayed Abdul Hameed Al, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Saudi Arabia in Pakistan. *b.* 1897 (1316 Hijri) in Mecca. *Educ.:* under well-known 'Ulema' and also under his father who was a well-known Shafi 'Alim,' Imam and Khatib in the Holy Mosque of Mecca (Masjid Al Haram); secured the Certificate of Religious preaching in the Holy Mosque of Mecca. Travelled in Egypt and worked for the Arab League; awarded the Medal of Nahdah by the late King Husein; travelled in Europe, Indonesia, Malaya States and India; selected member, Saudi Arabian Parliament; is a Religious 'Alim' and a poet. Awarded dagger and sword by King Bin Saud. *Publications:* Has written several books, including a Commentary on the Holy Quran, *The Wisdom of Islamic Laws* and a Biography of the Prophet; Biography of H. M. King Abdul Aziz Bin Saud. *Address:* Saudi Arabian Legation in Pakistan, Karachi.

KIRKWOOD, H.E. Mr. Kenneth P., M.A., High Commissioner for Canada in Pakistan since Jan. 1952. *b.* April 14, 1899, at Brampton, Ont., Canada; *Educ.:* Canada and England; Univ. of Toronto (B.A.), London School of Economics, Columbia Univ. N.Y. (M.A.). Fellow in Public Law, Columbia Univ. Served as Officer, British Army, Navy and Air Forces during First World War; held diplomatic posts in Washington, Tokyo, The Hague, Greenland, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Warsaw; Minister, 1948; High Commissioner, 1951; Canadian delegate to Passport and Frontier Formalities Conference, Geneva, 1947; Canadian Adviser, U.N. General Assembly, Paris, 1948; Acting Head of Consular Division, Head of Commonwealth Division, Department of External Affairs, Ottawa, 1951. *Address:* Hotel Metropole, Karachi.

LAITHWAITE, Sir (John) Gilbert, K.C.M.G. (1948), K.C.I.E. (1941), C.S.I. (1938), C.I.E. (1935), High Commissioner for the U.K. in Pakistan. *b.* July 5, 1894, *el. s.* of late J. G. Laithwaite, formerly of the Post Office Survey; *Educ.:* Clongowes; Trinity Coll., Oxford (Scholar). Served in France with 10 Lancashire Fusiliers, 1917-18 (wounded); appointed to India Office, 1919; Principal, 1924; specially attached to Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) for 2nd Indian R.T.C., Sept.-Dec. 1931; Secy., Indian Franchise

(Lothian) Cttee., Jan.-June, 1932; Indian Delimitation Cttee., Aug. 1935 to Feb. 1936; Private Secy. to the Viceroy of India (Marquess of Linlithgow), 1936-43, and Secy. to the Governor-General, 1937-43; Asst. Under-Secy. of State for India, 1943; an Under-Secy. (Civil) of the War Cabinet, 1944-45; Dy. Under-Secy. of State for Burma, 1945-47, for India, 1947, for Commonwealth Relations, 1948-49; U.K. Representative to the Republic of Ireland, 1949-50. Ambassador to Irish Republic, April 1950-51; *Publications: The Laithwaites, Some Records of a Lancashire Family,* etc. *Clubs:* United University, Travellers', Kildare Street (Dublin). *Address:* U.K. High Commission, Karachi.

LAMARQUE, Walter Geoffrey, M.B.E. (1947), United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Karachi since July 1951. *b.* Feb. 12, 1913, *s.* of Walter Charles Lamarque of West Byfleet, Surrey; *m.* Patricia Aikman; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Marlborough Coll.; Oriel Coll., Oxford. Passed open competition for the Indian Civil Service, 1936; served in Madras, 1937-41; Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India, Labour Deptt., 1941-44; Deputy Secy. to Govt. of India, Supply Deptt., 1945-47; retired from I.C.S. and entered U.K. Civil Service (Board of Trade), 1947; United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Melbourne, Australia, 1947-50. *Clubs:* Oxford and Cambridge, Royal and Ancient Golf, St. Andrews. *Address:* 10, Clifton, Karachi.

LOBO, Charles Manuel, B.A., LL.B., Member, Pakistan Public Service Commission, since May 1951. *b.* Aug. 11, 1884; *m.* Helena D'Abreo; *Educ.:* St. Patrick's High School, Karachi; D. J. Sind Coll. and Govt. Law School, Bombay. Practised at the Karachi Bar, 1907-37; Public Prosecutor for Sind and Govt. Pleader in the Court of Jud. Com. of Sind, April 1, 1929-Feb. 21, 1937; acted several times as Addl. Judicial Com., 1924-37; on 16th April, 1940, when permanent Addl. Judicial Com., appointed Judge, Chief Court of Sind on conversion of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind into Chief Court; Officiating Chief Judge of the Chief Court of Sind, Feb. 26-Aug. 10, 1944, when he retired; Member, Pakistan Delegation to 5th General Assembly of U.N. *Address:* "The Myrtles," Cincinnatus Town, Karachi.

MAHAMADI, Rashid Ahmed, B.A. (Madras), C.S.P. *b.* July 24, 1909; *m.* Shakira Fazl Mohd. Khan; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Madarsa-e-Aliya, Nizam Coll., Hyderabad (Deccan); London School of Economics and London School of Oriental Studies, London. Joined I.C.S., 1932; after one year's probationary course in London was appointed to Sind; Asstt. Collector, Asstt. Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage, Dy. Secretary, Revenue Dept. and Collector till 1941; transferred to Bombay Presidency, 1941, was Deputy Secy., Industries and Civil Supplies Dept., New Delhi; opted for Pakistan; was Collector, Hyderabad (Sind) during the abnormal conditions of the latter half of 1947; Collector, Karachi; Finance Secy., Sind Govt.; Development Commissioner and Secy., Development, Industries and Labour Departments, Sind; Chief Secy., Sind Govt. *Recreations:* Outdoor games, Riding, Shooting and indoor games. *Address:* 5, Bath Island Hill, Karachi.

MAJID, Hafiz Abdul, M.A. (Pb.), B.A. (Oxon.), C.S.P., Chief Secretary to Govt., Punjab (Pakistan), since June 1949. *b.* Oct. 17, 1907, *s.* of Sheikh Allah Bakhsh of Kasur; *m.* Husn Ara, *d.* of Mian & Begum Ferozuddin of Baghbanpura; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. College, Lahore (1923-29); Christ Church, Oxford (1929-31); stood first in the I.C.S. Competitive Examination held at Delhi, 1929. Assistant Commissioner (1931-37); District and Sessions Judge (1937-39); Deputy Commissioner, Sargodha, Mianwali, Ludhiana and Gujrat (1939-42); Deputy Secy. to Punjab Govt. (1942-44); Rationing Controller, Lahore (1944-46); Finance Secy. to Punjab Govt. (1946-47); I.C.S. upto Aug. 1947; P.A.S. since Aug. 1947; Chief Secy. to Punjab Govt. (Aug. 1947 to Oct. 1948). Commissioner, Lahore Division (Oct. 1948 to May 1949). *Recreations:* Tennis and Bridge. *Club:* Lahore Gymkhana. *Address:* 9, Aikman Road, Lahore.



MALIK, Hon'ble Dr. A. M., Minister for Health, Works and Labour, Govt. of Pakistan. *b.* Aug. 8, 1905, at Chuadanga, East Pakistan, *s.* of Athar Ali Malik and Hamida Khatun; *m.* Elfride Fatima Schrack of Vienna, June 12, 1936; one *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Campbell Medical School, Calcutta; Bankura Medical School; Vishwabharati Univ.; Univ. of Vienna. Started private practice as Eye Specialist at Bankura; Visiting Surgeon, Eye Dept., Campbell Medical School, Calcutta, 1940-48; Minister, East Bengal Cabinet, 1948; joined Congress and Khilafat organisations, 1920; took active part in N.C. Movement, 1930; member, Working Cttee., Prov. Muslim League, since 1938; General Council, All-India Muslim League; General Council, All-India Trade Union Congress; first Pres., All-Pakistan Trade Union Federation till 1949; India's Delegate representing workers to: Maritime Session of I.L.O. in Copenhagen, 1945; Pakistan delegate to the Regional Conference of I.L.O. at Delhi, Oct. 1947; elected Vice-Chairman of the Conference as Representative of the whole Asiatic workers group; Leader of the Pakistan Delegation to the I.L.O. Conference at San Francisco, June 1948; Leader of Pakistan Delegation to the I.L.O. Session in Geneva, June 1949; Minister for implementation of Nehru-Liaqat Pact, 1950; became Secy., Muslim League Parliamentary Party, 1942. *Address:* P.O. Chuadanga, Dist. Kustia (East Pakistan).

MALIK, H.E. Dr. Omar Hayat, M.Sc.(Cantab.), M.A., LL.B. (Allahabad), Ph.D. (Göttingen), LL.D. (Honoris Causa, Glasgow), Pakistan Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of West Germany, since Dec. 1951. *b.* Nov. 16, 1894, *s.* of Malik Haji Ahmad; *Educ.:* Aligarh, Cambridge and Göttingen. Professor and later Principal, Islamia College, Peshawar (1926-41); Chief Statistical Officer, Govt. of India, New Delhi (1942-43); Principal, Islamia College, Lahore (1943-47); Head of the Dept. of Mathematics, Univ. of the Punjab, Lahore (1945-46); member, Constituent Assembly of Pakistan; Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Univ., 1947-50; Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia, June 1950-Dec. 1951. *Recreations:* Riding, Swimming and Mountaineering. *Address:* Embassy of Pakistan, Rheinweg 97, Bonn, West Germany.

McCAY, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ross Cairns, K.B.E. (1952), C.B.E. (1943), C.B (1946), D.S.O. (1917), F.R.G.S., P.S.C., Adviser to Commander-in-Chief, Pakistan Army, since 1951. *b.* 18th Sept. 1895; *m.* Ethel Knight, 1928; *Educ.:* Scotch Coll., Melbourne and R.M.C., Duntroon; served in Great War, 1914-19 with A.I.F.; transferred I. A., 1918, 17 Cavalry Rajputana Rifles, 1924, N.-W. Frontier, 1920-23, 1930-31, 1937, 1938-39, Bt. Major, 1930, Lt.-Col., 1938, Col., 1941, Dy. Mily. Secy., G.H.Q., India, Brig., 1942, B.G.S. India Office, 1941-43, Bde. Comdr., 1943, Mily. Secy., G.H.Q., India, 1944-46, Area Comdr., 1946, Maj.-Gen., 1947; Chief of Staff, Pakistan Army, 1948-51. *Address:* Park House, Rawalpindi.

MOTANDAS, T., J.P., Landlord, Excise Contractor and Manufacturers' Representative. Has travelled extensively in India, Burma, Ceylon and Afghanistan; member of various Institutes and Associations; member: Managing Cttee., the Cosmopolitan Co-operative Housing Society, Ltd.; Advisory Cttee., Municipal Corporation, Karachi; Local Board, State Bank of Pakistan, Karachi; Executive Cttee., U.N.O. Assoc.; Vice-Pres.: Sind Hindu Panchayat; Sind Minorities Assoc.; Hotel Assoc. of Pakistan; Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; Sindhi Majlis; Managing Director: Sind Trading Company; Hotel Palm Grove; Princes Hotel; Marina Refreshment Room. *Address:* Motan Building, Bunder Road, Karachi 2; Post Box No. 959.



MUFTI, Lieut.-Col. Mohammad Iftikhar-ud-Din, R.P.E. (Chartered, Structural & Civil Engineers) and Electrical & Mechanical Engineers, M.I.E. (Ind.), A.M.I. Struct. Engg. (England), M.R.San.I. (England), etc., Master of the Mint, Pakistan Mint, Lahore. *b.* Sept. 4, 1896, *s.* of Mufti Muzaffar-ud-Din Sahib; *m.* Begum Aziz Begum; two *d.*; *Educ.:* Islamia High School, Lahore Govt. Technical School; Diploma in Civil Engineering; School of Practical Engineering (London), 1932-33; passed graduateship Exam., Institution of Chartered Structural Engineers (London), 1935; Associate Membership Exam. of Chartered Structural Engineers (London), 1936; Associate Membership Exam. of Chartered Institution of Engineers (Ind.), 1939; Water Diving from Siebe Gorman & Co., Submarine Engineers (London), 1933; qualified as Chemical Warfare Instructor in 1938-39; Civil Engineer in the M.E.S., 1936-41; commissioned in Indian Forces, 1941; employed during 1941-44 as Garrison Engineer with the rank of Major, Northern, Eastern and Western Commands; Asstt. Cmdr., Royal Engineers (Elec. & Mech.), Bengal Dist.; Asstt. Cmdr., Royal Engineers (Works), Bengal Dist.; service with Troops Overseas, Iraq & Persia and on Active Service in Southern Command; Staff Officer, Royal Engineers with Southern Command & L. of C.; Inspector of Works & Stores, Central, Eastern and Northern Commands; Senior Cmdr., Royal Engineers with the rank of Lieut.-Col., 1944-46; Cmdr., Royal Engineers, Lahore, and Cmdr., M.E.S., 1947-48; awarded His Majesty's Coronation Medal, 1939-45; Star & Medal, 1939-43; Defence Medal & War Medal. *Recreation:* Tennis. *Club:* Murray Club, Lahore. *Address:* 64, Chunnygham Road, Lahore Cantonment.



NAWAZ, Lt.-Colonel Sir Muhammad, K.C.I.E., Kt. *b.* 12th August, 1901, only son of the late Sardar Muhammad Ali Khan; *m.* the younger daughter of the late Nawab of Kalabagh; four *d.*; *Educ.:* Aitchison Chiefs' College (Lahore) & Royal Military College (Sandhurst). Entered Army in 1921; appointed in August 1926 to the Army in India Reserve of Officers; elected in Nov. 1926 to represent the Punjab Landholders in Central Legislative Assembly; M.L.A. (Punjab) 1937-49. Dy. Minister to Pakistan Govt. for Defence, States and Frontier



Sind, 1937; served on the Simon Commission on behalf of Sind, 1928 and worked for separation of Sind as Joint Secy.; member, Indian Defence Council, 1942-46; toured throughout the Middle East, on a Commission sent out on behalf of the Indian Defence Council; elected Speaker, Sind Leg. Council, 1938-48; was nominated member, Bombay Univ. Senate, 1930; elected member, Syndicate of the Univ. of Sind; Pres., Advisory Board for Sindhi literature; has a literary taste, particularly for Sindhi literature, and knows English, Urdu, Sindhi and Persian; Minister for Finance, Refugees Rehabilitation, Local Self Govt., Medical and Public Health, in the Pir Cabinet, Sind, May 1948; was leader of the Pakistan Health Delegation to the World Health Conference, Geneva, June-July 1948; toured Europe; was reappointed Minister in the Haroon Cabinet. *Address:* 15, Napier Barracks, Karachi.

SHAHABUDDIN, H. E. Khwaja, Governor of N.-W.F.P. *b.* 1898 at Dacca; belongs to the family of Nawabs of Dacca; *Educ.:* Privately. Entered municipal politics as a youth; elected member, Dacca Univ. Executive Council, 1930; appointed member, Executive Council of the Governor of undivided Bengal, 1936; Vice-Chancellor, Dacca Univ. for a short period; Chief Whip of the Muslim League Opposition Party in subsequent years; took charge of the portfolio of Commerce, Industries, Labour and Post-War Reconstruction in 1943; was elected to the Constituent Assembly of India; but in deference to the wishes of the Muslim League, did not participate in its deliberations at New Delhi; was then elected to the Pakistan Constituent Assembly; was appointed Chief Whip of the Muslim League Party; acting Pakistan High Commissioner in India, April to May; has visited Europe; has performed the Haj; led the Pakistan Goodwill Mission to Saudi Arabia; has always taken a keen interest in education; Minister for Interior, Information and Broadcasting, Pakistan, 1948-51. *Address:* Government House, Peshawar.



SHAMS-UD-DOHA, A. H. M. P.S.P., J.P., B.A. (Hons.), King's Police Medal (1937), Director-General of Ansars and Civil Defence, East Bengal, Pakistan, since April 1949. *b.* Dec. 31, 1901; *Educ.:* Dacca Coll. and Presidency Coll., Calcutta; joined the Indian (Imperial) Police, Aug. 1924; Superintendent of Police, 1931-42; Dy. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, 1942; was Dy. Commissioner of Police, Headquarters, Lalbazar; Dy. Inspector-General of Police, East Bengal, Aug. 1947; Member, Armed Forces Recruitment Enquiry Cttee., Ministry of Defence, Govt. of Pakistan, 1951-52. *Clubs:* Dacca Club; Calcutta Club. *Address: Office:* Secretariat, Dacca; *Residence:* 'Farm View,' Tejgaon, Dacca.

SHARIF, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Sheikh Muhammad, B.A., LL.B., Judge, High Court, Lahore, since Feb. 1948. *b.* April 2, 1893; *s.* of Sheikh Taj-ud-Din; *m.* Irshad Begum, *d.* of his uncle Khan Bahadur Sheikh Rahim Bakhsh, Retired Deputy Commissioner; five *s.* and two *d.*; *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh; Univ. Law College, Lahore. Started practice as a Pleader at Jullundur City, Jan. 1917; was an elected member, Local Municipal Cttee. for 12 years continuously; Vice-Pres. for 3 years; enrolled as an Advocate, 1933; shifted to Lahore for High Court practice, 1935; made his mark in the Ata Ullah Shah Bukhari's case; founded a branch of the Muslim League at Jullundur, 1937; became its first President; Acting Judge, Lahore High Court, Oct. 1945-Feb. 1948. *Address:* High Court, Lahore.

SHUJAUDDIN, Hon'ble Dr. Khalifa, M.A. (Punjab), B.A., LL.B. (Cambridge), LL.D. (Dublin), Barrister-at-Law (Lincoln's Inn), Speaker, Punjab Legislative Assembly. *b.* 27 Sept. 1887. Hon. Prof., English Literature, Islamia Coll., Lahore, 1906-1908; Lecturer, University Law Coll., Lahore, 1917-1919; Fellow, Punjab Univ. since 1917; Member of the Syndicate of the Univ. since 1921; President, Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore; Founder and Hon. Secy., Punjab Muslim Educational Conference, Lahore since 1922; Municipal Commissioner, Lahore, 1927-1930; Member of the Bar Council (1935-47); Pres., High Court Bar Association, 1944 and 1947-50; Member of the Council of Law Reporting; Chairman, Reception Committee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, 1933; appeared before the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee in London on behalf of the All-India Muslim Conference, 1933; Chairman, Reception Committee, All-India Muslim History Conference, 1942; Councillor, Corporation of the City of Lahore, 1946-48; Pres., Punjab Branch of Motamar-i-Alam-i-Islam; Pres., Punjab Branch of Pakistan Institute of International Affairs; Member of the Pakistan Law Commission. *Address:* Speaker's House, 5, Montgomery Road, Lahore.

SUKHDEV, Seth, Zamindar, Landlord and Merchant, Karachi. *b.* 1896, *s.* of late Seth Udhavdas Vishindas, Poet and Philosopher; *Educ.:* N. J. High School, Karachi. Member: Constituent Assembly of Pakistan; Standing Finance Cttee.; Refugee Rehabilitation Cttee.; Senate of Karachi Univ.; Board of Karachi Secondary Education; Pres., Sind Hindu Assoc.; Karachi Hindu Panchayat; Secy., Karachi Panjrapole Assoc.; member, Sind Cotton Cttee.; Pres.: Karachi Indian Merchants' Assoc., 1944 and 1948; Pakistan Merchants' Assoc., 1949; Sind Hindu Conference at Larkana, 1948; Chairman, Karachi Cotton Assoc. Ltd., 1948; Vice-Pres., Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industries, Pakistan; member, Pakistan Delegation to the International Labour Organisation Conference at Delhi, 1947; was elected member from Sind of Indian Legislative Assembly, Delhi, before partition of India; took part in the Freedom Movement of 1930, 1932 and 1942; thrice jailed; during 1st Great War joined Indian Defence Forces; owns Cotton Ginning Factory at Hyderabad, Sind; is conducting business in the names of Messrs. Vishindas Sukhdev. *Address:* New Chalii, Karachi 2.



TALPUR, Mir Ghulam Ali Khan, B.A., Ex-Minister for Revenue, Local Self-Govt. and Co-operation, Sind Govt. *b.* 1909, direct descendant of the royal Talpur family; *Educ.:* Hyderabad (Sind); Aligarh; graduated from Bombay. Was elected to the Provincial Assembly, 1937; Parliamentary Secretary, Sind Govt., 1937-43; has been actively connected with various public institutions such as banks, municipalities, hospitals, etc.; always took a prominent part in popularizing the Muslim League and building up the National Guard in Sind; renounced his title of 'Khan Bahadur' at the call of the Muslim League; has been Minister-in-Charge of several portfolios, Sind Govt., from 1943. *Recreations:* Tennis, Shooting. *Address:* Karachi.

THOMAS, Sir Roger, Kt. (1947), C.I.E. (1942), J.P., B.Sc., F.R.G.S. *b.* 1886, Clyndenwen, Pembrokeshire; *Educ.:* Narberth County School and Aberystwyth Univ., Wales; 1st Class Hons. Agriculture, Sports Colours, Rugger, Rowing & Field Sports; joined Indian Agricultural Service, 1913, as Dy. Director of Agriculture, Madras; Cotton Expert, Mesopotamia, 1917; Director of Agriculture, Mesopotamia, 1923; retired prematurely from Govt. service, 1927; Manager, British Cotton Growing Assoc., Punjab, 1928; Managing Director, Sind Land Development Ltd., 1932; Minister of Agriculture and Post-War Development, Sind, 1944; Adviser to Government of Sind on Agriculture and Reconstruction, 1945; Chairman, Government "Hari" Committee—Tenancy Legislation, 1947; formerly member, Reconstruction Committee (Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries), Govt. of India; Indian Central Cotton Cttee.; Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and Textile Control Board; Member: Pakistan Food and Agriculture Cttee.; Pakistan Central Cotton Cttee.; Pakistan (Lord Boyd Orr) Agricultural Enquiry Cttee. *Address:* Box 14, Mirpurkhas, Sind.

VELLANI, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Wallimahomed Bhaloo Lakha, Bar-at-Law, Permanent Judge, Chief Court of Sind. *b.* Oct. 10, 1905, *s.* of Bhaloo Lakha Vellani of Zanzibar, British East Africa; *m.* Noorbanoo Salch Gangji Vellani; three *s.*, Shams-ud-din, Fatehali and Camer-ud-din; *Educ.:* The Ismailia School, Zanzibar; Forest Hill House School; Dulwich College; Middle Temple. Practised before His Britannic Majesty's High Court for Zanzibar, His Majesty's High Court of Tanganyika and the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa till 1937 and since then, before the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind and the Chief Court of Sind. *Recreations:* Cricket, Swimming, Rowing. *Clubs:* The Karachi Club; Karachi Gymkhana. *Address:* 14, Queen's Court, Victoria Road, Karachi.

WAHAB, Bey Azzam, H. E. Dr. Abdul, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Egypt to Pakistan. *b.* 1897; *Educ.:* Fouad University, Cairo, D. Litt., M.A.; Persian Literature, London; Prof. of Literature, later Dean of Faculty of Arts and Acting Rector of Fouad University; represented Egypt at Arab and Oriental Conferences; Member of Academics, Egypt, Syria, Iraq and Iran; Author of many literary books. *Address:* Royal Egyptian Embassy, 13, Bonus Road, Karachi.

ZIAUD-DIN, H. E. Mian, Pakistan Representative on and first Chairman of the U.N. Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea. *b.* 1901, in the Mardan Dist., N.-W.F. Province; *m.*; has five children; *Educ.:* Islamia Coll., Peshawar; Univ. of London and Middle Temple; called to the Bar, 1923. Started practice in Peshawar, 1923; Public Prosecutor, 1926-31; Special Public Prosecutor for important State trials, 1935 and 1946-47-48; elected to the N.-W.F.P. Leg. Assembly, 1937; Secy., Provincial Muslim League, 1937-46; member: All-India Muslim League Council, 1938-47; Pakistan Muslim League Council, 1947-49; Pakistan's delegate to the Dominions Relations Conference at Toronto, Sept. 1949, and the Fourth Session of the General Assembly of the U.N.; has toured around the world several times; was Representative on the U.N. Commission on Eritrea; Delegate to the fourth, fifth and sixth Sessions of the General Assembly of the U.N. *Hobby:* Travelling. *Address:* C/o The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Karachi.



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Regions, Sept. 10, 1949-Nov. 1950; Pakistan's first Ambassador to France, Nov. 1950-Dec. 1951. *Address:* Kot Fateh Khan, Attock District, Punjab; No. 1, Clayton Road, Karachi 5.

NAZIMUDDIN, Hon'ble Al-Haj Khwaja, Prime Minister, Pakistan. *b.* July 19, 1894, *s.* of late Khwaja Nizamuddin of Ahsan Munzil, Dacca; *m.* Shah Bano, *d.* of K. M. Ashruf, Zemindar, Aug. 1924; *Educ.:* M.A.O. College, Aligarh, Dunstable Grammar School, England and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Member, Executive Council, Dacca Univ., 1923-29; Chairman, Dacca Municipality, 1922-29; Minister of Education, 1929-34; piloted Compulsory Primary Education Bill in Bengal Council, 1930, Bengal Agricultural Debtors' Bill and Bengal Rural Development Bill, 1935-36; appointed Member, Bengal Executive Council, May 1934; Home Minister, Govt. of Bengal, April 1937; resigned from Cabinet, Dec. 1941; Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party, Bengal, and leader of Opposition in Bengal Leg. Assembly, 1942-March 1943; Chief Minister, Bengal Govt., April 24, 1943-March 1945; went as a Food delegate, on behalf of the Govt. of India, to U.S.A., 1945-46; represented India at the last meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva, 1946; elected Deputy Leader of the Muslim League Parliamentary Party of the Central Legislative Assembly, and Deputy Leader of Opposition in the Central Legislative Assembly, 1946; member, Working Cttee. of the All-India Muslim League, 1937-47; on the creation of the new Dominion of Pakistan, appointed Prime Minister of East Pakistan, Aug. 15, 1947; elected Pres. of the All-India Hockey Federation for two successive terms, 1938-39 and 1939-40, and Pres. of the Mohammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta, the premier Club of Muslims, for 10 years; awarded K.C.I.E. (1934) and C.I.E. (1926) which he renounced in Sept. 1946; Governor-General, Pakistan, 1948-51. *Hobbies:* Tennis, Billiards, Shooting, Fishing; is interested in Gardening and Poultry. *Address:* Karachi.



NAZIR AHMAD KHAN, Chaudri, B.Sc., LL.B., Senior Advocate, Federal Court, Pakistan; ex-Minister, Govt. of Pakistan. *b.* Sept. 13, 1898, *s.* of (Chaudri) Mahboob Alam Khan (Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lahore); *m.* Hamida Khanum, *d.* of Ghulam Mohiuddin, Lahore; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Govt. Coll., Law Coll., Lahore. Practised law; Founder, Muslim Co-operative Educational Assoc. Ltd., Montgomery; member, Working Cttee., Punjab Muslim League; jailed by British Govt. during Muslim League Movement in Punjab, 1947; member, Constituent Assembly; Director, Reserve Bank of India; member: Pakistan Sterling Balances Delegation, London, 1948; Commonwealth Parliamentary Delegation, 1949; Leader, Pakistan Delegation to Indonesia, Dec. 1949; Leader, Pakistan Delegation to Commonwealth Consultative Cttee., Sydney, 1950; Leader, Pakistan Delegation to Commonwealth Supply Ministers Conference, London, 1951; Minister for Industries, Govt. of Pakistan from 1949 to 1951. *Publication: Story of Montgomery. Recreations:* Gardening, Literature. *Clubs:* Gymkhana and Cosmopolitan, Lahore. *Address:* 92, Gulbarg Road, Lahore.

NISHTAR, Hon'ble Sardar Abdur Rab Khan, B.A., LL.B. (Alig.), Minister for Industries, Govt. of Pakistan, since Nov. 1951. *b.* 13th June 1899. Was Advocate at Peshawar; elected Municipal Commr. successively from 1929 to 1938 when he resigned; elected Senior Vice-Chairman, 1933 and M.L.A. (N.-W. F. Province), 1937; Finance Min., 1943-45; Member, Working Cttee., All-India Muslim League; appointed Member of the Cttee. of Action of All-India Muslim League, 1946; one of the four representatives of the All-India Muslim League at the Simla Tripartite Conference between Cabinet Mission, Congress and the Muslim League, 1946; Leader, Council of State in pre-partition India, 1946-47; member, Partition Cttee. of the Cabinet and Partition Council representing All-India Muslim League; signed Air Agreements on behalf of India before Partition with France, Netherlands and United States of America; Member for Communications, Interim Govt., Oct. 1946-August 1947; Member for Communications (Post and Air), Pakistan Govt., Aug. 1947 to Aug. 1949; Governor of the Punjab, 1949-51. *Address:* Karachi.



NOON, H. E., Malik Firozkhan, Hon. LL.D. (Toronto), M.A. (Oxon.), Lawyer and Politician, Governor of East Bengal, since April 5, 1950. *b.* 1893; *Educ.:* Chiefs' College, Lahore and Wadham College, Oxford. Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1917-26; member, Punjab Legislature, 1920-36; Minister for Local Self-Government, Punjab Government, 1927-30; Education Minister, 1931-36; led the Indian Delegation to the Internaticnal Labour Conference at Geneva, 1937, 1938 and 1939; and to the International Agricultural Organisation meetings in Rome; led the Indian Delegation to the International Textile Conference in Washington, 1937; High Commissioner for India in Great Britain, 1936-41; Labour member, Viceroy's Executive Council, 1941-42; Defence member, Viceroy's Executive Council, July 1942-Sept. 1945; Representative of the Govt. of India on Imperial War Cabinet and Pacific War Council, 1944; member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly and Punjab Legislative Assembly; Honorary Fellow, Wadham College, Oxford; Indian delegate to San Francisco Conference, April 1945; renounced his titles in Sept. 1946; was sent by the Quaid-e-Azam as his Special Ambassador to the Middle Eastern countries and visited Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, the Transjordan and Saudi Arabia; led the Pakistan Delegation to the ECAFE Conference at Singapore, Oct. 1949, when he was elected Chairman; Delegate, F.A.O. Conference, Washington, D.C., 1950. *Recreations:* Riding; Shooting; Golf; Tennis; Farming. *Publications: Canada and India; Wisdom from Fools; India Illustrated; Scented Dust. Address:* Dacca.



PATHAN, Agha Ghulam Nabi, ex-Minister for Food, Civil Supplies, Agriculture including Animal Husbandry, Education, Medical and Public Health, Sind Govt. *b.* 1912, at Sultankot (Sind), of a Pathan family of Sind; *Educ.:* Larkana, Karachi and Aligarh. Joined the Muslim League, 1938; has since then held various responsible positions including that of General-Secy., Sind Provincial Muslim League; contributed to the victory of the Muslim League Party in the various elections held in Sind; elected member, Sind Leg. Assembly, 1947. *Address:* c/o Secretariat, Karachi.

PIRZADA, The Hon'ble Mr. Abdus Sattar, B.A. (Hons.) (Bom.), Bar-at-Law, Minister, Govt. of Pakistan, Ministry of Food, Agriculture & Law, since Dec. 1947. *b.* July 4, 1907; *s.* of Mian Abdur Raifman Pirzada, of Dargah Shah Khairuddin Jilani, Sukkur; *m.*; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* D. J. Sind College, Karachi; Univ. College, London; Lincoln's Inn, London. Started legal practice at Sukkur, Sind, 1930; appointed Asstt. Public Prosecutor and then Public Prosecutor; entered Sukkur Municipality, 1934; was Chairman, School Board; then Vice-President; elected to Sind Assembly, 1937; Chief Parliamentary Secretary, 1938; Minister, Sind Cabinet, 1941-43 and 1946-Aug. 1947; held portfolios of Law, Revenue, Health, Education, Local Self-Govt., Reforms, P.W.D. & Forests from time to time; Pakistan Delegate to U.N. General Assembly, 1947. *Recreations:* Music, Shooting, Gardening and Sports generally. *Address:* Sukkur, Sind; Victoria Road, Karachi.



PITHAWALLA, Professor Maneck Bejanji, D.Sc. in Geography (1940), B.A. (1909), B.Sc. (1910), Moos Gold Medal (1941) (Univ. of Bombay); Research Certificate, Univ. of Lond. (1933); F.G.S., L.C.P. (Lond.); Dean, Faculty of Science, Univ. of Sind; Director, Geographical and Geological Research, Univ. of Sind; Technical Adviser, Ministry of Economic Affairs, Govt. of Pakistan. *b.* November 20, 1886, *s.* of Bejanji Bhicaji Pithawalla and Sunabai; *m.* Miss Meher C. Cursetjee, Jullundur Cantt.; one *d.*, Miss Franey M. Pithawalla, L.T.C.L.; *Educ.:* Sir C. J. N. Madressa, Navsari; Wilson College, Bombay; Birkbeck College, University of London; College of Preceptors, London. Headmaster, Jehangirla High School, Bhopal (1911); Principal, Sirdar Dastur Hoshang High School, Poona (1912); Principal, B. V. S. Parsi High School, Karachi (1920); Hon. Professor of Geology, N.E.D. Engineering College, Karachi (1923); Hon. Director, Karachi Geographical Society; Senior Research Fellow, National Institute of Sciences of India, Delhi (1946 & 1947); Professor and Head of the Department of Geography, Science Section, University of Karachi (1948). *Publications: A Geographical Analysis of the Lower Indus Basin (Sind)* (Doctorate thesis in 17 parts); *Geology and Geography of Karachi and its Neighbourhood; An Introduction to Pakistan; Location of the Original Aryan Home; Light of Ancient Persia; Links with the Past* (Verses); *Reclaiming the Indian Desert; Physiographic Divisions of India, Burma and Ceylon; The Physics of the Indus and its Relation with the Recurrence of Floods in Sind; The Gujarat Region and the Parsees*, etc. *Address:* Katrak Building, Victoria Road, Karachi 3.



QURAISHI, Khan Bahadur Fazl Elahi, B.A. (Punjab), Officer on Special Duty, Pakistan Public Service Commission since July 1948 and Retired Deputy Secretary, Federal Public Service Commission (India). *b.* 15th May 1892; *m.* Badar Jahan Begum, *d.* of Mirza Mohammad Mirza, Dy. Collector (Retd.); *Educ.:* St. Stephen's Coll., Delhi. Employed in Bureau of Education, Govt. of India (1915-1923) and Dept. of Education, Health and Lands (1924-1935); accompanied Indian Delegation to South Africa (2nd Cape Town Conference), 1932, as an Asstt.; Secretary, Central Advisory Board of Education, Govt. of India (1935-36); appointed Asstt. Secretary and Supervisor of Examinations, Federal Public Service Commission (India), July 1936; Dy. Secretary to the Commission, 1945; officiated as Secy. to the Federal Public Service Commission, Feb. 1944, May 1945-Oct. 1945, and April-June 1946; first non-European to act as Secretary to the Commission; was selected for appointment as Secretary, Public Service Commission, Hyderabad State, but could not take up the work; retired in May 1947; re-employed in Pakistan Public Service Commission, July 1948. *Address:* "Chandan Nivas," 192/4, Shah Nawaz Bhutto Road, Soldier Bazar, Karachi 3.

QURESHI, Hon. Dr. Ishtiaq Husain, M.A., Ph.D. (Cantab.), Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation, Information and Broadcasting, Government of Pakistan. *b.* November 20, 1903, *s.* of Qazi Sadiq Husain Qureshi; *m.* N. B. Qureshi (nee) Miss N. B. Wajid Husain; *Educ.:* Islamia High School, Etawah (U.P.); St. Stephen's College, Univ. of Delhi; Sidney Sussex College, Univ. of Cambridge. Lecturer and later Head of the Dept. of History, St. Stephen's College, Delhi; Univ. Professor and Head of Dept. of History and Dean of Faculty of Arts, Univ. of Delhi; member, Constituent Assembly of India; later elected (under June 3, 1947 plan) member, Pakistan Constituent Assembly from E. Bengal; Univ. Professor of History, Punjab Univ. *Publications: The Administration of the Sultanate of Delhi*, and various papers, articles, etc. *Recreations:* Walking, occasionally Rowing, and Gardening. *Address:* Karachi.



QURESHI, H. E. Shuaib, M.A., LL.B., (Aligarh), Bar-at-Law, High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, since 1952. *b.* 1889; *Educ.:* Aligarh Univ., Oxford. Member, All-India Medical Mission to Turkey during the Balkan War, 1912-13; Delegation sent to London to represent Muslim Leaguers' case to the Secretary of State for India in 1919; Editor, *New Era*, Lucknow, 1917; *Muslim Out-look*, London, 1920; *Young India*, Ahmedabad, 1922; General Secy., Khilafat Cttee. and Indian National Congress; was sentenced to three years' R.I. for taking part in Khilafat agitation; represented Indian Muslims at the World Muslim Conference held in Mecca; represented the Khilafat Cttee. on the Mission to Hedjaz to mediate between Sharif Hussain and King Ibne Saud; Minister in Bhopal State, 1932-48; retired as Minister for External Affairs, Bhopal State, 1948; member, Advisory Planning Commission to the Govt. of India, 1947; Pakistan Ambassador to U.S.S.R., 1949-52. *Address:* High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, New Delhi.

RAHIMTOOLA, H. E. Habib, Ibrahim, B.A., LL.B., F.R.P.S., Ambassador of Pakistan in France. *b.* 10th March 1912, *s.* of late Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; *m.* Zubeida, *d.* of Sir Sultan Chinoy; one *d.* two *s.*; *Educ.:* St. Xavier's School and Coll. and Govt. Law Coll., Bombay; Pres., Federation of Muslim Chamber of Commerce & Industry, New Delhi, 1947-48; Bombay Provincial Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1944-47; Director, Rotary Club, 1944-46; member, Indian Delegation to the International Trade and Employment Confce., Geneva, 1947; alternate Leader, Indian Delegation, Special Cereals Confce., Paris, 1947; Leader, Pakistan Delegation, Food and Agricultural Organization, Geneva, 1947; Dollar Talks, London, 1947; I.A.R.A., since 1947; Freedom of Infr. Confce., Geneva, 1948; Safety of Life at Sea Confce., London, 1948; Pakistan Delegate, Sterling Balances Conference, London, 1948; Delegate, Prime Ministers' Conference, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951; Commonwealth Finance Minister's Conference, 1949; Commonwealth Foreign Ministers' Conference, Ceylon, 1950; Leader, Pakistan Delegation to the I.L.O., 1950; Pakistan Delegate to South East Asia Confce. on Colombo Plan, 1950; Leader, Pakistan Delegation to G.A.T.T. Confce. 1950, 1951; Pakistan High Commr. in London, 1947-51; Fellow, Royal Society of Arts; Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. *Address:* Ambassador of Pakistan, 5, Rue du General Appert Paris—16.



RAHMAN, The Hon'ble Mr. Fazlur, M.A., B.L., Minister for Commerce, Economic Affairs and Education, Govt. of Pakistan, since Sept. 1949. *b.* 1905 at Shainpukur in Dacca District. Joined Dacca Bar, 1934; elected member, Dacca Univ. Court and Executive Council, 1933-46; elected to the Bengal Legislative Assembly, 1937, from the Dacca Univ. Constituency; Chief Whip, Govt. of Bengal, 1943; has been actively associated with the Muslim League since 1937; in 1946, after being elected again to the Bengal Assembly, became Minister-in-Charge of Revenue and Jail Administration; convened the All-Pakistan Educational Conference, December 1947, and laid the foundation for reorientation of education in Pakistan; Minister for the Interior, Education and Information, Govt. of Pakistan, Aug. 1947-May 1948; also held the portfolio of Relief and Rehabilitation for a short time; was in charge of Industries till Sept. 1949. *Address:* Pakistan Secretariat, Karachi.

RAHMAN, His Excellency Mr. Habibur, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Pakistan to Italy, since 1950. *b.* 1909, at Bogra, East Pakistan; *m.* Syeda Hurlaka Banu, 1933. *Educ.:* Bogra; Univ. of Dacca and Calcutta; called to the Bar, 1932. Public Prosecutor, 1940-50. Member, District Board, District School Board, Municipality, etc. for a number of years; Director, Reserve Bank of India, Eastern Area, Calcutta, 1938-47; Chairman and Secy., Co-operative Bank, Bogra, 1934-38; Director, Bengal Provincial Co-operative Bank, 1932-41; member, Dacca Univ. Court, 1932-50; District Scout Commissioner, Bogra, 1947-50; Advisor to the Pakistan Delegation to the Economic and Social Council of U.N., 1950; acted as the non-official member, East Pakistan Police Commission; title of Khan Bahadur conferred, 1944; renounced according to the decision of the Muslim League, 1946; Pres., Dist. Muslim League, Bogra, and member, Working Cttee., East Pakistan Muslim League, 1948-50. *Recreations:* Sports, particularly tennis. *Address:* Satani House, Bogra, East Pakistan; Legation of Pakistan, Rome.

RAHMAN, Hon'ble Mr. Justice Shaikh Abdur, M.A. (Punjab), B.A. Hons. (Oxon.), Permanent Judge, High Court, Lahore, since Sept. 28, 1948. *b.* June 4, 1903, *s.* of Sh. Ghulam Ali of Wazirabad Dist., Gujranwala (Punjab); *m.* Mumtaz Jehan, *d.* of Sh. Mohammad Deen of Rawalpindi, 1934; three *s.* and one *d.*; *Educ.:* Islamia and Govt. Colleges, Lahore; Exeter College, Oxford. Joined the I.C.S., as Asstt. Commissioner, 1928; was Distt. and Sessions Judge and then legal Remembrancer, Punjab; Acting Judge, High Court, Lahore, May 20, 1946-Jan. 31, 1948; Additional Judge, Jan. 31-Sept. 28, 1948; Vice-Chancellor, Punjab Univ., Sept. 17, 1950. *Recreation:* Writing Urdu Verse. *Clubs:* Cosmopolitan and Gymkhana, Lahore. *Address:* 47, Lawrence Road, Lahore.

RASHID, The Hon'ble Sir Abdul, Chief Justice of Pakistan, since June 27, 1949. *b.* June 29, 1889, at Lahore; *m. d.* of Nawab Maula Baksh of the Foreign Office of Govt. of India, Sept. 1915; *Educ.:* Central Model School, Lahore; took his Degree from the Forman Christian Coll., 1908; History Tripos from Cambridge, 1911; called to the Bar, May 1913. Started practice at Multan; shifted to the Lahore High Court, Oct. 1914; began as Junior to Sir Mohammad Shafi; Judge, High Court of Judicature at Lahore, May 1933—Nov. 1946; Chief Justice, Nov. 1946—June 1949. *Address:* Karachi; Lahore.



RASHID, Al Sayed Munir, Iraqi Charge d'Affaires in Pakistan, since 1949. *Educ.:* graduated from the Law Coll., Baghdad, 1937. Joined Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1938; Attache in the Royal Iraqi Legation in Teheran, 1940-42; Iraqi Vice-Consul-in-Charge of the Royal Iraqi Consulate-General, Bombay and later in Karachi, 1942-46; second Secy., Royal Iraqi Legation in Paris, 1946-49; Charge d'Affaires, Kabul, 1949. *Address:* Royal Iraqi Legation, Karachi.

SAITH, H.E. Haji Abdus Sattar, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Egypt and E.E. and M.P., Saudi Arabia since 1948. *b.* 1894; *Educ.:* Govt. Brennen Coll., Tellicherry (Madras). Elected Gen Secy., Kerala Muslim Majlis, 1931; worked in that capacity until merged in Muslim League, 1937; elected to Central Leg. Assembly 1935; Chief Whip, Independent Party, Central Assembly; later became Chief Whip, Muslim League Party in same Assembly; re-elected to Central Leg. Assembly, 1946; representative of Madras State in Working Cttee., All-India Muslim League from inception until dissolution of All-India Muslim League on attainment of Pakistan; chosen member, Supreme Cttee. "Cttee. of Action" of Muslim League; elected to Constituent Assembly of India after partition. *Address:* 3, Sharia Kassim, Dokki, Cairo, Egypt.

SALIM, Hon'ble Mr. S. A., Minister for Commerce, Labour and Industries Department, East Bengal. *b.* 1905, at Dacca, *s.* of late Syed Abdul Aziz, Zamindar of Machain. Hon. Magistrate, Dacca, 1928-32; elected Municipal Commsr., Dacca Municipality, 1928-38; Chairman, Dacca Dist. Board, 1941-49; Secy., All Bengal Dist. Board Chairmen's Assoc., 1946 till partition; took a leading part in the Co-operative Movement in Bengal; Chairman, Dacca Central Co-operative Bank, since 1938; Director, Bengal Central Co-operative Bank for four years; East Bengal Co-operative Bank, since 1948; Vice-Chairman, Dacca Artisan, Industrial Co-operative Society and the Narayanganj Co-operative Industrial Union, since 1946; took an active part in implementing the Free Primary Education Scheme in Dacca, 1939; Secy, Dacca Dist. Muslim League, and member, All India Muslim League Council, 1940-44; elected M. L. A., Bengal, 1937 and 1946; was Whip of the Muslim League Coalition party and the Muslim Parliamentary Party; Parliamentary Secy. to the Chief Minister of Bengal, 1946 till partition; has been connected with the Provincial Scout Association since 1946. Pres., Dacca Rotary Club. *Address:* Dacca.

SHAH, Sayed Mirza Muhammad, ex-Minister for P.W.D., Refugee Rehabilitation Sind Govt., Karachi. *b.* March 19, 1898, in a village in Hyderabad (Sind); *Educ.:* Sind Madrasa-e-Islam, Karachi; D. J. Sind College, Karachi; Govt. Law College, Bombay; graduated, 1921; passed Law, 1923. Chairman, District School Board, Hyderabad, 1926; elected Pres., District Local Board, 1930; member, Bombay Leg. Council, 1928-37; was elected M.L.A.,

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Note.—**Every effort has been made to give a comprehensive index to the information given in the Year Book, and it is hoped that it will facilitate easy reference. Should, however, anyone have suggestions or criticism to offer calculated to improve the index, they are welcome and will be carefully considered.**

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